

Indiana Youth Gambling Behavior

School Year 2008-2009

The following data contains adolescent gambling behavior reported by adolescents through the 19th Annual Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents, conducted by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University Bloomington. This survey is a self-report instrument for students in grades six through twelve. The survey is undertaken annually by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center and is used by state agencies, counties, schools and communities in Indiana to monitor the incidence and prevalence of adolescent problem behaviors and the environmental factors that put children at risk or protect them from developing those behaviors. The school year 2008-2009 is the fifth year for gambling behavior questions, a total of three questions appear on the survey, one a multi-part question.

Indiana
Problem Gambling
Awareness Program

As gambling options and venues in the state expand, monitoring the prevalence of gambling activities among children and adolescents is increasingly important for planning prevention efforts. This is the fifth year that the *Indiana Survey* has included gambling prevalence items. All gambling-related questions asked about behavior and experiences in the past year. The *Indiana Survey* included questions about playing cards, betting on games, betting on sports, buying lottery tickets, gambling in a casino, and playing online for money.

Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008-2009	
6	36.3	35.4	33.6	30.3	27.3	-3.0	*
7	40.7	39.1	38.6	33.9	33.0	-0.9	*
8	47.4	45.3	43.3	39.4	37.5	-1.9	*
9	47.5	45.3	42.2	38.5	35.3	-3.2	*
10	48.0	45.2	42.5	39.0	35.4	-3.6	*
11	47.1	45.1	41.1	37.6	34.4	-3.2	*
12	55.1	55.0	50.8	47.1	44.3	-2.8	*

* Statistically significant changes between 2008 and 2009 prevalence rates (p<.05).

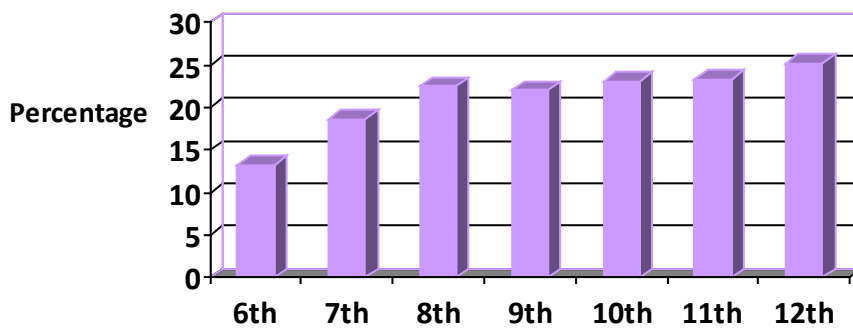
Compared to last year, the proportion of respondents who reported any gambling behavior declined significantly in all grades (see Table 18). Twelfth graders were the most likely to report having gambled, and sixth graders were least likely to report having gambled, though there is no linear pattern; for example, eighth graders reported having gambled with the second-most frequency. Males reported significantly more gambling than females (not shown; Male = 45.6%, Female= 25.0%, $\chi^2 = 8413.578$, $p < .001$).

Gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year, percentages							
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Played cards for money	13.3	18.6	22.5	22.0	23.0	23.3	25.1
Bet money on games of personal skill like pool, golf, bowling	15.0	20.6	24.7	24.1	24.2	22.8	22.8
Bet money on sports teams	13.8	18.3	22.1	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.6
Bought lottery tickets or scratch offs	12.1	14.5	15.5	14.4	13.9	13.9	31.9
Gambled in a casino	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.7
Played online for money	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0

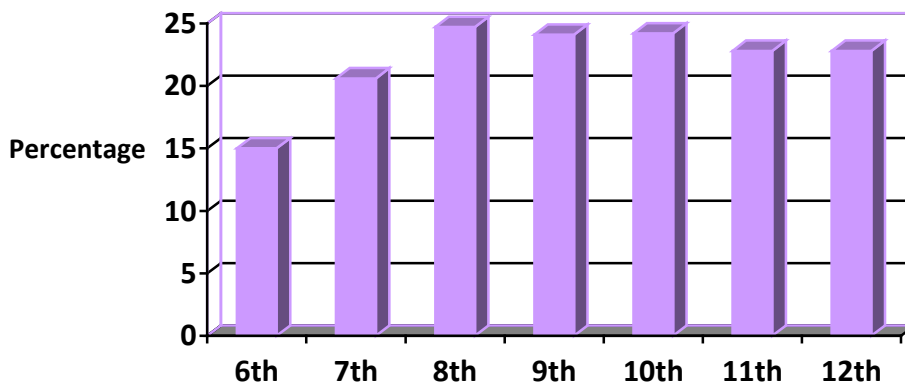
With the increasing availability and acceptability of gambling, more young people are gambling than ever. What may seem like harmless fun can develop into a serious problem for some people. Consequences of problem gambling can range from family and school problems, loss of friendships or jobs, debt, crime, and depression or suicide.

The following charts are a breakdown of type of gambling, by grade for 2008-2009.

Played Cards for Money

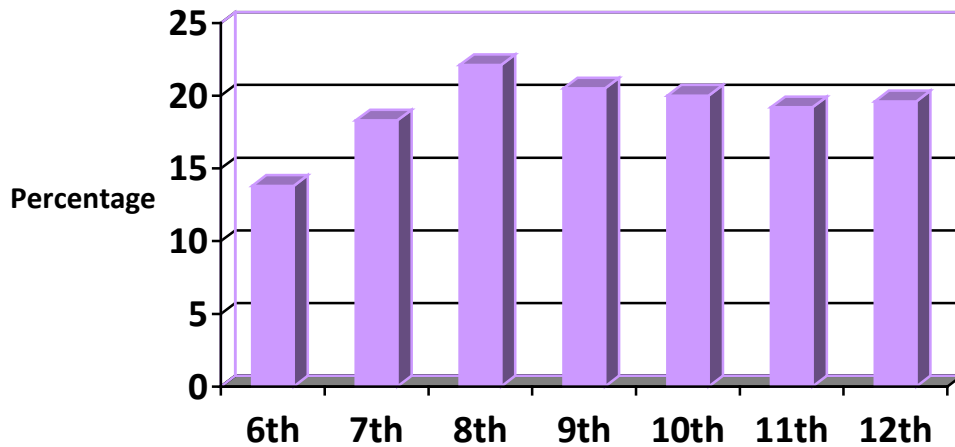


Bet money on games of personal skill like pool, golf, or bowling



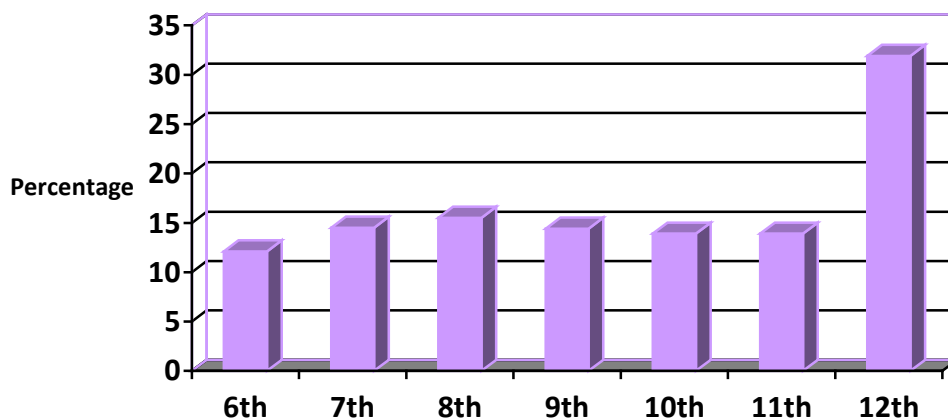
Playing cards for money is clearly the most popular form of gambling among young people in Indiana. Betting on one's personal skill, such as shooting pool or bowling, is the next most common form of gambling among people in this age group.

Bet money on sports teams



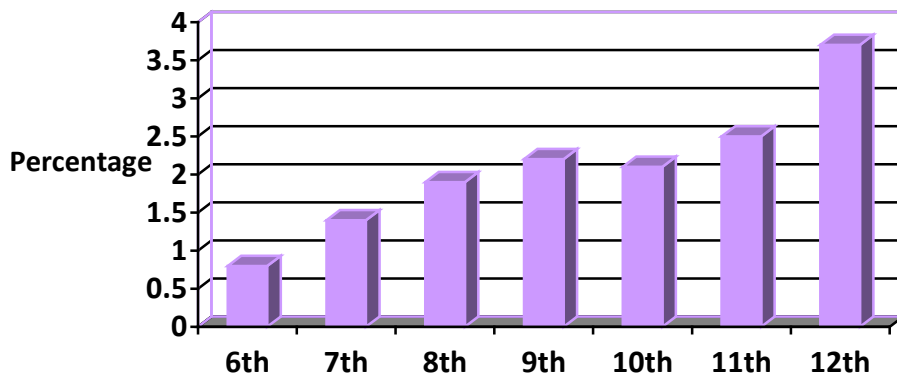
The Hoosier Lottery is operated by the State of Indiana. On November 8, 1988 Indiana voters approved a lottery referendum by 62 percent. On May 3, 1989, the Indiana General Assembly ratified the Lottery Act and a week later the governor signed the Lottery Act into law. In June 1989 a Lottery director was appointed and in July the Lottery Commission was appointed. On October 13, 1989, instant, or scratch-off, ticket sales began at 12:10 p.m. More information on the Hoosier Lottery is available at: www.in.gov/hoosierlottery. In Indiana you must be 18 to purchase lottery or scratch off type tickets.

Bought lottery tickets or scratch offs



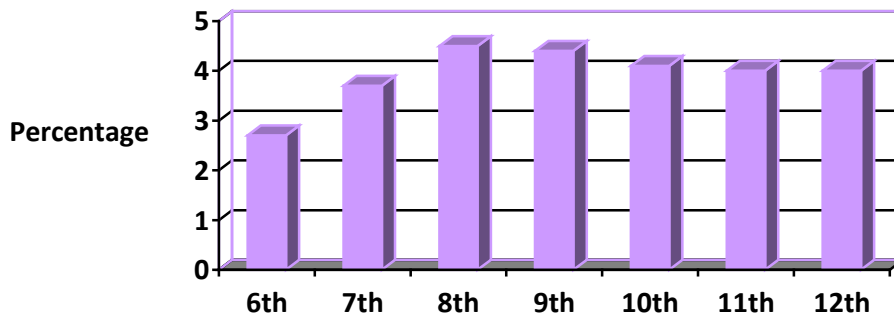
The Indiana Riverboat Gaming Act was passed on July 1, 1993 allowing riverboat gaming in Indiana. This legislation allowed for ten riverboats. The first of these ten casinos opened in 1995. In 2004 legislation was enacted that allowed a riverboat in French Lick which opened in 2007. Regulation/oversight of casino gaming is the responsibility of the Indiana Gaming Commission. www.in.gov/gaming. In Indiana you must be 21 years of age to enter a riverboat casino.

Gambled in a casino



Online gambling is a popular type of gambling among young adults and full of unknowns. Over \$15 billion spent worldwide in 2006. From poker sites to sports betting sites and more, gambling online is easy to find and with current technology, can be accessed just about anywhere.

Played online for money

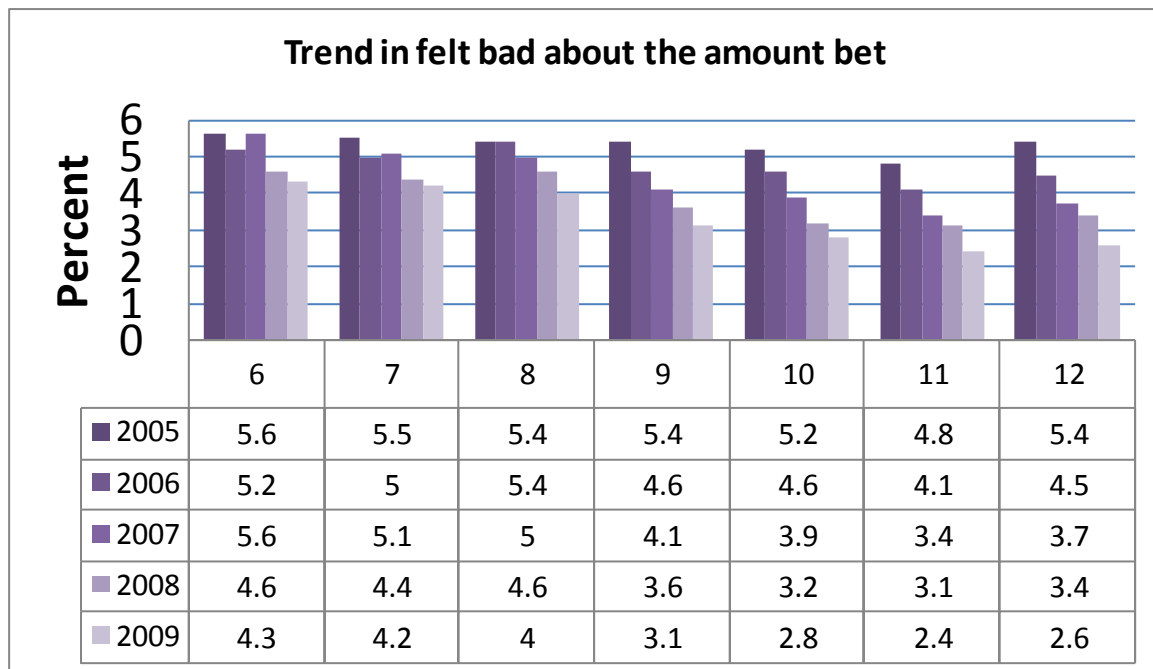


Problem gambling items were “During the last 12 months, have you ever felt...? (a) bad about the amount you bet, or about what happens when you bet money, (b) that you would like to stop betting money but didn’t think you could.” These items, used with the permission of the Minnesota Department of Education, help identify gambling problems (Johnson, Hamer, & Nora, 1998, and Johnson, et al., 1997). The findings indicate that, compared to 2008, a smaller proportion of students in Grades 8 to 12 reported feeling bad about the amount of money they bet (see Table 19). However, the proportion of students who reported they would like to stop betting money but could not (see Table 20) was comparable to last year’s data, with the exception of students in Grade 10, who were slightly less likely to answer affirmatively this year compared to last year’s data.

Table. Trend in “felt bad about the amount bet” among respondents reporting any gambling in the past year, percentages

Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008-2009
6	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.3	-0.3
7	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.2	-0.2
8	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	-0.6 *
9	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	-0.5 *
10	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	-0.4 *
11	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.4	-0.7 *
12	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.6	-0.8 *

* Statistically significant changes between 2008 and 2009 prevalence rates (p<.05).

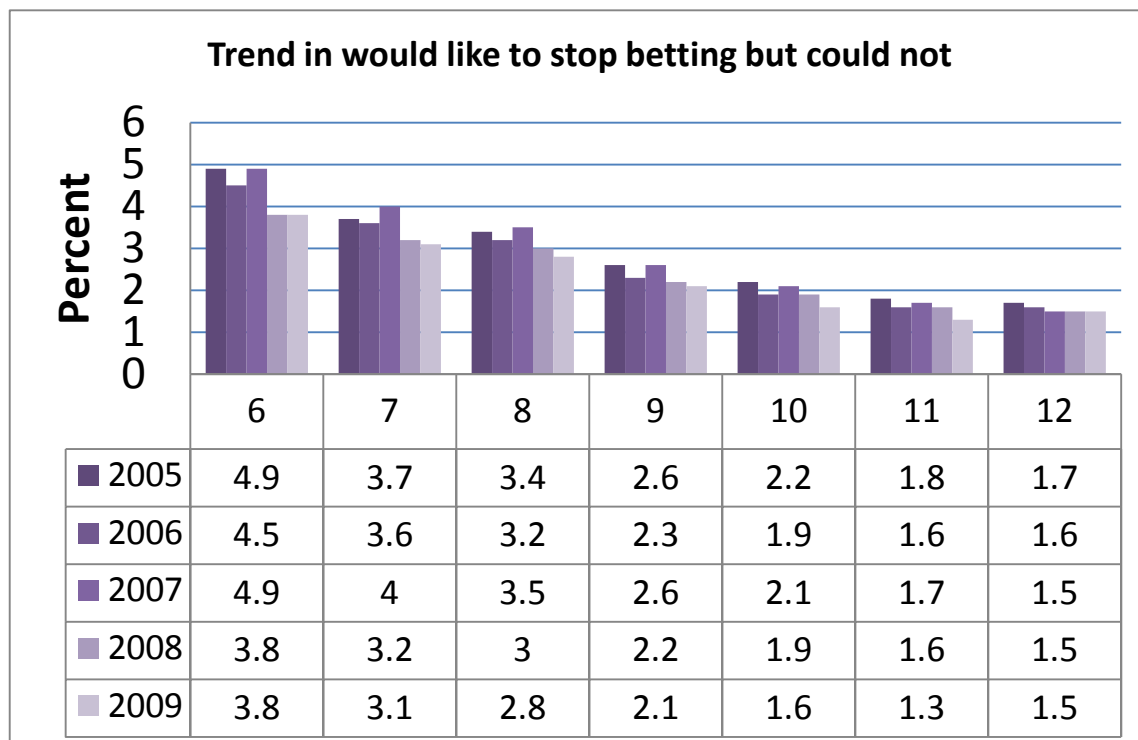


Wanting to stop betting money or gambling, but don't think they can is a sign of problem gambling. Other signs can include: spending more time or money gambling than they intended to spend; trying you win back money or possessions they have lost; feeling badly about gambling; lying about gambling; hiding gambling behaviors; arguing about gambling; and skipping school for reasons related to gambling.

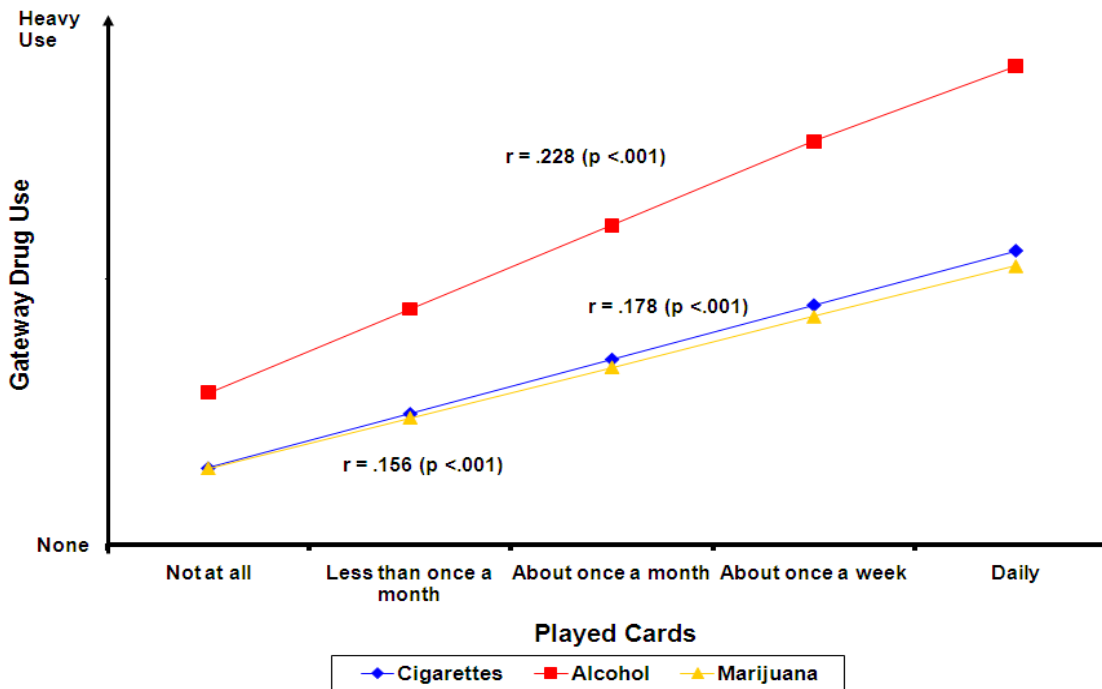
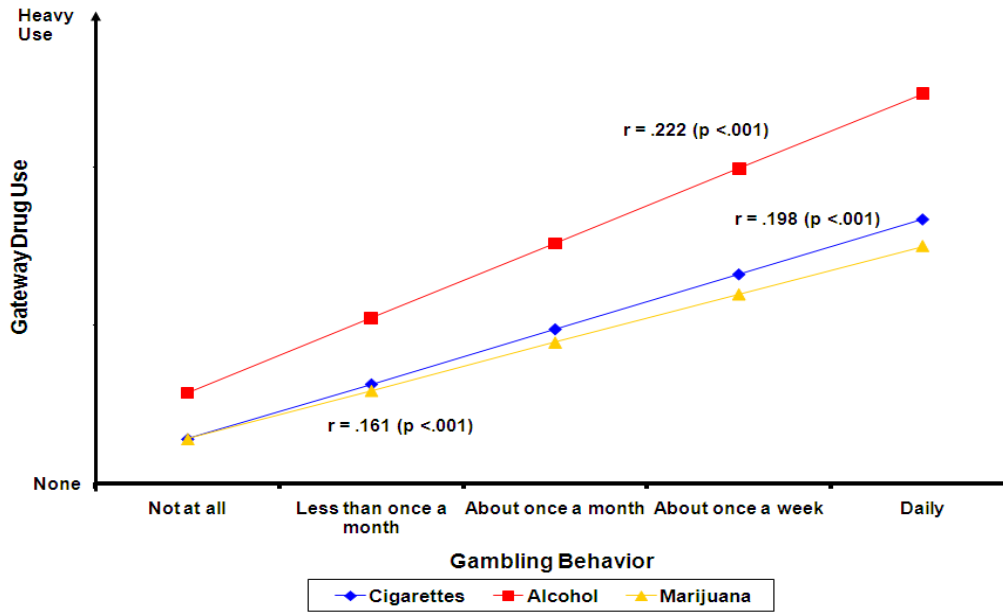
Table. Trend in “would like to stop betting but could not” among respondents reporting any gambling in the past year, percentages

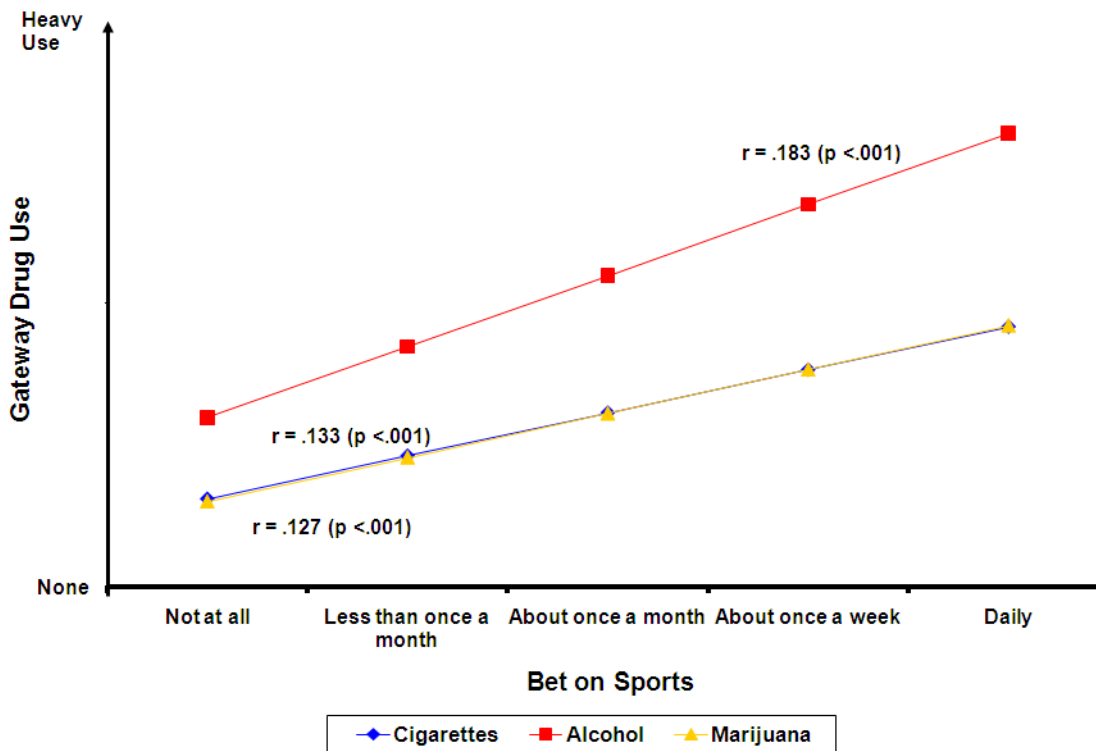
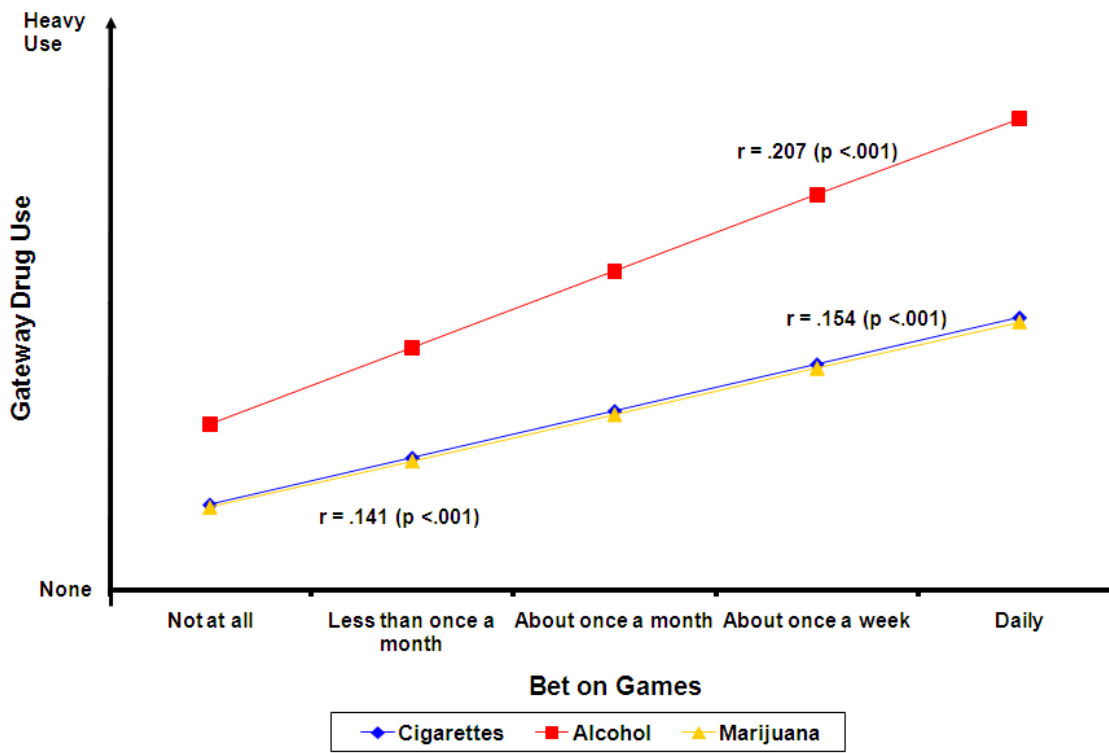
Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008-2009
6	4.9	4.5	4.9	3.8	3.8	0.0
7	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	-0.1
8	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	-0.2
9	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	-0.1
10	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	-0.3 *
11	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	-0.3
12	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0

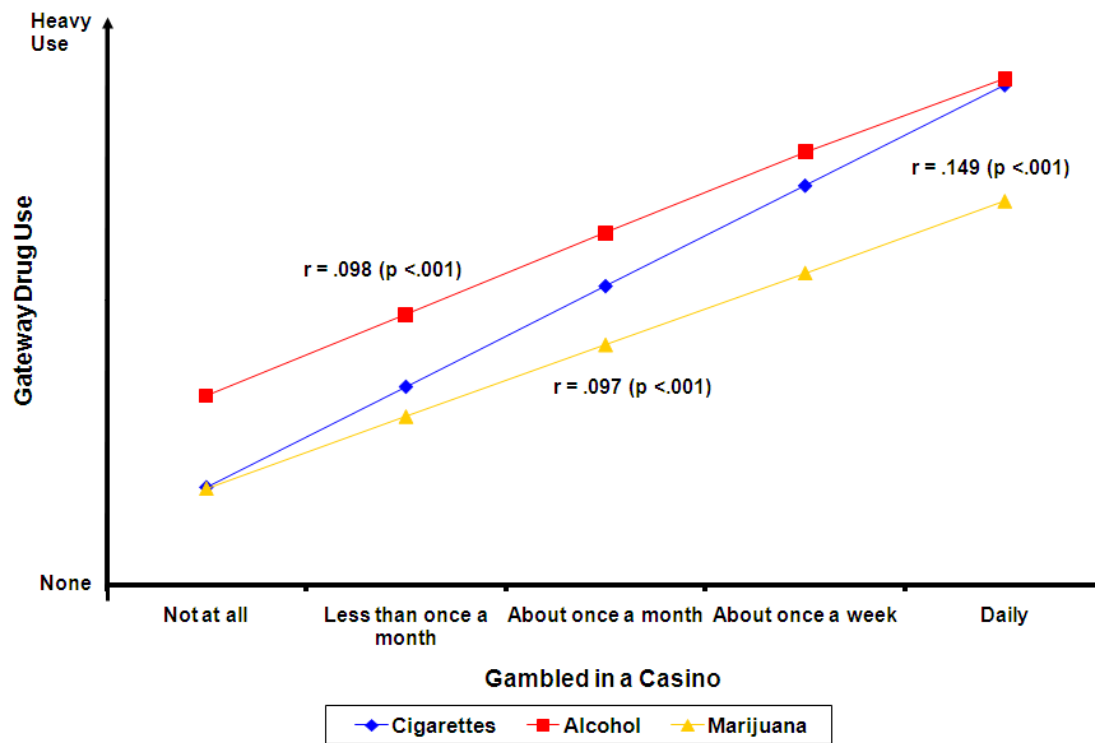
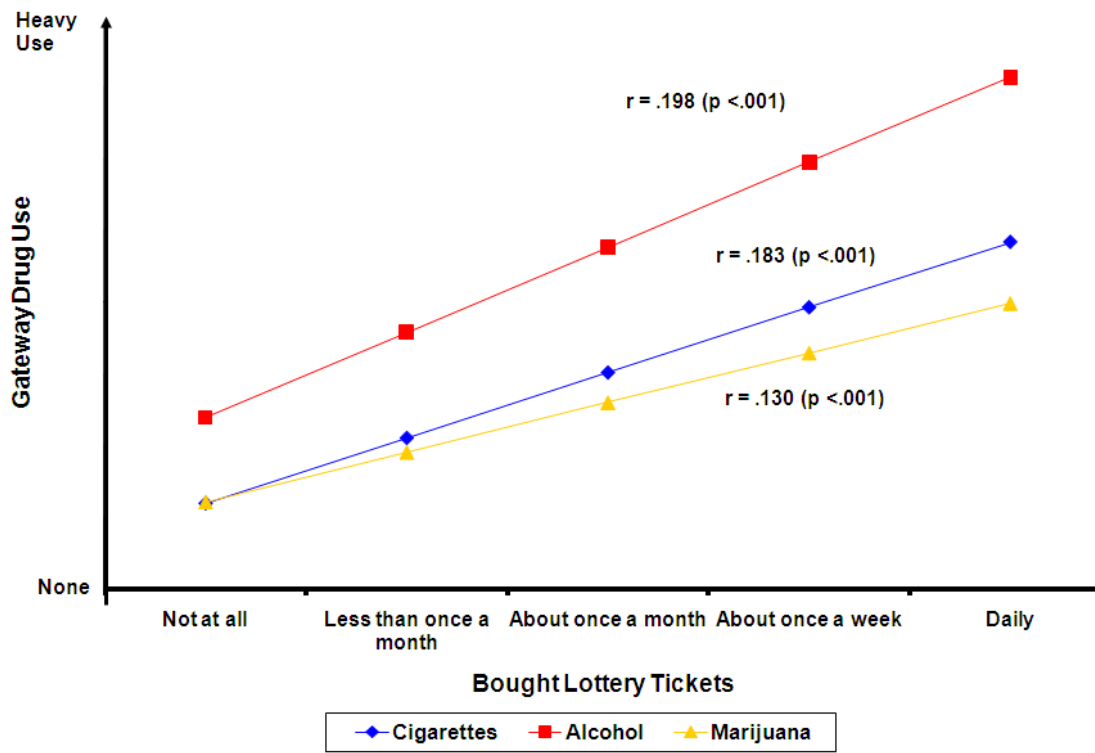
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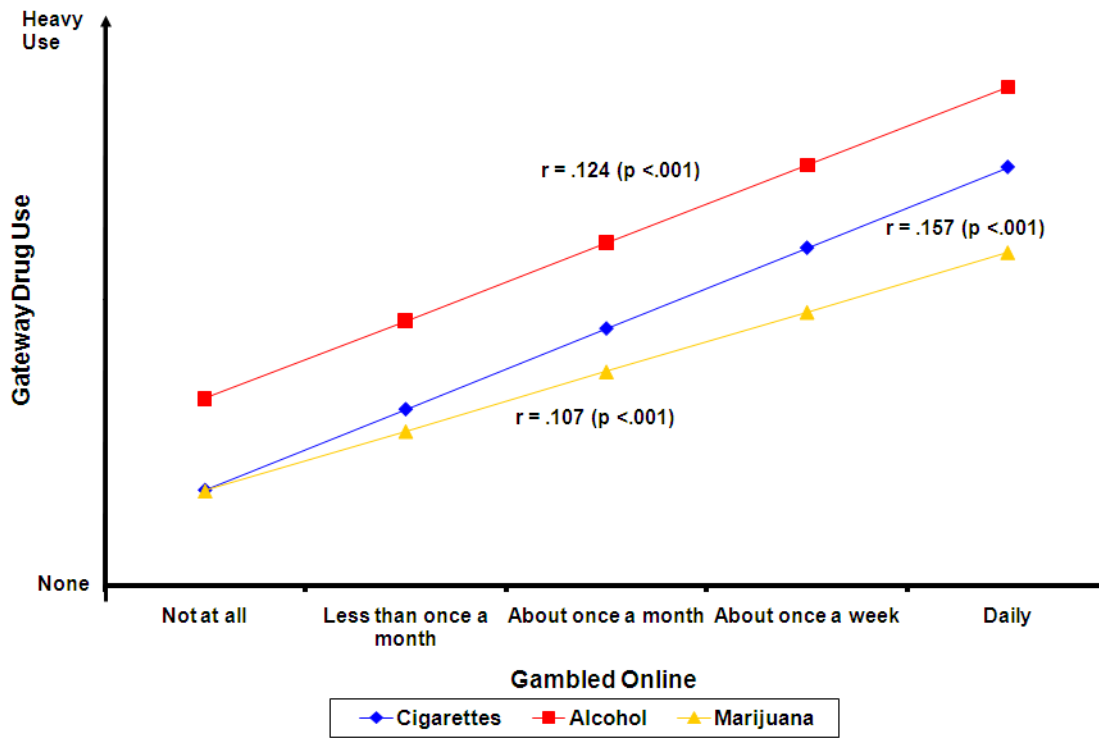


Research has shown that the majority of individuals' illicit drug use occurs only after they use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana. These three are known as the "gateway drugs" (Bailey, 1992; Donovan & Jessor, 1983; Fleming, Leventhal, Glynn, & Ershler, 1989; Golub & Johnson, 2001; Kandel & Yamaguchi, 1993). The following charts outline gambling behaviors in relation to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use.









Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program

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To obtain a full copy of the 19th Annual Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents, conducted by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center at Indiana University Bloomington, please visit www.drugs.indiana.edu.

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WHERE CAN YOU GO FOR HELP?

Call the toll-free Indiana Problem
Gambling Referral Line at
1-800-994-8448.

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