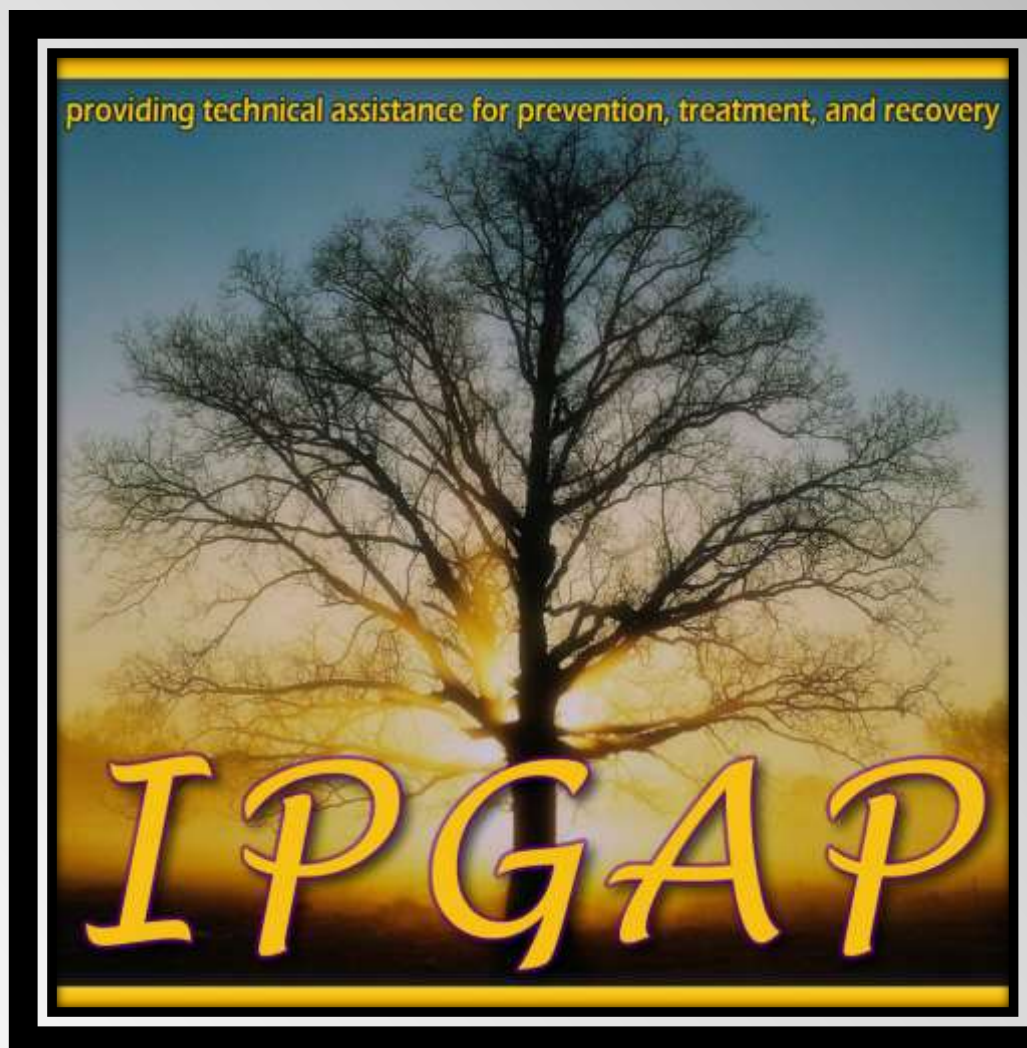


Indiana Youth Gambling Behavior

Findings from the Indiana Prevention Resource
Center, Annual Survey 2012



Introduction

The following report contains data on adolescent gambling behavior reported by adolescents through the 22nd 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.

Gambling opportunities continue to expand, monitoring the prevalence of gambling activities among children and adolescent's 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.

Gambling Behavior

Compared to last year, the proportion of respondents who reported any gambling behavior decreased significantly in all grades (see Table 14). Gambling behaviors included playing cards, betting on sports teams, lottery tickets or scratch offs, at a casino or online and betting on sports teams. 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 the second most frequently. Significantly more males reported gambling than females (not shown; Male = 44.2%, Female= 26.8%, $\chi^2 = 4205.376$, $p < .001$).

The Indiana Survey has a margin of error plus or minus less than 1 percent with a 95 percent confidence interval. This means that if we selected a group of students 100 times and asked a given question from this survey each time, then in 95 of those instances, the percentage of students giving a particular answer would be within one percentage point of the percentage who gave that same answer in this year's results of the Indiana Survey. Margin of error and confidence intervals, however, have limited applicability to the Indiana Survey because respondents were chosen non-randomly.

For the statewide data tables, values shown in the 'change' column refer to statistically significant observed differences in prevalence of use between years 2011 and 2012. Statistical significance describes a mathematical measure of difference between groups. The difference is said to be statistically significant if it is greater than what might be expected to happen by chance alone. "P" is an estimate of the probability that the result has occurred by statistical accident. In this report, the p-value is set at 0.05, which means that the difference or change described has a 95 percent chance of being true. The plus or minus sign next to the change value indicates whether the 2012 percentage is an increase or decrease, respectively, from the previous year.

Any gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year, percentages										
Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2011-2012	
6	36.3	35.4	33.6	30.3	27.3	29.9	31.2	28.0	-3.2	***
7	40.7	39.1	38.6	33.9	33.0	34.9	36.1	33.0	-3.1	***
8	47.4	45.3	43.3	39.4	37.5	40.0	39.3	37.3	-2.0	***
9	47.5	45.3	42.2	38.5	35.3	38.2	39.6	36.0	-3.6	***
10	48.0	45.2	42.5	39.0	35.4	40.0	38.4	35.6	-2.8	***
11	47.1	45.1	41.1	37.6	34.4	38.1	37.5	34.9	-2.6	***
12	55.1	55.0	50.8	47.1	44.3	47.4	46.6	44.5	-2.1	***
*** p < .001										
Gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year by gender and race/ethnicity, 2012 (percentages)										
	Gender			Race/Ethnicity						
	Male	Female		White	Black	Hispanic	Other			
N	62172	64889		95921	5229	10693	14856			
Cards	23.9	11.0		16.6	18.2	21.4	18.7			
Games	24.6	10.6		16.5	21.2	21.7	19.3			
Sports	23.9	9.2		14.9	24.4	23.2	18.0			
Lottery	20.0	15.2		18.0	11.8	17.4	16.5			
Casino	1.9	0.6		1.0	1.9	2.6	1.8			
Online	10.7	4.9		6.8	10.9	11.1	10.2			

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 chart is a breakdown of type of gambling, by grade for 2010-2011. 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 buying lottery or scratch off tickets, betting money on sports teams, and playing online for money. Gambling in a casino is the least popular form of gambling for Indiana adolescents.

Gambling behavior by Indiana adolescents in the past year, 2012 (percentages)								
Grade	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
N	17201	17770	22384	18478	22719	14481	14028	127061
Cards	12.0	15.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	20.1	17.3
Games	12.1	15.4	19.0	18.9	18.5	18.2	19.9	17.5
Sports	12.5	16.0	19.0	17.2	17.2	15.4	15.9	16.4
Lottery	13.1	15.9	17.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	29.8	17.5
Casino	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.3
Online	7.5	8.2	9.4	8.4	7.4	6.1	6.2	7.7

Problem Gambling

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.” Among youth that reported any gambling the findings indicate that, compared to 2011, there was an increase in the proportion of students in Grade 8 who reported feeling bad about the amount of money they bet. In addition, among youth that reported any gambling, compared to 2011, there was a significant increase found in the proportion of students in Grades 7 and 8 who reported that they would like to stop betting money but could not. These increases mark a statistically significant upward trend in problem gambling behavior for students in Grades 7 ($r^2 = .893$) and 8 ($r^2 = .923$) observed since 2010.

Trend in “felt bad about the amount bet” reporting any gambling in the past year, percentages									
Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2011-2012
6	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	
7	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	
8	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.3 *
9	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	
10	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	
11	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	
12	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	

* $p < .05$

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

Grade	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2011-2012	
6	4.9	4.5	4.9	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.4		
7	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.4	*
8	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.3	*
9	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8		
10	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6		
11	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3		
12	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4		

* p<.05

History of Gambling in Indiana

Information in this section is used with the permission of the Indiana Council on Problem Gambling. This information is available at www.indianaproblemgambling.org.

Hoosier Lottery

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.hoosierlottery.com

Horse Tracks

Indiana has two horse racing tracks, Hoosier Park and Indiana Downs. Hoosier Park Racing and Casino in Anderson opened its horse track on September 1, 1994, and the Indiana Downs horse track in Shelbyville opened on December 6, 2002. Regulation and oversight of horse racing in Indiana is the responsibility of the Indiana Horse Racing Commission. www.in.gov/ihrcc

Off-Track Horse Betting Parlors

Off-track horse betting parlors are located in five Indiana cities. Those in Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and Merrillville opened in 1995 and are operated by Churchill Downs, which also owns Hoosier Park Racing and Casino. Indiana Downs operates two off-track betting facilities located in Evansville (2003) and Clarksville (2004). Regulation and oversight of these sites is the responsibility of the Indiana Horse Racing Commission. www.in.gov/ihrc

Casino Gaming

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. Regulation and oversight of casino gaming is the responsibility of the Indiana Gaming Commission. A list of other riverboat casinos in Indiana and additional information is available at www.in.gov/igc.

Charitable Gaming

Charity gaming is allowed in Indiana but only by specific types of organizations. It is defined by 68 IAC 21. A bona fide religious, educational, senior citizen, veterans, or civic organization operating in Indiana that: operates without profit to the organization's members; is exempt from taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code; and has been continuously in existence in Indiana for at least five (5) years or a bona fide political organization operating in Indiana that produces exempt function income (as defined in Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code) can provide charity gaming in the form of bingo games, raffles, door prizes, pull-tabs, punchboards, tip boards, charity game nights, festivals, and special bingo events. Approval from the Indiana Gaming Commission is required unless the total value of all prizes awarded at the event (including the sale of pull-tabs, punchboards, and tip boards sold at the event) is not more than \$1,000 for a single event and not more than \$3,000 total for all non-licensed events during a calendar year. Regulation and oversight of charitable gaming was the responsibility of the Indiana Department of Revenue prior to July 1, 2006, at which time 2006 legislation transferred responsibility to the Indiana Gaming Commission. www.in.gov/igc

Racinos

In 2007, the Indiana Legislature passed legislation allowing 2,000 slot machines at each of the two horse racing tracks. This brought casino-like gaming to Central Indiana at both the Anderson and Shelbyville race tracks.

Illegal Gaming in Indiana

Internet gambling, book-making, card games for money, dog fighting, and numbers games are several types of illegal gaming that can be found in Indiana. In addition, video poker/Cherry Master machines are in widespread use throughout the State. These illegal machines can be found in bars, private clubs and truck stops and number in the thousands. Pea shake, a numbers game, can be found in some communities in pea shake parlors.

Other High-Risk Gambling Activities

Individuals often engage in other activities that have the same pathology as gambling but are not generally recognized as gambling such as stock and commodity trading.

Child Support Intercepts

On March 17, 2010, Governor Daniels signed Senate Enrolled Act 163 into law. This law, among other things, contains a requirement that casinos withhold delinquent child support from the casino winnings of child support obligators whenever the obligator's winnings generate a W-2G and the obligator's delinquency exceeds \$2,000. The law stating this requirement is IC 4-35-4-16.

Minimum Age Requirements

The minimum age to participate in the Hoosier Lottery, pari-mutuel betting (betting in a pool), and charity gaming in Indiana is 18 years old. The minimum age to participate in casino gambling is 21 years old.

Help Lines and Referrals

The Division of Mental Health and Addiction supports a confidential, toll-free help line for people seeking information and/or resources about problem gambling for themselves or others. The Indiana Problem Gambling Help Line is operated twenty-four (24) hours a day, three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year. The hotline is linked to the national toll-free number of the National Council on Problem Gambling's help line, so when Indiana callers phone this line, they are automatically connected to the Indiana Problem Gambling Help Line.

Indiana Problem Gambling Help Line: 1-800-994-8448 (1-800-9-WITHIT)

National Council on Problem Gambling Help Line: 1-800-552-4700

There are multiple languages available upon request for help line callers. Information regarding the Indiana help line, lottery sales, and other annual reports is available at

www.indianaproblemgambling.org/reports.cfm.

Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program

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To obtain a full copy of the 21st 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.

