

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Ohio Gambling Survey - Round Two SFY 2016-17

### OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The initial Ohio Gambling Survey was completed in 2012, prior to the opening of Ohio's 4 casinos and 7 racinos, to establish a baseline for gambling behavior among adults. The 2016-17 survey includes the same prevalence measurement, the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). This analysis highlights current status and changes over a four-year period.

More than 24,000 completed surveys were gathered from Ohio adults ages 18 and older via cellphones and landlines by Strategic Research Group, LLC. To ensure an appropriate representation of older adults and low cell phone penetration, a proportion of landline calls were also made to 17 counties. The survey data was weighted by researchers at The Ohio State University on age, race, and gender to closely reflect Ohio's population by county Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health (ADAMH) Board areas, and to enable generalizations from the survey sample data regarding Ohio adults. For comparison purposes, 3,600 surveys were completed in the 2012 Ohio Gambling Survey.

### PREVALENCE OF GAMBLING AMONG OHIO ADULTS

#### Estimated Prevalence of Gambling – 2012 vs. 2016–17

	Non-Gambler	Non-Problem Gambler	Low Risk Gambler	Moderate Risk Gambler	Problem Gambler	Total
2016–17	25.1%	64.6%	6.4%	3.0%	0.9%	100%
2012	41.4%	53.0%	4.2%	1.1%	0.4%	100%

- The 0.9% of Ohio adults estimated to be problem gamblers is significantly below the national average rates of past-year prevalence of problem gambling at 2.2%.<sup>1</sup>
- Some studies indicate that at-risk gambling levels off after first few years of casino-related growth.

**Low Risk:** People who scored 1-2 on the CPGI. This group does not experience adverse consequences from gambling, but may benefit from prevention education and awareness of problem gambling signs and symptoms. They would not necessarily need further intervention.

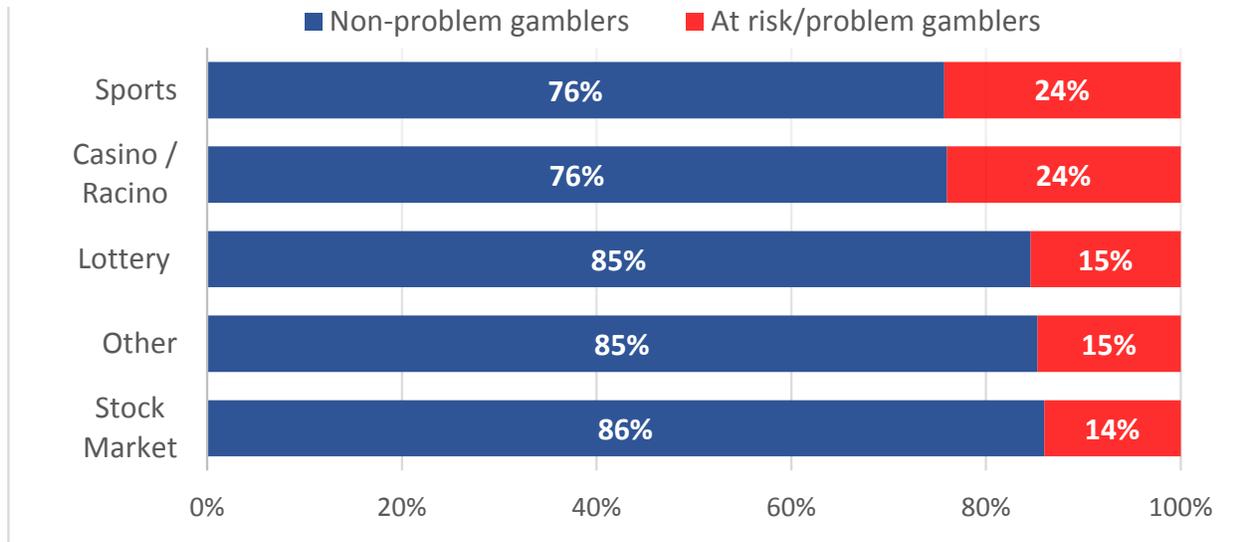
**Moderate Risk:** These individuals scored 3-7 on the CPGI. This group may experience adverse consequences from gambling; however, they do not meet diagnostic criteria for gambling disorder.

**Problem:** These individuals scored 8 or higher on the CPGI and meet diagnostic criteria for gambling disorder. This group generally exhibits loss of control and distortions in thinking regarding gambling behaviors.

- The 10.3% of at-risk gamblers totalled 919,162 Ohioans, and the 0.9% who could likely be diagnosed with a gambling disorder amounted to 76,379 adults.
- The new survey showed no correlation between gender and problem gambling in Ohio, whereas in 2012, men were more likely than women to have at-risk/problem gambling.
- Younger adults, ages 18-44, were more likely to be at-risk for problem gambling, as in the 2012 survey.
- Also as in 2012, African-Americans were more likely to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group, and "other" racial groups, such as Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and multiracial were more likely to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group than Whites.
- Individuals who were unemployed (looking for work; not looking for work; and due to disability) had the highest rates of at-risk/problem gambling.
- Individuals with less education showed higher rates of at-risk/problem gambling than those with post-secondary education, and those with some post-secondary education showed higher rates of at-risk/problem gambling than those with post-secondary degrees.
- The two activities most likely to be associated with at-risk/problem gambling were gambling in a casino/racino and sports gambling (online and fantasy sports, sports bookie, horse racing).

<sup>1</sup> Williams, R. and Volberg, R. Population Prevalence of Problem Gambling, Ontario Problem Gambling Research Center (2012)

**ALL GAMBLING AND PROBLEM GAMBLING BY TYPE, 2016-17**



\*Graph represents 100% of all Ohio adults who gamble.

\*\*Stock market and Sports gambling were included in "Other Gambling" in 2012 due to the smaller sample size.

**IMPACT OF FAMILY HEALTH HISTORY ON PROBLEM GAMBLING IN OHIO**

- Adults who reported a family history of problem gambling were most likely to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group of 23.4%, compared to 11.9% of gamblers who did not report a family history of problem gambling.
- Individuals with at-risk/problem gambling were most likely, at 47.6%, to have reported that someone else in their families had a history of alcohol/drug problems. Of non-gamblers, 27.6% reported family alcohol/drug problems.
- Individuals who felt the urge to drink after a painful life event were most likely, at 35.1%, to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group compared to those who did not feel the urge to drink. All gamblers were more likely to want to drink after a painful life event.
- Individuals who had the urge to use drugs or medications after a painful life event were most likely, at 14.8%, to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group compared to those who did not feel the urge to use drugs.
- Adults under a doctor's care due to stress were most likely, at 19.8%, to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group compared to those not under a doctor's care due to stress; those who reported being seriously depressed were also most likely, at 26.1%, to be in the at-risk/problem gambling group.

**MONTHLY AVERAGE DOLLARS SPENT GAMBLING BY GAMBLING STATUS**

Type of Gambling	Gambling Status	Mean	Median	Min.-Max.
Lottery	Non-Problem Gambler	\$20.38	\$10.00	\$0-\$2,200
	At-Risk/Problem Gambler	\$86.78	\$26.00	\$0-\$10,020
Other	Non-Problem Gambler	\$32.49	\$10.00	\$0-\$30,000
	At-Risk/Problem Gambler	\$210.11	\$30.00	\$0-\$50,200
Sports	Non-Problem Gambler	\$77.95	\$11.00	\$0-\$20,000
	At-Risk/Problem Gambler	\$287.38	\$40.00	\$0-\$26,040
Casino/Racino	Non-Problem Gambler	\$143.56	\$40.00	\$0-\$25,230
	At-Risk/Problem Gambler	\$546.03	\$125.00	\$0-\$80,220

\*Values larger than \$1,000,000 were not included in the analysis.

\*\* Stock Market/Day-Trading was also included in the survey but was not included on this chart due to the small respondent size.