

2022 ADULT GAMBLING BEHAVIORS IN INDIANA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A total of 855 Indiana residents 18 years or older participated in the 2022 Adult Gambling Behaviors in Indiana survey conducted in fall 2022. Funding for the survey was provided by a contract with FSSA/DMHA with funds through the Indiana Problem Gamblers' Assistance Fund. The survey design, administration, and data analysis were conducted by Prevention Insights at the School of Public Health, Indiana University- Bloomington.

GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

Approximately 89.3% of Indiana adults reported participating in at least one gambling activity in the past year. About 66.1% of people reported playing any lottery, 18.6% participated in any sports gaming, and 55.3% reported visiting casinos to gamble in the past year. The most common gambling activities that respondents participated in were lotteries (53.5%), scratch tickets (52.8%), raffle tickets (50.1%), card games (42.6%), and games of personal skill (29.7%).

Males were more likely than females to report online sports betting, fantasy sports, slot machines, dealer-based and video-based table games, racetracks, card games, office pools, and high-risk trading. Younger individuals (18-34 years) were more likely to report participating in video game in-app purchases, and online/video gaming and less likely to report participating in lotteries and raffle tickets. Middle-aged respondents (35 – 54 years) were more likely to report multiple gambling activities, including online sports betting, video-based table games at a casino, and lottery ticket vending machines. Whites were more likely to participate in racetracks, dice games, and office pools than others. Respondents with over \$100,000 of annual household income were more likely to report participating in online sports betting, fantasy sports, dealer-based table games at a casino, racetracks, and office pools. Respondents with less than \$50,000 annual household income were more likely to participate in video game app purchases and less likely to participate in raffle tickets.

AT-RISK OR PROBLEM GAMBLING

The survey utilized the Pathological Gambling Diagnostic Form (DSM-V), the NORC Diagnostic Screen for Gambling Problems (NODS), and the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) to measure levels of problem gambling.

The prevalence of problem gambling in Indiana was less than 3% of the adult population. Approximately 2.3% of the adult population had gambling disorders based on the DSM-V, 1.6% of the population were pathological gamblers based on the NODS, and 1.3% of the population reported severe problematic gambling based on the PGSI.

There were no statistically significant difference in problem gambling associated with demographic characteristics such as gender, age, race, and household income. 1.4% of Indiana adults had ever thought of having a problem with, being dependent on, or being addicted to gambling.

AWARENESS AND USE OF GAMBLING RELATED SERVICES

Approximately 38.8% of Indiana adults were aware of the gambling helpline 1-800-9WITHIT. About 0.6% of Indiana adults had ever sought treatment for a gambling problem. People who were categorized into severe problem gambling were more likely to seek treatment for a gambling problem (28.8% of people with gambling disorder on the DSM-V, 41.2% of pathological gamblers on the NODS, and 35.5% of problem gamblers on the PGSI had ever sought treatment for a gambling problem).

OTHER HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS

The respondents reported consuming alcohol (72.3%), using cigarettes (32.9%), vaping devices (20.9%), and marijuana (23.6%), and misusing prescription or over the counter drugs (14.2%) during the past month. The average number of mentally unhealthy (i.e., stress, depression, and problems with emotions) days was 7.4 days during the past month.

