

**2006 Demographic Survey
of Texas Lottery Players**

**Prepared for:
Texas Lottery Commission**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Lottery Commission 2006 Demographic Study of Texas Lottery Players, conducted during September 2006, surveyed 1,700 Texas citizens. Forty-five percent of survey respondents participated in Texas Lottery games in the past year. Reported participation has generally declined over time. Overall, respondents employed full-time or part-time and respondents of Hispanic origin had higher participation rates than respondents with other demographic characteristics. Participation rates among demographic groups often varied by the type of game.

- **Lottery Districts:** Participation rates in any Texas Lottery games were highest in the McAllen (64.2 percent) and Victoria (56.3 percent) lottery districts. The lowest rates were seen in the Tyler (37.3 percent) and Abilene (33.0 percent) districts. The El Paso (\$65.75 mean, \$28.50 median) and San Antonio (\$61.25 mean, \$31.00 median) districts demonstrated the highest average monthly amounts spent per player. The Abilene (\$33.71 mean, \$15.00 median) and Lubbock (\$29.86 mean, \$20.00 median) lottery districts demonstrated the lowest average monthly amounts spent.
- **Pick 3 Day:** Thirty-four percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Pick 3 Day. One-third (32.7 percent) of Pick 3 Day players bought tickets at least once a week. Twenty-four percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Pick 3 Night:** Twenty-one percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Pick 3 Night. Thirty-eight percent of Pick 3 Night players bought tickets at least once a week. Nineteen percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Cash 5:** One-third (33.3 percent) of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year were playing Cash 5. Twenty-eight percent of Cash 5 players purchased tickets at least once a week. Twenty-four percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Lotto Texas:** Eighty-five percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year were playing Lotto Texas. Over one-third (35.4 percent) of the Lotto Texas players purchased tickets at least once a week, while 27.0 percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets:** Two-thirds (67.2 percent) of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets. Thirty-six percent of those players purchased tickets at least once a week and 23.1 percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Texas Two Step:** Sixteen percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Texas Two Step. Thirty-six percent of Texas Two Step players purchased tickets at least once a week and 14.5 percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Mega Millions:** Fifty-three percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year reported playing Mega Millions. Twenty-six percent of the respondents that purchased Mega Millions tickets bought them at least once a week and 20.6 percent purchased tickets at least once a month.
- **Megaplier:** Seventeen percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Megaplier. Twenty-two percent of Megaplier players purchased tickets at least once a week and 21.5 percent purchased tickets at least once a month.

I. INTRODUCTION

A random survey of adult Texas residents was conducted during September, 2006. The objectives were to measure:

- Participation rates,
- Distribution and frequency of play; and
- General player demographics.

The Survey Research Center at the University of North Texas conducted the demographic study and survey on behalf of the Texas Lottery Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

Sample and Data Collection

Random digit dialing (RDD) was the sampling method used because it offers the best coverage of active telephone numbers, and because it reduces sample bias. The RDD method ensures that:

- the conceptual frame and sampling frame match;
- the sample includes unlisted telephone numbers, and;
- the sampling frame is current, thus maximizing the probability that new residents are included.

The Survey Research Center completed 1,700 usable interviews which yielded a margin of error of ± 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. A 95 percent confidence level means that if a survey were repeated 100 times using a different sample each time, we could be 95 percent certain that responses to a given question would fall 2.4 percentage points higher or lower than what was found in the original survey. For example, if 40 percent of the respondents answered “yes” to a question in the original survey, we would be 95 percent confident that the actual proportion of residents in the population who would answer “yes” to the same question would be 2.4 percentage points higher or lower than 40 percent (between 37.6 percent to 42.4 percent).

Trained telephone interviewers conducted the survey and collected data. Each interviewer completed an intensive general training session. The purposes of general training were to ensure that interviewers understood and practiced all of the basic skills needed to conduct interviews and that they were knowledgeable about standard interviewing conventions. The interviewers also attended a specific training session for the project. Interviewers practiced administering the questionnaire to become familiar with the questions.

All interviews were conducted from a centralized telephone bank in Denton, Texas. Experienced telephone supervisors were on duty at all times to manage the survey's administration, monitor for quality control, and handle any emergent problems. Data for the survey were collected between September 12 and September 25, 2006.

The Survey Instrument

The Texas Lottery Commission provided a survey instrument designed to collect demographic data on lottery players and non-players, lottery participation rates, the frequency of lottery participation, and lottery spending patterns. The survey instrument was consistent with those used in previous years.

Analysis by Demographic Groups

Selected questions about each lottery game were cross-tabulated with the following six demographic categories:

- Income
- Employment status
- Years of education
- Age of respondent
- Gender of respondent
- Race/ethnicity of respondent

When dividing responses according to demographic group, the distribution of responses within one group rarely match the distribution of another group's responses exactly. Some variation between groups is therefore common.

Interpreting the differences between sampled subgroups requires determining whether the differences found in the sample would be representative of differences between the same groups in the general population. The present analysis used tests for statistical significance to make such determinations. All demographic breakdowns included in the follow-up tables used asterisks to designate statistical significance (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$). In most cases, the Survey Research Center only discusses in text the differences between groups that are found to be statistically significant.

Report Format

The remainder of the report is arranged in three sections beginning with Section III. This section, "Sample Characteristics," presents the demographic profile for all respondents. The distribution of income levels, education levels, employment status, home ownership, age, marital status, children living in the household, gender and race/ethnicity are profiled and discussed in this section. The demographic profiles of players and non-players are also presented for these demographic characteristics.

Section IV, "Findings," presents general and specific participation rates and spending patterns for the various lottery games. This section begins by presenting participation rates and spending patterns among the full sample for all lottery games combined. Differences in participation rates and spending patterns are compared by demographic groups. Participation rates and spending patterns are then presented in labeled subsections for each of the individual lottery games. For the individual lottery games, the data are presented as a subset of past year players. Therefore, any reported participation percentage is the percentage of all players in the past year who reported playing the individual game featured in that subsection.

Section V contains the report's Conclusions. Appendix A contains a list of counties represented by the sample.

In this report, the term "past-year player" is used to refer to respondents that have played any of the Texas Lottery games during the past year from the time of the interview.

III. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic Profile

Table 1
Demographics

	Number and percentage responding		
	All (n=1,700)	Past-Year Players (n=771)	Non-players (n=929)
Income (n=1,394) [*]			
Less than \$12,000	125 (9.0%)	45 (6.9%)	80 (10.8%)
Between \$12,000 and \$19,999	128 (9.2%)	59 (9.1%)	69 (9.3%)
Between \$20,000 and \$29,999	159 (11.4%)	88 (13.5%)	71 (9.5%)
Between \$30,000 and \$39,999	156 (11.2%)	77 (11.8%)	79 (10.6%)
Between \$40,000 and \$49,999	148 (10.6%)	64 (9.8%)	84 (11.3%)
Between \$50,000 and \$59,999	126 (9.0%)	61 (9.4%)	65 (8.7%)
Between \$60,000 and \$74,999	110 (7.9%)	50 (7.7%)	60 (8.1%)
Between \$75,000 and \$100,000	175 (12.6%)	94 (14.5%)	81 (10.9%)
Over \$100,000	267 (19.2%)	112 (17.2%)	155 (20.8%)
Employment status ^{***}			
Employed full-time	810 (48.2%)	441 (53.9%)	399 (43.5%)
Employed part-time	139 (8.3%)	51 (6.7%)	88 (9.6%)
Unemployed and looking for work	94 (5.6%)	46 (6.0%)	48 (5.2%)
Not in labor force	192 (11.4%)	68 (8.9%)	124 (13.5%)
Retired	445 (26.5%)	186 (24.4%)	259 (28.2%)
Own or rent home			
Own	1,283 (76.5%)	589 (77.6%)	694 (75.5%)
Rent	345 (20.6%)	146 (19.2%)	199 (21.7%)
Occupied without payment	50 (3.0%)	24 (3.2%)	26 (2.8%)

- Twenty percent of all respondents had a household annual income of between \$40,000 and \$59,999. Thirty-two percent had an income of \$75,000 or more. A higher percentage of non-players (20.1 percent) than players (16.0 percent) had a household annual income of less than \$20,000 annually. Non-players (20.8 percent) were more likely than players (17.2 percent) to have an annual income over \$100,000. The term "player" refers to a past-year player, or a respondent who had played any of the Texas Lottery games in the past year.
- Nearly half (48.2 percent) of the respondents were employed full-time. Fifty-four percent of players and 43.5 percent of non-players were employed full-time.
- Three-quarters (76.5 percent) of all respondents owned their home. Twenty-one percent rented and 3.0 percent occupied their home without payment.

^{*} There was a significant difference between players and non-players at the $p < .05$ level for distribution of income levels.

^{***} There was a significant difference between players and non-players at the $p < .001$ level for distribution of employment status.

**Table 1 (continued)
Demographics**

Demographics	Number and percentage responding		
	All (n=1,700)	Past-Year Players (n=771)	Non-players (n=929)
Age of respondent			
18 to 24	85 (5.2%)	31 (4.2%)	54 (6.0%)
25 to 34	245 (15.0%)	111 (15.0%)	134 (15.0%)
35 to 44	258 (15.8%)	121 (16.3%)	137 (15.3%)
45 to 54	397 (24.3%)	189 (25.5%)	208 (23.2%)
55 to 64	293 (17.9%)	143 (19.3%)	150 (16.8%)
65 and over	358 (21.9%)	146 (19.7%)	212 (23.7%)
Marital status			
Married	1,061 (62.9%)	481 (63.0%)	580 (62.8%)
Widowed	170 (10.1%)	73 (9.6%)	97 (10.5%)
Divorced	192 (11.4%)	94 (12.3%)	98 (10.6%)
Separated	53 (3.1%)	29 (3.8%)	24 (2.6%)
Never married	211 (12.5%)	87 (11.4%)	124 (13.4%)
Children under 18 living in household			
Yes	650 (38.2%)	295 (38.3%)	355 (38.2%)
No	1,050 (61.8%)	476 (61.7%)	574 (61.8%)
Number of children under 18 living in household (n=650)			
1	271 (41.7%)	124 (42.0%)	147 (41.4%)
2	218 (33.5%)	92 (31.2%)	126 (35.5%)
3	114 (17.5%)	52 (17.6%)	62 (17.5%)
4 or more	47 (7.2%)	27 (9.2%)	20 (5.6%)
Gender of respondent			
Female	937 (55.1%)	422 (54.7%)	515 (55.4%)
Male	763 (44.9%)	349 (45.3%)	414 (44.6%)
Race**			
White	1,190 (71.3%)	509 (67.1%)	681 (74.8%)
Black	185 (11.1%)	94 (12.4%)	91 (10.0%)
Hispanic ¹	217 (13.0%)	123 (16.2%)	94 (10.3%)
Other	78 (4.6%)	33 (4.3%)	45 (4.9%)
Hispanic origin**			
Yes	306 (18.3%)	166 (21.9%)	140 (15.4%)
No	1,362 (81.7%)	593 (78.1%)	769 (84.6%)

- Forty-two percent of the respondents were age 45 to 64. The average age for all respondents was 50.8 years. A greater percentage of non-players (23.7 percent) than past-year players (19.7 percent) were 65 and over.
- Sixty-three percent of the respondents, past-year players and non-players were married.

** There was a significant difference between players and non-players at the $p < .01$ level for ethnicity and for Hispanic origin.

¹ Self identified. For the race variable, respondents were asked to select from "White," "Black," "Asian," "Native American," or Other." Some respondents self-identified as "Hispanic" and were recorded as such.

- Thirty-eight percent of the respondents, past-year players and non-players had children under 18 living in the household.
- Of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household, 41.7 percent had one child. Past-year players (9.2 percent) were more likely to have 4 or more children under 18 living in the household than non-players (5.6 percent).
- Fifty-five percent of the respondents were female; forty-five were male.
- The largest percentage (71.3 percent) of the respondents was White. Non-players were more likely to be White (74.8 percent) than past-year players (67.1 percent). A larger percentage of Hispanic respondents were past-year players (16.2 percent) rather than non-players (10.3 percent).
- Eighteen percent of the respondents reported being of Hispanic origin. Past-year players (21.9 percent) were more likely than non-players (15.4 percent) to report being of Hispanic origin.

**Table 1 (continued)
Demographics**

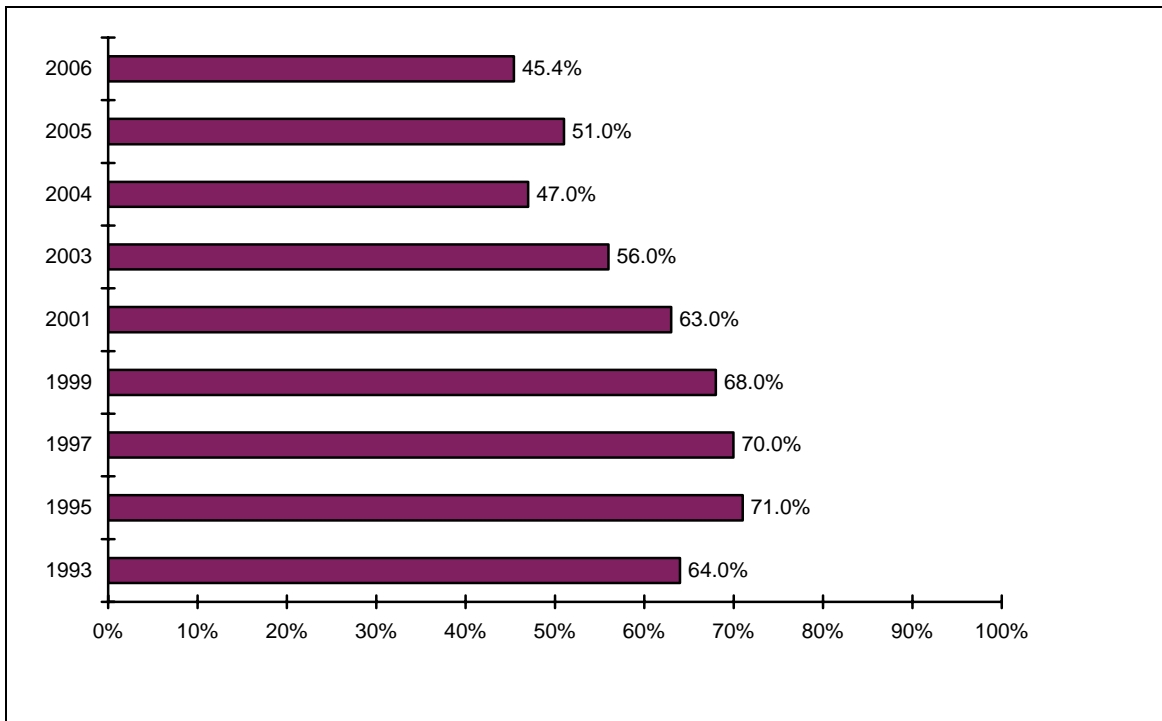
Demographics	Number and percentage responding		
	All (n=1,700)	Past-year players (n=771)	Non-players (n=929)
Education			
Less than high school	139 (8.2%)	68 (8.9%)	71 (7.7%)
High school graduate/GED	429 (25.4%)	192 (25.0%)	237 (25.7%)
Some college, no degree	389 (23.0%)	197 (25.7%)	192 (20.8%)
College degree	484 (28.7%)	211 (27.5%)	273 (29.6%)
Graduate/professional degree	248 (14.7%)	99 (12.9%)	149 (16.2%)
Occupation (n=911)			
Executive, administrative, managerial	215 (23.6%)	110 (24.6%)	105 (22.7%)
Professional specialty	253 (27.8%)	108 (24.1%)	145 (31.3%)
Technicians and related support	71 (7.8%)	28 (6.3%)	43 (9.3%)
Sales	83 (9.1%)	41 (9.2%)	42 (9.1%)
Administrative support, clerical	55 (6.0%)	31 (6.9%)	24 (5.2%)
Private household	30 (3.3%)	16 (3.6%)	14 (3.0%)
Protective service	16 (1.8%)	8 (1.8%)	8 (1.7%)
Service	62 (6.8%)	36 (8.0%)	26 (5.6%)
Precision productions, craft, repair	22 (2.4%)	13 (2.9%)	9 (1.9%)
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	23 (2.5%)	11 (2.5%)	12 (2.6%)
Transportation and material moving	37 (4.1%)	24 (5.4%)	13 (2.8%)
Equipment handlers, cleaners, helpers and laborers	19 (2.1%)	13 (2.9%)	6 (1.3%)
Farming, forestry, fishing	13 (1.4%)	5 (1.1%)	8 (1.7%)
Armed forces	12 (1.3%)	4 (0.9%)	8 (1.7%)

- Forty-three percent of all respondents had a college degree (28.7 percent) or a graduate/professional degree (14.7 percent). A larger percentage of past-year players (25.7 percent) than non-players (20.8 percent) had some college education. Forty-five percent of non-players and 40.4 percent of past-year players had a college degree or more.
- The largest percentage of respondents reported having a professional specialty occupation (27.8 percent). Thirty-one percent of non-players and 24.1 percent of past-year players reported their occupation as "professional specialty."
- Appendix A lists the counties represented in this sample.

IV. FINDINGS

Any Game

Figure 1
Percentage of Respondents Playing Any Lottery Game



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports from 1993-2005

- Figure 1 compares Texas lottery participation rates of those playing any of the Texas Lottery games during the past year from Lottery's inception in 1993 to the present. In 2006, 45.4 percent of the survey respondents reported playing a Texas Lottery game in the past year. Reported participation has generally declined in the past 10 years.
- The average monthly dollar amount spent on any lottery game, excluding outlying values, was \$51.18. Using this self-reported average, annual revenue was extrapolated to the Texas population for comparison purposes. Our survey data provides for estimated annual sales in Texas to be \$4.453 billion. When applying the margin of error calculation for this subset of the sample, the expected range of actual lottery sales is expected to range between \$4.266 billion and \$4.640 billion. This range is higher than actual annual lottery ticket sales for the year ending August 31, 2006 of \$3.775 billion dollars. The survey findings may be higher due to overestimation by respondents of the monthly dollar amount spent. Any overestimation may be further exaggerated when multiplying the monthly estimate by 12 months. Estimates based on memory and extrapolation are not as accurate as actual sales figures. A better use of the monthly spending estimates is for making observations about differences in the demographic groups participating in the survey.

- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played any games. Table 2 shows the percentage of past-year players was higher among respondents employed full or part time compared to unemployed or retired respondents. Participation varied with income and was higher among Hispanic respondents. Participation findings for gender and age were not statistically significant.

Table 2
Any Game: Past-Year Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Demographics

Any Game	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education		
Less than high school diploma	48.9	33.00
High school degree	44.8	40.00
Some college	50.6	26.00
College degree	43.6	20.00
Graduate degree	39.9	12.00
Income*		
Under \$12,000	36.0	26.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	46.1	39.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	55.3	27.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	49.4	36.50
\$40,000 to \$49,999	43.2	20.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	48.4	33.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	45.5	28.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	53.7	30.00
Over \$100,000	41.9	20.00
Race**		
White	42.8	20.00
Black	50.8	70.00
Hispanic	56.7	47.00
Other	42.3	20.00
Hispanic origin**		
Yes	54.2	45.00
No	43.5	22.00
Gender		
Female	45.0	22.50
Male	45.7	35.00
Age		
18 to 24	36.5	50.00
25 to 34	45.3	37.50
35 to 44	46.9	27.00
45 to 54	47.6	30.00
55 to 64	53.6	24.00
65 or older	40.8	30.00
Employment status**		
Employed full/part time	48.7	26.00
Unemployed	39.9	40.00
Retired	40.9	26.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

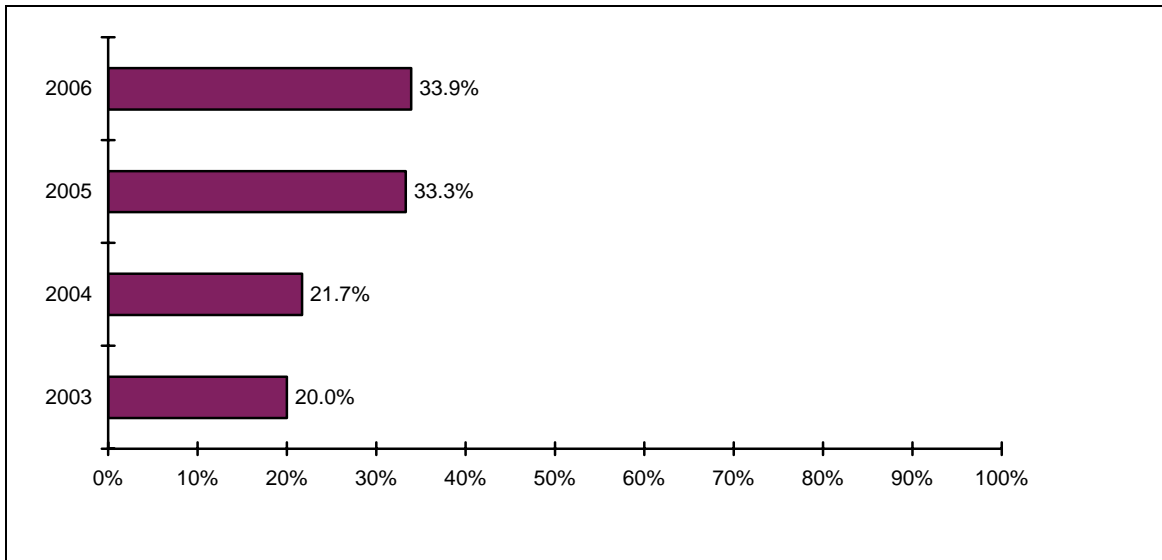
Table 3
Participation and Dollars Spent
By Lottery District

District	Percent Playing Any Game	Mean Amount Spent Per Month among Lottery Past-year players	Median Amount Spent Per Month among Lottery Past-year players
Abilene	33.0%	\$33.71	\$15.00
Austin	42.2%	\$55.28	\$22.00
El Paso	48.8%	\$65.75	\$28.50
Houston	49.6%	\$60.17	\$30.00
Irving	43.3%	\$43.16	\$20.00
Lubbock	46.6%	\$29.86	\$20.00
McAllen	64.2%	\$54.00	\$30.00
San Antonio	47.7%	\$61.25	\$31.00
Tyler	37.3%	\$47.29	\$30.00
Victoria	56.3%	\$56.40	\$45.00

- Participation rates in any Texas Lottery games were highest in the McAllen (64.2 percent) and Victoria (56.3 percent) lottery districts (see Table 3). The lowest rates were seen in the Tyler (37.3 percent) and Abilene (33.0 percent) districts.
- The El Paso (\$65.75 mean, \$28.50 median) and San Antonio (\$61.25 mean, \$31.00 median) districts demonstrated the highest average monthly amounts spent per player. The Abilene (\$33.71 mean, \$15.00 median) and Lubbock (\$29.86 mean, \$20.00 median) lottery districts demonstrated the lowest average monthly amounts spent.

Pick 3 Day

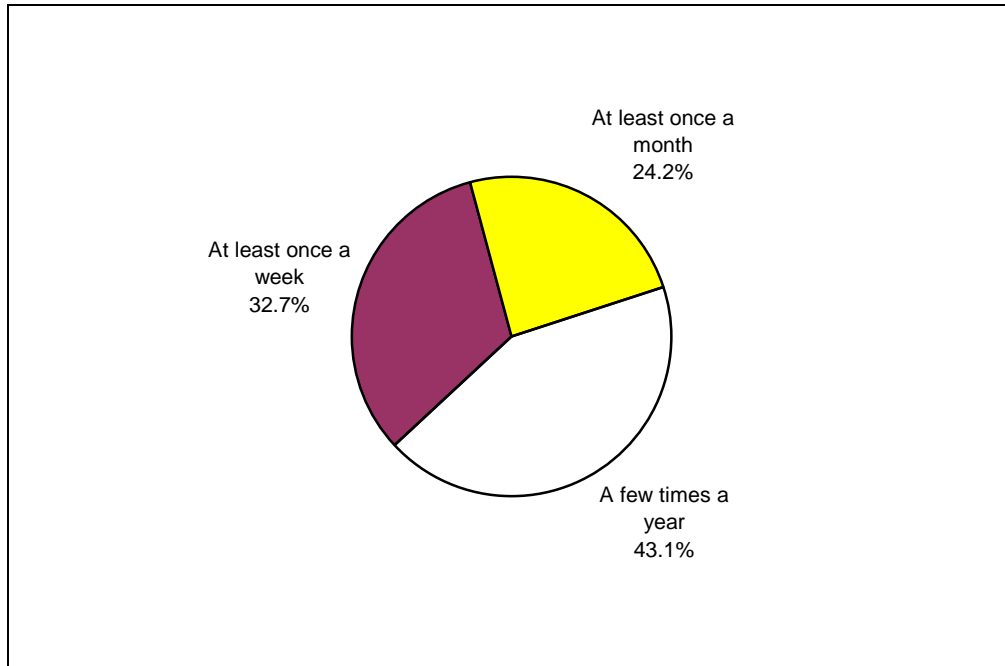
Figure 2
Percentage Playing Pick 3 Day



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2003-2005

- Figure 2 illustrates that 33.9 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Pick 3 Day.

Figure 3
Frequency of Purchasing Pick 3 Day Tickets
(n=260)



- One-third (32.7 percent) of the respondents that purchased Pick 3 Day tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 3). Twenty-four percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 43.1 percent purchased Pick 3 Day tickets a few times a year.
- Table 4 shows that respondents played an average number of 2.61 times per week, 1.89 times per month, or 3.67 times per year. Weekly, monthly and yearly rates are distinct from each other. For example, if a respondent answered that they played "weekly" question, they were not asked if they played "monthly" or "yearly".

Table 4
Average Times Played Pick 3 Day

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	2.61
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.89
Per year for yearly past-year players	3.67

Table 5
Dollars Spent on Pick 3 Day

Played Pick 3 Day	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$5.04
Average spent per month (mean)	\$28.34
Average spent per month (median)	\$15.00

- Pick 3 Day players spent an average of \$5.04 per play while weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$28.34 per month (see Table 5).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Pick 3 Day. Table 6 shows the percentage of past year players that played Pick 3 Day decreased as education and income increased, and that participation was higher among Black respondents and female respondents than other racial groups and males, respectively. Participation findings for age, Hispanic origin and employment status were not statistically significant.

Table 6
Pick 3 Day: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Pick 3 Day	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education**		
Less than high school diploma	38.2	20.00
High school degree	42.9	20.00
Some college	35.9	10.00
College degree	27.1	10.00
Graduate degree	24.5	15.00
Income**		
Under \$12,000	46.7	15.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	49.2	20.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40.2	20.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	41.6	10.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	31.3	15.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	26.7	10.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	32.7	10.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	27.7	11.00
Over \$100,000	21.6	12.00

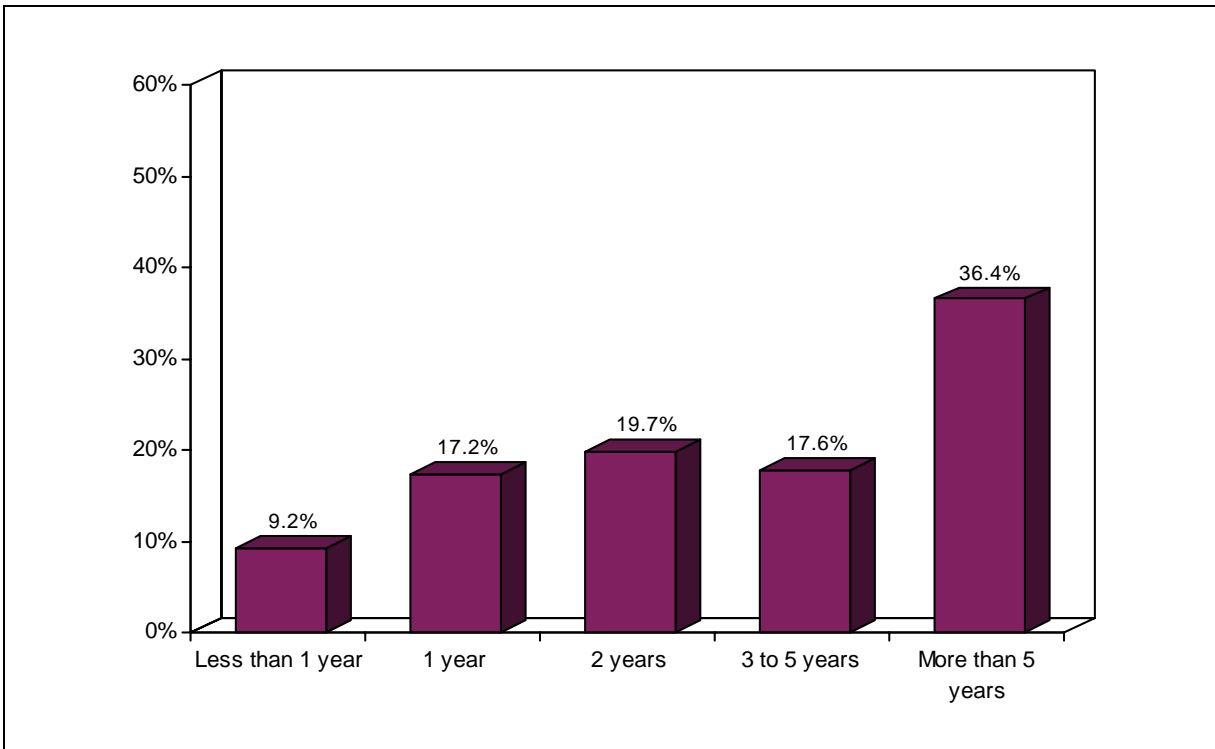
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Pick 3 Day	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race***		
White	28.1	10.00
Black	62.8	20.00
Hispanic	38.0	20.00
Other	24.2	10.00
Hispanic origin		
Yes	39.6	20.00
No	32.4	12.00
Gender*		
Female	37.0	12.00
Male	30.3	17.50
Age		
18 to 24	51.6	5.50
25 to 34	34.3	25.50
35 to 44	30.0	12.00
45 to 54	33.9	10.00
55 to 64	30.1	12.00
65 or older	39.3	15.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	32.1	12.00
Unemployed	37.7	20.00
Retired	36.2	15.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

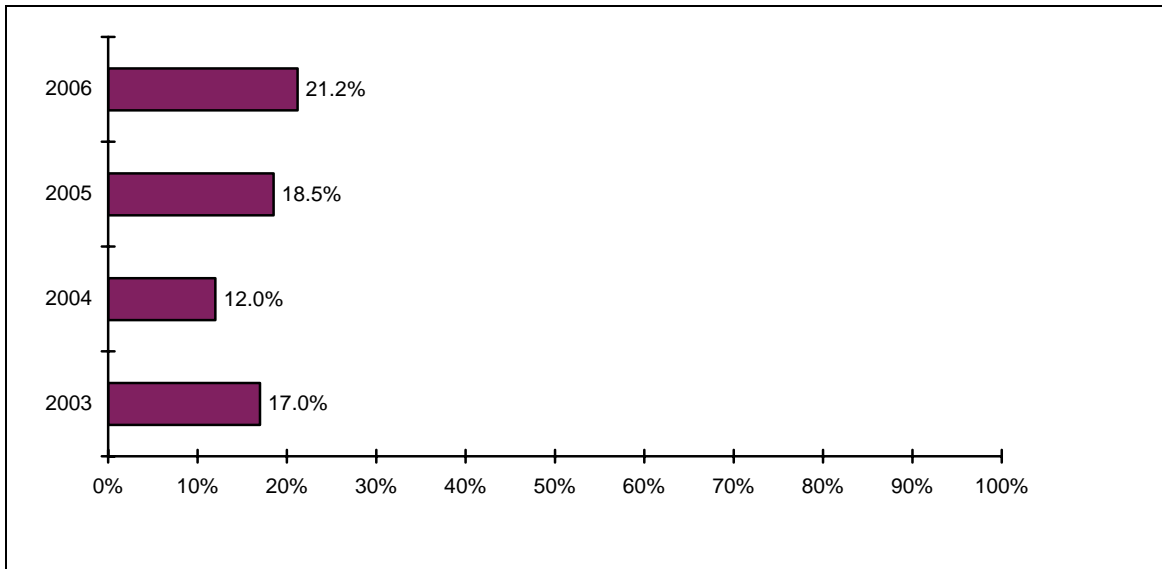
Figure 4
Years Playing Pick 3 Day
(n=239)



- Thirty-six percent of the respondents that played Pick 3 Day reported playing it for more than 5 years (see Figure 4).

Pick 3 Night

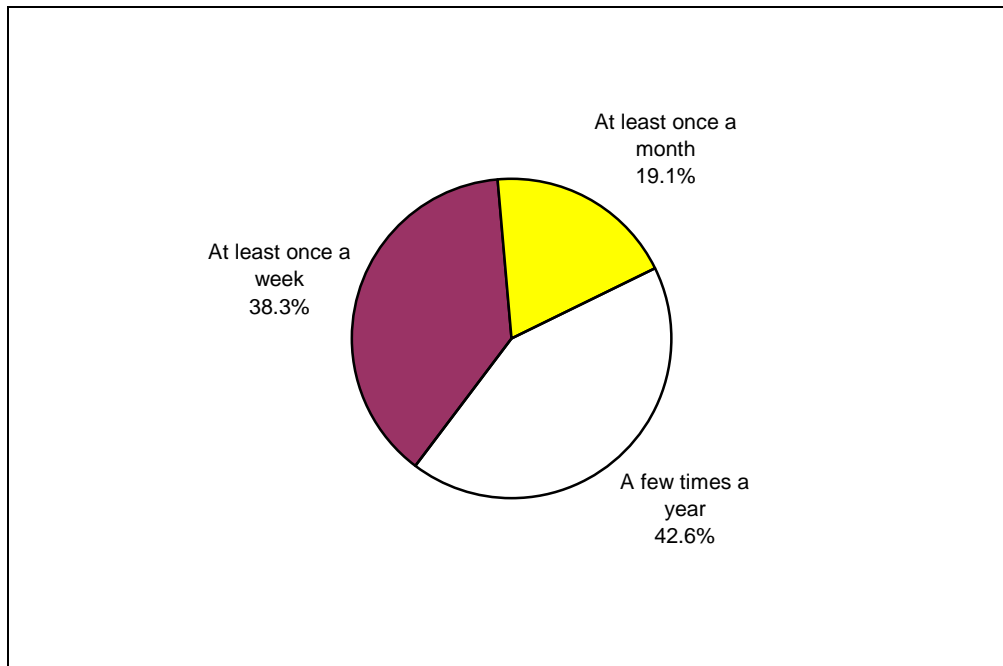
Figure 5
Percentage Playing Pick 3 Night



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2003-2005

- Figure 5 illustrates that 21.2 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Pick 3 Night.

Figure 6
Frequency of Purchasing Pick 3 Night Tickets
(n=162)



- Thirty-eight percent of the respondents that purchased Pick 3 Night tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 6). Nineteen percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 42.6 percent purchased Pick 3 Night tickets a few times a year.
- Table 7 shows that respondents played an average number of 2.66 times per week, 1.74 times per month, or 4.32 times per year.

Table 7
Average Times Played Pick 3 Night

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	2.66
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.74
Per year for yearly past-year players	4.32

Table 8
Dollars Spent on Pick 3 Night

Played Pick 3 Night	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$5.44
Average spent per month (mean)	\$31.56
Average spent per month (median)	\$15.50

- Pick 3 Night players spent an average of \$5.44 per play, while weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$31.56 per month (see Table 8).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Pick 3 Night. Table 9 shows that the percentage of respondents that played Pick 3 Night was higher among respondents with less than a high school diploma and among Black respondents. As income increased, participation decreased. Participation findings for gender, age, Hispanic origin and employment status were not statistically significant.

Table 9
Pick 3 Night: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Pick 3 Night	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education***		
Less than high school diploma	29.4	20.00
High school degree	29.1	20.00
Some college	23.7	20.00
College degree	16.3	10.00
Graduate degree	5.1	15.00
Income***		
Under \$12,000	31.1	12.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	39.0	10.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34.5	17.50
\$30,000 to \$39,999	23.7	12.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	20.3	27.50
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19.7	20.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	20.8	33.50
\$75,000 to \$100,000	13.8	10.00
Over \$100,000	8.9	4.00

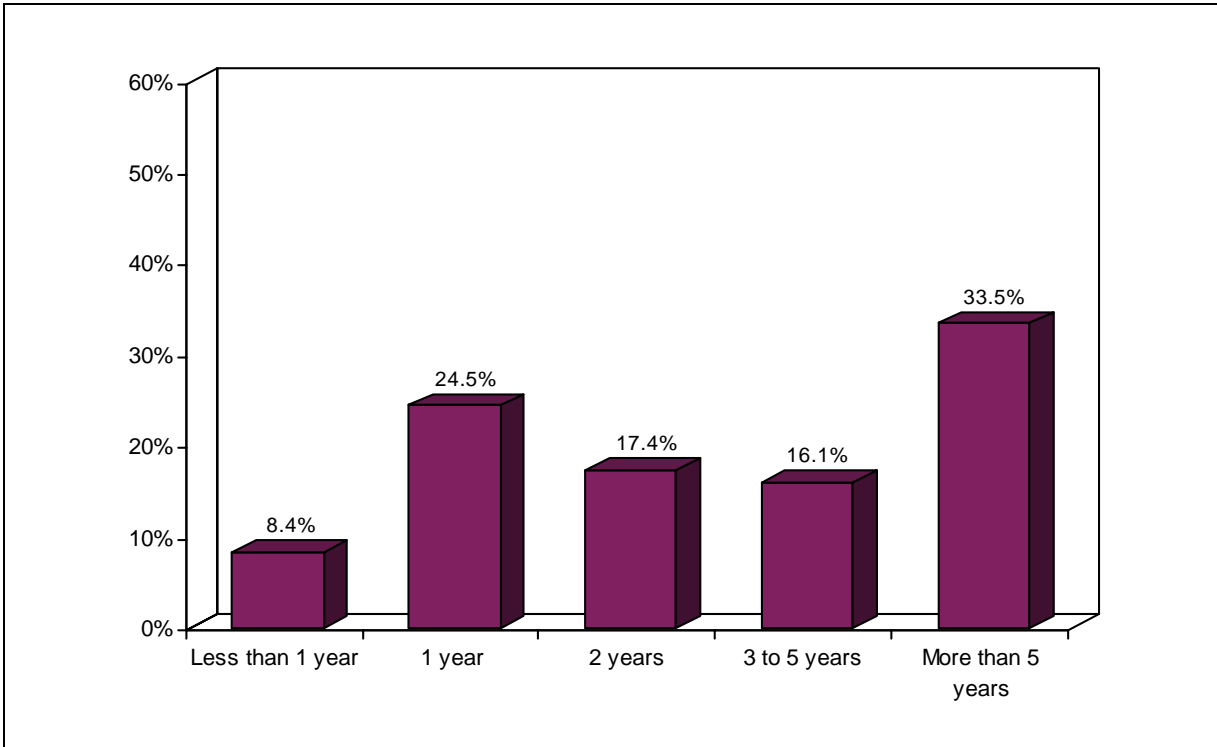
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Pick 3 Night	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race***		
White	15.8	15.00
Black	45.7	18.00
Hispanic	24.4	20.00
Other	24.2	10.00
Hispanic origin		
Yes	27.3	20.00
No	19.6	15.00
Gender		
Female	23.2	12.00
Male	18.8	20.00
Age		
18 to 24	25.8	5.00
25 to 34	23.6	25.00
35 to 44	17.5	12.00
45 to 54	24.1	20.00
55 to 64	18.4	20.00
65 or older	22.9	12.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	20.8	20.00
Unemployed	23.9	17.50
Retired	20.1	12.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

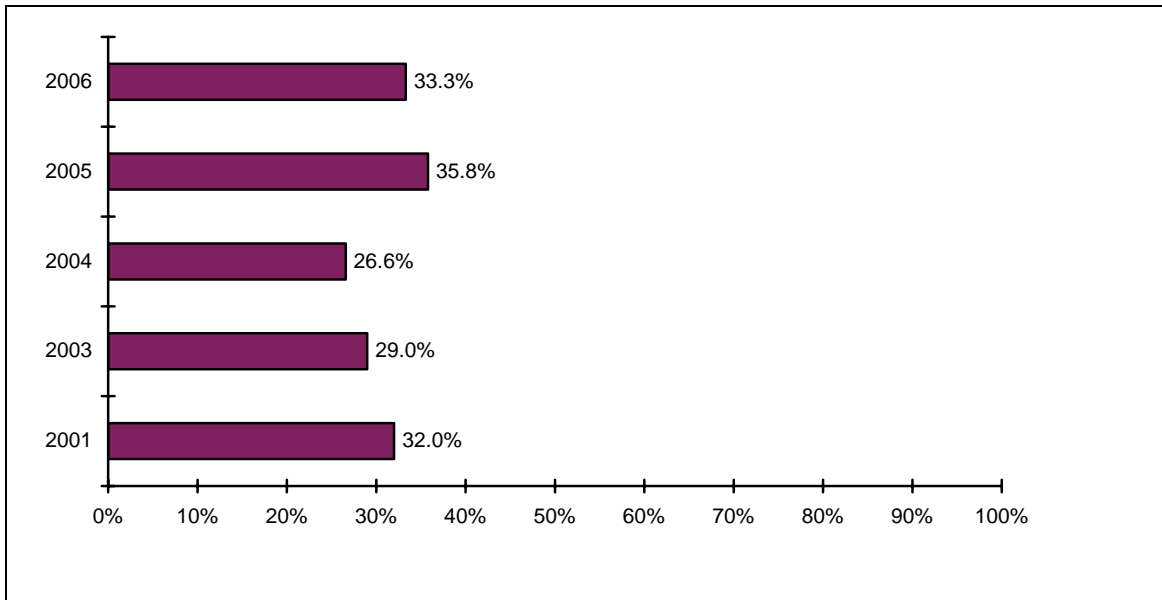
Figure 7
Years Playing Pick 3 Night
(n=155)



- Thirty-four percent of the respondents that played Pick 3 Night reported playing it for more than 5 years (see Figure 7).

Cash 5

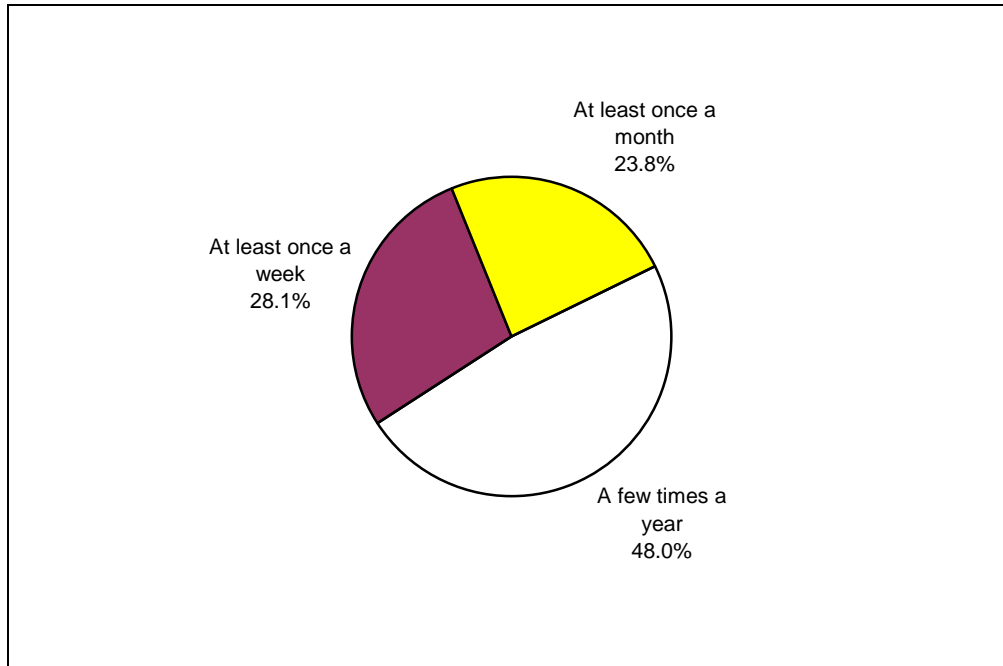
Figure 8
Percentage Playing Cash 5



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2001-2005

- Figure 8 shows that one-third (33.3 percent) of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year were playing Cash 5.

Figure 9
Frequency of Purchasing Cash 5 Tickets
(n=256)



- Twenty-eight percent of the respondents that purchased Cash 5 tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 9). Twenty-four percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 48.0 percent purchased Cash 5 tickets a few times a year.
- Respondents played an average number of 2.18 times per week, 1.97 times per month, or 4.25 times per year (see Table 10).

Table 10
Average Times Played Cash 5

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	2.18
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.97
Per year for yearly past-year players	4.25

Table 11
Dollars Spent on Cash 5

Cash 5	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$4.29
Average spent per month (mean)	\$19.31
Average spent per month (median)	\$10.00

- Cash 5 players spent an average of \$4.29 per play, while weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$19.31 per month (see Table 11).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Cash 5. The percentage of respondents that played Cash 5 varied with education and was higher among Black respondents (see Table 12). Participation findings for gender, age, Hispanic origin and employment status were not statistically significant.

Table 12
Cash 5: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Cash 5	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education**		
Less than high school diploma	26.9	8.50
High school degree	38.0	15.00
Some college	40.3	6.00
College degree	29.4	11.00
Graduate degree	22.2	5.00
Income		
Under \$12,000	33.3	9.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	46.6	8.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33.0	11.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	40.3	10.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	33.3	10.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	27.9	6.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	26.0	5.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	31.9	5.00
Over \$100,000	25.9	10.00

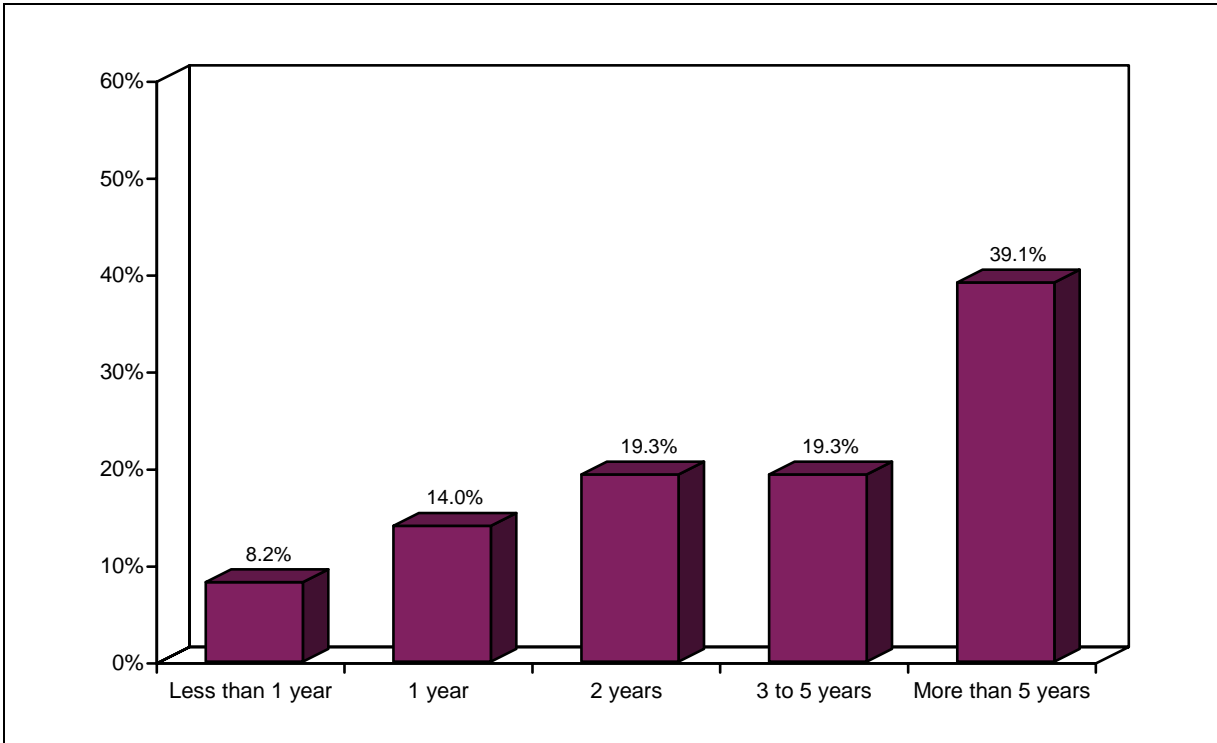
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Cash 5	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race*		
White	32.0	10.00
Black	47.3	15.00
Hispanic	30.9	6.50
Other	25.0	12.00
Hispanic origin		
Yes	34.5	8.00
No	33.1	10.00
Gender		
Female	35.9	6.00
Male	30.2	12.00
Age		
18 to 24	32.3	4.00
25 to 34	29.1	10.00
35 to 44	32.2	17.50
45 to 54	31.7	10.00
55 to 64	28.9	6.00
65 or older	42.5	10.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	30.9	6.00
Unemployed	31.6	15.00
Retired	40.3	10.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

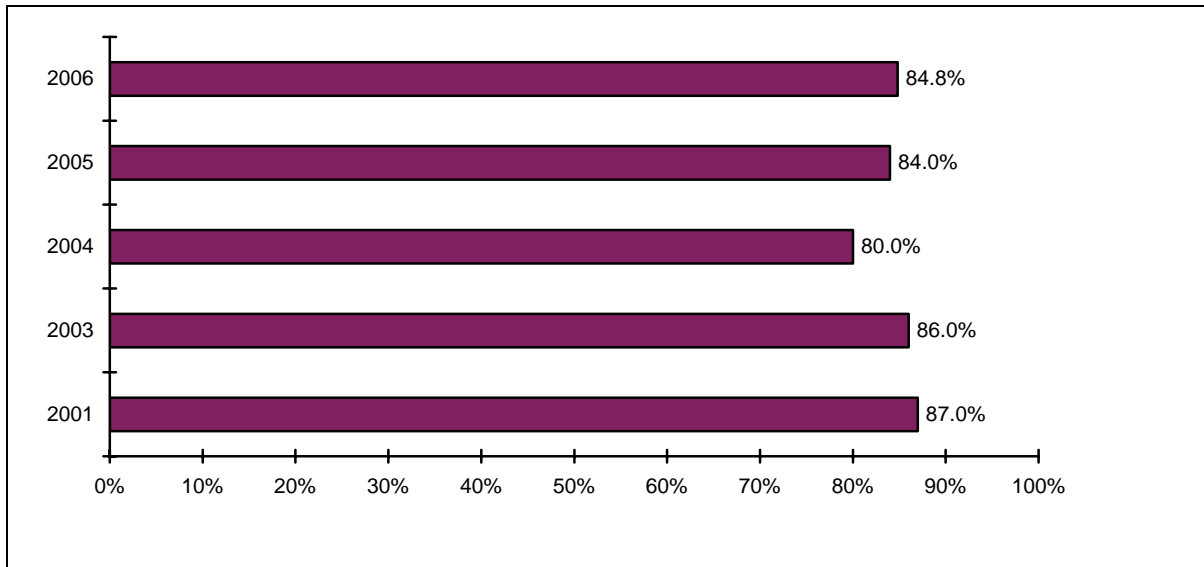
Figure 10
Years Playing Cash 5
(n=243)



- Thirty-nine percent of the respondents that played Cash 5 reported playing it for more than 5 years (see Figure 10).

Lotto Texas

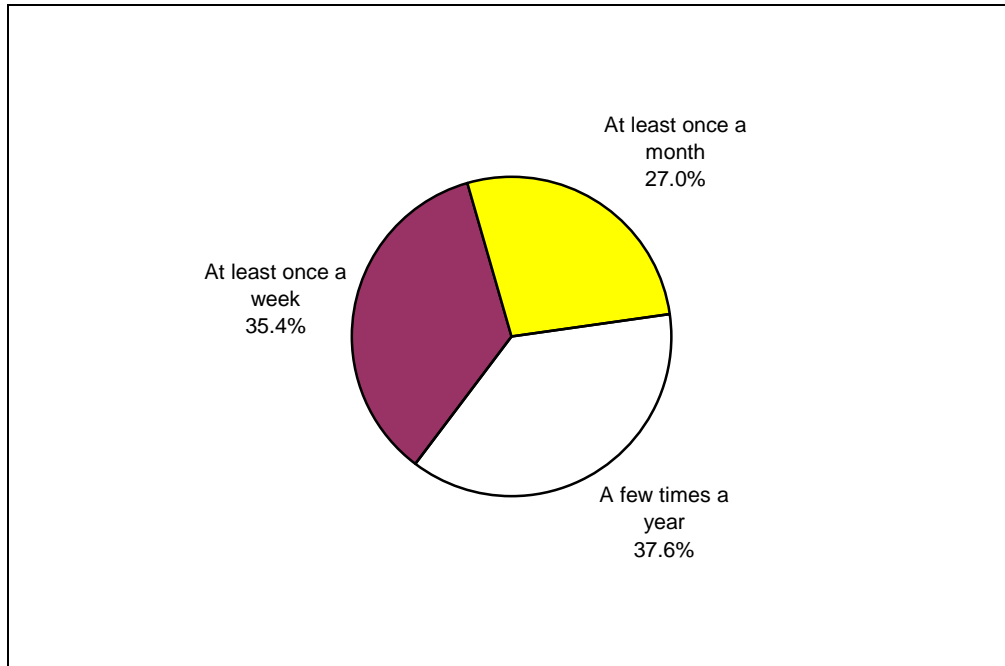
Figure 11
Percentage Playing Lotto Texas



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2001-2005

- Figure 11 illustrates that 84.8 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year were playing Lotto Texas .

Figure 12
Frequency of Purchasing Lotto Texas Tickets
(n=647)



- Over one-third (35.4 percent) of the respondents that purchased Lotto Texas tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 12). Twenty-seven percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 37.6 percent purchased Lotto Texas tickets a few times a year.
- Respondents that played Lotto Texas played an average number of 1.80 times per week, 1.79 times per month, or 5.16 times per year (see Table 13).

Table 13
Average Times Played Lotto Texas

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	1.80
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.79
Per year for yearly past-year players	5.16

Table 14
Dollars Spent on Lotto Texas

Lotto Texas	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$4.47
Average spent per month (mean)	\$20.79
Average spent per month (median)	\$10.00

- Lotto Texas players spent an average of \$4.47 per play while weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$20.79 per month (see Table 14).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Lotto Texas. Table 15 shows that the percentage of respondents that played Lotto Texas increased as age increased and was lower among Hispanic respondents. Participation findings for education, income, gender and employment status were not statistically significant.

Table 15
Lotto Texas: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Lotto Texas	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education		
Less than high school diploma	74.6	16.00
High school degree	85.2	15.00
Some college	86.3	10.00
College degree	84.2	10.00
Graduate degree	89.7	10.00
Income		
Under \$12,000	75.0	10.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	84.7	20.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	83.0	10.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	84.0	13.50
\$40,000 to \$49,999	89.1	10.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	83.3	10.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	76.6	10.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	89.4	11.00
Over \$100,000	90.2	10.00

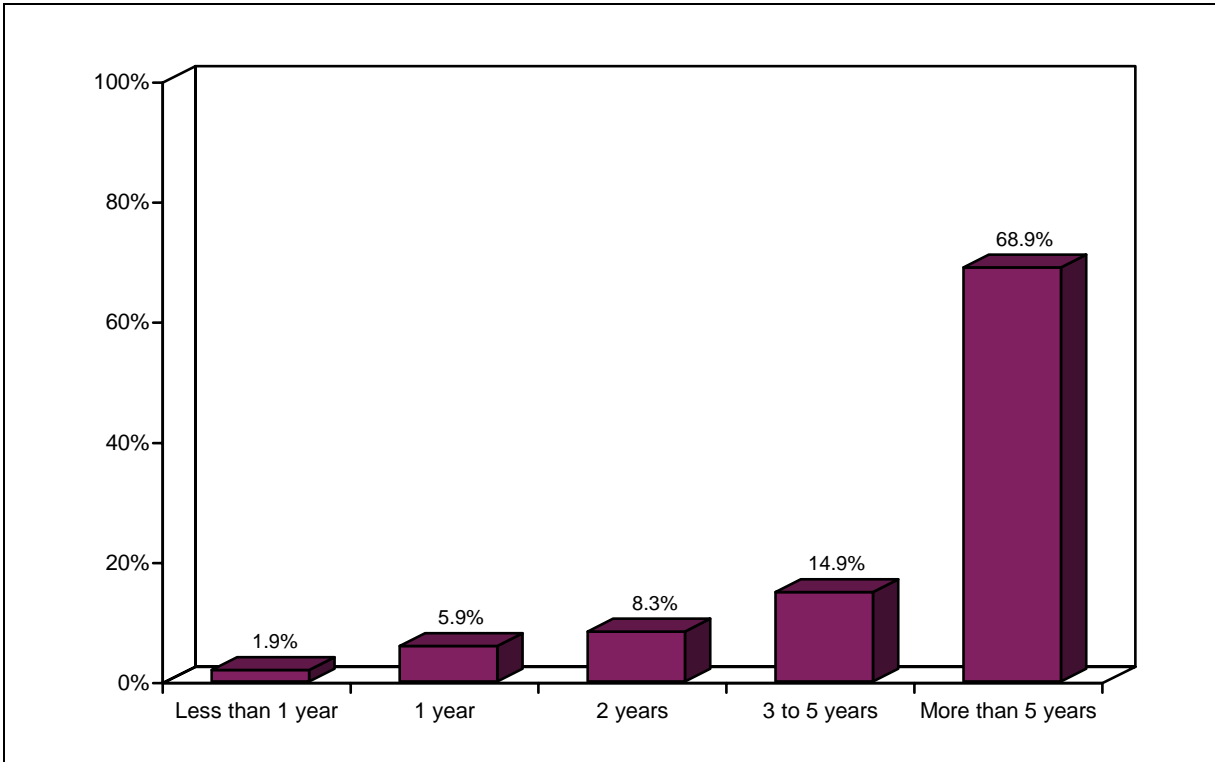
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Lotto Texas	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race*		
White	86.0	10.00
Black	88.2	15.00
Hispanic	76.5	10.00
Other	87.9	10.00
Hispanic origin*		
Yes	79.0	12.00
No	86.4	10.00
Gender		
Female	82.8	10.00
Male	87.2	10.00
Age**		
18 to 24	67.7	10.00
25 to 34	76.4	10.00
35 to 44	84.2	10.00
45 to 54	88.2	10.00
55 to 64	89.4	10.00
65 or older	87.6	12.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	86.1	10.00
Unemployed	80.5	12.00
Retired	85.7	12.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

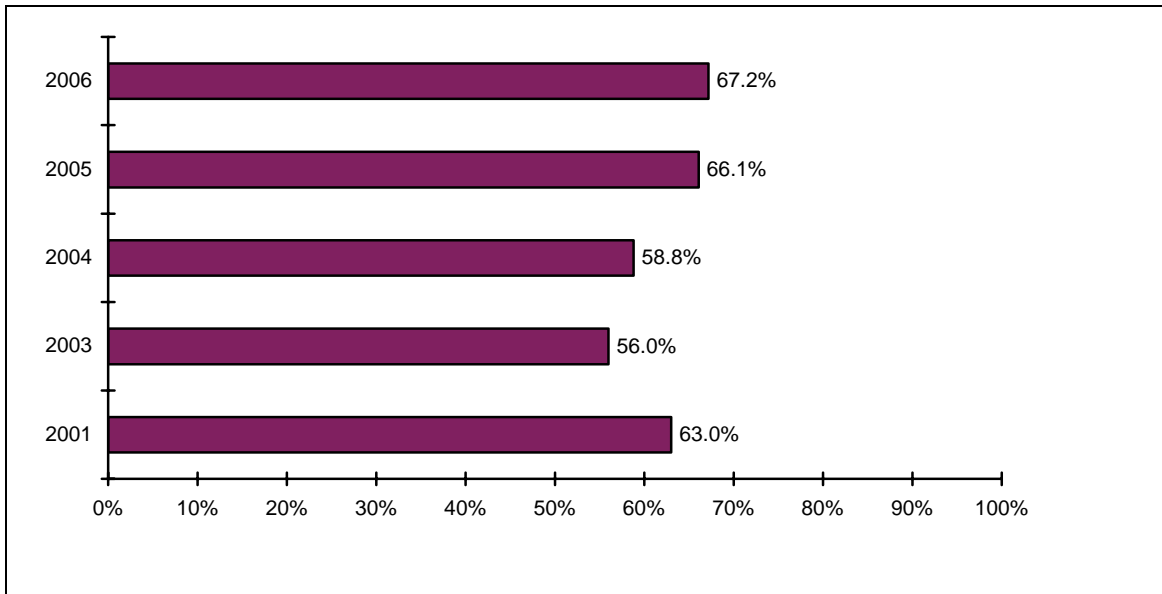
Figure 13
Years Playing Lotto Texas
(n=624)



- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents that played Lotto Texas reported playing it for more than 5 years (see Figure 13).

Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets

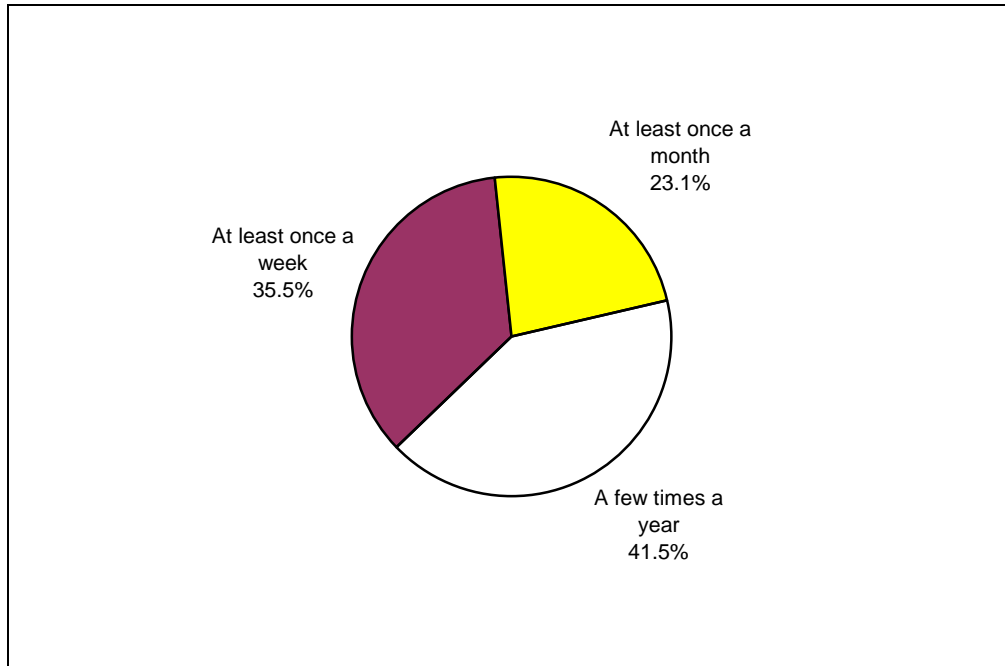
Figure 14
Percentage Playing Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2001-2005

- Figure 14 demonstrates that two-thirds (67.2 percent) of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Texas Lottery Scratch Off tickets.

Figure 15
Frequency of Purchasing Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets
(n=516)



- Thirty-six percent of the respondents that purchased Texas Lottery Scratch Off tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 15). Twenty-three percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 41.5 percent purchased tickets a few times a year.
- Table 16 shows that respondents that played Texas Lottery Scratch Off tickets played an average number of 2.66 times per week, 1.73 times per month, or 5.64 times per year.

Table 16
Average Times Played Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	2.66
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.73
Per year for yearly past-year players	5.64

Table 17
Dollars Spent on Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets

Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$6.38
Average spent per month (mean)	\$26.25
Average spent per month (median)	\$15.00

- Respondents playing Texas Lottery Scratch Off tickets spent an average of \$6.38 per play, while weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$26.25 per month (see Table 17).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets. The percentage of respondents that played the scratch off tickets generally decreased as education, income and age increased (see Table 18). Seventy percent of past-year players with income of \$75,000 to \$100,000 played Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets. Participation was higher among female respondents and respondents of Hispanic origin, and lower among retired respondents. Participation findings for race were not statistically significant.

Table 18
Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month By Past-Year Player Demographics

Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education***		
Less than high school diploma	75.0	20.00
High school degree	77.2	20.00
Some college	67.0	15.00
College degree	66.4	10.00
Graduate degree	44.4	10.00
Income**		
Under \$12,000	65.9	16.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	78.0	16.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	78.4	20.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	78.9	20.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	64.1	10.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	67.2	20.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	64.0	20.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	70.2	11.00
Over \$100,000	54.5	12.00

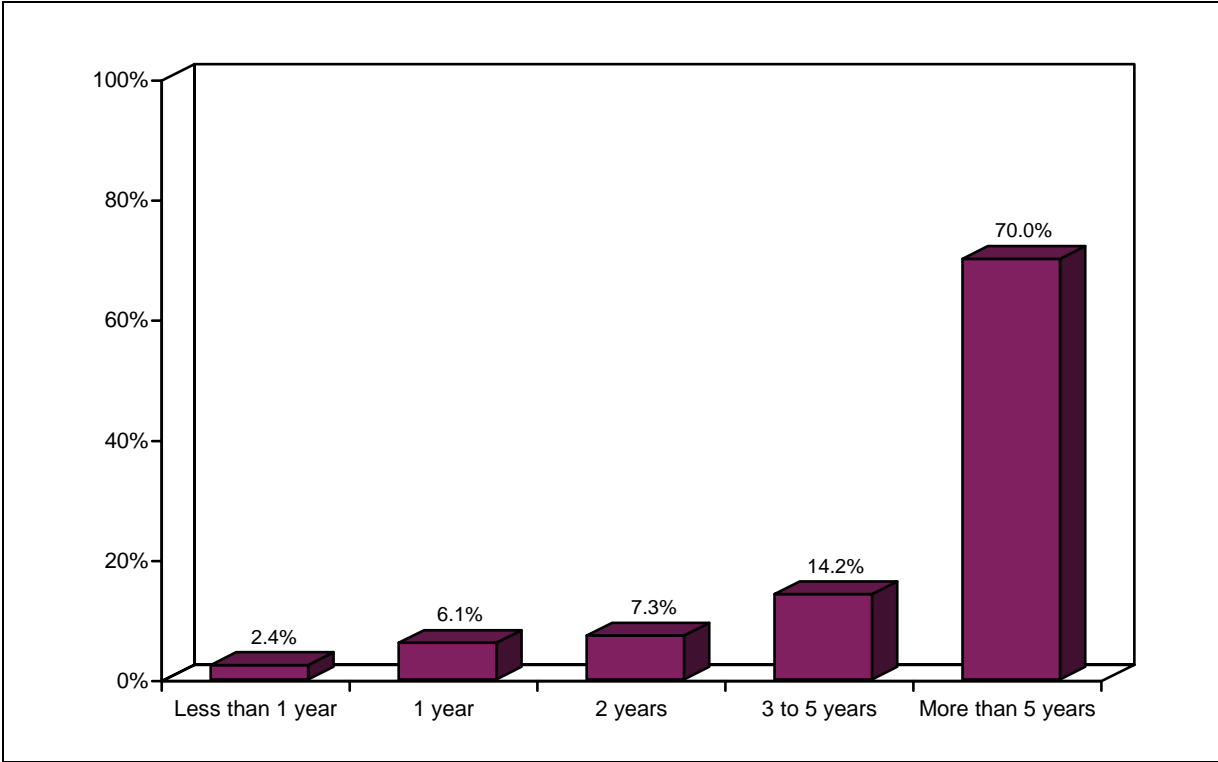
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race		
White	65.1	10.00
Black	71.3	25.00
Hispanic	73.8	20.00
Other	72.7	6.50
Hispanic origin*		
Yes	74.5	20.00
No	65.7	12.00
Gender**		
Female	71.9	11.00
Male	61.5	20.00
Age*		
18 to 24	77.4	40.00
25 to 34	72.1	25.00
35 to 44	71.1	20.00
45 to 54	71.4	15.00
55 to 64	62.2	12.00
65 or older	58.6	10.00
Employment status*		
Employed full/part time	69.6	16.00
Unemployed	69.3	20.00
Retired	58.9	10.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

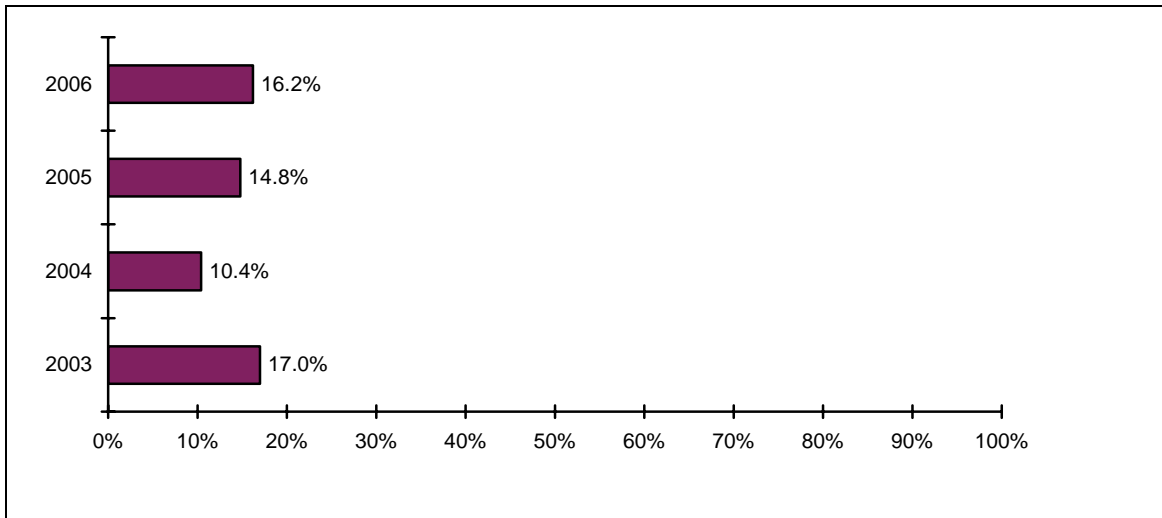
Figure 16
Years Playing Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets
(n=494)



- Seventy percent of the respondents that played Texas Lottery Scratch Off Tickets reported playing them for more than 5 years (see Figure 16).

Texas Two Step

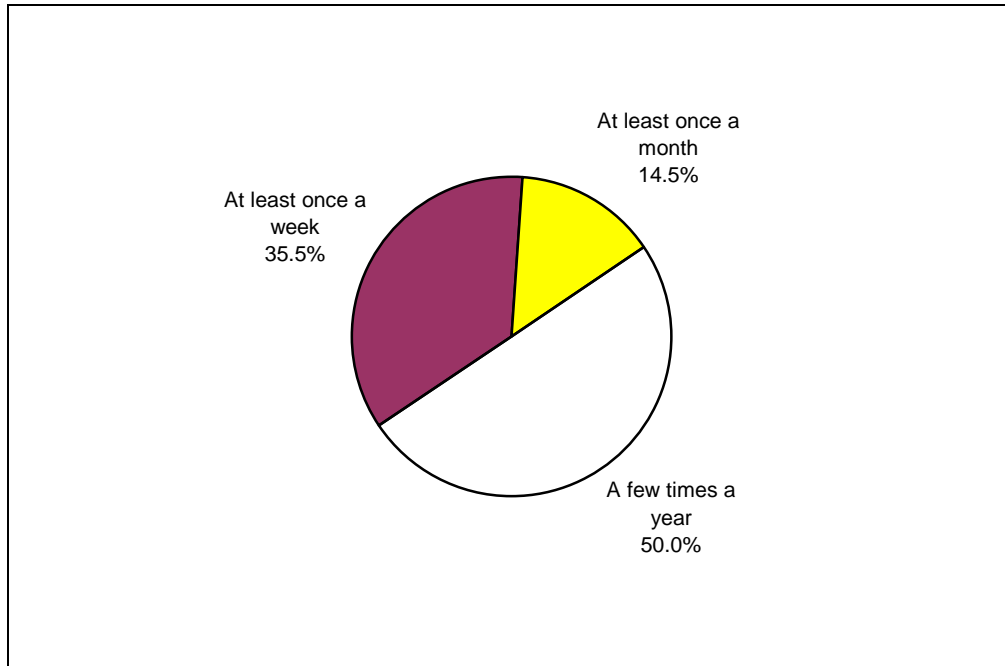
Figure 17
Percentage Playing Texas Two Step



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2003-2005

- As shown in Figure 17, 16.2 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Texas Two Step.

Figure 18
Frequency of Purchasing Texas Two Step Tickets
(n=124)



- Thirty-six percent of the respondents that purchased Texas Two Step tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 18). Fifteen percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 50.0 percent purchased tickets a few times a year.
- Respondents playing Texas Two Step played an average number of 1.81 times per week, 1.71 times per month, or 4.57 times per year (see Table 19).

Table 19
Average Times Played Texas Two Step

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	1.81
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.71
Per year for yearly past-year players	4.57

Table 20
Dollars Spent on Texas Two Step

Texas Two Step	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$4.23
Average spent per month (mean)	\$17.12
Average spent per month (median)	\$10.00

- Texas Two Step players spent an average of \$4.23 per play and weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$17.12 per month (see Table 20).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Texas Two Step. As shown in Table 21, the percentage of respondents that played Texas Two Step was higher among respondents with some college education, and generally increased as age increased. Participation was higher among Black respondents. Participation findings for income, Hispanic origin, gender and employment status were not statistically significant.

Table 21
Texas Two Step: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Texas Two Step	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education**		
Less than high school diploma	10.3	4.00
High school degree	18.5	12.50
Some college	22.3	8.00
College degree	15.5	20.00
Graduate degree	6.1	20.00
Income		
Under \$12,000	13.3	2.50
\$12,000 to \$19,999	15.3	5.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	19.3	27.50
\$30,000 to \$39,999	19.7	20.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	22.2	5.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	16.4	9.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	18.4	10.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	14.3	22.50
Over \$100,000	13.5	30.00

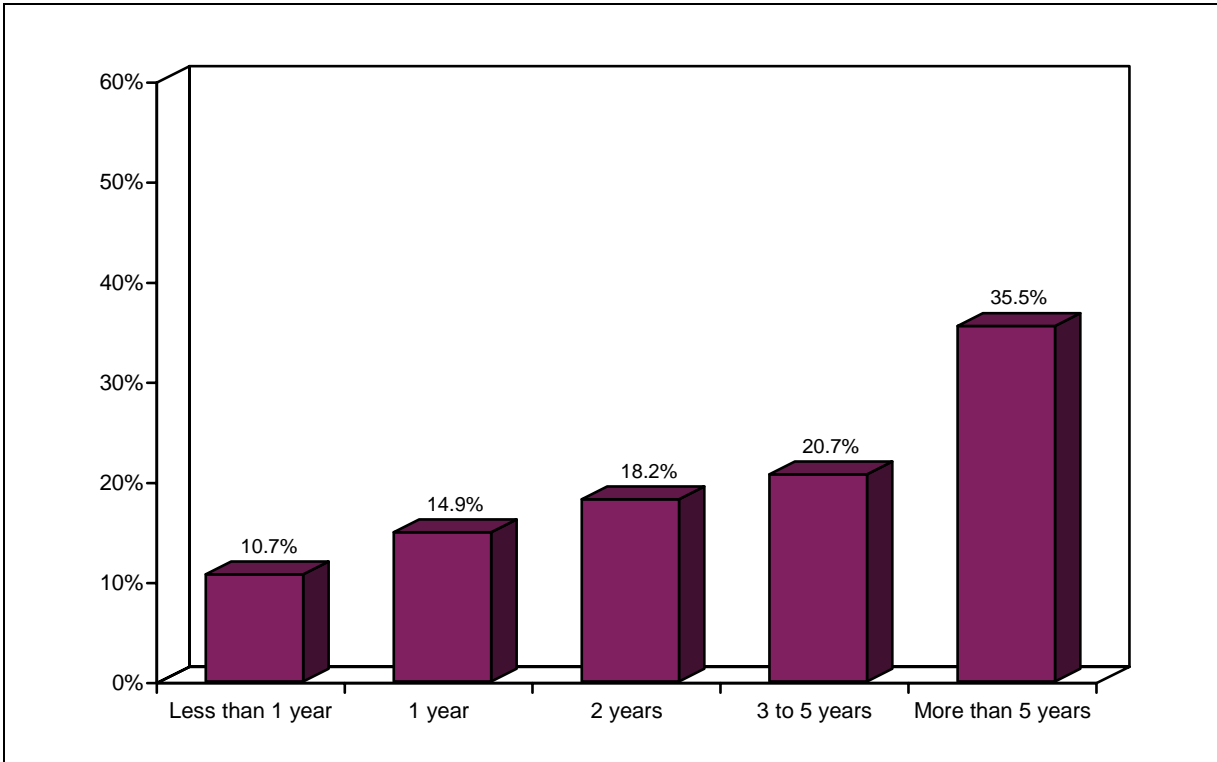
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Texas Two Step	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Race*		
White	14.5	9.00
Black	26.6	17.00
Hispanic	14.6	15.00
Other	18.2	8.00
Hispanic origin		
Yes	18.7	10.00
No	15.5	10.00
Gender		
Female	17.3	9.00
Male	15.0	15.00
Age*		
18 to 24	3.2	1.00
25 to 34	9.0	40.00
35 to 44	18.5	11.00
45 to 54	17.7	10.00
55 to 64	14.7	10.00
65 or older	22.8	5.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	14.9	16.00
Unemployed	14.3	10.00
Retired	20.4	5.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

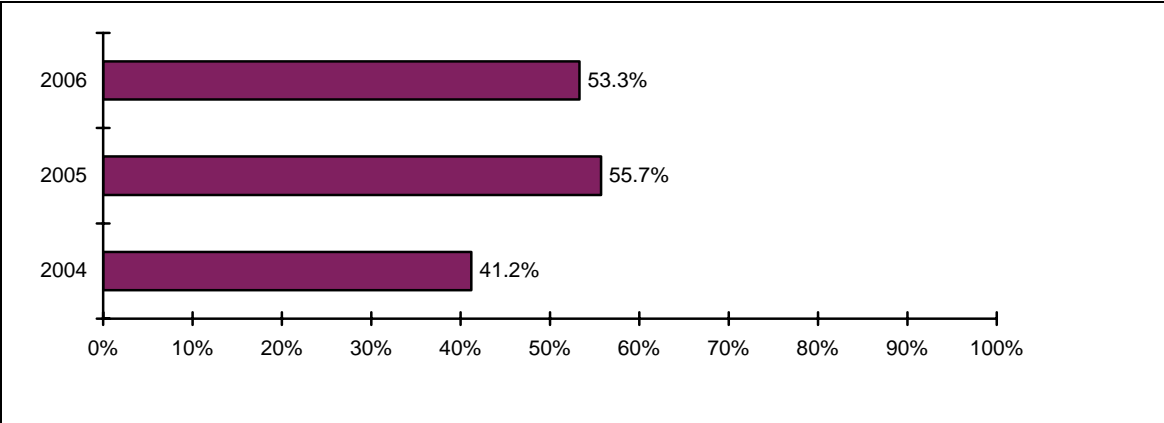
Figure 19
Years Playing Texas Two Step
(n=121)



- Thirty-six percent of the respondents that played Texas Two Step reported playing it for more than 5 years (see Figure 19).

Mega Millions

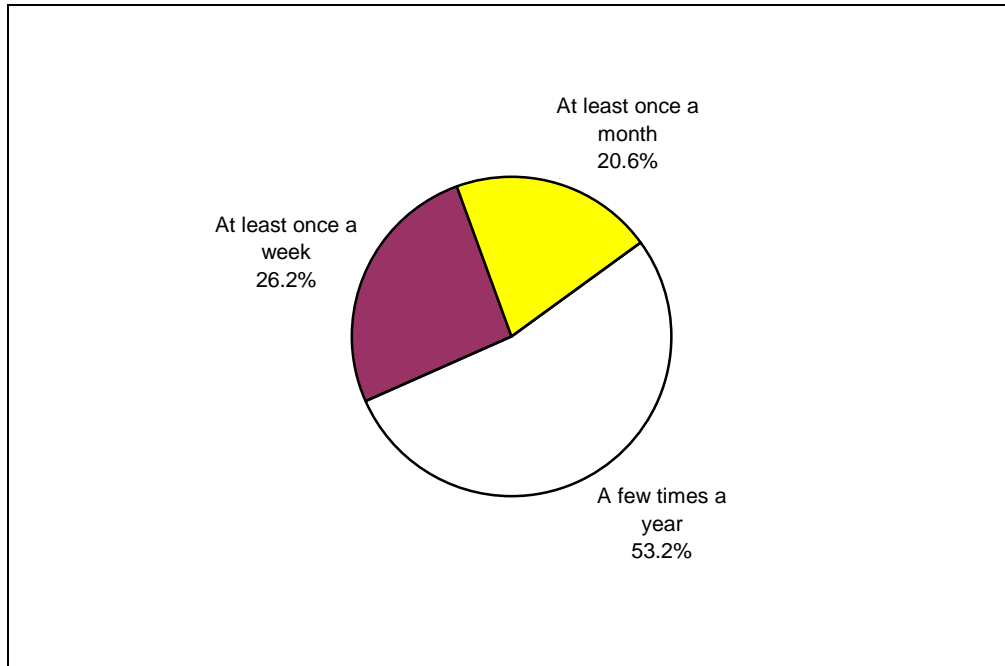
Figure 20
Percentage Playing Mega Millions



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2004-2005

- As shown in Figure 20, 53.3 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year reported playing Mega Millions.

Figure 21
Frequency of Purchasing Mega Millions Tickets
(n=408)



- Twenty-six percent of the respondents that purchased Mega Millions tickets bought them at least once a week (see Figure 21). Twenty-one percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 53.2 percent purchased tickets a few times a year.
- As shown in Table 22, respondents that played Mega Millions tickets played an average number of 1.66 times per week, 1.71 times per month, or 3.84 times per year.

Table 22
Average Times Played Mega Millions

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	1.66
Per month for monthly past-year players	1.71
Per year for yearly past-year players	3.84

Table 23
Dollars Spent on Mega Millions

Mega Millions	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$4.32
Average spent per month (mean)	\$16.70
Average spent per month (median)	\$10.00

- Mega Millions players spent an average of \$4.32 per play and weekly or monthly players spent an average of \$16.70 per month (see Table 23).
- There were significant differences among demographic groups regarding the percentage that played Mega Millions. As shown in Table 24, the percentage of respondents that played Mega Millions varied with age and was higher among male respondents. Participation findings for education, income, race, Hispanic origin and employment status were not statistically significant.

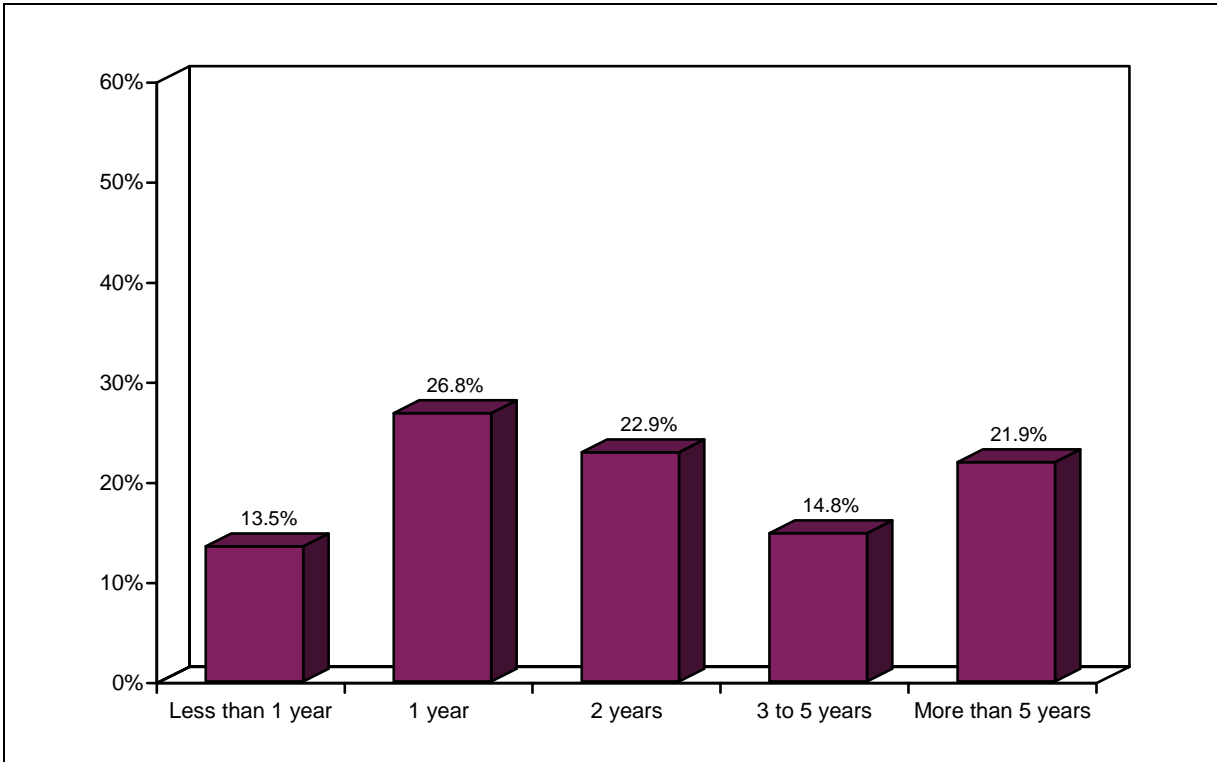
Table 24
Mega Millions: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Mega Millions	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education		
Less than high school diploma	48.5	12.50
High school degree	54.7	13.50
Some college	52.0	10.00
College degree	56.7	8.00
Graduate degree	48.0	6.00
Income		
Under \$12,000	44.4	16.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	53.4	9.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	52.9	10.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	57.9	10.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	54.7	8.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	68.9	8.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	54.0	8.00
\$75,000 to \$100,000	51.1	16.00
Over \$100,000	53.6	8.00
Race		
White	51.6	8.00
Black	59.6	8.00
Hispanic	54.9	13.50
Other	46.9	15.00
Hispanic origin		
Yes	57.0	10.00
No	52.0	8.00
Gender**		
Female	48.9	6.00
Male	58.5	10.00
Age**		
18 to 24	25.8	7.50
25 to 34	50.0	8.00
35 to 44	57.0	10.00
45 to 54	59.4	10.00
55 to 64	57.0	9.00
65 or older	45.5	10.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	55.9	10.00
Unemployed	49.1	9.00
Retired	47.6	6.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

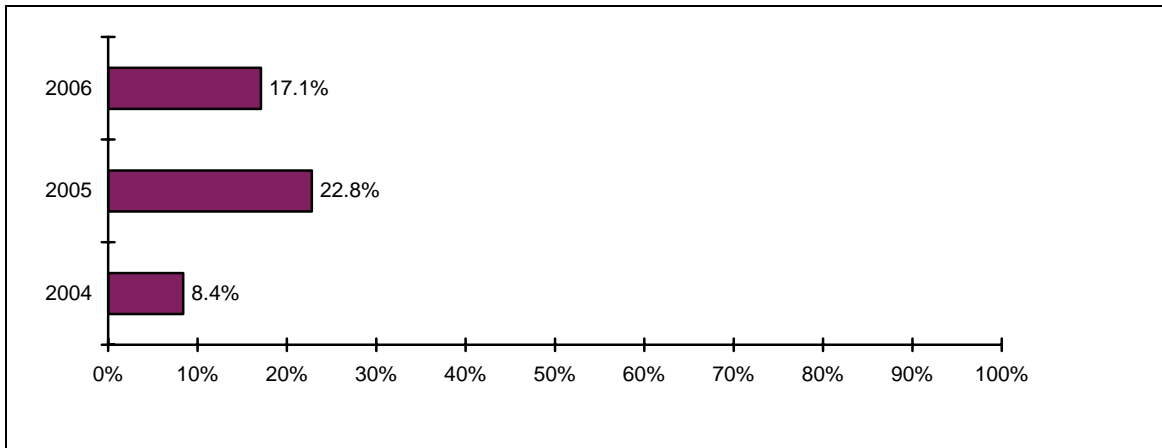
Figure 22
Years Playing Mega Millions
(n=384)



- Forty percent of the respondents that played Mega Millions reported playing the game for less than 2 years (see Figure 22).

Megaplier

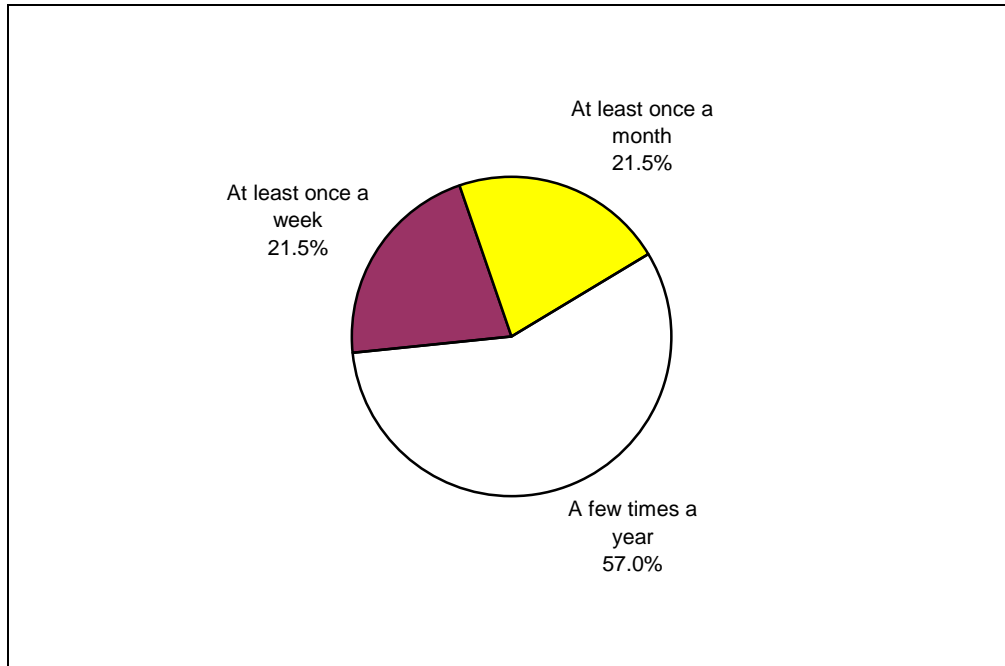
Figure 23
Percentage Playing Megaplier



Source: 2006 UNT survey data and survey reports 2004-2005

- Figure 23 illustrates that 17.1 percent of respondents playing any lottery game in the past year played Megaplier.

Figure 24
Frequency of Purchasing Megaplier Tickets
(n=130)



- Twenty-two percent of the respondents that purchased Megaplier tickets purchased them at least once a week (see Figure 24). Twenty-two percent purchased tickets at least once a month, and 57.0 percent purchased tickets a few times a year.
- Respondents that played Megaplier played an average number of 1.78 times per week, 2.04 times per month, or 4.10 times per year (see Table 25).

Table 25
Average Times Played Megaplier

	Average Number of Times Played
Per week for weekly past-year players	1.78
Per month for monthly past-year players	2.04
Per year for yearly past-year players	4.10

Table 26
Dollars Spent on Megaplier

Megaplier	Dollars spent
Average spent per play	\$4.59
Average spent per month (mean)	\$20.02
Average spent per month (median)	\$10.00

- Megaplier players spent an average of \$4.59 per play, and weekly and monthly players spent an average of \$20.02 per month (see Table 26).
- There were no significant differences among demographics regarding the percentage that played Megaplier (see Table 27).

Table 27
Megaplier: Lottery Play and Median Dollars Spent per Month
By Past-Year Player Demographics

Megaplier	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Education		
Less than high school diploma	16.2	8.00
High school degree	20.4	8.00
Some college	19.0	10.00
College degree	14.5	20.00
Graduate degree	12.2	5.00
Income		
Under \$12,000	11.4	13.00
\$12,000 to \$19,999	18.6	7.00
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23.3	4.00
\$30,000 to \$39,999	19.7	8.00
\$40,000 to \$49,999	14.3	20.00
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19.7	3.00
\$60,000 to \$74,999	12.2	10.50
\$75,000 to \$100,000	19.1	10.00
Over \$100,000	11.0	23.00
Race		
White	16.1	7.50
Black	18.3	24.00
Hispanic	18.0	15.00
Other	15.2	10.00

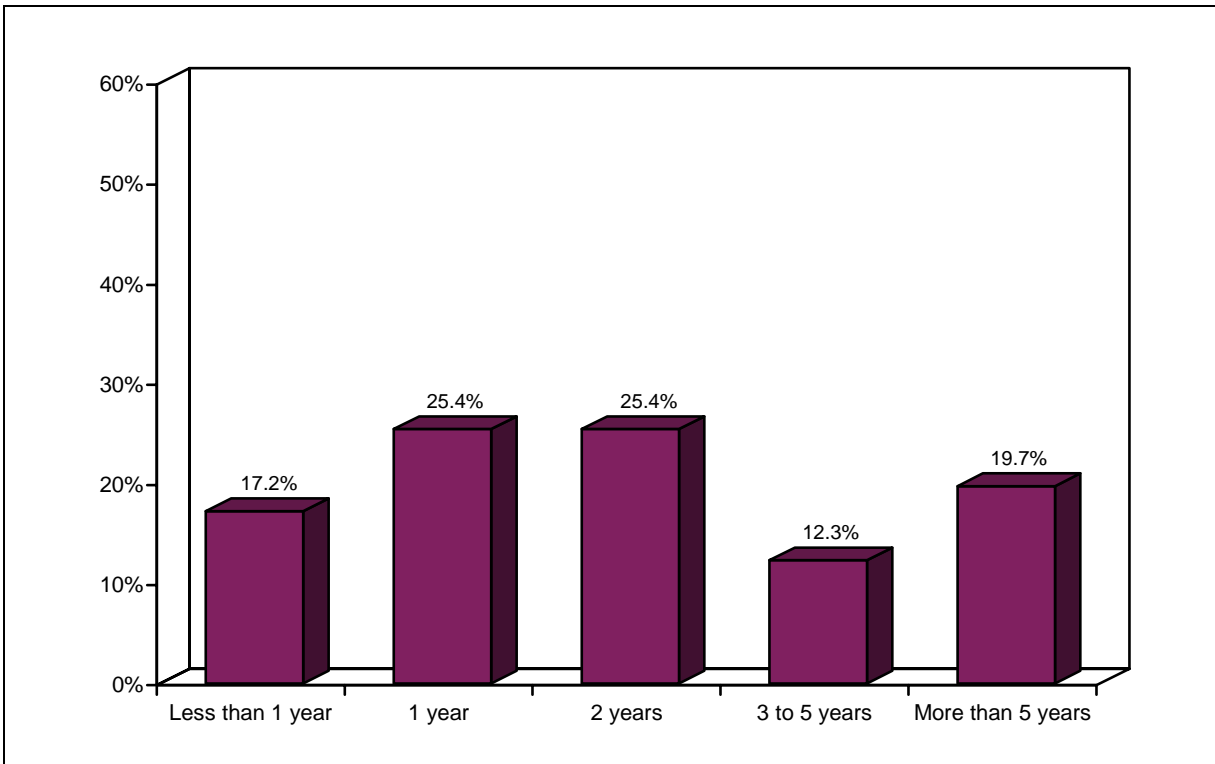
¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Megaplier	Percentage played ¹	Median dollars spent
Hispanic origin		
Yes	18.2	12.50
No	16.4	8.00
Gender		
Female	16.7	7.50
Male	17.5	15.00
Age		
18 to 24	12.9	1.00
25 to 34	12.6	2.00
35 to 44	17.6	17.50
45 to 54	18.8	18.00
55 to 64	20.0	7.00
65 or older	15.2	8.00
Employment status		
Employed full/part time	17.3	10.00
Unemployed	15.2	12.50
Retired	16.3	8.00

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

¹ The significance markings refer only to the percentage played. Percentage not played is not shown.

Figure 25
Years Playing Megaplier
(n=122)



- Forty-three percent of the respondents that played Megaplier reported playing the game for less than 2 years (see Figure 25).

V. CONCLUSIONS

The Texas Lottery Commission Demographic Study of Texas Lottery Players 2006 conducted during September, 2006 surveyed 1,700 Texas citizens. Forty-five percent of survey respondents participated in Texas Lottery games in the past year. Reported participation has generally declined over time. Overall, respondents employed full-time or part-time and respondents of Hispanic origin had higher participation rates than respondents with other demographic characteristics. Participation rates among demographic groups often varied by the type of game.

Lotto Texas remains the most popular Texas lottery game (84.8 percent participation of respondents that played any lottery game played Lotto Texas) while Texas Two Step was the least popular (16.2 percent participation). The Pick 3 Night game exhibited the highest reported monthly expenditure of all games (\$31.56), while Megaplier exhibited the greatest play frequency (2.04 times per month) followed closely by Cash 5 (1.97 times per month).

When examining participation by lottery district, the highest rates were found in the McAllen (64.2 percent) and Victoria (56.3 percent) Districts. The lowest rates were in the Tyler (37.3 percent) and Abilene (33.0 percent) Districts. The highest reported monthly amounts spent per player were in the El Paso (\$65.75 mean) and San Antonio (\$61.25 mean, \$31.00 median) districts, while the lowest amounts were in the Abilene (\$33.71 mean) and Lubbock (\$29.86 mean) districts.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF COUNTIES

Table A-1
Sample Population by County
(n=1,700)

County	Count	Percentage
Anderson County	4	0.2
Andrews County	5	0.3
Angelina County	9	0.5
Aransas County	3	0.2
Atascosa County	1	0.1
Austin County	6	0.4
Bailey County	1	0.1
Bandera County	3	0.2
Bastrop County	9	0.5
Bee County	2	0.1
Bell County	13	0.8
Bexar County	105	6.2
Blanco County	1	0.1
Bosque County	2	0.1
Bowie County	11	0.6
Brazoria County	20	1.2
Brazos County	9	0.5
Brooks County	2	0.1
Brown County	7	0.4
Burleson County	1	0.1
Burnet County	3	0.2
Caldwell County	1	0.1
Callahan County	2	0.1
Cameron County	24	1.4
Camp County	2	0.1
Carson County	1	0.1
Cass County	3	0.2
Chambers County	2	0.1
Cherokee County	2	0.1
Coke County	1	0.1
Coleman County	1	0.1
Collin County	59	3.5
Colorado County	2	0.1
Comal County	10	0.6
Concho County	1	0.1
Cooke County	1	0.1
Coryell County	7	0.4
Crosby County	2	0.1
Dallam County	2	0.1
Dallas County	181	10.6
Deaf Smith	3	0.2
Delta County	1	0.1
Denton County	56	3.3
DeWitt County	6	0.4
Eastland County	3	0.2
Ector County	9	0.5
El Paso County	40	2.4
Ellis County	10	0.6
Erath County	2	0.1
Falls County	2	0.1
Fannin County	4	0.2
Fayette County	4	0.2
Fisher County	1	0.1

County	Count	Percentage
Floyd County	1	0.1
Fort Bend County	28	1.6
Franklin County	4	0.2
Freestone County	3	0.2
Frio County	1	0.1
Gaines County	3	0.2
Galveston County	28	1.6
Gillespie County	1	0.1
Goliad County	2	0.1
Gonzales County	2	0.1
Gray County	1	0.1
Grayson County	7	0.4
Gregg County	13	0.8
Grimes County	2	0.1
Guadalupe County	6	0.4
Hale County	1	0.1
Hardeman County	1	0.1
Hardin County	2	0.1
Harris County	204	12.0
Harrison County	4	0.2
Hartley County	1	0.1
Haskell County	1	0.1
Hays County	8	0.5
Hemphill County	2	0.1
Henderson County	12	0.7
Hidalgo County	20	1.2
Hill County	5	0.3
Hockley County	3	0.2
Hood County	6	0.4
Hopkins County	3	0.2
Houston County	8	0.5
Howard County	3	0.2
Hunt County	5	0.3
Hutchinson County	4	0.2
Jackson County	3	0.2
Jasper County	3	0.2
Jefferson County	15	0.9
Jim Hogg County	2	0.1
Jim Wells County	2	0.1
Johnson County	8	0.5
Jones County	1	0.1
Karnes County	2	0.1
Kaufman County	9	0.5
Kendall County	4	0.2
Kerr County	5	0.3
Kimble County	1	0.1
Kleberg County	2	0.1
Lamar County	8	0.5
Lampasas County	3	0.2
LaSalle County	1	0.1
Lavaca County	4	0.2
Lee County	4	0.2
Leon County	1	0.1
Liberty County	4	0.2
Limestone County	3	0.2
Lipscomb County	1	0.1
Llano County	4	0.2
Lubbock County	28	1.6

County	Count	Percentage
Lynn County	1	0.1
Marion County	2	0.1
Mason County	2	0.1
Matagorda County	1	0.1
Maverick County	2	0.1
McLennan County	20	1.2
Medina County	4	0.2
Midland County	13	0.8
Milam County	3	0.2
Montague County	3	0.2
Montgomery County	16	0.9
Moore County	1	0.1
Morris County	2	0.1
Nacogdoches County	8	0.5
Navarro County	5	0.3
Nolan County	1	0.1
Nueces County	25	1.5
Orange County	6	0.4
Panola County	4	0.2
Parker County	7	0.4
Polk County	4	0.2
Potter County	10	0.6
Rains County	1	0.1
Randall County	16	0.9
Reagan County	1	0.1
Red River County	1	0.1
Reeves County	1	0.1
Refugio County	1	0.1
Rockwall County	2	0.1
Rusk County	2	0.1
Sabine County	2	0.1
San Augustine County	1	0.1
San Jacinto County	3	0.2
San Patricio County	7	0.4
San Saba County	1	0.1
Shelby County	1	0.1
Sherman County	3	0.2
Smith County	19	1.1
Somervell	2	0.1
Starr County	3	0.2
Sutton County	1	0.1
Tarrant County	131	7.7
Taylor County	12	0.7
Titus County	2	0.1
Tom Green County	9	0.5
Travis County	67	3.9
Trinity County	1	0.1
Tyler County	5	0.3
Upshur County	6	0.4
Uvalde County	2	0.1
Val Verde County	2	0.1
Van Zandt County	2	0.1
Victoria County	4	0.2
Walker County	8	0.5
Waller County	4	0.2
Washington County	2	0.1
Webb County	11	0.6
Wharton County	4	0.2

County	Count	Percentage
Wheeler County	1	0.1
Wichita County	5	0.3
Willacy County	3	0.2
Williamson County	21	1.2
Wilson County	3	0.2
Wise County	3	0.2
Wood County	6	0.4
Young County	3	0.2