



CITY OF HOBART

# AGENDA

## COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE MEETING (OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING)

**WEDNESDAY, 13 APRIL 2016**

**AT 5.00 PM**

### THE MISSION

Our mission is to ensure good governance of our capital City.

### THE VALUES

**The Council is:**

**about people**

We value people – our community, our customers and colleagues.

**professional**

We take pride in our work.

**enterprising**

We look for ways to create value.

**responsive**

We're accessible and focused on service.

**inclusive**

We respect diversity in people and ideas.

**making a difference**

We recognise that everything we do shapes Hobart's future.

## **HOBART 2025 VISION**

In 2025 Hobart will be a city that:

- Offers opportunities for all ages and a city for life
  - Is recognised for its natural beauty and quality of environment
  - Is well governed at a regional and community level
  - Achieves good quality development and urban management
  - Is highly accessible through efficient transport options
  - Builds strong and healthy communities through diversity, participation and empathy
  - Is dynamic, vibrant and culturally expressive
-

**COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE AGENDA  
(OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING)  
13/4/2016**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- 1. MINUTES OF THE OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH 2016**
- 2. CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS TO THE AGENDA**
- 3. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**
- 4. TRANSFER OF AGENDA ITEMS**
- 5. TASMANIAN COMMUNITY COALITION COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP – FILE REF: 15-1-1**
- 6. ROTARY TASMANIA 2018 CONFERENCE – REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ASSISTANCE – FILE REF: 13-20-4**
- 7. APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR QUICK RESPONSE GRANTS - FILE REF: 15/143; 15/144 AND 15/145**
- 8. COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE – STATUS REPORT**
- 9. RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FILE REF: 13-1-10**
  - 9.1 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORT ON GAMBLING IN TASMANIA**
- 10. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FILE REF: 13-1-10**
- 11. CLOSED PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE MEETING**

**BUSINESS LISTED ON THE AGENDA IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH IT IS SET OUT UNLESS THE COMMITTEE BY SIMPLE MAJORITY DETERMINES OTHERWISE**

I, Nicholas David Heath, General Manager of the Hobart City Council, hereby certify that:

1. In accordance with Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993, the reports in this agenda have been prepared by persons who have the qualifications or the experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendations included therein.
2. No interests have been notified, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, other than those that have been advised to the Council.



N.D. HEATH  
GENERAL MANAGER

## **COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE AGENDA (OPEN)**

### Committee Members

Sexton (Chairman)

Zucco

Cocker

Thomas

### Aldermen

Lord Mayor Hickey

Deputy Lord Mayor Christie

Briscoe

Ruzicka

Burnet

Reynolds

Denison

**Community, Culture and Events Committee (Open  
Portion of the Meeting) - Wednesday, 13 April 2016 at  
5.00 pm in the Lady Osborne Room.**

### **PRESENT:**

### **APOLOGIES:**

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE:** Alderman M Zucco.

### **CO-OPTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN THE EVENT OF A VACANCY**

Where a vacancy may exist from time to time on the Committee, the Local Government Act 1993 provides that the Council Committees may fill such a vacancy.

### **1. MINUTES OF THE OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH 2016**

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## **2. CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS TO THE AGENDA**

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In accordance with the requirements of Part 2 Regulation 8 (6) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Committee, by simple majority may approve the consideration of a matter not appearing on the agenda, where the General Manager has reported:

- (a) the reason it was not possible to include the matter on the agenda, and
- (b) that the matter is urgent, and
- (c) that advice has been provided under Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the Committee resolve to deal with any supplementary items not appearing on the agenda, as reported by the General Manager in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

## **3. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

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In accordance with Part 2 Regulation 8 (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the chairman of a meeting is to request Aldermen to indicate whether they have, or are likely to have, a pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda.

In addition, in accordance with the Council's resolution of 14 April 2008, Aldermen are requested to indicate any conflicts of interest in accordance with the Aldermanic Code of Conduct adopted by the Council on 27 August 2007.

Accordingly, Aldermen are requested to advise of pecuniary or conflicts of interest they may have in respect to any matter appearing on the agenda, or any supplementary item to the agenda, which the committee has resolved to deal with, in accordance with Part 2 Regulation 8 (6) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

## **4. TRANSFER OF AGENDA ITEMS**

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Are there any items which the meeting believes should be transferred from this agenda to the closed agenda or from the closed agenda to the open agenda, in accordance with the procedures allowed under Regulation 15 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015?

**5. TASMANIAN COMMUNITY COALITION COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP – FILE  
REF: 15-1-1**

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66x's

Report of the Director Community Development and the Manager Community and Cultural Programs of 5 April 2016, and attachments.

DELEGATION: Council

**TO** : Community, Culture and Events Committee

**FROM** : Director Community Development

**DATE** : 5 April 2016

**SUBJECT** : **TASMANIAN COMMUNITY COALITION**

**FILE** : 15-1-1 MJ:DT (o:\council & committee meetings reports\ccec reports\2016 meetings\13 april\tasmanian community coalition-apr16.doc)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This report responds to a resolution of the Council from its meeting held on 7 March 2016; namely:

*“That: 1. The Council note its decision of 22 February 2016 in relation to membership of the Tasmanian Community Coalition, ie:*

*“That given the strong alignment with Goal Four of the Council’s Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council’s Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019, the Council become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition.”*

*2. A further report be provided as to whether it is appropriate for the Council to become a member of this organisation, given its role as the local government authority, and the breadth of roles and functions the organisation performs within the community.*

*3. The report address whether the Council has any legislative jurisdiction in relation to the control of gambling.”*

1.2. Both the Brighton Council and Anglicare Tasmania have been advised of the current status of the Council’s decision on this matter.

1.3. A copy of this correspondence is shown in **Attachment A** to this report.

## 2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Brighton Council Mayor, Tony Foster wrote to the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sue Hickey, on 8 January 2016 regarding poker machines in the community as shown in **Attachment B** to this report.

2.2. Mayor Foster also indicated that the Brighton Council has joined the Tasmanian Community Coalition (TCC) and requested that the City of Hobart also join the TCC.

- 2.3. In considering this matter, the Council at its meeting of 22 February 2016, resolved the following:

*“That given the strong alignment with Goal 4 of the Council’s Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council’s Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019, the Council become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition.”*

- 2.4. The TCC has a focus on the “adverse impacts of poker machines” and is comprised of “welfare organisations, community groups and people concerned at (sic) the adverse impacts of this form of gambling and interested in alleviating the consequential suffering in our community.”

- 2.4.1. Current members of the coalition include the following organisations:

- Brighton Council;
- Meander Valley Council;
- Southern Midlands Council;
- Uniting Care Tasmania;
- Mission Australia;
- Scripture Union Tasmania;
- Uniting Church in Australia;
- Relationships Australia;
- Anglicare Tasmania;
- Neighbourhood Houses Tas;
- Hobart City Mission;
- St Vincent De Paul Society;
- City Mission;
- Tasmanian Baptist Churches;
- Catholic Care Tasmania;
- Launceston Benevolent Society;
- The Salvation Army; and
- TasCOSS.

- 2.5. The Public Policy Principles of the coalition, which were published in a statement issued by the TCC on 2 November 2015, are outlined below:

- (i) Gambling problems are a public health issue that should be treated in the same way as other public health issues. This would see a public policy framework that prioritises prevention of harm across the whole population through effective consumer protection measures.
- (ii) Parliament should use the data from Tasmania's three Social and Economic Impacts Studies (SEIS) to guide its public policy approach on gambling.
- (iii) Public policy on gambling should recognise that higher gambling frequency is an indicator for developing gambling problems and should therefore address both the risk factors that lead people to gamble more frequently and the gambling features that are attractive to people who subsequently develop a gambling problem.
- (iv) Public policy on poker machines should recognise that 98 per cent of the adult population either never touch a poker machine or spend less than 12 hours per year at a machine.



- (v) Public policy should therefore focus on the people who face harm because of their intensified daily or weekly visits to the machines.
- 2.6. As well as the Public Policy Principles outlined above, the TCC has also recommended to the Tasmanian government *“that the following measures be introduced on expiration or renegotiation of the current Deed between Federal Hotels and the State of Tasmania”*; namely:
- (i) All poker machines in Tasmania required to have a system that allows people to set an enforceable limit on their losses;
  - (ii) Volatility of all poker machines in Tasmania be reduced by setting the maximum bet limit to \$1, decreasing the jackpot amounts and frequencies and increasing the amount of time between each button push;
  - (iii) That it be a requirement of their gambling licence that venues identify people exhibiting gambling problems and intervene appropriately;
  - (iv) All poker machines in Tasmania to contribute at the same rate to the Community Support Levy; and
  - (v) Poker machines be phased out of hotels and clubs in Tasmania.
- 2.7. It is noted that if the City of Hobart became a member of the TCC it would be somewhat bound by the Terms of Reference and Policy Recommendations of the coalition.
- 2.8. The Meander Valley Council and the Southern Midlands Council have recently resolved to join the TCC.
- 2.9. The Glenorchy City Council will be considering this matter at a meeting on 2 May with the West Coast Council considering the matter on 19 April.
- 2.10. It understood that the Brighton Council will present a motion to the Local Government Association of Tasmania General Meeting in July 2016 based on the following Item for Discussion at the Local Government Association of Tasmania General Meeting of 12 February 2016.

*“Presentation on concerns about Poker Machines and the Gaming Act in the community by Mayor Tony Foster and Margie Law from Anglicare.*

*Background*

*Mayor Tony Foster will provide an outline of Brighton Council’s concern regarding poker machines, the Gambling Act, and his thoughts on Council involvement in the issue. He will then introduce Margie Law of Anglicare to speak. She is a local expert on the poker machine industry and the issues associated with it. She is also a key driver of the local coalition of organisations concerned about poker machines, which Brighton Council has become a member of.*

*In 1997, Brighton Council refused a planning application for poker machines on the basis of negative impacts to the local community and economy. The Tribunal ruled that this was reasonable under the Land Use and Planning Approvals Act, but that Section 9 of the Gaming Act means that the right to operate poker machines under that Act overrides all other Acts.*

*Since that time, there is now a much better understanding of the impacts (positive and negative) of poker machines. Some data is publically available, other data for smaller municipalities is with-held unacceptably.*

*A November EMRS poll of 1000 adults found that 84 per cent of respondents disagree that the Tasmanian community benefits from having poker machines in hotels and clubs, 66 per cent of whom strongly disagreed.*

*Further, 82 per cent of respondents want fewer poker machines in their communities: 32 per cent of respondents want a reduction in numbers while a further 50 per cent said that poker machines should be removed completely.*

*Councils and LGAT need to consider their position on the issue. Over 40 Victorian councils and VLGA have joined the Gambling Reform Alliance due to similar issues and concerns."*

### **Statutory, Legal and Policy Considerations for the City of Hobart**

- 2.11. It should be noted that the Council does have two policies that state the Council will not comment on matters that are the province of Commonwealth or State Government, however these policies relate specifically to Foreign Affairs and Defence, pertaining to nuclear and chemical disarmament, as well as visits by nuclear powered vessels to the port of Hobart.
- 2.12. There is no Council policy that prohibits the Council from identifying, formulating and/or promoting a position on this or any other Commonwealth or State issue if it determines that the issue aligns with the Council's strategic priorities, or is of sufficient importance or benefit to the people of Hobart.
- 2.13. It should also be recognised that any policy adopted by the Council on this matter would not influence or fetter the Council's powers as planning authority when assessing and determining planning applications submitted under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.

- 2.14. The Council has considered gambling in a range of contexts over the past five years. In acknowledging that legislation, gaming policy and regulation is a State Government responsibility, it is also widely recognised that the issue of problem gambling is a public health concern for the community.
- 2.15. The initial consideration of whether the Council should become a member of the TCC or not was framed in the context of the strong alignment with Goal 4 of the Council's *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025* and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019.
  - 2.15.1. The alignment with the Social Inclusion Strategy was the same methodology adopted when the Council considered the issue of marriage equality.

### **The City of Hobart Social Inclusion Strategy**

- 2.16. By way of background, the Council's first Social Inclusion Strategy was adopted in 2012 with the City of Hobart Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019 being adopted at the Council meeting held on 25 August 2014.
- 2.17. In essence, the Strategy focuses on the fundamental right of every individual to have the opportunity to participate equally, socially, culturally, economically, physically and politically in society. The exercise of this right benefits everyone and is the fundamental building block for healthy and whole communities.
- 2.18. When an individual experiences disadvantages in areas of their life, social exclusion occurs which makes it difficult for them to participate in community life. Disadvantage can include discrimination, unemployment, low income, low literacy or numeracy, lack of access to services, disability, poor health, mental health issues and locational disadvantage.
- 2.19. The Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019 states that like all cities, Hobart must respond effectively to key social issues and do our part to build capacity, strength and resilience in our community.
- 2.20. Through the strategy the City of Hobart is committed to several guiding principles including: "identifying and understanding the underlying causes of social exclusion and giving priority to supporting early intervention and prevention approaches".

2.21. The Strategy also defines the Council's role, including:

- (i) Leadership - Hobart has a unique role as the capital city and regional hub. Many people who live outside the municipal area look to the City of Hobart as a key driver in addressing social issues; and
- (ii) Advocacy - There are many issues and opportunities where the City of Hobart can use its voice to advocate for outcomes that will benefit all.

### **The National Local Government Context**

2.22. On a national level, 'The Alliance for Gambling Reform' is a collaboration of organisations with a shared concern about "the deeply harmful and unfair impacts of gambling and its normalisation in Australian culture." The organisation campaigns for reforms of the gambling industry that reduce the harm it causes.

2.22.1. There are many Victorian councils along with the Municipal Association of Victoria, the Victoria Local Governance Association and Brighton Council that are members of this national alliance, including the following: Banyule City Council; Bass Coast Shire Council; Brimbank City Council; Brighton Council; Cardinia Shire Council; City of Greater Dandenong Council; City of Monash; City of Port Phillip; City of Whittlesea; City of Yarra Council; Darebin Council; Geelong City Council; Hobsons Bay City Council; Hume City Council; Indigo Shire Council; Knox City Council; Leichhardt Municipal Council; Macedon Ranges Shire Council; Maribyrnong City Council; Mitchell Shire Council; Moonee Valley City Council; Moreland City Council; Monash City Council; Nillumbik Shire Council and Whitehorse City Council.

### **Other Relevant Information**

2.23. There are two documents that have been recently released that focus on the issue of gambling in Tasmania which are relevant to the Council's consideration of this matter. These documents are:

- (i) The *Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania Summary Report* (summary report shown at **Attachment C** to this report) published in November 2015; and
- (ii) State Government *guiding principles and policy positions on key structural elements of the gaming sector from 2023 onwards* (media release dated 17 March 2016, shown at **Attachment D** to this report).

This document outlines a number of new measures, including a reduction in electronic gaming machines (EGMs), and a statement that the placement or relocation of EGMs into new venues outside of the casino environment should not be solely determined by the industry and the public interest should be taken into account.

### **Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania Summary Report**

- 2.24. What follows is a brief summary of key findings of the study. This study is understood to represent the latest available Tasmania data on this topic.

#### **The Study and Scope**

- 2.24.1. A consortium comprising ACIL Allen Consulting, the Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre (PGRTC) and the Social Research Centre (SRC) was engaged by the Tasmanian Government, Department of Treasury and Finance to undertake the third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling (SEIS) in Tasmania.
- 2.24.2. A SEIS of gambling in Tasmania is required every three years under the *Gaming Control Act 1993*.
- 2.24.3. The study considers the impacts of gambling in the eight focus Local Government Areas (LGAs) featured in the 2011 SEIS - low socio-economic status (Brighton, Break O'Day, Glenorchy and Devonport), and comparison LGAs (Sorell, Circular Head, Launceston and Clarence).
- 2.24.4. The study does not consider the City of Hobart Local Government Area.

#### **Gambling and the Tasmanian Economy**

- 2.24.5. The study notes that as at December 2013, 3,526 electronic gaming machines (EGMs) were available in 102 hotels, clubs and casinos. Other gambling forms include Keno, race wagering, lotteries, and casino table games.
- 2.24.6. The study states that in 2012-2013, total real gambling expenditure in 2011-2012 prices was \$310 million, equating to \$789 per adult, with expenditure focussed on EGMs in hotels, clubs and the two casinos.
- 2.24.7. The Tasmanian Government received \$91.3 million (real, 2011-2012 prices) in gambling taxes and licence fees in 2012-2013.

- 2.24.8. The report estimates that there were approximately 4,061 people employed in Tasmania's gambling industry in 2013, though the report notes that it needs to be considered that a subset of these employees have duties that extend beyond gambling, such as bar tending. The majority (94 per cent) are employed in the gaming, casino and race wagering industries. The remainder are employed by Betfair or in businesses selling lottery products.
- 2.24.9. Based on this estimate, the study indicates that Tasmania's gambling industry employs about two per cent of total Tasmanian workers.
- 2.24.10. The study also links the role of the Federal Group role as a provider of casino games and EGMs in Tasmania, and its significant contribution and involvement in the State's tourism industry, to the proposition that Tasmania's gambling industry has an important role in promoting tourism in Tasmania.
- 2.24.11. The study also considers three scenarios (in Section 5.4) in regard to the impact of a reduction in gambling, in which the study suggests that even modest reductions in gambling see a reduction in Tasmanian gross domestic product (GDP) and employment.

#### **Assessment of Gambling Harm Minimisation Measures**

- 2.24.12. The study notes that an assessment of the measures aimed at reducing the harms caused by problem gambling found that most gamblers (62.8-98.8 per cent) were aware of at least one measure.
- 2.24.13. The study further notes that in regard to the perceived impact of the measures, a significant proportion of at-risk gamblers (6.0-57.9 per cent) reported a decrease in expenditure on their gambling as a result of at least one measure.
- 2.24.14. The study states that the overall finding was that the suites of harm minimisation measures for gambling activities, such as EGMs, terrestrial wagering, online wagering, Keno, and casino table gaming, were generally found to be effective in reducing the expenditure of at-risk gamblers while not affecting the enjoyment of large numbers of non-problem gamblers.

### 3. PROPOSAL

- 3.1. It is proposed that the Council take account of the following in considering its decision of 22 February 2016 to become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition:
- (i) Statutory, legal and policy settings as they pertain to the involvement of the Tasmanian local government sector in issues such as gambling, as detailed in this report;
  - (ii) The further information provided in this report, specifically the *Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania Summary Report* and the Tasmanian Government's *guiding principles and policy positions on key structural elements of the gaming sector from 2023 onwards*;
  - (iii) Goal 4 of the Council's *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025*;
  - (iv) The Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019; and
  - (v) Consideration of local government membership of the Tasmanian Community Coalition and the engagement of local government nationally in 'The Alliance for Gambling Reform'.

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1. Should the Council decide to become a member of the TCC it would progress its application in consultation with Anglicare Tasmania, which is the coordinating agency for the coalition.

### 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. The recommendations within this report align with the Council's *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025*, specifically Goal 4 - Strong, Safe and Healthy Communities, "*Our communities are resilient, safe and enjoy healthy lifestyles*" under which are the following outcomes:
- "4.1. *Community connectedness and participation realises the cultural and social potential of the community; and*
  - 4.3 *Build community resilience, public health and safety.*"
- 5.2. The recommendations within this report strongly align with the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019.

### 6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. Funding Source(s)
- 6.1.1. There are no financial implications associated with this proposal.

6.2. Impact on Current Year Operating Result

6.2.1. None are foreseen.

6.3. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result

6.3.1. None are foreseen.

6.4. Asset Related Implications

6.4.1. Not applicable.

## **7. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1. City of Hobart membership of the TCC would send a strong message to the community that it supports the Public Policy Principles as well as the recommendations of the coalition, as described previously in this report.

## **8. DELEGATION**

8.1. This item is delegated to the Council for consideration.

## **9. CONSULTATION**

9.1. The General Manager, Community Participation Coordinator, Corporate Services Project Officer, Manager Legal and Governance and Senior Statutory Planner, and staff from the Local Government Association of Tasmania and the Manager Development Services - Brighton Council were consulted in the preparation of this report.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

10.1. Brighton Council Mayor, Tony Foster wrote to the Lord Mayor outlining concerns regarding poker machines and asking that the City of Hobart also join the Tasmanian Community Coalition.

10.2. The Tasmanian Community Coalition is made up of a range of church and community organisations and advocates to the Tasmanian government and community on the economic, health and social issues that it believes are connected with the prevalence of poker machines within Tasmania.

10.3. The Meander Valley Council and the Southern Midlands Council have recently joined the TCC.

10.4. The Council has considered gambling in a range of contexts over the past five years. In acknowledging that legislation, gaming policy and regulation is a State Government responsibility, it is also widely recognised that the issue of problem gambling is a public health concern for our community.



- 10.5. There is no Hobart City Council policy that prohibits the Council from identifying, formulating and/or promoting a position on this or any other Commonwealth or State issue if it determines that the issue aligns with the Council's strategic priorities, or is of sufficient importance or benefit to the people of Hobart.
- 10.6. On a national level, 'The Alliance for Gambling Reform' is a collaboration of organisations with a shared concern about the deeply harmful and unfair impacts of gambling and its normalisation in Australian culture. They campaign for reforms of the gambling industry that reduce the harm it causes. There are a large number of Victorian councils who are members of this alliance.
- 10.7. The initial consideration of whether the Council should become a member of the TCC or not was framed in the context of the strong alignment with Goal 4 of the Council's *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025* and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019.
- 10.7.1. The alignment with the Social Inclusion Strategy was the same methodology adopted when the Council considered the issue of marriage equality.
- 10.8. It is proposed that the Council take account of the following in considering its decision of 22 February 2016 to become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition:
- (i) Statutory, legal and policy settings as they pertain to the involvement of the Tasmanian local government sector in issues such as gambling, as detailed in this report;
  - (ii) The further information provided, specifically the *Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania Summary Report* and the Tasmanian Government's *guiding principles and policy positions on key structural elements of the gaming sector from 2023 onwards*;
  - (iii) Goal 4 of the Council's *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025*;
  - (iv) The Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019; and
  - (v) Consideration of local government membership of the Tasmanian Community Coalition and the engagement of local government nationally in 'The Alliance for Gambling Reform'.

## **11. RECOMMENDATION**

*That:*

- 11.1. The report (o:\council & committee meetings reports\ccec reports\2016 meetings\13 april\tasmanian community coalition-apr16.doc) be received and noted.**

***11.2. Taking account of the statutory, legal and policy considerations as detailed in this report, Tasmanian and national local government engagement with the issue of problem gambling, the further information provided and reference to Goal 4 of the Council's Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019, the Council consider its decision of 22 February 2016 to become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition.***

*As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.*



(Kimbra Parker)

**MANAGER COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS**



(Philip Holliday)

**DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

- Attachment A: Letters to Brighton Council Mayor and Anglicare dated 21 March 2016 (4)
- Attachment B: Letter from Brighton Council Mayor dated 8 January 2016 (8)
- Attachment C: Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania Summary Report (40)
- Attachment D: State Government guiding principles and policy positions on key structural elements of the gaming sector from 2023 onwards (2)



LORD MAYOR'S OFFICE  
TOWN HALL  
MACQUARIE STREET  
HOBART  
TASMANIA

His Worship the Mayor of Brighton  
Cr Tony Foster  
Brighton Council  
Council Chambers  
1 Tivoli Road  
OLD BEACH TAS 7017

Dear Mayor Foster

*Tony*

In response to your letter dated 8 January 2016 requesting that the Hobart City Council join the Tasmanian Community Coalition, I wish to provide the following advice.

The Council at its meeting held on 22 February 2016 resolved the following:

*"That given the strong alignment with Goal Four of the Council's Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2015-2019, the Council become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition."*

Following this decision, an urgent Notice of Motion was submitted to the Council meeting held on 7 March 2016 seeking the following:

*"That: 1. The Council note its decision of 22 February 2016 in relation to membership of the Tasmanian Community Coalition, ie:*

*"That given the strong alignment with Goal Four of the Council's Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2015-2019, the Council become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition."*

- 2. A further report be provided as to whether it is appropriate for the Council to become a member of this organisation, given its role as the local government authority, and the breadth of roles and functions the organisation performs within the community.*

3. *The report address whether the Council has any legislative jurisdiction in relation to the control of gambling."*

The rationale provided for this Notice of Motion was based on the following:

*"The legislative responsibly for gambling in Tasmania is regulated by the State Government not local government. The Council may be veering in policy matters that it has no jurisdiction."*

A report with the requested information will be submitted to the Community, Culture and Events Committee to be held on 13 April 2016, and then to the Council on 26 April 2016.

You will be further advised of the Council's resolution following that meeting.

Yours sincerely



Alderman Sue Hickey  
**LORD MAYOR**

Monday 21 March 2016

City of **HOBART**

Enquiries to: Kimbra Parker

☎: (03) 6238 2723

✉: parkerk@hobartcity.com.au

Our Ref: 15-1-1; 13-1-9

KP: AC

21 March 2016

Ms Margie Law  
AnglicareVia Email: [m.law@anglicare-tas.org.au](mailto:m.law@anglicare-tas.org.au)

Dear Ms Law

## TASMANIAN COMMUNITY COALITION

Further to your inquiry regarding the Hobart City Council's resolution to join the Tasmanian Community Coalition, I wish to provide the following advice.

The Council at its meeting held on 22 February 2016 resolved the following:

*"That given the strong alignment with Goal Four of the Council's Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025 and the Council's Social Inclusion Strategy 2015-2019, the Council become a member of the Tasmanian Community Coalition."*

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2. *A further report be provided as to whether it is appropriate for the Council to become a member of this organisation, given its role as the local government authority, and the breadth of roles and functions the organisation performs within the community.*

3. *The report address whether the Council has any legislative jurisdiction in relation to the control of gambling."*

The rationale provided for this urgent Notice of Motion was based on the following:

*"The legislative responsibility for gambling in Tasmania is regulated by the State Government not local government. The Council may be veering in policy matters that it has no jurisdiction."*

Subsequently, a report with the requested information will be submitted to the Community, Culture and Events Committee to be held on 13 April 2016 and then to the Council on 26 April 2016.

You will be further advised of the Council's resolution following that meeting.

Yours Sincerely,



(N.D. Heath)

**GENERAL MANAGER**



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Email: admin@brighton.tas.gov.au  
www.brighton.tas.gov.au  
ABN 12 505 480 421



**Brighton  
Council**

**Attachment B**

Ald Sue Hickey  
Lord Mayor  
Hobart City Council  
GPO Box 503  
HOBART TAS 7001

Dear Lord Mayor Hickey,

As you may be aware, Brighton Council has long been opposed to the proliferation of poker machines in our community and particularly their concentration in lower socio-economic areas. Indeed, in 1997, Brighton Council initially rejected the planning application for the installation of poker machines in the municipality, but this was overturned by the State Planning Tribunal as the Government's gambling legislation overrides local government planning powers.

With the issue of the extension of the poker machine monopoly now very much under consideration, I believe it is important that local government again consider the impact of this form of gambling on our communities.

It is worth noting that Tasmanians lost almost \$200 million on poker machines last financial year, much of it taken from people who can least afford it. This is an unacceptable statistic and one that must be addressed by all levels of government.

Independent research released at the end of last year by respected social welfare agency Anglicare, shows 84 per cent of Tasmanians believe that the community receives no benefit from poker machines and 50 per cent of the population wants them removed from hotels and clubs.

Undoubtedly, gambling on poker machines is having significant adverse consequences for Tasmanian families, small business and general economic activity, and the community is unhappy. The information released by Anglicare clearly demonstrates that the Tasmanian community does not believe the State gets any positive return from poker machines in hotels and clubs, and the majority of people want them removed.

Brighton's concerns are not just centred on problem gambling. The reality is that the adverse impacts of poker machines go considerably beyond problem gambling. Our concerns are also about money being bled from local communities and this impacts on families, small businesses and the community in general.

Where incomes are low, money spent gambling on poker machines can mean that families go without food, medical treatment, heating and other basic, even vital, necessities, as well as subjecting many to domestic violence.

As councils we cannot stand idly by while this occurs.



# Brighton Council

. 2 .

Consequently, Brighton Council recently joined the Tasmanian Community Coalition campaigning for a curb on poker machines in hotels and clubs, as well as the National Alliance for Gambling Reform. The local Coalition comprises welfare organisations, community groups and people concerned at the adverse impacts of this form of gambling and interested in alleviating the consequential suffering in our community.

The Coalition has called for poker machines to be phased out in hotels and clubs, for a reduction in the maximum bet to \$1 and for pokies to be restricted to the two casinos in Hobart and Launceston. This is very much in line with the feeling of the Tasmanian community as confirmed by the independent research conducted for Anglicare.

Brighton Council intends placing this crucial community issue on the agenda for the forthcoming LGAT meeting and I look forward to discussing this further with you and our Mayoral colleagues. Our strong position is that we have a responsibility to achieve reforms in the gambling industry to minimise harm and particularly reduce the impacts on our more vulnerable communities.

In the meantime, I invite your Council to consider joining the Tasmanian Community Coalition, to represent our local communities and strengthen local government input on this key public issue. I have enclosed details of the Coalition, its membership and aims. Brighton's Manager Development Services, James Dryburgh (phone 6268 7038) would be happy to provide further advice to your Council if required.

I look forward to your consideration of membership and to discussing this further with you.

Yours sincerely

Tony Foster AM OAM JP  
**MAYOR**

8<sup>th</sup> January 2016



## **Terms of Reference for coalition of community organisations concerned about gambling**

### **1. The coalition**

The coalition was formed on 2 November 2015 by non-government organisations who were concerned about gambling and in particular the effects of poker machines in Tasmania. The coalition's Statement on Public Policy Principles and Recommendations released on 2 November forms the basis for the coalition's work together and for its public statements.

The coalition exists to ensure the Tasmanian Government consults with the community on the future of gambling in Tasmania, including the number and location of poker machines, the number of casinos and the level of consumer protection required by the State.

The coalition has no legal status. The responsibility for content in public statements will be borne by the members listed as a supporter at that time.

### **2. Coordination and decision making of the coalition**

Anglicare will facilitate coordination of the coalition. Most communications will be via email, which will provide proposals with a minimum of 1 week permitted for comments. Members are required to clearly articulate agreement, approval or objections as relevant. After the time for comments has passed, Anglicare will assume any organisation that has not commented has agreed to the proposal.

### **3. Membership of the coalition**

The coalition consists of fixed membership with a defined list of organisations. New members will be considered where they can demonstrate:

- Support and commitment for the coalition's objectives as outlined in the 2 November 2015 Statement and any subsequent statements authorised by the coalition; and
- An intention to actively participate in the coalition including the ability to contribute to meetings and discussions and consult their organisation's management where necessary and in a timely manner.

Political parties, politicians, individuals and lobby groups that do not provide services to the Tasmanian community or to Tasmanian community groups will not be accepted as members.

A minimum of 1 week will be given for existing members to share their approval or objections of any proposal for membership. All members of the coalition, current at the time of the application, must be in favour of new member applications for the application to be successful. If approved, the new member will be added to the contact list and any public statement issued thereafter.

### **4. Media, campaigns and activities**

Media, campaign and activities that are conducted independently by member groups themselves must be under that member group's name only. Media, campaign and activities that bear the name of the coalition must be approved by the coalition. The coalition may appoint spokespersons who can speak on pre-agreed positions without further consultation.



## Coalition of community organisations concerned about gambling

### Statement on Public Policy Principles and Recommendations

2 November 2015

A coalition of community sector organisations has formed today to express its concerns about gambling and to call on the Tasmanian Government to consult with the community on the future of gambling in Tasmania, including the number and location of poker machines, the number of casinos and the level of consumer protection required by the State.

The current Deed that sets out the conditions of the monopoly license for the casinos and poker machines in Tasmania is due to expire on 18 March 2018. It has the option of a further rolling term of five years. During recent discussions about a possible third casino, the Treasurer promised public consultation before any proposal is presented to Parliament.

The community sector coalition has a number of public policy principles it proposes should form the basis of negotiations about gambling:

1. Gambling problems are a public health issue that should be treated in the same way as other public health issues. This would see a public policy framework that prioritises prevention of harm across the whole population through effective consumer protection measures.
2. Parliament should use the data from Tasmania's three Social and Economic Impacts Studies (SEIS) to guide its public policy approach on gambling.
3. Public policy on gambling should recognise that higher gambling frequency is an indicator for developing gambling problems and should therefore address both the risk factors that lead people to gamble more frequently and the gambling features that are attractive to people who subsequently develop a gambling problem.
4. Public policy on poker machines should recognise that 98 per cent of the adult population either never touch a poker machine or spend less than 12 hours per year at a machine. Public policy should therefore focus on the people who face harm because of their intensified daily or weekly visits to the machines.



**Policy recommendations**

With the above public policy principles in mind, the coalition of community organisations makes a number of policy recommendations to the State Government. These are evidence-based recommendations drawn from the real-life experience provided by clients of Gamblers Help and the data collected by the three Tasmanian Social and Economic Impact Studies (SEIS). They recognise the \$200 million that is lost into poker machines across Tasmanian communities every year that, according to the Productivity Commission, is money that would or could have been spent on other industries such as food and housing. These recommendations also recognise that problems with gambling do not only affect an individual, but also leads to negative impacts on families, including children.

The coalition recommends that Parliament introduce the following measures on the expiration or renegotiation of the current Deed between Federal Hotels and the State of Tasmania:

1. All poker machines in Tasmania required to have a system that allows people to set an enforceable limit on their losses;
2. Volatility of all poker machines in Tasmania be reduced by setting the maximum bet limit to \$1, decreasing the jackpot amounts and frequencies and increasing the amount of time between each button push;
3. That it be a requirement of their gambling licence that venues identify people exhibiting gambling problems and intervene appropriately;
4. All poker machines in Tasmania to contribute at the same rate to the Community Support Levy; and
5. Poker machines be phased out of hotels and clubs in Tasmania.

**Members of the coalition:**

Anglicare Tasmania  
CatholicCare  
Hobart City Mission  
Launceston Benevolent Society  
Launceston City Mission  
Mission Australia  
Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania  
Relationships Australia  
Scripture Union of Tasmania  
St. Vincent de Paul Society  
Synod of Victoria and Tasmania, Uniting Church in Australia  
Tasmanian Baptist Churches  
Tascoss  
The Salvation Army  
UnitingCare Tasmania

For more details about this statement please email Margie Law on [m.law@anglicare-tas.org.au](mailto:m.law@anglicare-tas.org.au)



Friday 11 December 2015

**RE: The negative impacts of poker machines in Tasmania**

Dear The Hon Peter Gutwein MP,

A coalition of sixteen community organisations formed in November this year to urge the Tasmanian Government to consult with the community on the future of gambling in Tasmania, including the number and location of poker machines, the number of casinos and the level of consumer protection required by the State.

The current Deed that sets out the conditions of the monopoly license for the casinos and poker machines in Tasmania is due to expire on 30 June 2018. It then moves into the rolling term of five-year periods. During recent discussions about a possible third casino, the Treasurer promised public consultation before any proposal on renewing the license on poker machines is presented to Parliament.

The Tasmanian community is concerned that poker machines cause significant harm. Polling of 1000 adults conducted by EMRS in November this year found that 84 per cent of respondents disagree that the Tasmanian community benefits from having poker machines in hotels and clubs, 66 per cent of whom strongly disagreed. Further, 82 per cent of respondents want fewer poker machines in their communities: 32 per cent of respondents want a reduction in numbers while a further 50 per cent said that poker machines should be removed completely.

Given the strong community concern about the harm caused by poker machines, we call on you to publicly state your support for extensive community consultation before any agreement to extend or renew the poker machine license.

Our coalition has a number of public policy principles it proposes should form the basis of negotiations about the future of poker machines in Tasmania:

1. Gambling problems are a public health issue that should be treated in the same way as other public health issues. This would see a public policy framework that prioritises prevention of harm across the whole population through effective consumer protection measures.
2. Parliament should use the data from Tasmania's three Social and Economic Impacts Studies (SEIS) to guide its public policy approach on gambling.



3. Public policy on gambling should recognise that higher gambling frequency is an indicator for developing gambling problems and should therefore address both the risk factors that lead people to gamble more frequently and the gambling features that are attractive to people who subsequently develop a gambling problem.
4. Public policy on poker machines should recognise that 98 per cent of the adult population either never touch a poker machine or spend less than 12 hours per year at a machine. Public policy should therefore focus on the people who face harm because of their intensified daily or weekly visits to the machines.

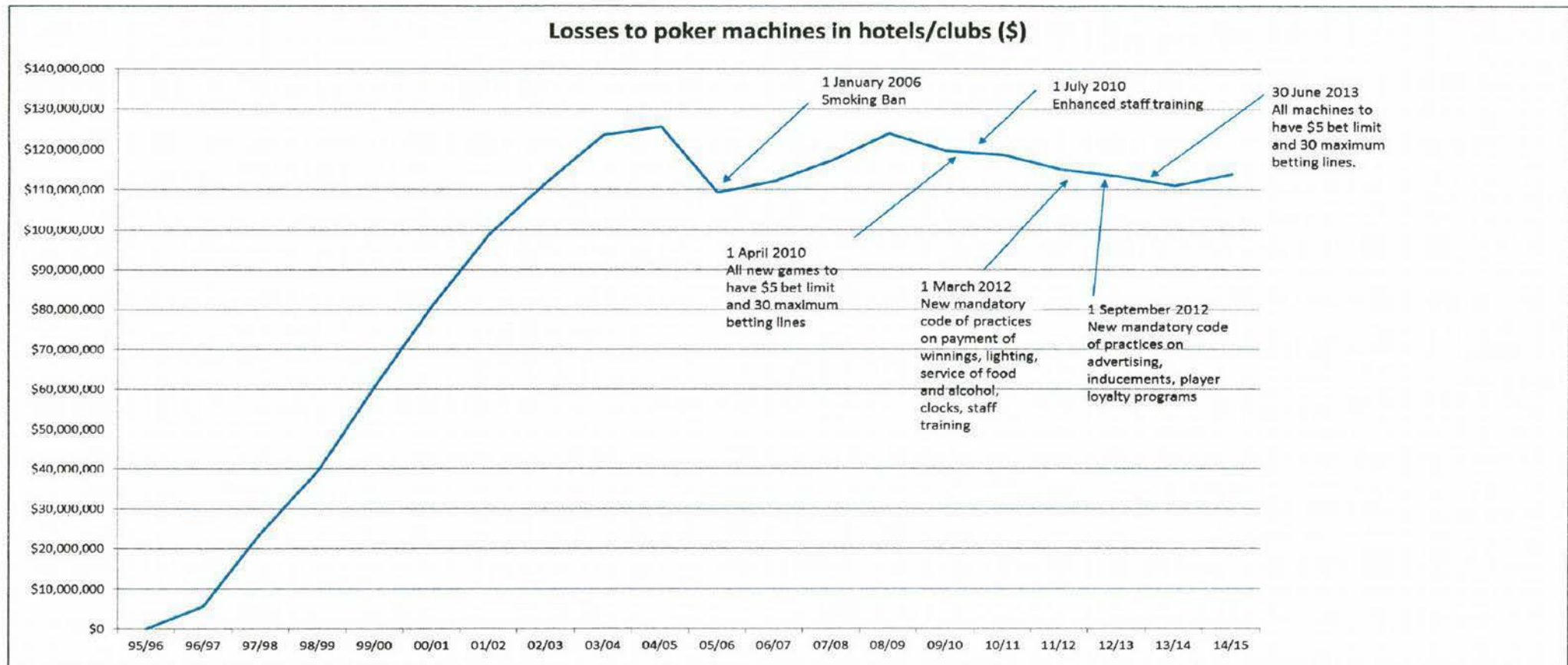
Since the formation of the coalition, the final volume of the Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania (SEIS) was released. This volume provides an analysis based on the subjective views of consumers and stakeholders about the harm minimisation measures that have been introduced since the first SEIS in 2008 and in particular the Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania.

The Productivity Commission explained in 2010 that in order for harm minimisation measures to be effective, there needs to be a significant decrease in expenditure on gambling because of the large proportion of expenditure obtained from people with a gambling problem. Figure 1 (attached) shows that expenditure on gambling on poker machines in hotels and clubs has only decreased by \$5.8 million since the first harm minimisation measure was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 (the \$5 bet limit and reduction in maximum betting lines for new games). This is less than a 5% decrease. This small decrease in expenditure comes at the same time that the State had experienced a difficult financial situation, with general retail expenditure also being reduced during this period.

Over the three month summer Parliamentary recess, a further \$50 million dollars will be lost by Tasmanians in their local hotels and clubs. Our coalition is eager to meet with you in the New Year to seek your support in reducing the harmful impacts that the loss of much of this money to poker machines has on families and communities. We all have a responsibility to act in the interests of public health in Tasmania and the expiration of the Deed between the Crown and Federal Hotels on 30 June 2018 offers us a significant opportunity to make meaningful positive changes.

Yours sincerely on behalf of the coalition of community organisations concerned about gambling,

Chris Jones, CEO, Anglicare  
 Tony Foster, Mayor, Brighton Council  
 Georgina McGlagan, Director Family Services, CatholicCare  
 John Stubley, CEO, Hobart City Mission  
 John Stuart, CEO, Launceston Benevolent Society  
 Stephen Brown, CEO, Launceston City Mission  
 Noel Mundy, State Director, Mission Australia  
 John Hooper, Executive Officer, Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania  
 Mat Rowell, CEO, Relationships Australia  
 Ruth Pinkerton, CEO, SU Tasmania  
 Bernard Saunders, State Secretary, St. Vincent de Paul Society  
 Carol Bennett, Synod Liaison Minister (Tas), Uniting Church in Tasmania  
 Eric Lockett, Public Questions Officer, Tasmanian Baptist Churches  
 Kym Goodes, CEO, TasCOSS  
 Stuart Foster, Social Program Secretary, The Salvation Army  
 Lindy O'Neill, CEO UnitingCare Tasmania

**Figure 1: Introduction of harm minimisation measures and losses to poker machines in hotels and clubs 1995/96 to 2014/15**

REPORT TO THE  
TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND FINANCE

NOVEMBER 2015

# THIRD SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY OF GAMBLING IN TASMANIA

## SUMMARY REPORT



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

The Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre



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TASMANIA: SUMMARY REPORT*  
MELBOURNE.

**Note to readers**

The charts in this report are not reducible to grey-scale. It is recommended that the report be read onscreen, or as a colour print out.



# C o n t e n t s

Key findings	v
<b>1 Background to study</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Methods	1
<b>2 The Tasmanian gambling industry</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Industry size and characteristics	2
2.2 Industry structure	3
<b>3 Gambling activity and behaviours</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Participation	5
3.2 Frequency	6
<b>4 Social impacts of gambling</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Problem gambling	10
4.2 Social costs and benefits of gambling	12
4.3 Provision of gambling support services	15
<b>5 Economic impacts of gambling</b>	<b>16</b>
5.1 Expenditure on gambling activities	16
5.2 Government revenues from gambling	18
5.3 Gambling-related employment and other economic impacts	20
5.4 Gambling's contribution to Tasmania's economy	21
<b>6 Government responses to gambling</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7 Assessment of gambling harm minimisation measures</b>	<b>23</b>
7.1 Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania	23
7.2 Assessment of harm minimisation measures	23
<b>List of figures</b>	
Figure 1 Ownership of hotel gaming venues by number owned (2014)	4
Figure 2 Past year participation in gambling activities amongst Tasmanian adults (2011 and 2013)	5

Figure 3	Past year frequency of gambling activity all Tasmanian gamblers (2013)	8
Figure 4	Mean gambling frequency in the past year (2011 and 2013)	9
Figure 5	Gambling severity amongst Tasmanian adults as measured by PGSI categories (2011 and 2013)	10
Figure 6	PGSI category by LGA groupings (2013)	11
Figure 7	Proportion of total gambling expenditure by PGSI category by LGA groups (2013)	11
Figure 8	Personal experience of gambling related harms in the past three years (2013)	12
Figure 9	Overall quality of life and satisfaction with health by PGSI category	13
Figure 10	Proportion of licensed venues with gaming by LGA	14
Figure 11	State-wide registrations for Gamblers Help support services (2003-2013)	15
Figure 12	Real expenditure in the Tasmanian gambling industry by gambling activity (1990-91 to 2012-13)	17
Figure 13	Real per adult expenditure on gambling by jurisdiction (1987-88 to 2012-13)	18
Figure 14	Tasmanian Government gambling revenue (1990-91 to 2012-13)	19
Figure 15	Gambling taxation as a proportion of total state revenue by jurisdiction over time	19

#### List of tables

Table 1	Gambling products and outlets in Tasmania (2014)	2
Table 2	EGMs in casinos, hotels and clubs (Tasmania and Australia) 2012-13	3
Table 3	Gambling venues by type and offerings (2011 and 2014)	4
Table 4	Past year participation in different gambling activities amongst Tasmanian adults (2005, 2008, 2011 and 2013)	6
Table 5	Harm minimisation measures within scope	24
Table 6	Awareness and perceived impact of harm minimisation measures across different gambling activities	26

## Abbreviations

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CSL	Community Support Levy
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
EGM	Electronic gaming machine
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gambling Support Program
GST	Goods and Services Tax
LGA	Local Government Area
NGR	National Gambling Reform
PGRTC	Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre
PGSI	Problem Gambling Severity Index
SEIS	Social and Economic Impact Study
SES	Socio-Economic Status
SRC	Social Research Centre
TGC	Tasmanian Gaming Commission

## Key findings

### The Tasmanian gambling industry

Gambling in Tasmania is undertaken in numerous outlets and venues across the State. As at December 2013, 3,526 electronic gaming machines (EGMs) were available in 102 hotels, clubs and casinos. Other gambling forms include Keno, race wagering, lotteries, and casino table games.

In 2012-13, total real gambling expenditure in 2011-12 prices was \$310 million, equating to \$789 per adult, with expenditure focussed on EGMs in hotels, clubs and the two casinos. The Tasmanian Government received \$91.3 million (real, 2011-12 prices) in gambling taxes and licence fees in 2012-13.

### Gambling participation

In 2013, 61.2 per cent of the Tasmanian adult population reported gambling in the previous 12 months (excluding day trading), falling from 64.8 per cent in 2011. The most common gambling activity was playing lotteries (43.0% of adults), followed by Keno (26.0% of adults).

Just under one-third (31.5%) of Tasmanian adults who reported gambling in the past year also reported gambling weekly, and a further quarter (24.3%) monthly. Lotteries were the most common form of weekly gambling. Tasmanian adults gambled an average of 24.0 times per year in 2013.

### Problem gambling

In 2013, using the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI: Ferris & Wynne 2001), an estimated 0.5 per cent of Tasmanian adults were classified as problem gamblers, 1.8 per cent as moderate risk gamblers, 3.9 per cent as low risk gamblers, 54.9 per cent as non-problem gamblers and the remaining 38.8 per cent as non-gamblers.

Across Tasmania, moderate risk or problem gamblers account for 20.5 per cent of total gambling expenditure, and low risk gamblers account for a further 20.5 per cent respectively.

### Gambling and the Tasmanian economy

In 2013, there were approximately 4,061 people employed in Tasmania's gambling industry, with the majority (94%) employed in gaming, casinos and race wagering.

Economic modelling was used to estimate the contribution of gambling to the Tasmanian economy. This analysis found that diverting all Tasmanian gambling expenditure 'offshore' would see reductions of 1.10 and 1.26 per cent in real GDP and employment respectively.

### Assessing gambling harm minimisation measures

In March 2009, the Tasmanian Government announced measures aimed at reducing the harms caused by problem gambling. These measures affected advertising, inducements, and the payment of winnings, to name a few.

Assessment of the harm minimisation measures found that most gamblers (62.8-98.8%) were aware of at least one measure. In an assessment of the perceived impact of the measures, a significant proportion of at-risk gamblers (6.0-57.9%) reported a decrease in expenditure on their gambling as a result of at least one measure, but only a relatively small proportion of non-problem gamblers (0-9.5%) reported a decrease in their enjoyment on gambling as a result of at least one measure.

The overall finding of the assessment was that the suites of harm minimisation measures for gambling activities, such as EGMs, terrestrial wagering, online wagering, Keno, and casino table gaming, were generally found to be effective in reducing the expenditure of at-risk gamblers while not affecting the enjoyment of large numbers of non-problem gamblers. There was, however, little support for the effectiveness of the harm minimisation measures for lotteries.

# 1 Background to study

## 1.1 Objectives

A consortium comprising ACIL Allen Consulting, the Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre (PGRTC) and the Social Research Centre (SRC) was engaged by the Tasmanian Government, Department of Treasury and Finance to undertake the third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling (SEIS) in Tasmania. A SEIS of gambling in Tasmania is required every three years under the *Gaming Control Act 1993* (the Act).

The same consortium undertook both the second SEIS in 2011, and the third SEIS which is the focus of this report. Volumes 1 and 2 of the third SEIS closely mirror the second SEIS, providing an update of:

- key industry trends and comparisons with other states and territories
- Tasmanian gambling prevalence
- the impacts of gambling in the eight focus Local Government Areas (LGAs) featured in the 2011 SEIS – low socio-economic status (Brighton, Break O'Day, Glenorchy and Devonport), and comparison LGAs (Sorell, Circular Head, Launceston and Clarence).

Volume 3 of the third SEIS reviewed the suite of harm minimisation measures implemented by the Tasmanian Government following the first SEIS.

## 1.2 Methods

A multi-methods approach was used to undertake the third SEIS, including:

- analysis of gambling-related statistics from the Tasmanian Government, Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), and the Australian Gambling Statistics prepared by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office.
- the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey, which collected data on gambling participation, frequency of play, expenditure and other factors.
- Waves 1 to 3 of the Tasmanian Longitudinal Gambling Study, which followed up a sub-group of participants from the gambling prevalence survey undertaken as part of the second SEIS.
- survey of gaming venues in the eight focus LGAs.
- stakeholder consultation and public submissions, including representatives from local and state government, the gambling industry and support services.
- longitudinal qualitative interviewing study of EGM gamblers across two phases.

## 2 The Tasmanian gambling industry

### 2.1 Industry size and characteristics

Gambling in Tasmania comprises gaming and wagering in various forms, outlets and venues. Table 1 provides a broad overview of the industry. The Act limits the total number of EGMs in Tasmanian casinos, clubs and hotels to 3,680. Within this broad cap, a total of 2,500 EGMs are permitted within clubs and hotels. Within venues, EGM numbers are capped at 40 in clubs and 30 in hotels.

Table 1 **Gambling products and outlets in Tasmania (2014)**

Activity	Venue type	Venue/Outlets	Number <sup>a</sup>
EGMs	Casinos	2	1,173
	Clubs	10	173
	Hotels	90	2,180
	Spirit of Tasmania ships	2	46
	<b>Total</b>	104	3,572
Casino: table games	Wrest Point Hotel Casino	-	27
	Country Club Casino	-	18
	<b>Total</b>	-	45
Lottery outlets	Intralot	14	-
	Golden Casket	2	-
	Golden Casket and Tatts	71	-
	Intralot, Golden Casket and Tatts	16	-
	<b>Total</b>	103	-
Keno	Casinos	2	-
	Clubs	28	-
	Hotels	138	-
	<b>Total</b>	168	-
Race wagering	TOTE Tasmania outlets	129	-
	Bookmakers (2012-13)	10	-
	<b>Total</b>	139	-
Minor gaming	Permits issued at June 2013	-	364
	<b>Total</b>	-	364

<sup>a</sup> Number of EGMs, table games, or minor gaming permits.

Table 2 shows the number of EGMs per 1,000 adults in Tasmania and Australia (2012-13). Tasmania has a lower number of EGMs per 1,000 adults compared with Australia as a whole, particularly when Western Australian figures are excluded. However, the number of casino EGMs per 1,000 adults is considerably higher, reflecting the presence of two casinos in a relatively small population.

**Table 2 EGMs in casinos, hotels and clubs (Tasmania and Australia) 2012-13**

		Casinos	Hotels	Clubs	Total
Tasmania	Number of EGMs	1,173	2,180	173	3,526
	Per 1,000 adults	3.0	5.5	0.4	8.9
Australia	Number of EGMs	12,978	70,218	114,392	197,588
	Per 1,000 adults	0.7	4.0	6.5	11.1
Australia less WA *	Number of EGMs	10,978	70,218	114,392	195,588
	Per 1,000 adults	0.7	4.4	7.2	12.4

*Note:* \* Western Australia only permits EGMs within Crown Perth casino, an arrangement unique among Australian states and territories. Consequently, including Western Australia EGM numbers skews Australian summary figures.

## 2.2 Industry structure

Tasmania's gambling industry is dominated by three suppliers — Federal Group, TOTE Tasmania and Betfair. There are also a number of smaller industry players, such as bookmakers. A number of other businesses in the hotel and racing sectors earn revenue from gambling activities in Tasmania. In particular, a number of operator groups (including Woolworths and ALH Group, together with Vantage Hotel Group) operate hotels offering EGMs. Tasmanian clubs also earn revenue from gambling (mostly Keno), but to a lesser degree than in most other states.

Significant changes to the industry structure since the second SEIS include the sale of TOTE Tasmania to Tatts Group in March 2012 and the announcement in August 2014 that Crown Resorts had purchased the remaining 50 per cent of Betfair Australasia.

Federal Group is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mulawa Holdings Pty Ltd, a private company. The Group's portfolio includes a number of gaming businesses — Wrest Point Hotel Casino, Country Club Casino, Network Gaming and Vantage Hotel Group — as well as a number of hospitality, tourism and liquor businesses.

TOTE Tasmania was previously a state-owned company. However, in December 2011 TOTE Tasmania was sold to Tatts Group for approximately \$103 million. The sale was finalised in March 2012. The acquisition of TOTE Tasmania has provided Tatts Group with exclusive access for 15 years to the Tasmanian racing and sports wagering market. Since the release of the Volume 1 report, TOTE Tasmania has rebranded itself as UBet.

Finally, Betfair offers fixed odds wagering products via a betting exchange platform, where customers can wager against one another on a fixed odds basis. Betfair also provided race wagering and sports betting fixed odds products on Australian sporting and racing events. Although since the release of the Volume 1 report, Betfair has ceased to offer these products. Betfair is currently the only betting exchange operating in Australia.

### Consolidation of the industry

There has been a small reduction in the number of gaming venues in Tasmania from 2011 to 2014 and small changes in the composition of gaming options on offer. Table 3 shows Tasmanian gambling venues by venue type and gambling options on offer for 2011 and 2014.

The total number of venues has fallen from 192 in 2011 to 189 in 2014. The composition of venues offering EGMs, Keno and TOTE has remained broadly consistent with the number of Keno only venues falling from 37 to 33, the number of EGM and Keno venues falling from 34 to 25, and the number of venues offering all three increasing from 68 to 75.

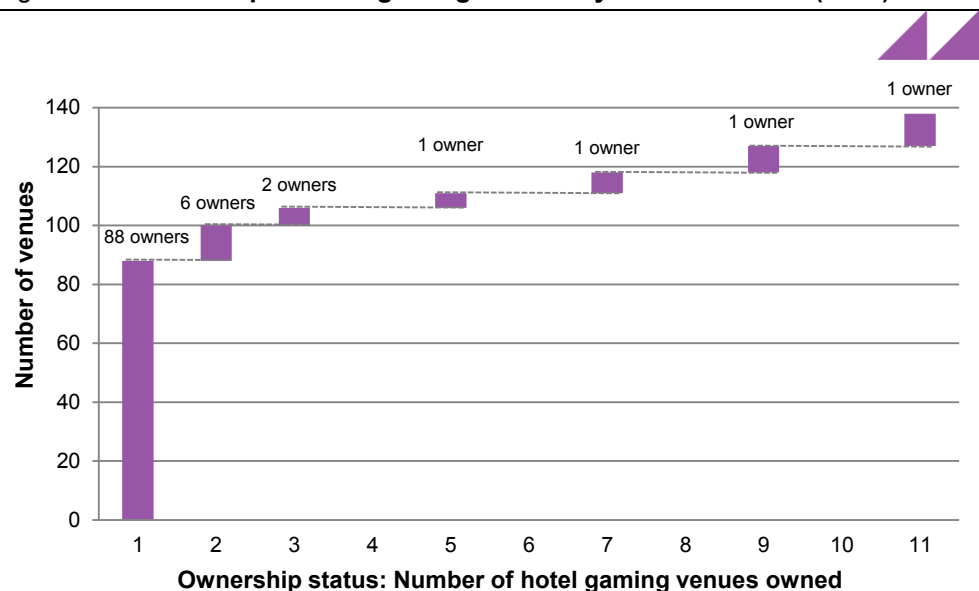


Table 3 **Gambling venues by type and offerings (2011 and 2014)**

	2011	2014
<b>Venues by type</b>		
Hotel	141	139
Club	28	28
Totalizator Agent	19	18
Casino	2	2
Ferry	2	2
Total	192	189
<b>Venues by gambling offering</b>		
Number of Keno only venues	37	33
Number of TOTE only venues	20	19
Number of EGM only venues	2	2
EGM and Keno	34	25
EGM and TOTE	0	0
Keno and TOTE	31	35
All three	68	75

*Note:* The totals include gambling on board the Spirit of Tasmania ships

The majority of owners of hotels offering gaming control a single venue; however, there are a number of owners who control many venues, such that overall there are 100 individual owners of 138 hotels. Figure 1 plots the number of gaming hotel owners by the number of hotels offering gaming they own in 2014. In 2014 there were 88 gaming hotel owners who owned one venue, accounting for 88 per cent of owners. In 2014, there was one provider each with 11, 9, 7, and 5 hotels respectively. The largest owner (of 11 venues) thus accounted for 8 per cent of gaming hotel venues.

Figure 1 **Ownership of hotel gaming venues by number owned (2014)**

### 3 Gambling activity and behaviours

A feature of the third SEIS was the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey. With a larger sample than the second SEIS, at 5,000 respondents, the 2013 survey also adopted a dual-frame survey design including residents only contactable via a mobile phone.

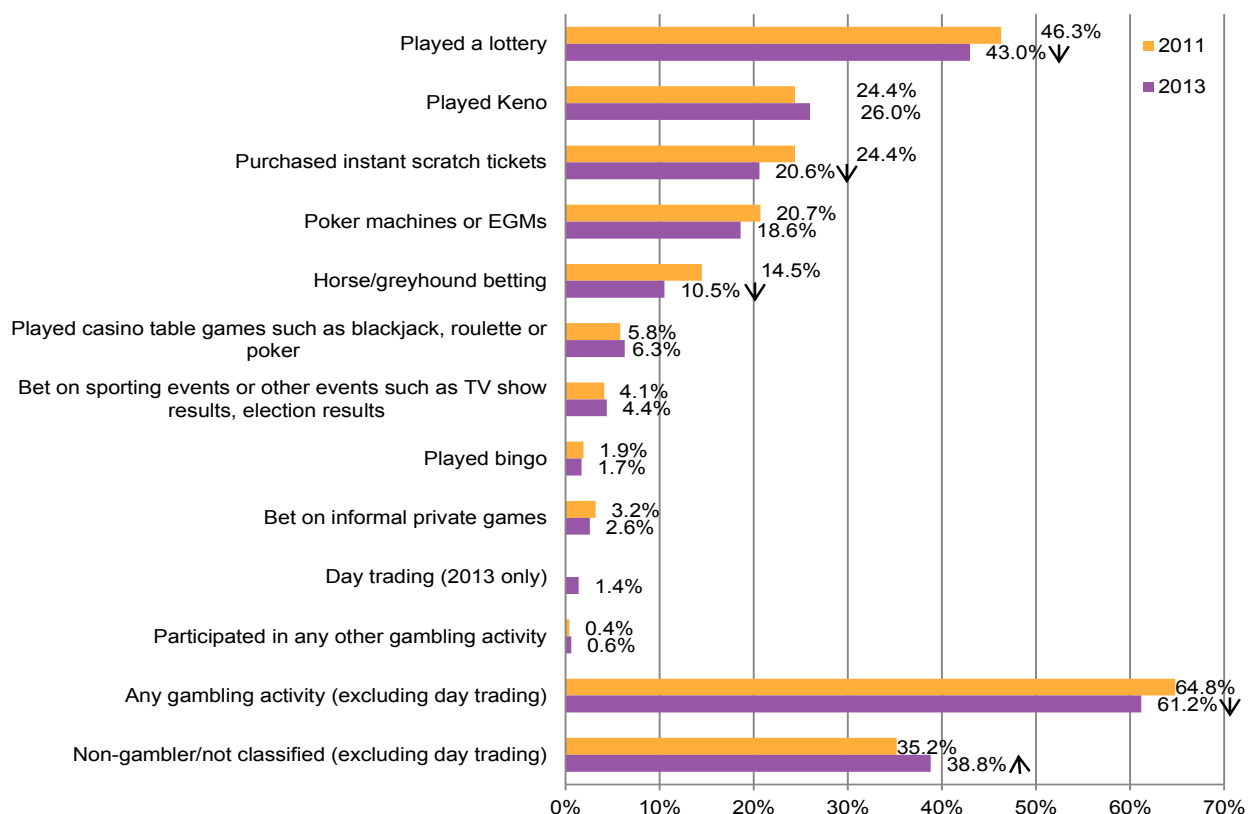
#### 3.1 Participation

##### Gambling participation in the previous 12 months

The gambling participation estimates presented in Figure 2 document the percentage of the Tasmanian adult population that gambled in the previous 12 months, showing that:

- participation in any kind of gambling activity (excluding day trading) in the previous 12 months among the total Tasmanian adult population in 2013 was 61.2 per cent; this estimate had significantly declined since the 2011 value of 64.8 per cent
- lotteries were the most commonly reported gambling activity (43.0%)
- about one quarter (26.0%) of Tasmanian adults had played Keno in the past year, which was the second most commonly reported gambling activity.

Figure 2 Past year participation in gambling activities amongst Tasmanian adults (2011 and 2013)



Note: Arrows show results that are significantly higher (↑) or lower (↓) than those obtained in 2011 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Keno encompasses both TasKeno (typically played in hotels, clubs and casinos), as well as Lucky Keno (offered by Intralot), which is a lottery product typically sold in newsagents and lottery outlets.

### Characteristics of electronic gaming machine gamblers

Focussing on EGM gamblers, EGM play was significantly higher amongst females (20.2%); 18 to 24 year olds (32.7%); single parents with children still living at home (27.7%); those in part-time employment (23.2%); those with relatively low annual personal incomes of \$25,000 to \$39,999 (24.7%); those with no post-secondary educational qualifications (22.8% and 24.6%); and people born in Australia (19.8%).

To a considerable degree, significantly lower levels of participation in EGM play mirrored the above; that is, it was evident amongst males (16.9%); 35 to 44 year olds (12.6%); those living as a couple with children at home (16.1%); those looking for work (8.4%); university graduates (12.2%); those with higher personal incomes of \$80,000 to \$129,999 per annum (13.6%); and those born overseas (English speaking background [10.7%]; non-English speaking background [10.6%]).

### Gambling participation over time

Table 4 presents a comparison of data obtained from the 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2013 Tasmanian gambling surveys. From 2011 to 2013, there was a significant decline in overall gambling activity from 64.8 per cent to 61.2 per cent, as well as in betting on horse or greyhound racing from 14.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent, purchase of instant scratch tickets from 24.4 per cent to 20.6 per cent and of lotteries from 46.3 per cent to 43.0 per cent. Since 2008, there has also been an ongoing decline in the prevalence of EGM play, betting on horse or greyhound racing and the purchase of instant scratch and lottery tickets.

**Table 4 Past year participation in different gambling activities amongst Tasmanian adults (2005, 2008, 2011 and 2013)**

Gambling activity	2005	2008	2011	2013
EGMs	na	28.5	20.7	18.6
Horse or greyhound races	na	16.8	14.5	10.5↓
Instant scratch tickets	31.8	31.3	24.4	20.6↓
Lotteries	52.3	51.3	46.3	43.0↓
Keno	na	25.9	24.4	26.0
Casino table games	5.2	7.0	5.8	6.3
Bingo	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
Sporting or other event	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4
Informal private games	4.6	5.3	3.2	2.6
Day trading	na	na	na	1.4
Any other gambling activity	na	1.4	0.4†	0.6
<b>Net: Any of the above gambling activities (excl. day trading)</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>61.2↓</b>

Note: Arrows show results that are significantly higher (↑) or lower (↓) than in 2011 (p<0.05).

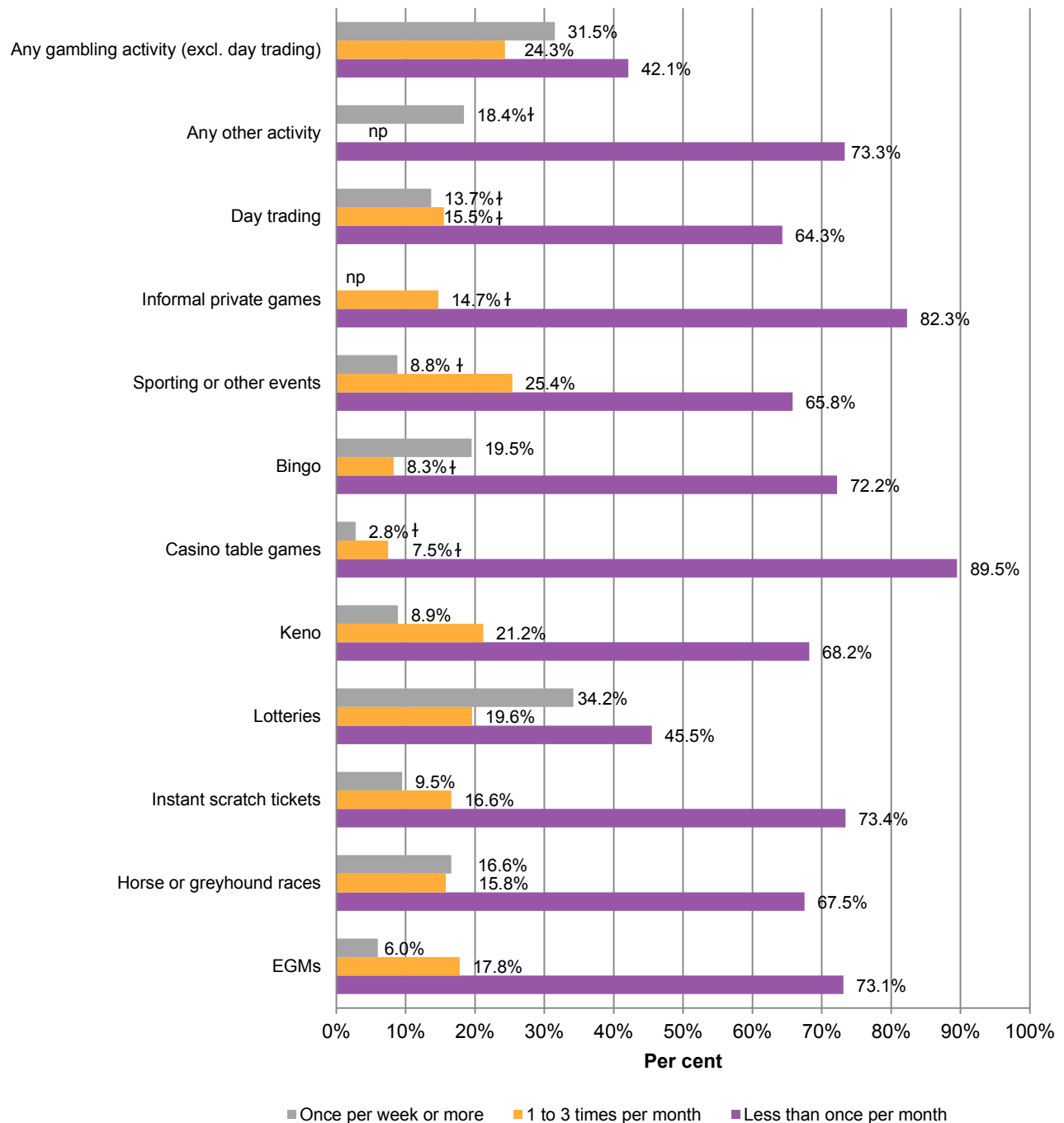
## 3.2 Frequency

Gambling frequency represents the average number of times a person gambles on a particular activity over a certain period. Figure 3 shows the frequency (as a percentage of all Tasmanian gamblers) of gambling by activity in the previous 12 months.

Almost one third (31.5%) of all gamblers reported weekly activity in at least one form of gambling and almost another quarter (24.3%) reported monthly participation.

Weekly gambling activity was most common for lotteries (34.2%), bingo (19.5%), any other activity (18.4%) and betting on horse or greyhound racing (16.6%). Monthly activity was most common for betting on sporting or other events (25.4%), Keno (21.2%), lotteries (19.6%) and EGMs (17.8%).

Figure 3 Past year frequency of gambling activity all Tasmanian gamblers (2013)



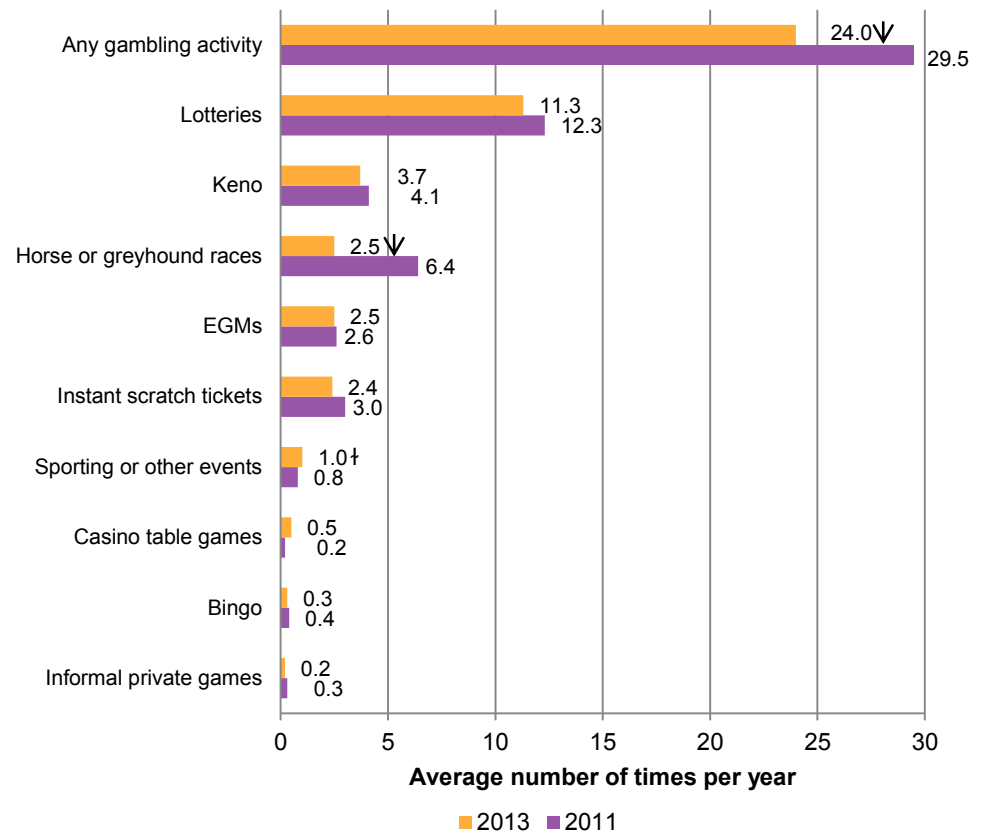
Note: np Data not available for publication due to insufficient responses or breaching Relative Standard Error criteria but included in totals where applicable.

† RSE between 30% and 50%.

Rows in the above table do not add to 100% as there are small numbers of participants for whom a frequency could not be calculated.

The mean number of gambling sessions among Tasmanian adults also declined significantly from 29.5 per year in 2011 to 24.0 per year in 2013 (see Figure 4). This reduction was most pronounced among lotteries (down from 12.3 to 11.3 times per year), and in wagering on horse or greyhound races (down from 6.4 to 2.5 time per year).

Figure 4 **Mean gambling frequency in the past year (2011 and 2013)**



Note: Arrows show results that are significantly higher or lower than those obtained in 2011 ( $p < 0.05$ ).  
 † RSE between 30% and 50%.

## 4 Social impacts of gambling

### 4.1 Problem gambling

#### Prevalence using the Problem Gambling Severity Index

Estimates of low risk, moderate risk, and problem gambling were identified using the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) of the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) (Ferris & Wynne, 2001). Individuals were classified into one of four gambling categories based on their responses to a set of questions: Problem gamblers, Moderate risk gamblers, Low risk gamblers and Non-problem gamblers. Identical questions were asked in the 2011 survey. The PGSI was administered to all gamblers and employed the original scoring, as outlined by Ferris and Wynne (2001).

Figure 5 shows the proportion of survey participants by gambling severity category for 2011 and 2013. In 2013, 0.5 per cent of Tasmanian adults were classified as problem gamblers, 1.8 per cent as moderate risk gamblers, 3.9 per cent as low risk gamblers, 54.9 per cent as non-problem gamblers and the remaining 38.8 per cent as non-gamblers. During both 2011 and 2013, 2.4 per cent of respondents were classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers.

Figure 5 **Gambling severity amongst Tasmanian adults as measured by PGSI categories (2011 and 2013)**

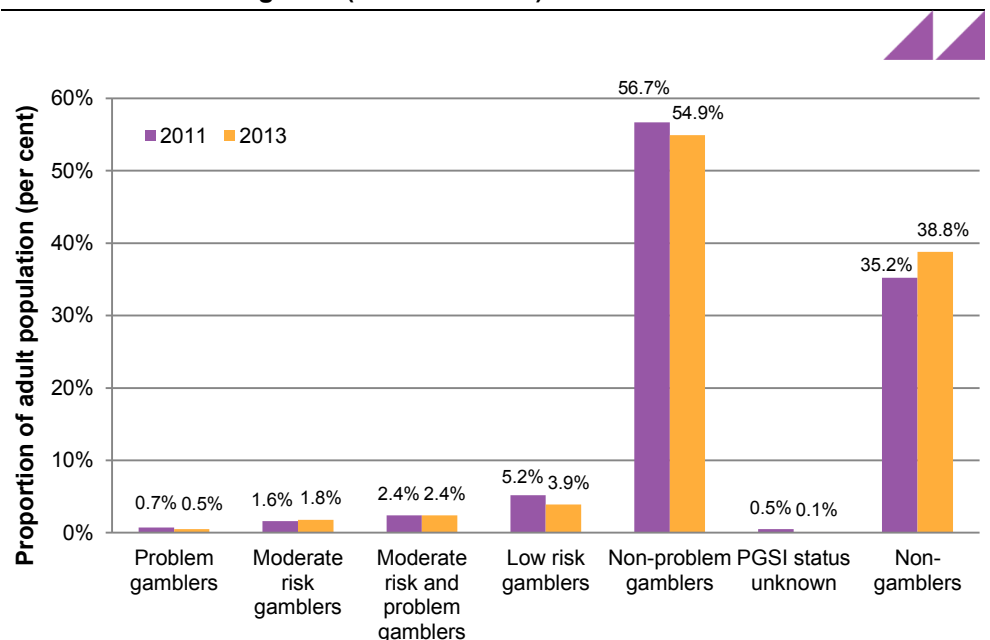
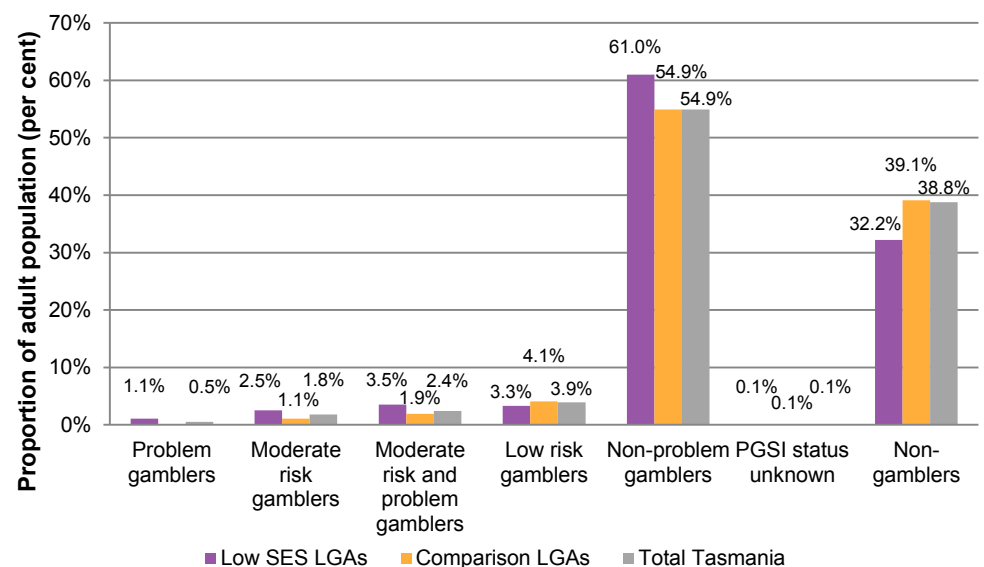


Figure 6 shows gambling severity among low SES LGAs, comparison LGAs, and all of Tasmania. In the low SES LGAs, 1.1 per cent of participants were classified as problem gamblers, 2.5 per cent as moderate risk gamblers and 3.3 per cent low risk gamblers. The proportion of non-gamblers was significantly lower in the low SES LGAs (32.2%) than among the comparison LGAs (39.1%) and Tasmanian adults overall (38.8%).

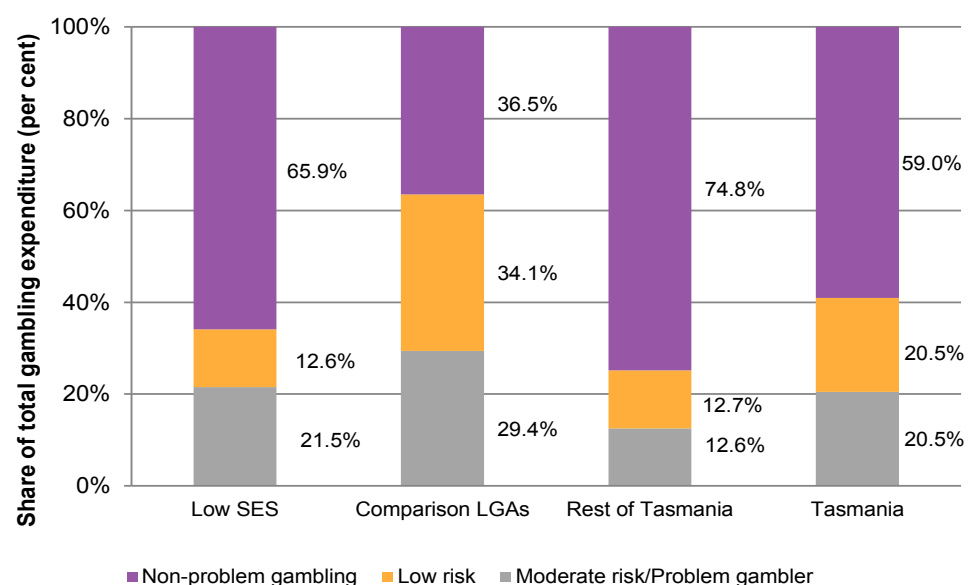
Figure 6 PGSI category by LGA groupings (2013)



### Gambling expenditure by PGSI categories

Estimates were developed of self-reported gambling expenditure across gambling severity categories, finding that individuals identified as moderate risk or problem gamblers by the PGSI account for 20.5 per cent of total gambling expenditure, and that low risk gamblers account for a further 20.5 per cent respectively (see Figure 7). These shares vary between focus LGA categories – within the low SES LGAs, moderate risk or problem gamblers are estimated to account for 21.5 per cent of total gambling expenditure, whereas this share is 29.4 per cent within the comparison LGAs.

Figure 7 Proportion of total gambling expenditure by PGSI category by LGA groups (2013)





## 4.2 Social costs and benefits of gambling

### Social costs of gambling

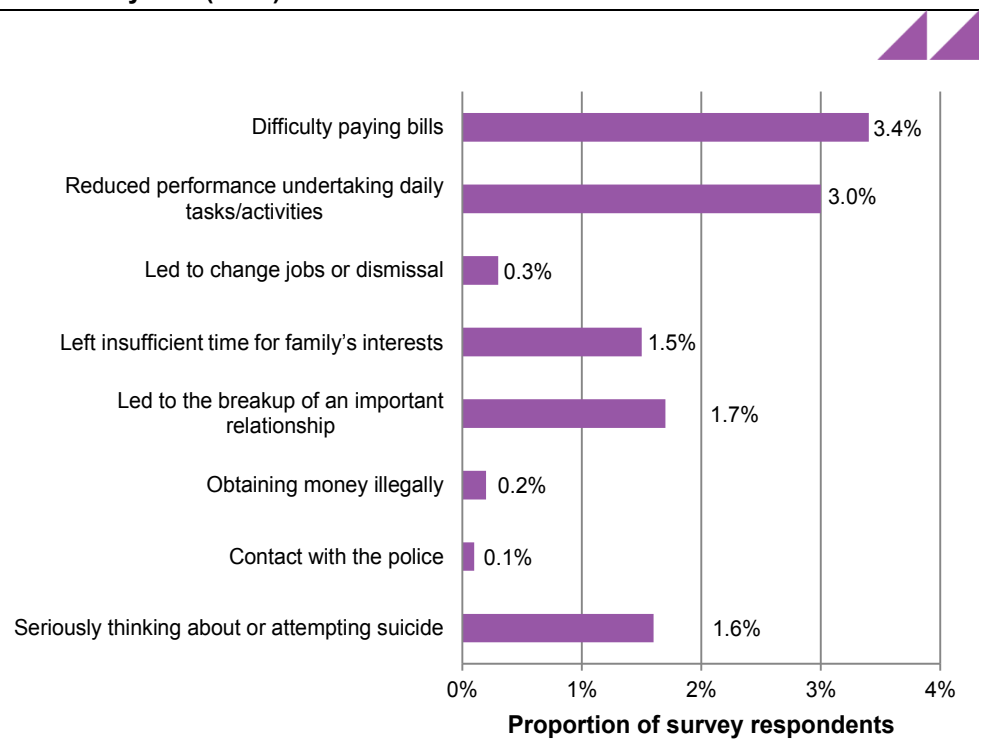
The social costs associated with gambling are all related to when individuals experience problems with their gambling, which harm themselves or their family, friends and other members of the community, and include:

- Work and study – job loss, absenteeism and poor performance
- Personal – stress, depression, suicide and poor health
- Financial – debt, asset losses and bankruptcy
- Legal – theft and imprisonment
- Interpersonal – relationship breakdown and family neglect
- Communities – loads on charities and the public purse.

### Self-reported harms

A subset of gamblers participating in the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey were asked questions about their experience of gambling related harms. As a result of their gambling, 3.4 per cent reported difficulty paying bills, repaying debt or meeting other expenses; 3.0 per cent experienced reduced performance in undertaking daily tasks and activities; 1.7 per cent had experienced the break-up of an important relationship in their lives; 1.6 per cent had attempted or seriously thought about attempting suicide; and 1.5 per cent felt their gambling had left insufficient time to look after their family (see Figure 8).

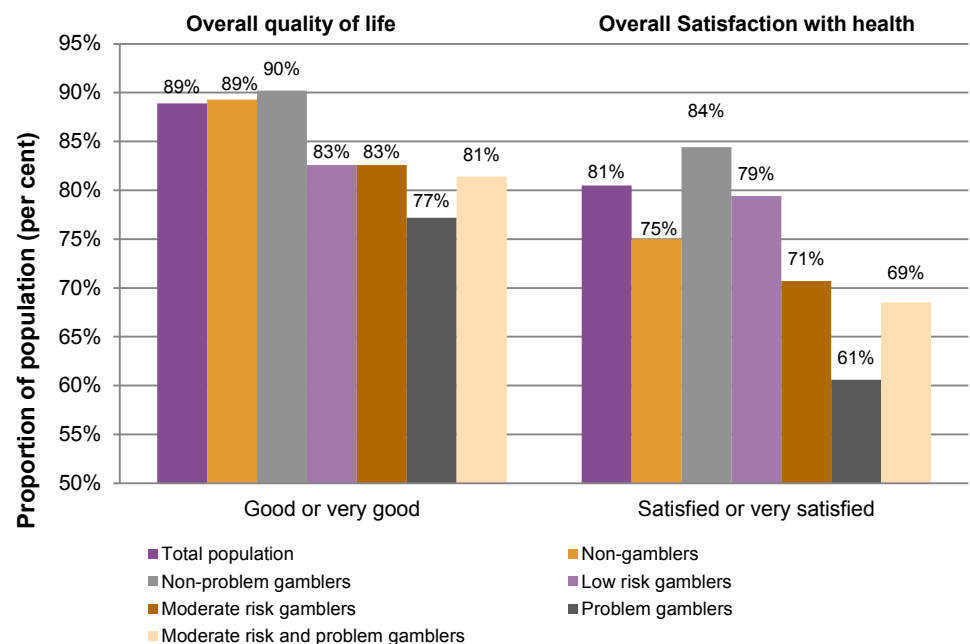
Figure 8 **Personal experience of gambling related harms in the past three years (2013)**



### Quality of life

The 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey asked questions relating to overall quality of life and satisfaction with health. Figure 9 shows individuals self-reported overall quality of life and satisfaction with health by PGSI category, suggesting that the higher the PGSI category, the lower the reported overall quality of life, or satisfaction with health.

Figure 9 Overall quality of life and satisfaction with health by PGSI category



Overall quality of life was rated as either 'good' or 'very good' by 90.2 per cent of non-problem gamblers; by 82.6 per cent of low risk and of moderate risk gamblers; and by 77.2 per cent of problem gamblers. Similarly, satisfaction with health was either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' for 84.1 per cent of non-problem gamblers, 75.0 per cent of non-gamblers and 68.5 per cent of moderate risk or problem gamblers.

### Family level costs

Family members of those with a gambling problem are increasingly seeking assistance from gambling support services, reflected in a 10 percentage point increase in the proportion of non-gamblers accessing gambling support services between 2010-11 and 2012-13. The literature and feedback from stakeholders suggests that family members frequently seek support as a result of family breakdown that has been caused by gambling.

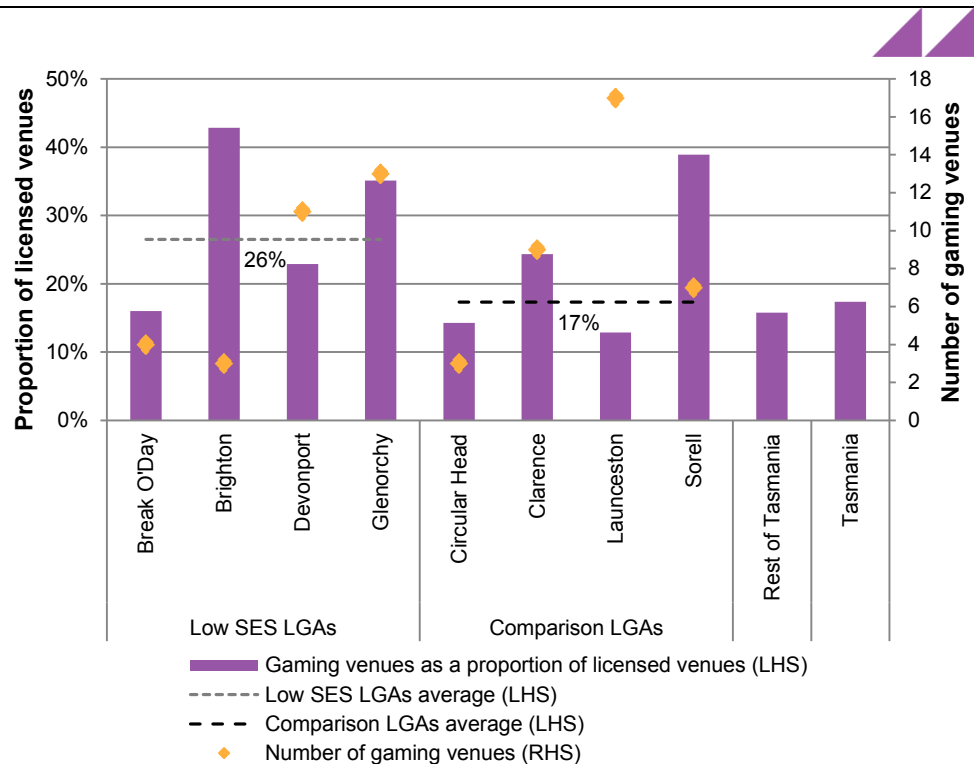
### Community level costs

Feedback on the social costs of gambling was concentrated on individuals and families. However, community representatives suggested that wide access to gambling normalises problem gambling behaviour. Although stakeholders generally agreed that gambling provides employment for the local area, many believed that employment opportunities would be created without the presence of gambling.

### Licensed and gaming venues

Local government and support service providers frequently expressed concern about the number of entertainment venues with gaming, arguing that it can be difficult for families to go out for a meal without being exposed to gambling. In response, the study undertook analysis of the proportion of licensed venues in Tasmania with gaming (see Figure 10).

Figure 10 Proportion of licensed venues with gaming by LGA



The analysis considered low SES LGAs, comparison LGAs, and across Tasmania. The average proportion of licensed venues with gaming is higher in low SES LGAs (26%), compared to the comparison LGAs (17%). Among the 8 focus LGAs, Brighton had the highest proportion at 43 per cent, and Launceston had the lowest at 13 per cent. This finding suggests that when visiting a licensed venue, residents of low SES LGAs are more likely to be exposed to gaming.

### Social benefits of gambling: entertainment and enjoyment

Gambling is a form of entertainment providing enjoyment to a wide range of people in the community. It is also viewed as a convenient way to socialise with family and friends.

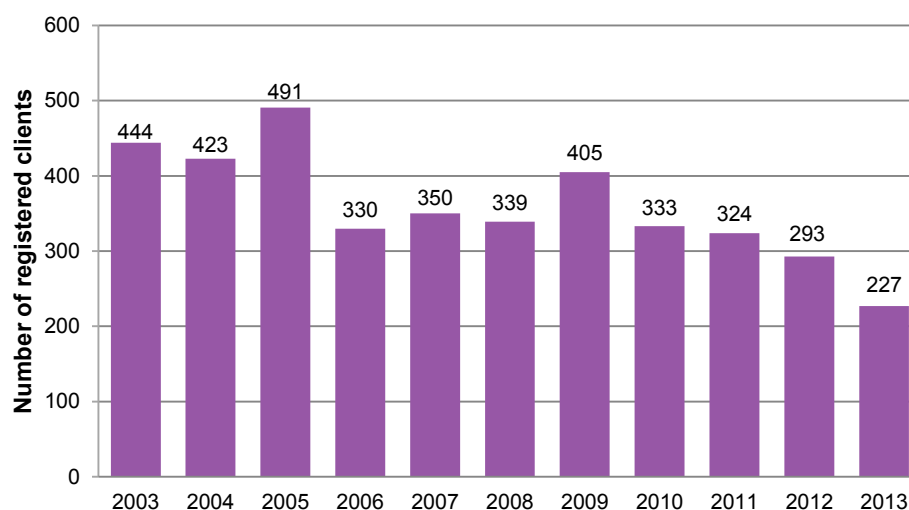
Similar to the 2011 SEIS report, it was clear from stakeholder consultations that communities rely on gaming venues to socialise. This is despite the fact that only 17 per cent of all licensed venues in Tasmania are gaming venues. Venue operators argued that this was particularly the case for the older population who often live alone and view gaming venues as a 'nice, safe warm place to go' to either gamble on their own or with friends.

### 4.3 Provision of gambling support services

A range of support services are available to Tasmanians with a gambling problem, as well as their family and friends, with the Tasmanian Government, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) providing the Gambling Support Program (GSP). Funded through the Community Support Levy (CSL), the GSP delivers and supports campaigns, programs and activities to the general public including the youth sector, schools and health providers.

Between 2003 and 2013, a total of 3,959 clients (both new and existing) registered for Gamblers Help support services (see Figure 11). There is some variability in uptake across the years, with a general decline in registrations; specifically from 444 in 2003 to 227 in 2013. Using results from the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey, this suggests that approximately 3 per cent of moderate risk or problem gamblers seek help.

Figure 11 **State-wide registrations for Gamblers Help support services (2003-2013)**



## 5 Economic impacts of gambling

### 5.1 Expenditure on gambling activities

#### Total gambling expenditure

Gambling expenditure represents the amount gambled (turnover) less the amount won by players (winnings). Figure 12 depicts the composition of Tasmania's gambling expenditure over the period 1990-91 to 2012-13. At the beginning of the period, Tasmania's gambling industry comprised three key activities — race wagering, lotteries and casino gaming. Modern-style EGMs were introduced to casinos in 1993-94, Keno and sports betting were introduced in 1994-95, followed closely by EGMs in hotels and clubs in 1996-97.

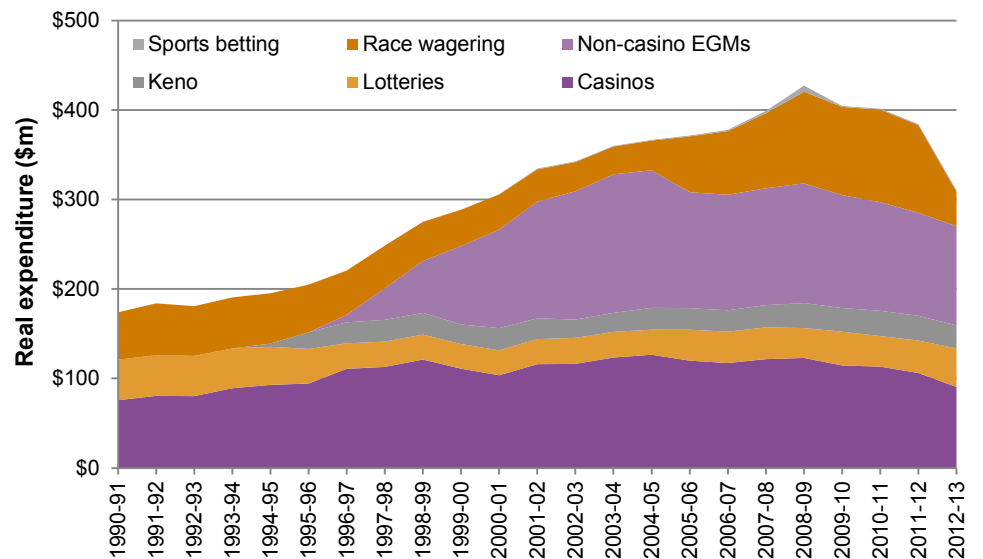
The introduction of EGMs resulted in a major increase in gambling expenditure from the mid-1990s. EGMs appear mostly to have attracted additional expenditure to the gambling industry; one exception is race wagering, which declined following the introduction of EGMs.

During the period 1990-91 to 2012-13, real expenditure grew from \$174 million in 1990-91 to peak at \$427 million in 2008-09 (in 2011-12 prices). From 2008-09 total real gambling expenditure fell 27 per cent from \$427 million to \$310 million in 2012-13. Real gambling expenditure increased sharply from 2006-07 to 2008-09. This appears to have been mainly driven by increased expenditure on race wagering, largely by non-Tasmanians.

In particular, the spike in real gambling expenditure in 2008-09, was likely triggered by the Federal Government's stimulus package, which was delivered between March and May 2009. This spike in expenditure appears to have manifested across all gambling types other than lotteries, which fell slightly in 2008-09. In 2009-10, expenditure returned to a level above that recorded for 2007-08 (the year before the stimulus package) for all gambling activities other than casinos and EGMs.

A final observation is the decline in total real gambling expenditure since 2008-09. There are two potential reasons for this decline. Firstly, Tasmania has suffered from a poor economic climate in recent years which has been reflected in higher unemployment rates compared to the mainland. Secondly, in discussions with key stakeholders it is clear that there has been significant growth in online gambling in recent years which is not captured in expenditure figures.

Figure 12 **Real expenditure in the Tasmanian gambling industry by gambling activity (1990-91 to 2012-13)**



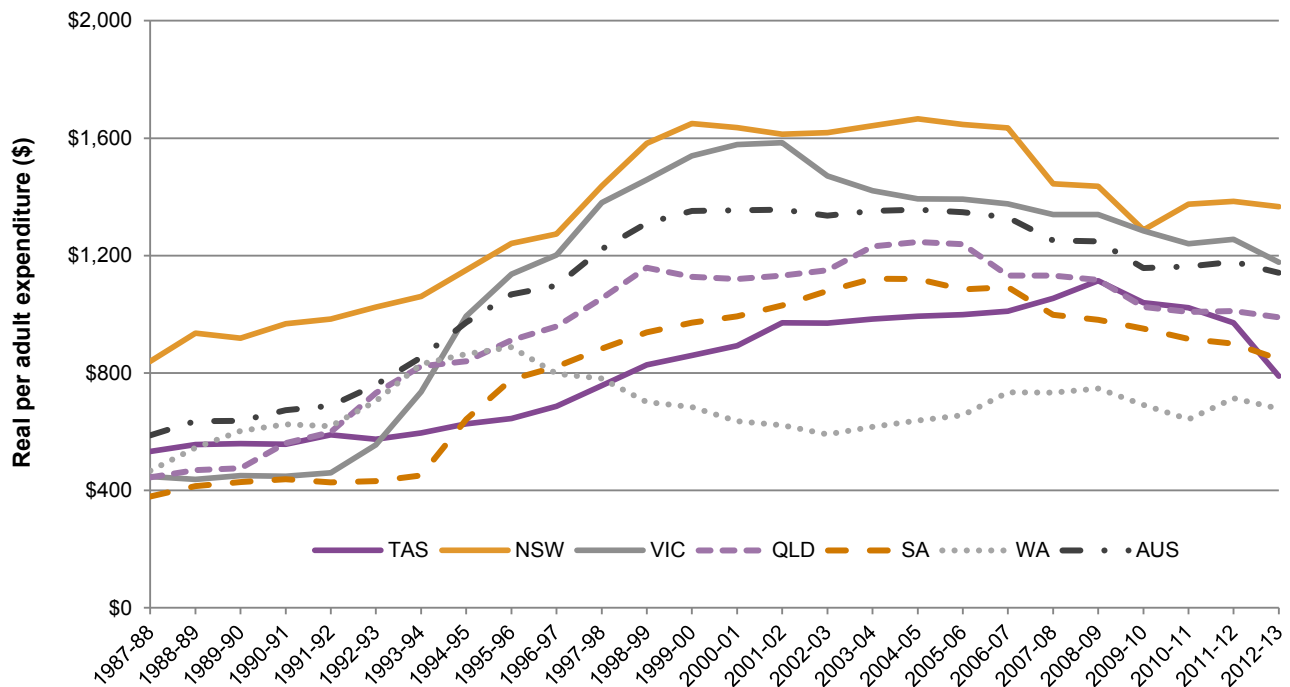
Note: Lotteries includes: lotteries, lotto, instant lottery, and pools.

### Per adult gambling expenditure

Real annual per adult expenditure on gambling in Tasmania increased from \$532 in 1987-88 to \$789 in 2012-13 (see Figure 13). Tasmania's per adult expenditure has been consistently lower than the national average. There has been a decline in Tasmania's per adult expenditure since 2008-09, falling considerably from \$1,113 in 2008-09 to \$789 in 2012-13.

As discussed above there are two potential reasons for this decline, Tasmania's poor economic climate in recent years and the growth in online gambling not captured in expenditure data.

Figure 13 Real per adult expenditure on gambling by jurisdiction (1987-88 to 2012-13)



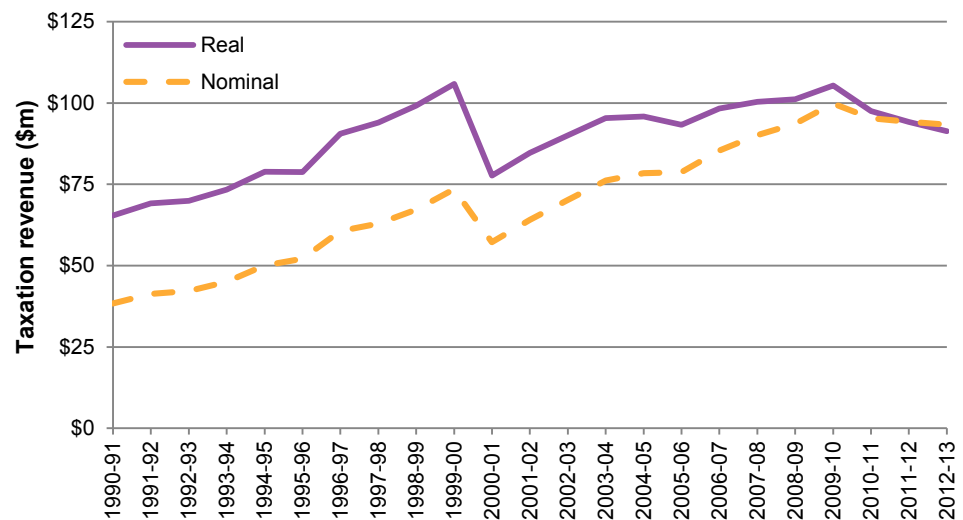
Note: Real expenditure is expressed in 2011-12 prices. The NT and ACT have been excluded from the analysis due to structural characteristics of their respective gambling industries that either skew results or are not of relevance to discussion. Data in this figure contains limited interactive gaming data.

Tasmania's real per adult expenditure on gambling was high relative to most other jurisdictions prior to 1990-91, but high relative growth in all other jurisdictions resulted in Tasmania becoming the lowest a decade later in 1995-96 — and remained amongst the lowest for the remainder of the period. This shift came about due to the introduction of EGMs into hotels and clubs in most other jurisdictions during the early 1990s. Once EGMs were introduced to clubs and hotels in Tasmania in 1996-97, real per adult expenditure increased steadily before plateauing in the early 2000s.

## 5.2 Government revenues from gambling

In 1990-91, real gambling revenue to the Tasmanian Government was around \$65 million, with revenue subsequently increasing in line with expenditure to reach \$91 million in 2012-13 (see Figure 14). Lower tax rates on gambling activities were applied in 2000-01 due to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), causing the State's gambling revenues to decline sharply. Real gambling revenues have not recovered from this decline; however they came close in 2009-10 when they reached \$105.4 million, a level close to the 1999-2000 peak (\$105.9 million). From 1 July 2013, a single flat tax rate of 25.88 per cent on EGM gross profit was introduced for Tasmanian hotels, clubs and casinos.

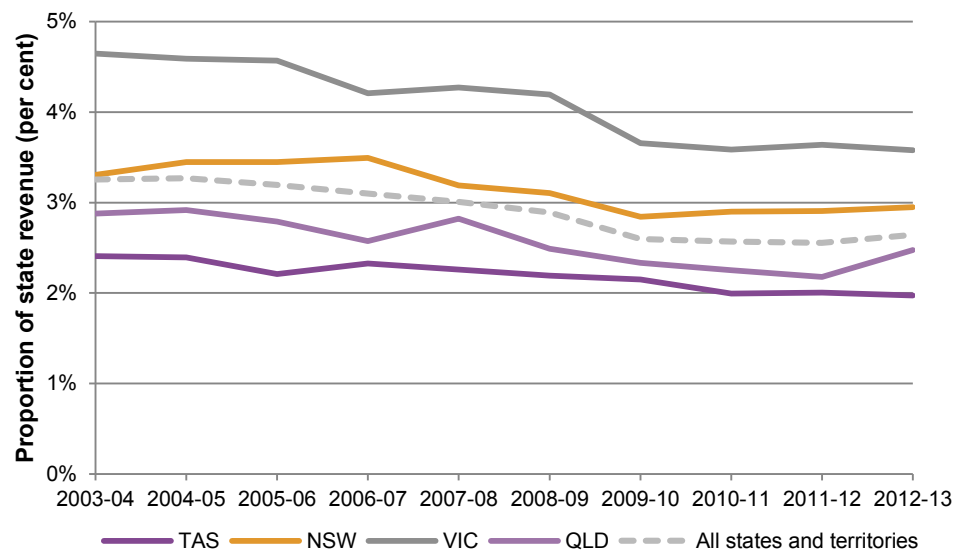
Figure 14 Tasmanian Government gambling revenue (1990-91 to 2012-13)



Note: Real figures are expressed in 2011-12 prices.

Figure 15 shows state gambling taxation revenue as a proportion of total state revenue from 2003-04 to 2012-13. Tasmanian gambling taxation revenue as a proportion of total state revenue fell slightly from 2.4 per cent in 2003-04 to 2.0 per cent in 2012-13, coinciding with declines in other states and territories.

Figure 15 Gambling taxation as a proportion of total state revenue by jurisdiction over time



Note: Tasmanian race betting taxes are not included.



### 5.3 Gambling-related employment and other economic impacts

#### Employment

Estimates suggest there were approximately 4,061 people employed in Tasmania's gambling industry in 2013 (noting that a subset of these employees have duties that extend beyond gambling, such as bar tending). The majority (94%) are employed in the gaming, casino and race wagering industries. The remainder are employed by Betfair or in businesses selling lottery products. Based on this estimate, Tasmania's gambling industry employs about two per cent of total Tasmanian workers.

#### Tourism

The nature of Federal Group as a monopoly provider of casino games and EGMs in Tasmania, and its contribution and involvement in the State's tourism industry, means that Tasmania's gambling industry has an important role in promoting tourism in Tasmania.

#### Relationship between PGSI category and labour force participation

Statistical analysis examining the relationship between PGSI category and labour force participation was undertaken in two phases. Phase one (reported in Volume 1) made use of data collected in the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey. This analysis identified that the higher the PGSI category, the greater the probability of labour force participation.

Building upon the Phase one analysis, Phase two (reported in Volume 3), involved several activities. Firstly, analysis was undertaken to validate the results of the 2013 analysis, by using the 2011 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey dataset. This analysis also found a positive relationship between problem gambling and labour force participation. However, this relationship was not as strong as that found using the 2013 data. To better understand this finding, analysis was undertaken using the 2011 dataset to identify those factors contributing to PGSI level; and further examine the relationships between labour force participation and income on problem gambling. This additional analysis found:

- Labour force participation was not found to be an important driver of problem gambling status for men or women.
- Income was jointly significant for males, but not for females. Specifically, the analysis indicates that individuals with incomes between \$25,000 and \$65,000 were more likely to exhibit problem gambling behaviour than individuals with lower incomes, but this difference decreased for higher incomes.

An explanation for this relationship could be that employment income is needed by problem gamblers to support their habit, such that gamblers are more likely to be in the labour force.

Finally, the last activity in Phase two used three waves of the longitudinal dataset to examine whether individual characteristics have an impact on the relationship between problem gambling and labour force participation. This analysis found that approximately 78 per cent of the variation in the residuals can be attributed to the individual effects within the male regression, increasing to 85 per cent for females. Problem gambling was not found to explain labour force participation, however there was a weak positive relationship, suggesting problem gambling is linked to a higher labour force participation rate.

## 5.4 Gambling's contribution to Tasmania's economy

Economic modelling was undertaken by Victoria University to estimate the contribution of the gambling sector to the Tasmanian economy, as well as the eight focus LGAs. Three different scenarios were examined – under all three scenarios, even modest reductions in gambling see a reduction in Tasmanian gross domestic product (GDP) and employment.

Scenario 1, which assumes all gambling expenditure within Tasmania is diverted to 'offshore' gambling, has the biggest negative impact upon the Tasmanian economy, with a reduction in real GDP of 1.10 per cent relative to the base case. There is also a reduction in employment of 1.26 per cent relative to the base case.

Scenario 2, comprising expenditure on gambling being diverted to alternative expenditures, sees a reduction in real GDP of 0.66 per cent relative to the base case, and a reduction of 0.73 per cent in employment.

The final scenario involved the hypothetical situation of problem gambling being halved, resulting in a modest impact upon the Tasmanian economy. This sees a reduction in real GDP of 0.07 per cent, and 0.10 per cent in employment. This finding indicates that halving problem gambling, with expenditure diverted to other activities, would have a modest impact on the overall macro-economy. And this does not consider the value of non-market benefits to society of halving problem gambling, which is not captured in this economic modelling.

The impact of these scenarios on the focus LGAs varies significantly. This arises from differences in regional economic composition in terms of industry structure.

## 6 Government responses to gambling

There has been limited movement in national gambling policy since the second SEIS in 2011. Although significant change was afoot with the previous Federal Government introducing the *National Gambling Reform Act 2012* (Aust.) (NGR Act), the current Federal Government rescinded many aspects of this legislation. This included rescinding the introduction of a trial of mandatory pre-commitment in the ACT, and the inclusion of electronic warnings on EGMs. In place of the NGR Act the most significant reform announced by the current Federal Government is the introduction of a voluntary pre-commitment scheme.

Over the previous three years, the only other notable state and territory gambling policy development has been reforms associated with 'red tape reduction' in Queensland. This has had the effect of loosening harm minimisation measures, such as raising the cap on EGM numbers within clubs, and raising the maximum cash payout to \$5,000.

Within Tasmania, the most significant policy change has been the introduction of the Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania in 2012 (see section 7.1).

## 7 Assessment of gambling harm minimisation measures

### 7.1 Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania

A challenge facing all Australian governments is seeking a balance between minimising the harm from gambling, particularly for people with gambling problems, while minimising the impact on enjoyment for recreational gamblers. In response to the first SEIS in Tasmania, in March 2009 the Tasmanian Government announced measures aimed at reducing the harms caused by problem gambling. These included directing the Tasmanian Gaming Commission (TGC) to establish a new Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania. In November 2009, changes were made to the *Gaming Control Act 1993* to implement these measures, with the Code fully phased in by 1 September 2012. The Code aims to:

- contribute to minimising the harm from gambling and promote responsible gambling practices in Tasmania.
- provide gambling environments that are safer, and present gambling products in a responsible manner.
- ensure the public and the gambling industry has an understanding of their rights and responsibilities in relation to the matters covered by the Code.
- assist people to make informed decisions about their gambling practices.
- ensure that gambling staff have the opportunity to develop additional skills to assist them to engage with people who may be displaying problem gambling behaviours.

The Code applies to multiple forms of gambling (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, online wagering, lotteries, Keno and casino table gaming) according to the level of likely harm associated with each gambling activity. The Code will be reviewed at least every five years with the first review due in 2017.

### 7.2 Assessment of harm minimisation measures

#### Harm minimisation measures considered in assessment

The third SEIS included an assessment of the suite of harm minimisation measures implemented by the Tasmanian Government post 2008 following the first SEIS, with specific reference to the Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania. These measures are summarised in Table 5.

#### Assessment method

Assessing multiple harm minimisation measures across six different gambling activities over several years poses significant challenges. Given that an experimental research design was not possible, a multi-method data collection approach was undertaken. These included a brief update of the literature, stakeholder consultations, public submissions, a longitudinal Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey across three waves, the 2013 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Survey, and a longitudinal qualitative interviewing study of

EGM gamblers across two waves. In this assessment, non-problem gamblers (i.e., PGSI scores of 0) were compared to at-risk gamblers (PGSI scores  $\geq 1$ ).

Each of these methodologies has its own set of strengths and weaknesses. Given these design limitations, the results of this report can only be suggestive in terms of the impact of the harm minimisation measures on the incidence of problem gambling. *We therefore encourage the reader to appraise the findings in the context of an analysis of consumer and stakeholder opinions and their subjective response to the harm minimisation measures in the Code, rather than an evaluation of the effectiveness or impact of harm minimisation measures, per se.*

Finally, the assessment also considered other impacts associated with the harm minimisation measures. These included the impact of measures on individual freedoms and an economic evaluation examining the cost-effectiveness of the measures.

Table 5 **Harm minimisation measures within scope**

Classification	Measures
<b>Advertising</b>	Advertising of gambling must be socially responsible, and take into account the adverse impacts of gambling Radio and television advertising is not to be shown at peak children's viewing and listening times
<b>Inducements</b>	Limiting free vouchers for gambling to less than \$10 Not requiring an individual to gamble more than \$10, to receive an inducement, obtain a prize or enter a prize draw Not requiring an entrant in a promotional prize draw to attend the draw when the prize is worth more than \$1,000
<b>Player loyalty programs (currently only applicable in casinos)</b>	Player loyalty programs must provide player activity statements and responsible gambling information, and be operated in a socially responsible manner Rewards to player loyalty programs members for use in gambling must not exceed \$10
<b>Access to cash</b>	Ban on having ATMs in venues operating EGMs, Keno or totalizator wagering (with the exception of the two casinos) No more than one cheque per day, with a maximum amount of \$200, is able to be cashed for gambling purposes Cash advances from credit accounts are not permitted in casinos The amount able to be withdrawn from venue EFTPOS facilities, casino ATMs, and cheque cashing facilities is reduced (\$400 in casino ATMs, \$200 for EFTPOS withdrawal for gambling purposes in all venues)
<b>Gaming venue features</b>	Minimum lighting requirements and improved signage standards must be met in EGM areas Food or alcohol is not to be served to people playing or seated at EGMs between 6pm and the close of the gambling day Clocks are required to be clearly visible to persons participating in venue-based gambling, with analogue clocks in gambling areas
<b>Information to players</b>	Information must be provided to players about responsible gambling, help for gambling problems, exclusion from gambling and chances of winning
<b>Electronic gaming machine operational features</b>	Reduced bet limits per spin on EGMs, with maximum bet limit of \$5 per spin across all venues The number of maximum lines played on EGMs is reduced from 50 to 30 lines Reduced cash input limits on EGMs, from \$9,899 to \$500
<b>Payment of winnings</b>	Restricting the amount of cash for EGM and Keno payouts to \$1,000 Cheques for the payment of winnings must not be cashed on the same trading day they are issued
<b>Enhanced staff training</b>	Enhanced Responsible Conduct of Gambling training of gaming staff (with a specific focus on problem gambler identification and appropriate intervention by venue staff) Requiring at least one person who has completed the Enhanced Responsible Conduct of Gambling training to be on duty at all times in areas where EGMs operate
<b>Gambling exclusion scheme</b>	Strengthening the gambling exclusion scheme

### Assessment findings

A summary of the findings for the assessment of the harm minimisation measures are displayed in Table 6.

### Changes in gambling behaviour over time

Classification in PGSI categories, expenditure categories, and frequency categories was not highly stable across the three waves of the Tasmanian Longitudinal Gambling Study. There was a tendency for relatively strong stability of classification for non-problem gamblers, low spend gamblers and low frequency gamblers. However, approximately half of the low risk (53.3%) and moderate risk/problem (45.0%) gamblers in Wave 1 were identified as non-problem gamblers by Wave 3. Similarly, approximately one-third of medium frequency gamblers (33.7%) in Wave 1 were classified in the low frequency category by Wave 3.

### Awareness of harm minimisation measures across gambling activities

Most gamblers (62.8-98.8%) across all gambling activities were aware of at least one of the harm minimisation measures for that gambling activity. There were no significant differences between at-risk gamblers and non-problem gamblers in their awareness of online wagering, lotteries, and casino table gaming. In contrast, at-risk gamblers were as, or more, likely to be aware of the harm minimisation measures than non-problem gamblers for EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and Keno gambling. There was also evidence from the longitudinal data that awareness about the introduction of harm minimisation measures increased over time.

The only characteristic of gamblers that was consistently and positively associated with awareness of the harm minimisation measures across different gambling activities was classification in a PGSI risk category. These findings imply that campaigns designed to educate gambling consumers on the introduction of harm minimisation strategies should be targeted at different subgroups of gamblers according to the gambling activity in question.

### Impact of the harm minimisation measures across gambling activities

The evidence identified in the brief literature update supported the conclusion they “appear to have at best a modest evidence base demonstrating their efficacy” (Livingstone, Rintoul, & Francis, 2014, p. 17). This is, however, a result of a lack of research that evaluates the actual effectiveness of harm minimisation measures in preventing and reducing harm, rather than the availability of evidence that such measures are ineffective.

There were mixed views among stakeholders about the overall effectiveness of the introduced harm minimisation measures. Support service and local government stakeholders tended to support the introduction of these measures, but expressed concern that they have not been effective enough. While most industry stakeholders were supportive of the Code, some argued that the impacts have included negative impacts on patronage, patron experience, patron feedback, revenue, employment levels, and reduced gambling taxes, without delivering any additional harm minimisation or player protection.

Survey data revealed that a significant proportion of at-risk gamblers (6.0-57.9%) on all gambling activities (except lottery) reported a decrease in their expenditure on these activities as a result of at least one of the harm minimisation measures, but only a relatively small proportion of non-problem gamblers (0-9.5%) reported a decrease in their enjoyment on gambling as a result of at least one of the measures. These findings suggest that EGM gamblers, terrestrial wagerers, online wagerers, Keno gamblers, and casino table gamblers, but not lottery gamblers, perceive that the suites of harm minimisation measures have been effective in reducing their expenditure without unduly affecting their enjoyment.

Table 6 Awareness and perceived impact of harm minimisation measures across different gambling activities

Item	EGMs	Terrestrial wagering	Online wagering	Lotteries	Keno	Casino table
Proportion of gamblers on a particular gambling activity who were <u>aware</u> of any harm minimisation measure on that activity	86.2-98.8%	84.7-88.3%	62.8-90.4%	72.0-73.1%	83.7-88.9%	91.2-91.4%
Proportion of at-risk gamblers reporting <u>decreased expenditure</u> due to any harm minimisation measure on the gambling activity	11.8-34.0%	6.0-27.2%	13.2-37.6%	0.2-5.3%	15.4-30.7%	20.6-57.9%
Proportion of non-problem gamblers reporting <u>decreased enjoyment</u> due to any harm minimisation measure on the gambling activity	7.5-7.8%	0-1.9%	0-9.5%	2.4-3.6%	1.7-3.7%	0%
Gamblers who were aware of any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>more likely</u> to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>be female</li><li>be classified as a low risk, moderate risk, or problem gambler on the PGSI</li><li>gamble to make money or for the chance of winning big money</li><li>gamble in response to negative reinforcement triggers (e.g., difficulties with others, worries about debt, unpleasant feelings, testing gambling control and gambling temptations)</li><li>seek moral support, understanding or sympathy to cope with a stressor</li><li>cope by dealing with distressful emotions rather than the stressor itself</li><li>display high levels of interpersonal and social skills</li><li>be attracted to the location features of EGM venues (such as venue accessibility and opening hours)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>use drugs</li><li>report generalised anxiety symptoms</li><li>report higher quality of life</li><li>cope by thinking about how best to cope with a stressor</li><li>seek moral support, understanding or sympathy to cope with a stressor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>none identified</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>be classified as a low risk, moderate risk or problem gambler on the PGSI</li></ul>		
Gamblers who were aware of any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>less likely</u> to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>be unemployed</li><li>be retired</li><li>gamble to fill time, as a hobby or pastime, and for fun and relaxation</li><li>cope by taking active steps to eliminate a stress</li><li>cope with a stressor by turning to religion</li><li>seek tangible support to cope with a stressor, such as advice, information or assistance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>be classified as hazardous drinkers</li><li>be classified as daily smokers</li><li>cope by dealing with distressful emotions rather than the stressor itself</li><li>cope by diverting their attention and mind from a</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>none identified</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a higher level of control in their own lives</li></ul>		



Item	EGMs	Terrestrial wagering	Online wagering	Lotteries	Keno	Casino table
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be attracted to the internal features of EGM venues (such as easy access to ATMs [in casinos], adequate gambling facilities, ability to gamble privately)</li> <li>avoid taking breaks from EGM gambling</li> </ul>	stressor through other activities				
<b>Gamblers who reported a decrease in expenditure due to any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>more likely</u> to:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be older</li> <li>be classified as a low risk, moderate risk, or problem gambler on the PGSI</li> <li>gamble for the challenge, to compete against others, for a sense of achievement, and for the excitement</li> <li>gamble in response to negative reinforcement triggers (e.g., difficulties with others, worries about debt, unpleasant feelings, testing gambling control and gambling temptations)</li> <li>report illusion of control gambling cognitions</li> <li>be classified as daily smokers</li> <li>be attracted to the hospitality features of EGM venues (e.g., not being interrupted while gambling)</li> <li>drink alcohol while playing EGMs</li> <li>withdraw extra money for gambling from venue ATM/EFTPOS facility during EGM gambling</li> </ul>					
<b>Gamblers who reported a decrease in expenditure due to any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>less likely</u> to:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be female</li> <li>gamble in response to positive reinforcement triggers (e.g., social pressure, confidence about skills, winning, pleasant feelings, and need for excitement)</li> <li>report generalised anxiety symptoms</li> <li>display high levels of interpersonal and social skills</li> <li>drink alcohol after playing EGMs</li> <li>avoid taking breaks from EGM gambling</li> </ul>					
<b>Gamblers who reported a decrease in enjoyment due to any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>more likely</u> to:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be older</li> <li>be classified as a moderate risk or problem gambler on the PGSI</li> <li>gamble for the challenge, to compete against others, for a sense of achievement, and for the excitement</li> <li>gamble in response to negative reinforcement triggers (e.g., difficulties with others, worries about debt, unpleasant feelings, testing gambling control and gambling temptations)</li> <li>be classified as daily smokers</li> <li>be attracted to the hospitality features of EGM venues (e.g., not being interrupted while gambling)</li> </ul>					

Item	EGMs	Terrestrial wagering	Online wagering	Lotteries	Keno	Casino table
<b>Gamblers who reported a decrease in enjoyment due to any of the harm minimisation measures on that gambling form were <u>less likely</u> to:</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gamble in response to positive reinforcement triggers (e.g., social pressure, confidence about skills, winning, pleasant feelings, and need for excitement)</li> </ul>						
<b>Proportion of gamblers who transitioned from negative endorsement in Wave 2 to positive endorsement in Wave 3 of:</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness</li> </ul>	51.6%	70.5%		57.1%	65.2%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived decreased expenditure</li> </ul>	6.5%	2.5%		2.4%	13.5%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived decreased enjoyment</li> </ul>	7.4%	2.1%		5.2%	12.6%	

The analyses of the longitudinal data provided some support for the effectiveness of the suites of EGM and Keno harm minimisation measures. Some EGM (6.5-13.5%) and Keno (7.4-12.6%) gamblers who did not report decreased expenditure or enjoyment in Wave 2 did so one year later in Wave 3. Moreover, EGM and Keno harm minimisation measures were most effective over time for gamblers with higher initial gambling behaviour. There was, however, little support for the effectiveness of the terrestrial wagering and lottery harm minimisation measures using the longitudinal data. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the online wagering and casino table gaming harm minimisation measures using the longitudinal data could not be determined due to small sample sizes for these gambling activities.

Interestingly, there were some similarities in the characteristics of gamblers who were most likely to find the EGM harm minimisation measures effective in reducing their EGM expenditure and those gamblers who were most likely to report that the measures had decreased their enjoyment of EGM gambling. These findings imply that the EGM harm minimisation measures are effectively targeting the expenditure of a particular subgroup of at-risk EGM gamblers without influencing the enjoyment of other EGM gamblers.

### Awareness and perceived impact of individual harm minimisation measures

#### Advertising

*Allowing only socially responsible advertising of gambling* was evaluated across all six gambling activities (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, online wagering, lotteries, Keno, and casino table gaming). Awareness of this measure was relatively high across the activities. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers for EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and Keno; and it was consistently ranked highly by gamblers across all the activities (ranked 2-4). There was relatively strong support for this measure by stakeholders and some indirect evidence for the measure in the research literature. It was concluded that there is moderate, but mostly circumstantial, support for this measure, particularly for EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and Keno.

#### Inducements

*Limiting free vouchers that can be used for gambling and banning free or discounted alcohol for consumption in gaming/betting venues* was evaluated across four gambling activities (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, Keno, and casino table gaming). Awareness of this measure was relatively low across all these activities. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers for EGMs and terrestrial wagering. The measure was also supported by some stakeholders. However, few gamblers ranked it as the most effective measure (ranked 3-9), some industry stakeholders argued that it had resulted in a significant demonstrated cost to their businesses, and few empirical studies exploring the actual effectiveness of this measure were available. It was concluded that there is relatively good, but mostly circumstantial, support for this measure, particularly for EGMs and terrestrial wagering.

#### Player loyalty programs

*Casino player loyalty programs providing player activity statements, responsible gambling information and limited rewards that can be used for gambling* was evaluated across three gambling activities (EGMs, Keno, and casino table gaming). The awareness of this measure was moderate across these activities. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers for EGMs

and casino table gaming; and many stakeholders supported the measure. However, few gamblers ranked this measure as the most effective (ranked 5-11), some industry stakeholders strenuously objected to it, and the research evidence is limited. It was concluded that there is some largely circumstantial support for this measure, particularly for EGMs and casino table gaming.

### *Access to cash*

*The ban on having ATMs in hotels and clubs with EGMs, race, sports or other event betting or Keno* was evaluated across three gambling activities (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and Keno). The awareness of this measure was relatively high across these activities. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers, particularly for EGMs and terrestrial wagering. It was consistently ranked highly by gamblers across the activities (ranked 2-4) and there was general stakeholder and empirical support for the measure. It was concluded that there is moderate support for this measure, particularly for EGMs and terrestrial wagering.

*Reducing the amount you can withdraw from venue EFTPOS facilities, casino ATMs, and cheque cashing facilities* was evaluated across four gambling activities (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, Keno, and casino table gaming). The awareness of this measure was high across all activities. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers for EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and casino table gaming; and it was consistently ranked highly by gamblers across each activity (ranked 1-3). There were, however, mixed views from stakeholders. It was concluded that there is moderate support for this measure, particularly for EGMs, terrestrial wagering, and casino table gaming.

### *Payment of winnings*

*Restricting the amount of cash for EGM or Keno payouts to \$1,000* was evaluated across two gambling activities (EGMs and Keno). Awareness of this measure was relatively high. The measure did not affect the perceived enjoyment of many non-problem gamblers on either activity, despite the concern regarding patron distress from some industry stakeholders. Other stakeholders viewed the measure as relatively effective. The measure did not, however, affect the perceived expenditure of many at-risk gamblers on either gambling activity; and was not ranked highly by gamblers on either activity (ranked 5-8). It was concluded that there is less support for the effectiveness of this measure than other harm minimisation measures.

### *Gaming venue features*

*Providing adequate lighting in EGM or table areas* was evaluated across two gambling activities (EGMs and casino table gaming). The awareness of this measure was higher for EGMs than casino table gaming. Although the measure did not affect the perceived enjoyment of many non-problem gamblers on either gambling activity, it did not affect the perceived expenditure of any at-risk gamblers on either gambling activity. It was also not ranked highly by gamblers on either activities (ranked 5-12); and there is little reliable research support. It was concluded that there is only limited support for this measure.

*Not serving food or alcohol to people playing or seated at EGMs after 6pm* was evaluated for EGMs only. The awareness of this measure was moderate. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing the enjoyment of non-problem gamblers; and it has a relatively strong research evidence base. This measure was, however, rarely ranked as the most effective measure by EGM gamblers (ranked 10); and

the views of stakeholders were mixed. It was concluded that there is relatively limited support for this measure.

*Locating highly visible clocks on the walls of EGM, betting, or table game areas* was evaluated for four gambling activities (EGMs, terrestrial wagering, keno, and casino table gaming). The awareness of this measure was relatively low. Although the measure did not impact on the perceived enjoyment of any non-problem gamblers across the activities, it was only effective in reducing perceived expenditure for at risk gamblers for EGMs and terrestrial wagering. It was also not often ranked as the most effective measure by gamblers across the four activities (ranked 5-7); and there is little reliable research evidence. It was concluded that there is only limited support for this measure, in particular for EGMs and terrestrial wagering.

### **Information to players**

*Providing information about responsible gambling, help for gambling problems, exclusion from gambling and chances of winning* was evaluated across all six gambling activities. The awareness of this measure was very high. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers for all gambling activities except lotteries. It was also consistently ranked highly by gamblers across all activities (ranked 1-5), but particularly for terrestrial wagering, online wagering, and lotteries (ranked 1). The measure was supported by most stakeholders, but there is no evaluation of its effectiveness in the literature. It was concluded that there is relatively good support for this measure.

### **Electronic gaming machine operational features**

The awareness of the *reduction of the maximum bet per spin on EGMs* was high. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment by non-problem gamblers; but was only moderately ranked by EGM gamblers (ranked 6). The literature review provides circumstantial evidence for this measure. It was concluded that there is relatively good evidence for this EGM harm minimisation measure.

The awareness of the *reduction in the number of lines on EGMs* was moderate. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment of non-problem gamblers; but it was rarely ranked as the most effective measure (ranked 12). Moreover, there was some research evidence that the measure increased time spent gambling. It was concluded that there is currently poor support for this EGM harm minimisation measure.

The awareness of the *reduction in the amount of cash you can insert into the note acceptors of EGMs located in casinos* was relatively high. The measure reduced perceived expenditure of at-risk gamblers without reducing perceived enjoyment of non-problem gamblers; and it was ranked as the most effective measure by many EGM gamblers (ranked 3). There is relatively strong support from gamblers and the available evidence base. It was concluded that there is moderate, but mostly circumstantial, support for this EGM harm minimisation measure.

### **Enhanced staff training**

Training to spot and offer support for people with gambling problems was rated as highly recommended or desirable for most gambling activities by gambling stakeholders in the literature update. However, the research literature and stakeholder consultations indicated that venue staff are poor at identifying potential problem gamblers and reluctant to approach

them. There is also some evidence that staff training may improve knowledge of responsible gambling concepts, but does not correct mistaken beliefs about responsible gambling. It was concluded that there is generally poor evidence for this measure.

### **Self-exclusion**

Awareness of the self-exclusion component of the Tasmanian Gambling Exclusion Scheme by EGM gamblers was very high. Venue and third party exclusion, which are also components of the Tasmanian Gambling Exclusion Scheme, were not evaluated in this study. Although self-exclusion is a highly specialised measure that will only ever suit a minority of problem gamblers, it may still result in improvements in gambling and psychological outcomes and it has significant stakeholder support. It was concluded these findings provide relatively good support for strengthening of the Tasmanian Gambling Exclusion Scheme as a harm minimisation measure for EGMs.

### **Alternative harm minimisation measures**

Between 20 and 30 per cent of gamblers indicated that they did not know what the Tasmanian Government could realistically do to reduce excessive gambling in the community. Despite respondents not being prompted in relation to any particular gambling activity, the most popular measures to reduce excessive gambling in the community identified in open-ended questions by gamblers related to the removal of EGMs (14.3 – 15.4%). These findings may suggest that some in the community identify the harm resulting from EGMs and their pragmatism regarding the regulation of the technology itself, rather than the suites of harm minimisation measures that have been introduced by the Tasmanian government.

### **Responsible gambling practices**

The majority of gamblers reported 'always' employing harm reduction strategies (behaviours individuals used to limit money or time associated with gambling behaviour) when they gambled, but were much less likely to employ avoidance strategies (steps taken to avoid gambling venues or situations) when they gambled.

The most common harm reduction strategies were avoiding borrowing money to gamble (77.4%), controlling the size of bets (73.6%), keeping track of the amount of money spent while gambling (72.7%), leaving the gambling venue before running out of money (70.4%), and setting a spend limit (70.1%). The most common avoidance strategy was, by far, limiting the number of days gambled per week (55.3%).

There were few significant differences in strategies between gamblers classified in different PGSI categories; and responsible gambling practices did not predict PGSI category. It was therefore concluded that the difficulties experienced by problem gamblers are not due to their individual behaviours.

### **Impact of harm minimisation measures on individual freedoms**

Analysis of the impact of gambling harm minimisation measures on individual freedoms found that the majority of gamblers consider that the various gambling harm minimisation measures have had no impact upon their individual freedoms. Among those individuals who do consider that the gambling measures have had an impact on individual freedom, this impact is typically less than that of non-gambling regulatory measures also focussed on reducing harm. Non-gambling regulatory measures used as comparators included being required to wear car seat belts and cigarette advertising bans.

Only a small proportion of individuals consider that the gambling harm minimisation measures have had a higher impact on their individual freedoms than the comparator non-gambling measures.

There were some differences in responses on the basis of regular gambler status, or the classification of gamblers using the PGSI. The results show that in general, regular gamblers were more likely to indicate that the measures had a greater impact when compared to non-regular gamblers. This finding is potentially explained by regular gamblers having a far greater exposure to the gambling harm minimisation measures.

### **Economic evaluation of harm minimisation measures**

A cost-effectiveness analysis method was used to assess the costs associated with the harm minimisation methods, alongside the effectiveness of these measures in reducing the number of at-risk gamblers.

This analysis found that the total financial costs of the harm minimisation measures comprised between \$36 and \$45 million (2013-14 dollars). These costs are over the period 2010-11 to 2013-14. Costs included in the analysis comprise industry profits, and those incurred by the Tasmanian Government in implementing the harm minimisation measures. The majority of these costs are associated with a reduction in player gambling expenditure, as well as food and beverage sales in the two Tasmanian casinos.

These costs equate to between \$2,346 and \$8,684 per at-risk gambler per year. The number of at-risk gamblers in this analysis is limited to the reduction in at-risk gamblers considered attributable to the harm minimisation measures.

### **Overall evaluation of harm minimisation measures**

The harm minimisation measures currently in place were generally found to be effective in reducing the expenditure of at-risk gamblers while not affecting the enjoyment of large numbers of non-problem gamblers.

The assessment of the harm minimisation measures found that most gamblers (62.8-98.8%) were aware of at least one measure. In an assessment of the perceived impact of the measures, a significant proportion of at-risk gamblers (6.0-57.9%) reported a decrease in expenditure on their gambling as a result of at least one measure, but only a relatively small proportion of non-problem gamblers (0-9.5%) reported a decrease in their enjoyment on gambling as a result of at least one measure.

The overall finding of the assessment was that the suites of harm minimisation measures for gambling activities, such as EGMs, terrestrial wagering, online wagering, Keno, and casino table gaming, were generally found to be effective in reducing the expenditure of at-risk gamblers while not affecting the enjoyment of large numbers of non-problem gamblers. There was, however, little support for the effectiveness of the harm minimisation measures for lotteries.



Will Hodgman, Premier

Peter Gutwein, Treasurer

17 March 2016

## Government outlines a new gaming paradigm for Tasmania

Today the Government announced a new way forward for gaming in Tasmania, which makes a clean break with the secretive ways of the past.

Over the past year there has been significant public interest in the future of the state's gaming licence post 2023.

While the ultimate decision on the future of gaming isn't required until the trigger point in 2019, the Government has outlined the principles guiding the Government's thinking and also our policy positions on key structural elements of the gaming sector from 2023 onwards.

### Guiding Principles

1. Gambling is a lawful form of entertainment for many Tasmanians, and a wide range of gaming products should be available to consumers that are fair, and which provide an acceptable average return to players.
2. The regulation of the gaming industry should be designed to create a sustainable industry with the highest standards of probity and harm minimisation.
3. The returns from the gaming industry should be shared appropriately among the industry, players and the Government representing the community.
4. The placement or relocation of EGMs into new venues outside of the casino environment should not be solely determined by the industry and the public interest should be taken into account.
5. The duration of a gaming licence should be commensurate with, among other things, the level of investment necessary to underpin the delivery of the gaming operation.

### Policy Position

Consistent with these five guiding principles, the Government has determined a set of policy positions in relation to the structural arrangements for casino gaming operations and hotel and club EGM gaming post 2023.

1. The rights to conduct gaming in the existing casinos including EGMs and table gaming and the operation of keno are to remain with the Federal Group.
2. The tax rates and license fees for casino gaming and keno are to be reviewed against the broader Australian market with a view to ensuring that returns to players, the licensed entity and the community via the Government are appropriate.
3. Given the emergence of the MONA proposal, the Government's position is that limited new "high roller, non-residential" casino licenses should be available in Tasmania in addition to the Federal Group's two casinos, (one in the south, one in the north) with David Walsh given first option to apply for a licence given his preannounced intention to do so.
4. The rights to operate EGMs in pubs and clubs post 2023 will be allocated and priced by a market-based mechanism, such as a tender.
5. The current statewide EGM cap of 3680 will be decreased to 3530 machines in 2023 – a reduction of 150 machines.
6. The tax rate and licence fees for EGMs will be reviewed with a view to ensuring that returns to players, the licensed entity (or entities), venues and the community via the Government are appropriate and reflective of the broader Australian market and that the returns to hotels and clubs, and the community, be should be at least in the same position they are today.

7. The Community Support Levy, which is applied to EGM activity in hotels and clubs, will be reviewed to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level delivering outcomes that are in the best interest and meeting the requirements of the community.
8. The location of EGMs will be subject to a new public interest test to be applied by the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission. This will give local communities more of a voice in determining the future location of EGMs in their community. This new test will commence effective immediately for new machines and new locations only, it will not apply to pre-existing machines and locations.

### **Public Process to Inform Structural Arrangements**

The processes that led to the development of the earlier Deeds caused concern in the community and cast a shadow over the appropriateness of structural arrangements. The Government does not want a repeat of this outcome. There needs to be a fully transparent public consultation process that enables interested Tasmanians, whether directly involved in the sector or not, to have their say on the future structure of the gaming sector post 2023, with the Government's policy position as the starting point.

Accordingly, the Government proposes that a Joint Parliamentary Committee be established (three House of Assembly members, one from each party; three independent members from the Legislative Council) to undertake this public consultation process and report by the end of the year.

While ultimately the Parliament will decide the terms of reference, The Government's view is that these would include:

1. Consideration of the Government's policy position outlined today;
2. An assessment of options on how market-based mechanisms, such as a tender, to operate EGMs in hotels and clubs could be framed;
3. Consideration of future taxation and licensing arrangements, informed by those in other jurisdictions;
4. A review of harm minimisation measures and their effectiveness, including the Community Support Levy;
5. Consideration of the duration and term of licences for the various gaming activities post 2023; and
6. Any other relevant matters.

The Government has developed a number of clear policy positions that we want the community to have the opportunity to comment on in a transparent and open way.

We are bringing this process forward now to provide certainty to the community before the 2019 decision point.

Our very firm view is that this policy position and the open and transparent process outlined today is the right way forward and in the best interests of the State.

**6. ROTARY TASMANIA 2018 CONFERENCE – REQUEST FOR COUNCIL  
ASSISTANCE – FILE REF: 13-20-4**

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Report of the Director Community Development of 5 April 2016, and attachments.

DELEGATION: Council

**TO** : Community, Culture and Events Committee

**FROM** : Director Community Development

**DATE** : 5 April 2016

**SUBJECT** : **ROTARY TASMANIA 2018 CONFERENCE – REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ASSISTANCE**

**FILE** : 13-20-4 :KP:DT (o:\council & committee meetings reports\ccec reports\2016 meetings\13 april\rotary tasmania 2018 conference-apr16.docx)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to present a request from the incoming District Governor of the Rotary District 9830, 2017 - 2018, for the Council's involvement and assistance with its 2018 Conference.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Rotary Tasmania encompasses 47 clubs with a total of 1,450 members.
- 2.2. Rotary has advised that it is committed to service at home and abroad through specific five avenues of service, which form the foundation of the club's activities, as listed below:
- (i) **Club Service** focuses on making clubs strong, anchored by strong relationships and an active membership development plan;
  - (ii) **Vocational Service** calls on every Rotarian to work with integrity and contribute their expertise to the problems and needs of society;
  - (iii) **Community Service** encourages every Rotarian to find ways to improve the quality of life for people in their communities and to serve the public interest;
  - (iv) **International Service** by way of promoting peace and understanding globally; and
  - (v) **Youth Service** recognises the importance of empowering youth and young professionals through leadership development programs.
- 2.3. Rotary Tasmania has advised that its 2018 Conference is the first to be held in Hobart for some time, with an expectation that over 400 delegates will attend. This conference is a district conference with only delegates from within the State attending.

- 2.4. Rotary Tasmania is seeking the following support from the City of Hobart as summarised as follows (and refer to **Attachment A** of this report):
- (i) The Council to host the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception which is scheduled for Friday 6 April 2018, between 5.30pm and 7.00pm, for approximately 200 people in the Town Hall.
    - (a) Details in respect to the Fellowship are provided at **Attachment B** to this report.
  - (ii) The second component of the request is for the Council to approve the use of the Town Hall parking deck on Sunday 8 April 2018, for a barbeque for approximately 100 delegates, together with the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs.
- 2.5. In the event the Council approves the provision of a reception as requested by Rotary Tasmania, the Council would host the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception in the Town Hall, at an approximate cost of \$6,000, based on 200 attendees at a cost of \$30 per person (all inclusive).
- 2.6. In respect to the usage of the Town Hall parking deck for the hosting of a barbeque, the Town Hall parking deck is not required for business purposes of a Sunday and would therefore be available.
- 2.6.1. In the event that the request is supported, the General Manager would apply appropriate conditions of use in order to ensure that the area is safely secured, and no damage occurs to Council property as the result of the usage.
- 2.7. Tables and chairs would need to be sourced from an external provider as the cost with transport to utilise the Taste of Tasmania equipment is not viable for the size of the event. The estimated cost to hire this equipment would be in the order of \$290.
- 2.8. Shrubs would need to be provided from the City's Hobart Regional Nursery at an approximate cost of \$200.
- 2.8.1. With regards to the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs with a value of \$490 for the barbeque, this component of the request would need to be considered as a quick response grant under the Community Development Grant Program in early 2018.
- 2.8.2. It is noted that "*funding for core delivery of national conferences or seminars to be staged in Hobart*" is not eligible under the Community Development Grants Program. However, as the Rotary Tasmania 2018 Conference is a Tasmanian district conference it would be therefore eligible under the current guidelines.

### 3. PROPOSAL

- 3.1. The Council has been approached by the incoming District Governor of Rotary Tasmania 2017 - 2018, seeking the involvement of the Council with its 2018 Rotary Tasmania District Conference. The correspondence is shown as Attachment A to this report.
- 3.2. Rotary Tasmania is seeking the following:
- (i) The Council to host the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception which is scheduled for Friday 6 April 2018, between 5.30pm and 7.00pm, in the Town Hall for approximately 200 people.
  - (ii) The second component of the request is for the Council to approve the use of the Town Hall parking deck on Sunday 8 April 2018, for a barbeque for approximately 100 delegates, together with the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs.
    - (a) With regards to the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs with a value of \$490 for the barbeque, this component of the request would need to be considered as a quick response grant under the Community Development Grant Program in early 2018.

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1. In the event that the Council approves the support requested by Rotary Tasmania, the Council would host the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception in the Town Hall, at an approximate cost of \$6,000, based on 200 attendees at a cost of \$30 per person (all inclusive).
- 4.1.1. As it would be a Council hosted function, the cost would be attributed to the 2017/2018 Annual Plan. The Annual Plan is constructed each year to include an amount for Council receptions (historically \$15,000).
- 4.2. In the event that the request to utilise the Town Hall parking deck for the barbeque is supported, the General Manager would apply appropriate conditions of use in order to ensure that the area is safely secured, and no damage occurs to Council property as the result of the usage.
- 4.3. A Community Quick Response Grant application would need to be submitted in early 2018 for the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs.
- 4.4. In recognition of the City's assistance and in accordance with Council policy, Rotary Tasmania would be requested to acknowledge the support of the City of Hobart in promotional material.

## 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. This request aligns with the *Capital City Strategic Plan 2015 - 2025* Goal 4 - Strong, Safe and Healthy Communities, “*Our communities are resilient, safe and enjoy healthy lifestyles*”.

Strategic Objective 4.1 - Community connectedness and participation realises the cultural and social potential of the community.

## 6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

### 6.1. Funding Source(s)

- 6.1.1. In the event that the proposal is supported, the Council’s assistance would be listed in the 2017/2018 Annual Report in accordance with its policy in respect to disclosure of grants and benefits.

- 6.1.2. In terms of the request for the Council to host a reception, the cost of approximately \$6,000, based on 200 guests would be attributed to the 2017/2018 Annual Plan. The Annual Plan prepared includes an amount for Council receptions, with this historically being \$15,000.

### 6.2. Impact on Current Year Operating Result

- 6.2.1. None are foreseen.

### 6.3. Impact on Future Years’ Financial Result

- 6.3.1. The total value of the funding support would be incurred from the 2017/2018 Annual Plan.

### 6.4. Asset Related Implications

- 6.4.1. Not applicable.

## 7. DELEGATION

- 7.1. This request is delegated to the Council for determination.

## 8. CONSULTATION

- 8.1. Consultation has occurred with the Group Manager Parking Operation, Group Manager Executive and Economic Development, Manager City Government, Hallkeeping Services Co-ordinator and Supervisor Nursery Operations/Horticultural Assistant - Landscape Services in the preparation of this report.



## 9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1. The Council has been approached by the incoming District Governor of Rotary Tasmania, 2017 - 2018, seeking assistance with its 2018 District Conference.
- 9.2. Rotary Tasmania has advised that it is the first Rotary Tasmania District Conference to be held in Hobart for some time with an expectation of more than 400 delegates attending.
- 9.3. The request involves the Council hosting the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception to be held on Friday 6 April 2018 for approximately 200 guests in the Town Hall at an estimated cost of \$6,000.
- 9.4. In addition, the Council has been requested to approve the use of the Elizabeth Street Parking Deck for a barbeque and to provide tables, benches and potted shrubs for the event.
  - 9.4.1. With regards to the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs with a value of \$490 for the barbeque, this component of the request would need to be considered as a quick response grant under the Community Development Grant Program in early 2018.
- 9.5. In the event that the Council supports the reception, the cost of approximately \$6,000 for an estimated 200 attendees (at \$30 per head) would be attributed to the allocation for Council receptions within the 2017/2018 Annual Plan.
- 9.6. Appropriate recognition of the Council's support would be sought.

## 10. RECOMMENDATION

*That:*

- 10.1. *The report (o:\council & committee meetings reports\ccec reports\2016 meetings\13 april\rotary tasmania 2018 conference-apr16.docx) be received and noted.*
- 10.2. *The Council consider the following requests for Council's assistance from Rotary Tasmania towards its forthcoming 2018 conference:*
  - (i) *To host the Paul Harris Fellowship Reception to be held in the Town Hall on Friday 6 April 2018 for up to 200 guests, up to a maximum value of \$6,000, estimated at a cost of \$30 per person;*
  - (a) *The event to be funded from the 2017/2018 allocation of \$15,000 provided in the Annual Plan for Council receptions if approved;*

(ii) *To use the Town Hall parking deck on Sunday 8 April 2018, for the purposes of holding a barbeque for approximately 100 delegates;*

(a) *The General Manager to issue appropriate terms and conditions for use of the parking deck if approved.*

**10.3.** *If approved, Rotary Tasmania be required to acknowledge the support of the City of Hobart in promotional material.*

**10.4.** *Rotary Tasmania be advised that it will need to submit a Community Development Quick Response Grant Application for the provision of tables, benches and potted shrubs for the barbeque in early 2018.*

**10.5.** *If this grant application is successful, details of the grant package be disclosed in the City of Hobart's 2017/2018 Annual Report in accordance with its policy in respect to grants and benefits disclosure.*

*As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.*



(Philip Holliday)

**DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Attachment A: Correspondence dated 27 October 2015  
Rotary District Conference 6 – 8 April 2018 (1)  
Attachment B: Paul Harris Society fellowship details (1)

**Attachment A**

27<sup>th</sup> October, 2015

Tim Short  
Group Manager  
Executive & Economic Development  
Hobart City Council  
GPO Box 503  
HOBART 7001

Dear Mr Short

Rotary District Conference: 6 – 7 – 8 April 2018

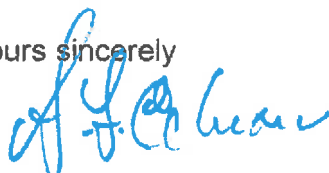
You may recall that I will be District Governor of Rotary District 9830 (Tasmania) and I am in the initial stages of planning my Conference for 2018- the first Rotary Conference to be held in Hobart for some time. I am expecting 400+ delegates.

Further to my discussion with you and the Lord Mayor, I am asking for consideration of the following, please.

Paul Harris Fellowship Reception to be held in the Ballroom at the Town Hall on Friday, 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018 5.30 to 7.00 pm. Approx 200, to be confirmed.

The use of the Davey Street parking area on Sunday, 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 to set up with a barbeque for approx 100 delegates – numbers to be confirmed. This includes a request for Council to make available tables and bench seats for approx 60 people. The supply of synthetic grass and some potted shrubs would enhance the area. The back drop of the stone section of the Town Hall would add some ambience. Access to the Franklin Square toilets would eliminate hiring portaloos.

Yours sincerely



DGN Tony Colman



A.B.N. 17 400 390 661  
GPO Box 1579  
Hobart, Tasmania 7001

**District Governor  
2017-18**

Tony Colman  
Mobile: 0407 528 681  
Email: [afcolman@bigpond.com.au](mailto:afcolman@bigpond.com.au)

**Conference Chair**

James Graham  
Mobile: 0419 436 459  
Email: [jcgraham@bigpond.com](mailto:jcgraham@bigpond.com)

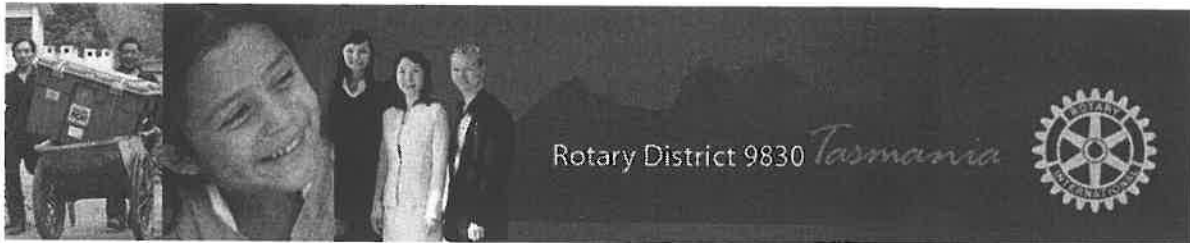
**Conference  
Secretary**

Anne Palmer  
Mobile: 0459 115 569  
Email: [annepalmer7@bigpond.com](mailto:annepalmer7@bigpond.com)



**Website:**

<http://rotarysalamanca.com.au>

**Attachment B**[Home Page](#) [About Us](#) [Contact Us](#)[Home Page](#) [What's New](#) [Resources for Clubs ▼](#) [District Information ▼](#)  
[Foundation ▼](#) [Links ▼](#) [Contacts ▼](#)

## Paul Harris Society

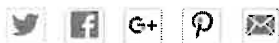
Paul Harris Society for our District was launched in March 2010. The Paul Harris Society is a special District recognition program designed for Rotarians who wish to support The Rotary Foundation in a more substantial way each year. The Paul Harris Society recognizes Rotarians and friends of The Rotary Foundation who annually contribute US\$1,000 or more to the Annual Programs Fund, Polio Plus, or the Humanitarian Grants Program.

The first Paul Harris Society was established in 1998 in District 5340 (California). The idea gained momentum and quickly spread to other Districts throughout the world. Several Districts in Australia have established a Society.



## Links and downloads

Check [rotary.org](http://rotary.org) for their Paul Harris Society page complete with a sign-up form. The Paul Harris Society recognizes Rotary members and friends of The Rotary Foundation who contribute US \$1,000 or more each year to the Annual Fund, PolioPlus, or approved global grants. The purpose of the Paul Harris Society is to honor and thank donors for their generous annual support of The Rotary Foundation.



**7. APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF  
THE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR QUICK RESPONSE  
GRANTS - FILE REF: 15/143; 15/144 AND 15/145**

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X

The Director Community Development submits for information the attached Table of Quick Response Applications approved under delegated authority.

DELEGATION:      Committee

***Recommendation:***

***That the information be received and noted.***

**APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF  
THE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR QUICK RESPONSE  
GRANTS - FILE REF: 15/143; 15/144 AND 15/145**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Grant Stream</b>	<b>Value of Grant</b>	<b>Date of Approval</b>
St Vincent de Paul Society	Vinnies Youth Buddy Day	Community	\$500	22/3/2016

**8. COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE – STATUS REPORT**

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7x's

A report indicating the status of current decisions is attached for the information of Aldermen.

DELEGATION: Committee

***Recommendation:***

***That the information be received and noted.***



# COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS COMMITTEE - STATUS REPORT

## OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING

November 2014 to April 2016

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
1	<b>SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN THE CITY CENTRE DURING SCHOOL HOURS - UPDATE</b>	Regular reports be provided to the Council, including feedback on the programs detailed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colony 47 - Youth Connections</li> <li>• Tasmania Police - Operation IQ, Interagency Support Team</li> <li>• Department of Education - Youth Arch PLP</li> <li>• Hobart PCYC – Street Youth Work Program</li> <li>• Mission Australia – U-Turn</li> </ul>	Director Community Development	A report will be provided to the October 2016 meeting.
2	<b>GRAFFITI VANDALISM RESPONSE - UPDATE</b> Council, 24/8/2015, Item 28	That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The City continue to deliver and promote the full range of graffiti management activities as contained in the Graffiti Management Plan, including the 1800 WIPEOFF hotline, GIS data collection, public art initiatives including the Urban Art Walls and Community Murals programs, and rapid removal through the Graffiti Management Plan.</li> <li>2. A 12 month trial subscription to the VandalTrak program be approved and usage of the product be promoted to the wider community through the City's website and Capital City News at a cost of \$2,500, with this being met by the allocation for City Cleansing (Graffiti) in the 2015/2016 Annual Plan.</li> <li>3. Council officers continue to explore opportunities for the provision of designated art walls in Hobart.</li> <li>4. Council officers explore opportunities to further promote graffiti management activities with the Mercury Newspaper and Southern Cross Television, particularly with respect to the 1800 WIPEOFF Hotline and other community service programs as outlined in Clauses 2 and</li> </ol>	Director Community Development	Stage 1 of the Urban Art Walls has been completed with Stage 2 underway. A community art project was completed at the reservoir at Wilks Road. The community art wall at Argyle Street North will be repainted with a new design over the next few months. Graffiti fact sheets have been created and are available on the website. An article for the Capital City News is being prepared.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
3	<b>BUSKING - SALAMANCA MARKET</b> Council, 27/10/2008, Item 14	That: 1. A further report be provided addressing the issue of classification of face painters. 2. A further report be prepared which canvasses the introduction of appropriate arrangements to accommodate iconic or specialist artists and until such time as the report has been considered, the status quo remain in respect to such performers.	Director Community Development	A number of operational improvements have now been made including improved on-site performance roster signage.  Officers discussed current initiatives with the SMSA at their meeting held on 9 March, and a report will be provided to the May committee meeting.
4	<b>MATHERS PLACE COURTYARD WALL – PUBLIC ART COMMISSION</b> Council, 27/4/2015, Item 23	That the Council endorse the engagement of artist Tom O'Hern for the public art work commission on the Mathers Place courtyard wall (rear of Les Lees building).	Director Community Development	Artist Tom O'Hern completed the artwork in March 2016.  Action is now complete.
5	<b>SALE OF CITY OF HOBART HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AT SALAMANCA MARKET</b> Council, 21/3/2016 Item 26	That no further sales of City of Hobart historical publications, excluding the Salamanca Market book, take place through the Salamanca Market Information Point.	Director Community Development	Action is now complete.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
6	<b>TRIAL MOBILE FOOD VENDOR PROGRAM</b> Council, 15/12/2014, Item 32	That once the Trial Hobart Mobile Food Vendor Program has been operational for six months and consultation has taken place with key stakeholders, a further report be provided to the Council.	Director Community Development	A report reviewing the implementation of the program was provided to the February 2016 Governance Committee meeting. A planning application for the proposed Salamanca Lawns site has now been submitted.
7	<b>SALAMANCA MARKET - CASUAL STALLHOLDER LICENCES</b> Council, 11/5/2015, Item 17	That: 1. A trial be conducted to include ten 'replacement' Salamanca Market casual stalls in peak season on Gladstone Street between the Abel Tasman Monument and Parliament Lawns between the first Saturday in October 2015 and the first Saturday in May 2016. 2. Officers investigate options for the modification or removal of the planter boxes within the Market area specifically in front of the Supreme Court.	Director Community Development	The casual stallholder process has now concluded and the new pool of casual stallholders has commenced trading.  Officers have received advice from the Council's City Planning Division that although they could not definitively confirm the ownership of the planter boxes, they suggested that as they are located on the road reserve and as part of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982, the Council would have some jurisdiction over their removal.  Officers have also contacted the Supreme Court concerning this matter and they have advised that a meeting is to take place shortly to discuss whether the Supreme Court would have any objection or not to the removal of the planter boxes. The Council will be advised of the outcome of this meeting.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
8	<b>FOOTSTEPS TOWARDS FREEDOM PUBLIC ART PROJECT</b> Council, 25/5/2015, Item 26  Council, 21/3/2016 Item 25	That the Council confirm approval of the payment of \$60,000 to Footsteps Towards Freedom Inc for the creation of one of three confirmed bronze sculptures, to be installed as part of the Footsteps to Freedom public art project, located in the forecourt of the new hotel at Macquarie Wharf No. 1.	Director Community Development	Payment is being processed.  Action is now complete.
9	<b>CREATIVE HOBART - SALAMANCA MARKET STALL</b> Council, 22/6/2015, Item 23	That the creation of a Creative Hobart Salamanca Market Stall, be endorsed.	Director Community Development	Approved by the Council at its meeting held on 22 June 2015.  Work is completed on developing a Creative Hobart Salamanca Market Stall, and applications for stallholders are open.  Action is now complete.
10	<b>STREET TEAMS PROJECT - UPDATE</b> Council, 24/8/2015, Item 29	That: 1. The Council continue to work with the Salvation Army Hobart, Tasmania Police and other partner organisations to deliver the Street Teams Project in Hobart, in the Salamanca/Sullivans Cove area for the 2015/2016 financial year, with the scope to continue the initiative beyond that time, subject to a further evaluation report in 12 months. 2. A further report be provided on the feasibility of the continuous monitoring of hot spots within the city at appropriate times, in consultation with Tasmania Police and other councils, with a view to the possibility of alleviating the requirement for security guards.	Director Community Development	Actions are being implemented.  A report on the feasibility of continuous monitoring of hot spots in the city will be provided at the appropriate time.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
11	<b>PROPOSED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM</b> Council, 21/9/2015, Item 29	That: 1. The Council approve the Community Development Grants Program that commenced in October 2015, with the exclusion of the Events Grants funding stream. Events funding was approved at the Council meeting on 21 December 2015. 2. The Community Development Grants Program be included in the Council's Long Term Financial Management Plan in future years. 3. The details of the approved Quick Response Grants be reported to each meeting of the Community, Culture and Events Committee. 4. A report detailing recommendations from the assessment panels for each grant round be provided to the Community, Culture and Events Committee for endorsement prior to the Council's final approval. 5. An interim report be provided to the Council with respect to the operation of the new grants program, no later than 6 months after implementation, with a final report to be provided to the Council after 12 months.	Director Community Development	The February round of grants opened on Saturday 20 February and closed on Monday 21 March 2016.  A report detailing the recommendation from the assessment panel from the February round will be submitted to the Committee in May 2016.  Quick Response Grants are reported to each meeting.  An interim report reviewing the new grants program will be provided to the Committee in July 2016.
12	<b>TASMANIAN RESPONSE TO SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS - WORKING GROUP</b> Council, 21/9/2015, Item 31	That Alderman Burnet be endorsed to represent the Hobart City Council on the Tasmanian Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis Working Group.	Director Community Development	Alderman Burnet is now the Council's representative on the Tasmanian Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis Working Group.  Action is now complete.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
13	<b>HOBART YAIZU SISTER CITY 40 YEAR ANNIVERSARY</b> Council, 25/1/2016, Item 22	That the Council mark the 40 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Hobart-Yaizu Sister City relationship, through opportunities identified through consultation with the Hobart-Yaizu Sister City Committee.	Director Community Development	Planning is underway.  A report on the specific details of the Aldermanic delegation (including the composition of the Aldermanic representation) to Yaizu will be provided closer to the time of the delegation.
14	<b>DRAFT HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY 2016 - 2019</b> Council, 22/2/2016, Item 23	That the Council endorse the draft Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2016 - 2019 marked as Attachment A to item 5 of the Open Community, Culture and Events Committee agenda of 10 February 2016.	Director Community Development	A draft Strategy was endorsed by the for community engagement at its meeting held on 22 February 2016.  Engagement will commence in April 2016 with a further report to Committee in due course.
15	<b>URBAN ART WALLS PUBLIC ART PROJECT - STAGE TWO</b> Council, 22/2/2016, Item 24	That the Council endorse the extension of the Urban Art Walls Project as outlined in the report attached to item 6 of the Open Community, Culture and Events Committee agenda of 10 February 2016, and approve a budget of \$24,000 for Stage Two of the project, to be allocated to the Cultural Programs Function in the 2015/2016 Annual Plan.	Director Community Development	This project was endorsed by the Council at its 22 February 2016 meeting.  Action is now complete.
16	<b>TASMANIAN COMMUNITY COALITION</b> Council, 7/3/2016, Item 11	That: 1. The Council note its decision of 22 February 2016 in relation to membership of the Tasmanian Community Coalition. 2. A further report be provided as to whether it is appropriate for the Council to become a member of this organisation, given its role as the local government authority, and the breadth of roles and functions the organisation performs within the community. 3. The report address whether the Council has any legislative jurisdiction in relation to the control of gambling.	Director Community Development	A report addressing this matter is attached to this agenda.

Ref.	Title	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
17	<b>2016 CITY OF HOBART ART PRIZE</b> Council, 21/3/2016, Item 23	That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The City of Hobart Art Prize not be staged in 2016 due to the unavailability of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.</li> <li>2. The Council endorse a review of the City of Hobart Art Prize including detailed research and community engagement to determine potential new models for the Art Prize to align with the Creative Hobart Strategy.</li> <li>3. The review be undertaken in early 2016 with a report back to the Council in mid 2016.</li> <li>4. An urgent report be prepared providing option for a special 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Town Hall prize for three dimensional works by Tasmanian artists and designers.</li> <li>5. Council officers negotiate with other appropriate galleries and organisations in relation to the availability of exhibition space.</li> </ol>	Director Community Development	A report addressing this matter is attached to this agenda.
18	<b>HOBART TOWN (1804) FIRST SETTLERS ASSOCIATION REQUEST - SITE FOR STATUE HONOURING DAVID COLLINS</b> Council, 21/3/2016 Item 24	That the Council not support the request from the Hobart Town (1804) First Settlers Association for a Dunn Place site for a bronze statue of Lieutenant -Governor David Collins, given the uncertainty regarding future development of this site, the lack of support from the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery's Aboriginal Advisory Council for the project, and the potential for an alternative location for the statue in the St David's Cathedral Close, which has a meaningful connection to David Collins.	Director Community Development	Officers have progressed the Council resolution and written the appropriate letters.  Action is now complete.

**9. RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FILE REF: 13-1-10**

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The General Manager reports:-

“In accordance with the procedures approved in respect to Questions Without Notice, the following responses to questions taken on notice are provided to the Committee for information.

The Committee is reminded that in accordance with Regulation 29(3) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Chairman is not to allow discussion or debate on either the question or the response.”

**9.1 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORT ON GAMBLING IN TASMANIA**  
Ref. CCEC 11/11/2015

Attachment 9.1

Memorandum to Aldermen from the Director  
Community Development of 31 March 2016.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**That the attached memorandum be received and noted.**



City of **HOBART**

13-1-10

(p:\lcomdev\cd divisional\questions without notice replies\ccec\  
2015\qwn-ald burnet-social and econ report on gambling.docx)

31 March 2016

**MEMORANDUM: LORD MAYOR  
DEPUTY LORD MAYOR  
ALDERMEN**

**QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – RESPONSE  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORT ON GAMBLING  
IN TASMANIA**

*Pursuant to Council Policy 2.01, Clause A(10), where a response to a Question without Notice is not able to be provided at a meeting, the question is taken on notice. Upon distribution of the response to all Aldermen, both the Question and the Response is to be listed on the agenda for the next available ordinary meeting of the committee at which it was asked, whereat it will be listed for noting purposes only, with no debate or further questions permitted, as prescribed in the Section 29 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedure) Regulations 2015.*

At the Community, Culture and Events Committee meeting held on 11 November 2015 the following question without notice was asked by Alderman Burnet:

**Question:** What response will the Council provide in relation to “The Third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania” report released by the State Government in March 2015?

At the meeting the Question was taken on notice. A response is subsequently provided below:

**Response:**

A consortium comprising ACIL Allen Consulting, the Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre (PGRTC) and the Social Research Centre (SRC) was engaged by the Tasmanian Government, Department of Treasury and Finance to undertake the third Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling (SEIS) in Tasmania. A SEIS of gambling in Tasmania is required every three years under the Gaming Control Act 1993 (the Act).

The document is an outcome report that was publicly released on 30 November 2015 by the Tasmanian Government with feedback or community responses not being sought. As such, it is not intended that the Council provide comment on the document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Holliday', written in a cursive style.

(Philip Holliday)

**DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Copies for circulation: General Manager

## **10. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FILE REF: 13-1-10**

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Pursuant to Section 29 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, an Alderman may ask a question without notice of the Chairman, another Alderman or the General Manager or the General Manager's representative in accordance with the following procedures endorsed by the Council on 10 December 2012:

1. The chairman will refuse to accept a question without notice if it does not relate to the Terms of Reference of the Council committee at which it is asked.
2. In putting a question without notice, an Alderman must not:
  - (i) offer an argument or opinion; or
  - (ii) draw any inferences or make any imputations – except so far as may be necessary to explain the question.
3. The chairman must not permit any debate of a question without notice or its answer.
4. The chairman, Aldermen, General Manager or General Manager's representative who is asked a question without notice may decline to answer the question, if in the opinion of the intended respondent it is considered inappropriate due to its being unclear, insulting or improper.
5. The chairman may require an Alderman to put a question without notice, to be put in writing.
6. Where a question without notice is asked at a meeting, both the question and the response will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
7. Where a response is not able to be provided at the meeting in relation to a question without notice, the question will be taken on notice and
  - (i) the minutes of the meeting at which the question is put will record the question and the fact that it has been taken on notice.
  - (ii) a written response will be provided to all Aldermen, at the appropriate time.
  - (iii) upon the answer to the question being circulated to Aldermen, both the Question and the Answer will be listed on the agenda for the next available ordinary meeting of the committee at which it was asked, whereat it be listed for noting purposes only, with no debate or further questions permitted, as prescribed in Section 29(3) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

**11. CLOSED PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND EVENTS  
COMMITTEE MEETING**

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The following items were discussed:-

- Item No. 1. Minutes of the Closed Portion of the Community, Culture and Events Committee Meeting held on 9 March 2016
- Item No. 2. Consideration of Supplementary Items to the Agenda
- Item No. 3. Indications of Pecuniary and Conflicts of Interest
- Item No. 4. Dark Mofo Plastic Histories project - File Ref: 13-57-1  
LG(MP)R 15(2)(c)
- Item No. 5. Community, Culture and Events Committee – Status Report
- Item No. 6. Questions Without Notice – File Ref: 13-1-10