

Indiana Youth Gambling Behavior

School Year 2009-2010

The following report contains data on adolescent gambling behavior reported by adolescents through the 20th 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 2009-2010 is the sixth year for gambling behavior questions, a total of three questions appear on the survey, one a multi-part question.

The logo for the Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program is a purple rectangle with a yellow border. The text "Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program" is written in yellow, centered within the rectangle.

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 sixth 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 | 2010 | Change 2009-2010 | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|---|
| 6 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 33.6 | 30.3 | 27.3 | 29.9 | 2.6 | * |
| 7 | 40.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 34.9 | 1.9 | * |
| 8 | 47.4 | 45.3 | 43.3 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 2.5 | * |
| 9 | 47.5 | 45.3 | 42.2 | 38.5 | 35.3 | 38.2 | 2.9 | * |
| 10 | 48.0 | 45.2 | 42.5 | 39.0 | 35.4 | 40.0 | 4.6 | * |
| 11 | 47.1 | 45.1 | 41.1 | 37.6 | 34.4 | 38.1 | 3.7 | * |
| 12 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 50.8 | 47.1 | 44.3 | 47.4 | 3.1 | * |

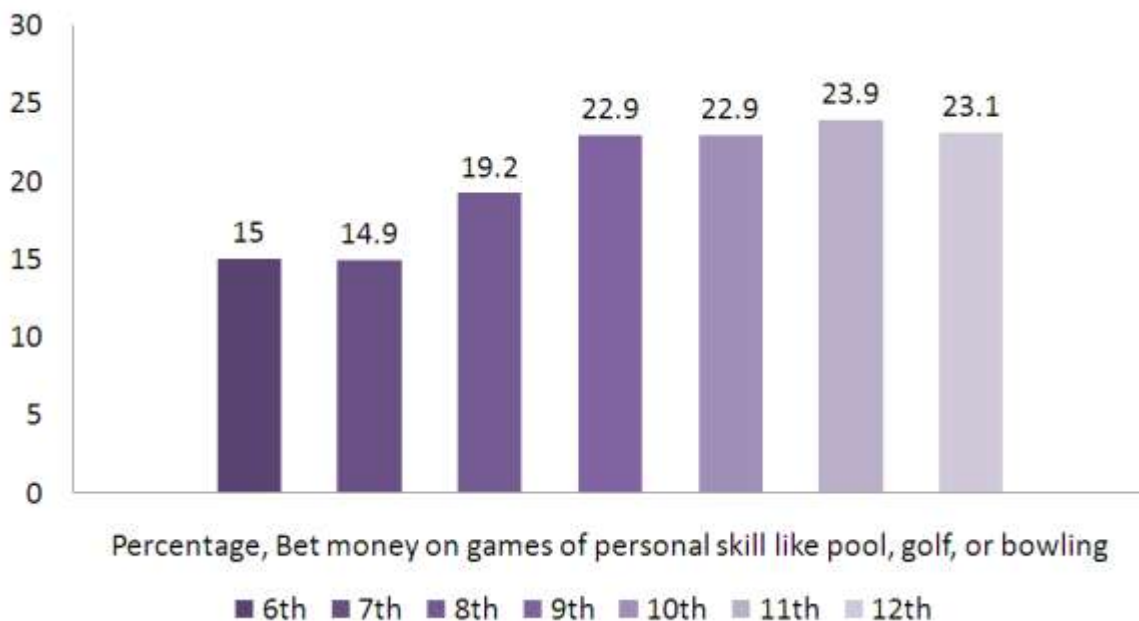
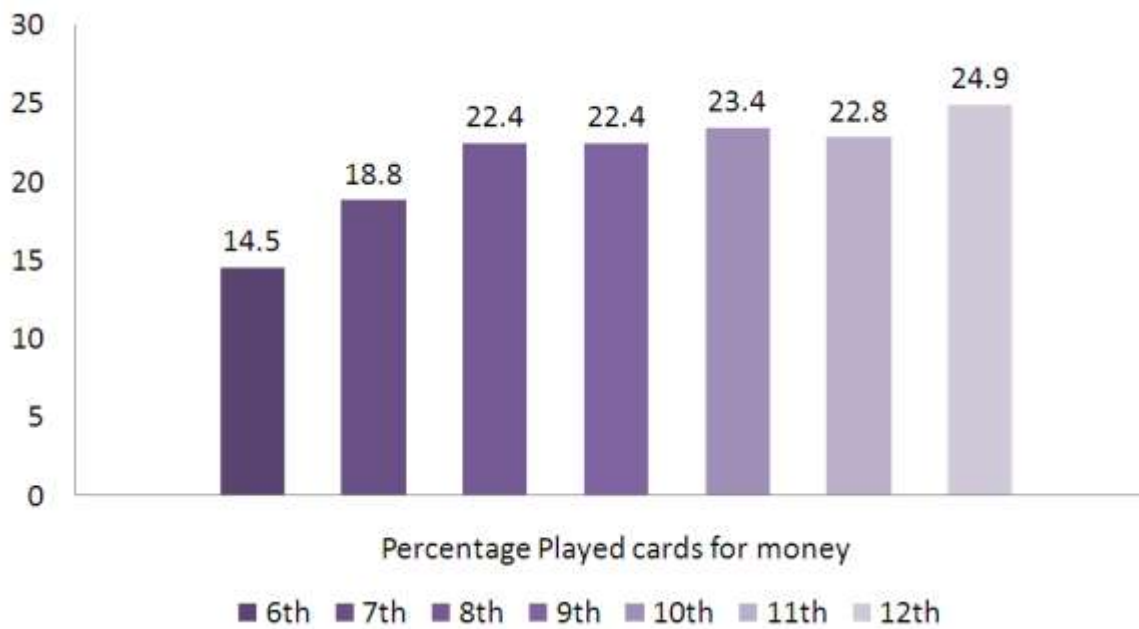
* Statistically significant changes between 2009 and 2010 prevalence rates (p<.05).

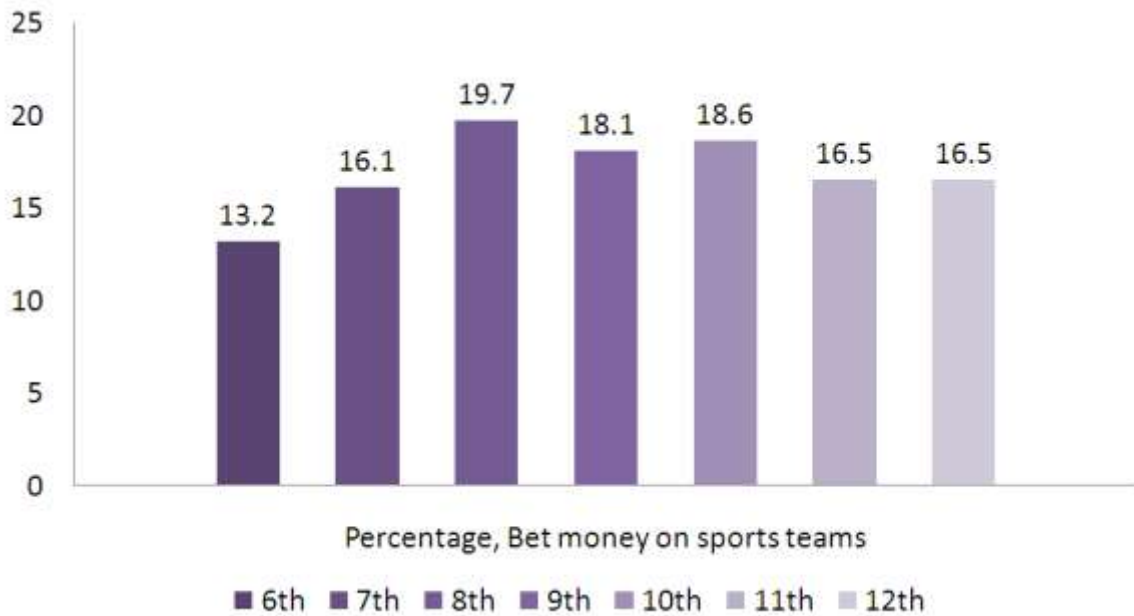
Compared to last year, the proportion of respondents who reported any gambling behavior increased significantly in all grades. Twelfth graders were the most likely to report having gambled, and sixth graders were least likely to report having gambled, though there is no linear pattern; for example, eighth and tenth graders reported having gambled with the second-most frequency. Males reported significantly more gambling than females (not shown; Male = 47.8%, Female= 28.9%, $\chi^2 = 6404.932$, $p < .001$).

| Gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year, percentages | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
| Played cards for money | 14.5 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 24.9 |
| Bet money on games of personal skill like pool, golf, bowling | 14.9 | 19.2 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 23.1 | 24.3 |
| Bet money on sports teams | 13.2 | 16.1 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Bought lottery tickets or scratch offs | 13.6 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 29.4 |
| Gambled in a casino | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Played online for money | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 |

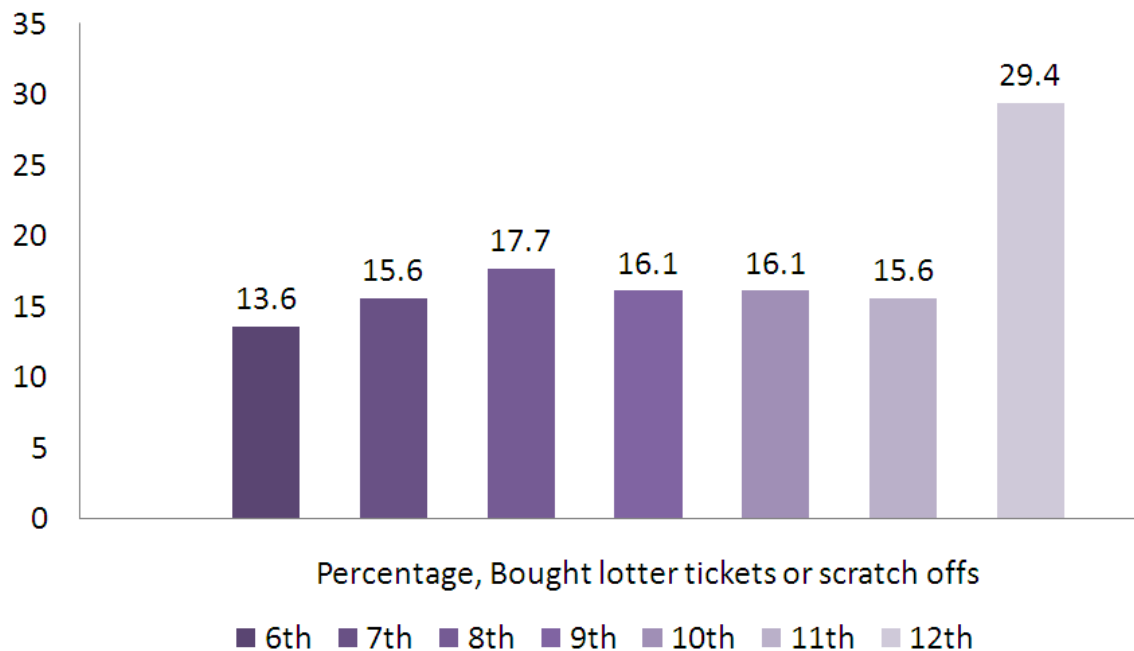
With the increasing availability and acceptability of gambling, more young people are gambling than ever. What may seem like harmless fun can develop into a serious problem for some people. Consequences of problem gambling can range from family and school problems, loss of friendships or jobs, debt,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

The following charts are a breakdown of type of gambling, by grade for 2009-2010. Overall, the most popular form of gambling for youth in Indiana is betting money on games of personal skill like pool, golf, and bowling. Playing cards for money is the second most popular form of gambling for adolescents, followed by betting money on sports teams, buying lottery or scratch off tickets, and playing online for money. Gambling in a casino is the least popular form of gambling for Indiana adolescents.



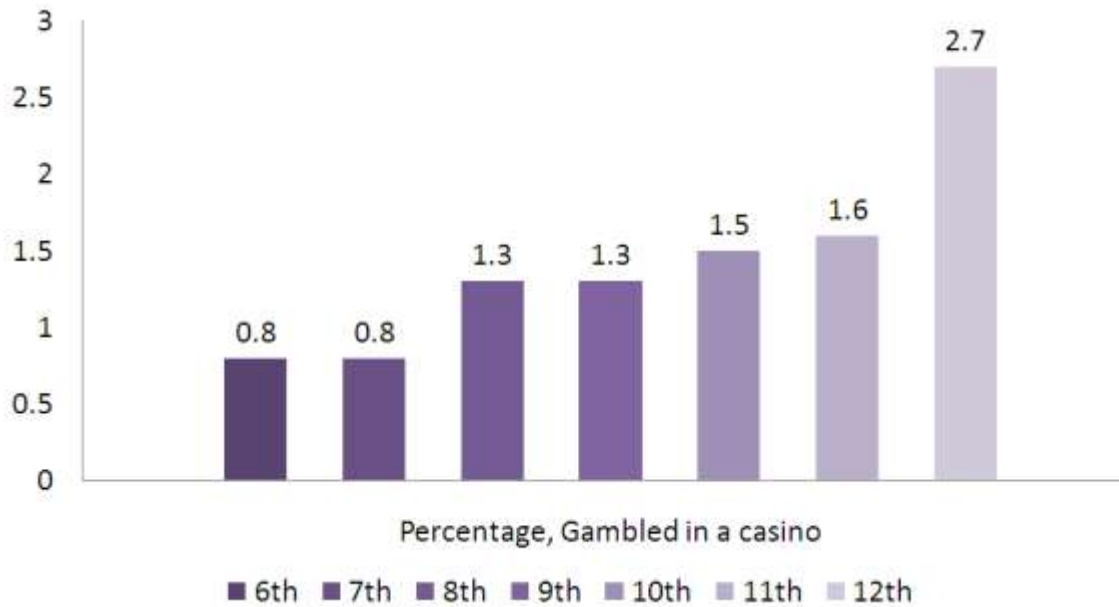


The Hoosier Lottery is operated by the State of Indiana. On November 8, 1988 Indiana voters approved a lottery referendum by 62 percent. On May 3, 1989, the Indiana General Assembly ratified the Lottery Act and a week later the governor signed the Lottery Act into law. In June 1989 a Lottery director 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.



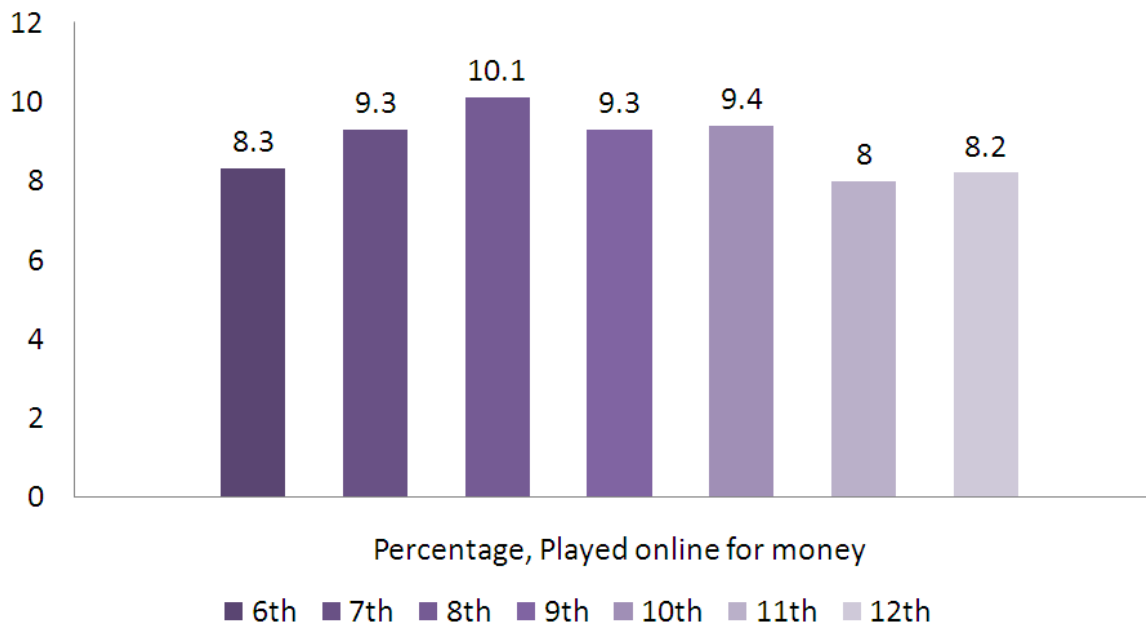
The Indiana Riverboat Gaming Act was passed on July 1, 1993 allowing riverboat gaming in Indiana. This legislation allowed for ten riverboats. The first of these ten casinos

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.

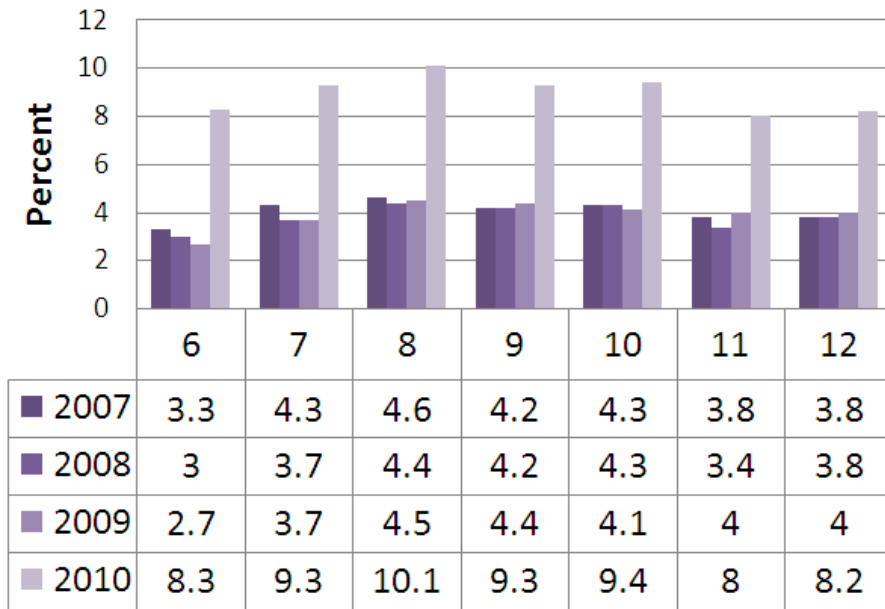


Online gambling is a popular type of gambling among young adults and full of unknowns. Over \$15 billion spent worldwide in 2006. From poker sites to sports betting sites and more, gambling online is easy to find and with current technology, can be accessed just about anywhere.

We have seen a significant increase in online gambling in the past year in comparison to the previous three years. In all grades the rate has doubled in this last year.



Played online for money in the past year 2007 to 2010



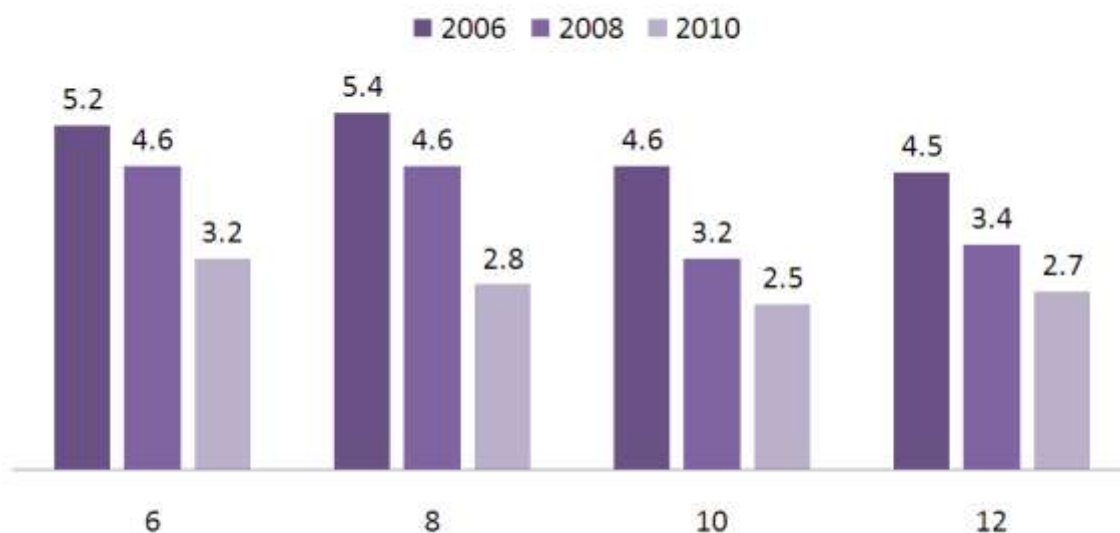
Problem gambling items were “During the last 12 months, have you ever felt...? (a) bad about the amount you bet, or about what happens when you bet money, (b) that you would like to stop betting money but didn’t think you could.” These items, used with the permission of the Minnesota Department of Education, help identify gambling problems (Johnson, Hamer, & Nora, 1998, and Johnson, et al., 1997).

The findings indicate that, compared to 2009, a smaller proportion of students in Grades 6 to 10 reported feeling bad about the amount of money they bet. Also, the proportion of students who reported they would like to stop betting money but could not were less likely to answer affirmatively this year compared to last year’s data among 6th through 9th graders.

| 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 | 2010 | Change 2009-2010 |
| 6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 | -1.1 * |
| 7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | -1.4 * |
| 8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | -1.2 * |
| 9 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | -0.6 * |
| 10 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | -0.3 * |
| 11 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | -0.2 |
| 12 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 |

* Statistically significant changes between 2009 and 2010 prevalence rates (p<.05).

% "felt bad about the amount bet" by grade and year



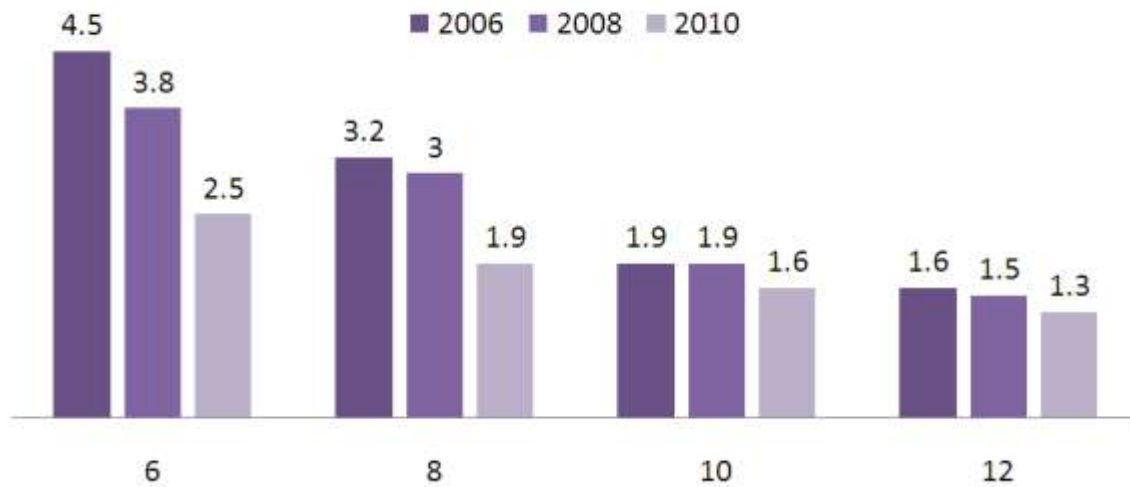
Wanting to stop betting money or gambling, but don't think they can is a sign of problem gambling. Other signs can include: spending more time or money gambling than they intended to spend; trying you win back money or possessions they have lost; feeling badly about gambling; lying about gambling; hiding 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 | 2010 | Change 2009-2010 | |
| 6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.5 | -1.3 | * |
| 7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | -1.2 | * |
| 8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | -0.9 | * |
| 9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | -0.6 | * |
| 10 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | |
| 11 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | |
| 12 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | -0.2 | |

* Statistically significant changes between 2009 and 2010 prevalence rates (p<.05).

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

% “would like to stop betting but could not” by grade and year



Males are much more likely to gamble than females. With 47.8% of males reporting some form of gambling in the last year, compared to 28.9% of females. For males in grades 6 through 11 games of personal skill like pool, golf, and bowling were the most popular form of gambling. For males in 12th grade, playing cards for money (35.8%) was only slightly higher than games of personal skill (35.5%) games of personal skill.

Playing the lottery was the most popular form of gambling for females in grades 6 through 8. Games of personal skill and playing cards for money were the most popular forms of gambling for females in grades 9 through 11. For 12th grade females 26% report playing the lottery, this is only about 7% less than males students.

Table. Gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year by grade and gender, 2010 (percentages)

| Grade | 6th | | 8th | | 10th | | 12th | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| N | 11260 | 11308 | 15856 | 16406 | 13704 | 14629 | 9427 | 9880 |
| Cards | 19.5 | 9.5 | 29.8 | 15.2 | 32.6 | 14.9 | 35.8 | 14.5 |
| Games | 20.1 | 9.6 | 31.0 | 15.1 | 33.8 | 14.6 | 35.5 | 13.7 |
| Sports | 18.6 | 7.8 | 27.9 | 11.9 | 28.2 | 9.7 | 25.7 | 7.7 |
| Lottery | 15.8 | 11.4 | 20.2 | 15.4 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 33.0 | 26.0 |
| Casino | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Online | 10.5 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 6.1 | 11.6 | 5.0 |

White youth have the highest rates of gambling in terms of the lottery or scratch off tickets at 18.1%. For all races / ethnicities reporting we see gambling rates highest for playing cards for money and games of personal skill. Students identifying as Black or Hispanic report the highest rates of gambling for games of personal skill, playing cards for money, and sports betting.

Gambling behavior by Indiana Adolescents in the past year by race / ethnicity, 2010



Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program

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To obtain a full copy of the 20th 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.

The Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program (IPGAP) is funded by the a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction with funds through the Indiana Problem Gamblers' Assistance Fund.

WHERE CAN YOU GO FOR HELP?

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

