2012 BRFSS Gambling Report

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Introduction and explanation:

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a nationwide survey conducted by state health departments. The design allows for individual state analysis. The BRFSS consists of telephone interviews using randomly generated telephone numbers. Beginning with the 2011 survey, the addition of the cell phone sample and the use of a more accurate weighting process resulted in more precise estimates of the prevalence of health-related behaviors, including gambling. The trend toward cell-phone-only households is especially strong in younger age groups and among persons who are in racial and ethnic minority groups. The inclusion of the telephone source (landline or cell phone) in the weighting methodology allows the BRFSS survey to better represent lower income and minority populations, factor in younger age groups and also better represent the lower levels of formal education within a population. The Pennsylvania survey population consists of Pennsylvania residents age 18 and older. This report provides an in-depth analysis of the seven state-added gambling questions for 2012 by select demographics.

The first gambling question is asked of all those surveyed. The 2012 BRFSS surveys contained an introduction to this question which read:

"Now I would like to ask you some questions about gambling. The term gambling includes any game of chance or skill where you wager cash to win a prize. These games of skill or chance include, but are not limited to, purchasing lottery tickets, casino games, card games, playing bingo for money, betting on racing or sporting event outcomes, and internet gambling.

Have you gambled in the past 12 months?"

Responses to the question are "Yes," "No," "Don't know/Not sure" or "Refused." This report focuses on rates of "Yes" responses. **Only those who answered "Yes" to this first gambling question are asked the remaining six gambling questions.** They read:

"In the past 12 months have you gambled in a casino or racino? A racino is a racetrack that also has slot machines and/or table games."

"In the past 12 months have you played a slot machine?"

"In the past 12 months have you bet on table games like poker, blackjack, other card games, roulette, craps, other dice games, baccarat, backgammon, or dominos?"

"In the past 12 months have you bought lottery tickets?"

"Has the money you spent gambling led to financial problems?"

"Has the time you spent gambling led to problems in your family, work, or personal life?"

This report progresses through the responses of these seven questions for 2012 in the order they were asked during the survey. The section for each question begins with a table containing prevalence rates and 95% confidence intervals for various demographic breakouts. These breakout demographics include sex, age, educational attainment, household income, race, marital status, veteran status, diabetes diagnosis, asthma diagnosis, weight, smoking status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

All confidence intervals were calculated using the SurveyFreq procedure with the logit option selected within SAS software. Be aware that the confidence intervals within this report may differ slightly from the confidence intervals within the Department of Health's BRFSS report and on the interactive health statistics web tool called EpiQMS. The difference can be attributed to the use of different software. This report uses a SAS procedure called SurveyFreq, while the BRFSS report and EpiQMS use a SUDAAN procedure called CROSSTAB. Even though both procedures use the same technique, which is based on the logit transformation, there may be slight differences due to rounding differences in the software.

In the appendix, demographics with significant differences in "Yes" response rate to the question have been graphed. Demographic categories are gradients of the same color and are grouped together. The 95% confidence interval error bars are included. Comparisons should only be made within the same demographic (male vs. female, current smoker vs. non-smoker, etc.) because comparisons across demographics may not be between independent groups (education vs. income, demographics are likely correlated). From Chart 1, we would immediately see that males had a higher prevalence rate than females for gambling in the past 12 months because their error bars do not overlap.

However, error bars can overlap and still yield a significant difference in prevalence rate. Following each initial prevalence rate table, odds-ratio explanations are provided. The odds-ratios detail how much more or less likely a group is to have responded "Yes" than another group. Looking at the gender section of the odds-ratio explanation following Chart 1, we see that males were 1.5 times as likely to have gambled in the past 12 months as females. The odds-ratios can also detail significant differences in cases where error bars did overlap. The odds-ratio explanation states that those with household incomes greater than $75,000 were 1.2 times as likely to have gambled in the past 12 months as those with household incomes between $25,000 and $49,999 despite there being an overlap of their error bars in Chart 1.

The seven odds-ratio explanation sections have been written so that all ratios are greater than one. This means reading the statistic yields "Group A is 'X' times as likely as Group B" for the question. However, the person using the statistic may wish to reverse the comparison. To reverse the comparison, take the reciprocal of the ratio, i.e., "Group B is '1/X' times as likely as Group A."

Table 1
Gambled in past 12 months

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	42	41 - 43
Male	47	45 - 49
Female	38	36 - 39
Age: 18-29	37	34 - 41
Age: 30-44	41	39 - 44
Age: 45-64	48	46 - 49
Age: 65+	39	37 - 41
White, non-Hispanic	44	43 - 45
Black, non-Hispanic	36	33 - 40
Hispanic	36	30 - 43
< High school degree	31	27 - 35
High school degree	43	41 - 44
Some college or technical school	46	43 - 48
College degree	44	42 - 46
Household income: < $15,000	31	27 - 34
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	37	34 - 39
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	44	42 - 46
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	50	48 - 53
Household income: $75,000+	48	46 - 50
Married	44	42 - 45
Divorced/separated	45	42 - 47
Widowed	36	34 - 39
Never married	39	37 - 42
Veteran	50	47 - 53
Non-veteran	41	40 - 43
Diagnosed diabetic	42	39 - 45
Not diagnosed diabetic	42	41 - 43
Asthmatic (current)	35	32 - 39
Not asthmatic	43	42 - 44
Obese (BMI >= 30)	47	45 - 49
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	44	43 - 46
Neither overweight nor obese	37	35 - 39
Current smoker	50	47 - 52
Former smoker	49	47 - 51
Never smoked	36	35 - 38
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	59	54 - 64
Drink, but not chronically	50	48 - 51
Non-drinker	32	30 - 33
No health care coverage	36	33 - 40
Have health care coverage	43	42 - 44

Gambled in past 12 months
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Gender

- Males were 1.5 times more likely than females to have gambled in the past 12 months.

Age

- Those 45-64 were the age group most likely to gamble and were:
    - 1.5 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those 18-29.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those 30-44.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those 65 and older.

Race/ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic whites were:
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic blacks.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than Hispanics.

Education

- Those with a high school degree were 1.7 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with education levels below a high school degree.
- Those with some college or technical school education were:
    - 1.9 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with education levels below high school completion.
    - 1.1 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with high school degrees.
- Those with a college degree were 1.8 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with education levels below a high school degree.

Household income

- Those with household incomes greater than $75,000 were:
    - 2.1 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 1.6 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.
    - 1.2 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $25,000-$49,999.
- Those with household incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 were:
    - 2.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 1.8 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $25,000-$49,999.
- Those with household incomes between $25,000 and $49,999 were:
    - 1.8 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.

Marital status

- Married respondents were:
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than widowed respondents.
    - 1.2 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than respondents who never married.
- Divorced/separated respondents were:
    - 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than widowed respondents.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than respondents who never married.

Veteran status

- Veterans were 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-veterans.

Asthmatic status

- Those who are not asthmatic were 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than current asthmatics.

Weight

- Those considered obese were 1.5 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who were neither obese nor overweight.
- Those considered overweight were 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who were neither obese nor overweight.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 1.7 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who never smoked.
- Former smokers were 1.7 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

- Chronic drinkers were the most likely group to have gambled and were:
    - 1.5 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who drink, but not chronically.
    - 3.1 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.
- Those who drink, but not chronically, were 2.1 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.

Health care

- Those with health care coverage were 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those with no health care coverage.

No significant differences

- Diabetic status had no significant differences across its demographic levels.

Table 2
Gambled at casino/racino in past 12 months

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	46	44 - 48
Male	44	42 - 47
Female	48	45 - 50
Age: 18-29	51	46 - 56
Age: 30-44	47	43 - 51
Age: 45-64	43	40 - 45
Age: 65+	47	44 - 50
White, non-Hispanic	45	44 - 47
Black, non-Hispanic	50	44 - 57
Hispanic	42	31 - 54
< High school degree	41	34 - 49
High school degree	43	40 - 46
Some college or technical school	47	44 - 51
College degree	50	47 - 53
Household income: < $15,000	36	29 - 43
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	42	37 - 46
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	45	42 - 49
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	48	44 - 52
Household income: $75,000+	51	48 - 54
Married	45	43 - 47
Divorced/separated	44	40 - 48
Widowed	50	45 - 54
Never married	47	42 - 51
Veteran	43	38 - 47
Non-veteran	46	45 - 48
Diagnosed diabetic	42	37 - 46
Not diagnosed diabetic	46	45 - 48
Asthmatic (current)	49	42 - 55
Not asthmatic	46	44 - 48
Obese (BMI >= 30)	46	43 - 49
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	47	44 - 49
Neither overweight nor obese	45	42 - 48
Current smoker	48	44 - 52
Former smoker	45	42 - 48
Never smoked	46	43 - 48
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	48	42 - 54
Drink, but not chronically	50	47 - 52
Non-drinker	38	35 - 41
No health care coverage	46	40 - 52
Have health care coverage	46	44 - 48

Gambled at casino/racino in past 12 months
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Age

- Those 18-29 were 1.4 times more likely than those 45-64 to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months.
- Those 65 and older were 1.2 times more likely than those 45-64 to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months.

Education

- Those with a college degree were 1.3 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with a high school degree.

Household income

- Those with household incomes greater than $75,000 were:
    - 1.9 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 1.5 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $25,000-$49,999.
- Those with household incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 were:
    - 1.7 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.
- Those with household incomes between $25,000 and $49,999 were 1.5 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.

Diabetic status

- Those who are not diagnosed diabetic were 1.2 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than diagnosed diabetics.

Alcohol consumption:

- Chronic drinkers were 1.5 times more likely to have gambled at a casino/racino in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.
- Those who drink, but not chronically, were 1.6 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, veteran status, asthmatic status, weight and smoking status.

Table 3
Played slot machine in past 12 months

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	43	41 - 44
Male	39	37 - 42
Female	47	44 - 49
Age: 18-29	44	39 - 50
Age: 30-44	42	38 - 45
Age: 45-64	40	38 - 43
Age: 65+	47	44 - 49
White, non-Hispanic	42	40 - 44
Black, non-Hispanic	49	43 - 56
Hispanic	42	30 - 54
< High school degree	44	36 - 52
High school degree	41	38 - 44
Some college or technical school	44	41 - 47
College degree	43	40 - 45
Household income: < $15,000	37	31 - 45
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	40	36 - 45
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	44	41 - 47
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	45	41 - 49
Household income: $75,000+	44	41 - 47
Married	42	40 - 44
Divorced/separated	42	38 - 46
Widowed	49	44 - 54
Never married	41	37 - 46
Veteran	38	34 - 43
Non-veteran	43	41 - 45
Diagnosed diabetic	41	37 - 46
Not diagnosed diabetic	43	41 - 45
Asthmatic (current)	49	42 - 55
Not asthmatic	42	40 - 44
Obese (BMI >= 30)	44	41 - 47
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	42	39 - 45
Neither overweight nor obese	42	38 - 45
Current smoker	46	42 - 49
Former smoker	42	39 - 45
Never smoked	41	39 - 44
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	44	38 - 50
Drink, but not chronically	46	43 - 48
Non-drinker	37	34 - 40
No health care coverage	44	38 - 50
Have health care coverage	43	41 - 44

Played slot machine in past 12 months
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Gender

- Females were 1.4 times more likely than males to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months.

Age

- Those 65 and older were :
    - 1.2 times more likely than those 30-44 to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months.
    - 1.3 times more likely than those 45-64 to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months.

Race/ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic blacks were 1.4 times more likely to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic whites.

Marital status

- Widowed respondents were the group most likely to have played slots machines and were:
    - 1.4 times more likely to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months than married respondents.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months than divorced/separated respondents.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months than respondents who never married.

Veteran status

- Non-veterans were 1.2 times more likely to have played a slot machine in the past 12 months than veterans.

Alcohol consumption

- Chronic drinkers were 1.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.
- Those who drink, but not chronically, were 1.4 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: education, household income, diabetic status, asthmatic status, weight, smoking status and health care.

Table 4
Bet on table games in past 12 months

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	20	18 - 21
Male	28	25 - 30
Female	10	9 - 12
Age: 18-29	37	32 - 42
Age: 30-44	25	22 - 28
Age: 45-64	14	13 - 16
Age: 65+	9	8 - 11
White, non-Hispanic	19	17 - 20
Black, non-Hispanic	20	15 - 27
Hispanic	27	17 - 39
< High school degree	22	14 - 31
High school degree	15	12 - 17
Some college or technical school	20	17 - 23
College degree	25	23 - 28
Household income: < $15,000	17	11 - 25
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	15	11 - 18
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	16	14 - 19
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	20	17 - 23
Household income: $75,000+	27	24 - 30
Married	16	14 - 17
Divorced/separated	16	13 - 19
Widowed	11	7 - 15
Never married	30	27 - 35
Veteran	21	18 - 25
Non-veteran	19	18 - 21
Diagnosed diabetic	13	10 - 16
Not diagnosed diabetic	20	19 - 22
Asthmatic (current)	17	11 - 25
Not asthmatic	20	18 - 21
Obese (BMI >= 30)	18	16 - 21
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	23	20 - 25
Neither overweight nor obese	18	16 - 21
Current smoker	26	23 - 30
Former smoker	17	15 - 20
Never smoked	17	16 - 19
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	37	31 - 44
Drink, but not chronically	22	20 - 24
Non-drinker	12	10 - 14
No health care coverage	28	23 - 35
Have health care coverage	18	17 - 20

Bet on table games in past 12 months
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Gender

- Males were 3.3 times more likely than females to have bet on table games in the past 12 months.

Age

- Those 18-29 were the group most likely to have bet on table games and were:
    - 1.8 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those age 30-44.
    - 3.5 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those age 45-64.
    - 5.8 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those 65 and older.
- Those 30-44 were:
    - 2.0 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those age 45-64.
    - 3.3 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those 65 and older.
- Those 45-64 were 1.7 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those 65 and older.

Race/ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic whites were 2.0 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic blacks.

Education

- Those with some college or technical school education were 1.5 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with a high school degree.
- Those with a college degree were :
    - 2.0 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with a high school degree.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with some college or technical school education.

Household income

- Those with household incomes greater than $75,000 were the group most likely to bet on tables games and were:
    - 1.8 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with incomes less than $15,000.
    - 2.2 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.
    - 1.9 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $25,000-$49,999.
    - 1.5 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $50,000-$74,999.
- Those with household incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 were 1.5 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with incomes of $15,000-$24,999.

Marital status

- Respondents who were never married were the group most likely to have bet on table games and were:
    - 2.4 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than respondents who were married.
    - 2.3 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than respondents who were divorced/separated respondents.
    - 3.7 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than widowed respondents.
- Married respondents were 1.5 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than widowed respondents.
- Divorced/separated respondents were 1.6 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than widowed respondents.

Diabetic status

- Those who are not diagnosed diabetic were 1.8 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than diagnosed diabetics.

Weight

- Those considered overweight were the group most likely to have bet on table games and were:
    - 1.3 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those who were obese.
    - 1.3 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those who were neither obese nor overweight.

Smoking status

- Current Smokers were the group most likely to have bet on table games and were:
    - 1.7 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those who were former smokers.
    - 1.7 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those who have never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

- Chronic drinkers were the group most likely to have bet on table games and were:
    - 2.1 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those who drink, but not chronically.
    - 4.4 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.
- Those who drink, but not chronically, were 2.0 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than non-drinkers.

Health care

- Those with health care coverage were 1.8 times more likely to have bet on table games in the past 12 months than those with no health care coverage.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: veteran status and asthmatic status.

Table 5
Purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	86	85 - 87
Male	87	85 - 88
Female	85	83 - 87
Age: 18-29	75	70 - 79
Age: 30-44	87	84 - 89
Age: 45-64	90	89 - 92
Age: 65+	84	82 - 86
White, non-Hispanic	86	85 - 87
Black, non-Hispanic	86	81 - 90
Hispanic	82	69 - 90
< High school degree	89	84 - 93
High school degree	88	86 - 90
Some college or technical school	84	82 - 87
College degree	83	81 - 85
Household income: < $15,000	86	80 - 90
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	85	81 - 88
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	87	85 - 89
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	89	86 - 91
Household income: $75,000+	84	81 - 86
Married	88	87 - 90
Divorced/separated	88	85 - 91
Widowed	82	78 - 85
Never married	79	75 - 83
Veteran	91	88 - 93
Non-veteran	85	84 - 86
Diagnosed diabetic	89	86 - 91
Not diagnosed diabetic	86	84 - 87
Asthmatic (current)	82	76 - 87
Not asthmatic	86	85 - 87
Obese (BMI >= 30)	89	86 - 90
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	86	84 - 88
Neither overweight nor obese	83	80 - 85
Current smoker	90	87 - 91
Former smoker	87	84 - 89
Never smoked	83	81 - 85
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	85	79 - 89
Drink, but not chronically	86	84 - 87
Non-drinker	87	85 - 89
No health care coverage	85	79 - 89
Have health care coverage	86	85 - 87

Purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Age

- Those 30-44 were 2.3 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those 18-29.
- Those 45-64 were the group most likely to have purchased lottery tickets and were:
    - 3.2 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those 18-29.
    - 1.4 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those 30-44.
    - 1.7 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those 65 and older.
- Those 65 and older were 1.8 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those 18-29.

Education

- Those with less education than a high school degree were 1.7 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those with a college degree.
- Those with a high school degree were:
    - 1.4 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those some college or technical school education.
    - 1.5 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those with college degrees.

Marital status

- Married respondents were:
    - 1.7 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months than widowed respondents.
    - 2.0 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months than respondents who never married.
- Divorced/separated respondents were:
    - 1.6 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months than widowed respondents.
    - 2.0 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months than respondents who never married.

Veteran status

- Veterans were 1.7 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than non-veterans.

Weight

- Those considered obese were 1.6 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those who were neither obese nor overweight.
- Those considered overweight were 1.3 times more likely to have purchased lottery tickets in the past 12 months than those who were neither obese nor overweight.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 1.7 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who never smoked.
- Former smokers were 1.3 times more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who never smoked.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, household income, race/ethnicity, diabetic status, asthmatic status, alcohol consumption and health care.

Table 6
Resulting financial problems from gambling

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	1	1 - 1
Male	1	1 - 2
Female	1	0 - 1
Age: 18-29	1	1 - 3
Age: 30-44	1	0 - 2
Age: 45-64	1	0 - 1
Age: 65+	1	1 - 2
White, non-Hispanic	1	0 - 1
Black, non-Hispanic	4	2 - 7
Hispanic	2	0 - 8
< High school degree	3	1 - 7
High school degree	1	0 - 1
Some college or technical school	1	1 - 2
College degree	0	0 - 1
Household income: < $15,000	2	1 - 5
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	2	1 - 3
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	1	1 - 2
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	0	0 - 1
Household income: $75,000+	0	0 - 1
Married	0	0 - 1
Divorced/separated	2	1 - 3
Widowed	2	1 - 4
Never married	2	1 - 3
Veteran	1	0 - 2
Non-veteran	1	1 - 1
Diagnosed diabetic	2	1 - 4
Not diagnosed diabetic	1	1 - 1
Asthmatic (current)	2	1 - 3
Not asthmatic	1	1 - 1
Obese (BMI >= 30)	1	1 - 2
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	1	1 - 2
Neither overweight nor obese	1	0 - 2
Current smoker	2	1 - 3
Former smoker	1	0 - 1
Never smoked	1	0 - 1
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	1	0 - 3
Drink, but not chronically	1	0 - 1
Non-drinker	2	1 - 3
No health care coverage	1	0 - 2
Have health care coverage	1	1 - 1

Resulting financial problems from gambling
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Race/ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic blacks were 7.7 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than non-Hispanic whites.

Education

- Those with education levels below a high school degree were the most likely to have financial problems stemming from gambling and were:
    - 3.9 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with high school degrees.
    - 3.3 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with some college or technical school education.
    - 6.8 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with college degrees.

Household income

- Those with household incomes less than $15,000 were 5.3 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with incomes greater than $75,000.
- Those with household incomes $15,000-$24,999 were 3.6 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with incomes greater than $75,000.
- Those with household incomes of $25,000-$49,999 were:
    - 9.0 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with incomes $50,000-$74,999.
    - 2.9 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those with incomes greater than $75,000.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were 3.3 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than married respondents.
- Widowed respondents were 3.9 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than married respondents.
- Respondents who never married were 4.1 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than married respondents.

Diabetic status

- Diagnosed diabetics were 2.4 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those not diagnosed diabetic.

Smoking status

- Current Smokers were the group most likely to have financial issues result from gambling and were:
    - 3.6 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those who were former smokers.
    - 2.7 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those who never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

- Non-drinkers were 3.3 times more likely to have resulting financial problems than those who drink, but not chronically.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, age, veteran status, asthmatic status, weight and health care.

Table 7
Resulting personal problems from gambling

Demographics	Rate	95% Confidence interval
Total	1	1 - 1
Male	1	1 - 2
Female	1	0 - 1
Age: 18-29	2	1 - 4
Age: 30-44	1	0 - 2
Age: 45-64	1	0 - 1
Age: 65+	1	0 - 2
White, non-Hispanic	0	0 - 1
Black, non-Hispanic	4	2 - 8
Hispanic	4	1 - 13
< High school degree	3	1 - 8
High school degree	1	1 - 2
Some college or technical school	1	0 - 1
College degree	0	0 - 1
Household income: < $15,000	2	1 - 4
Household income: $15,000 - $24,999	1	0 - 2
Household income: $25,000 - $49,999	1	1 - 2
Household income: $50,000 - $74,999	0	0 - 1
Household income: $75,000+	1	0 - 2
Married	0	0 - 1
Divorced/separated	1	1 - 2
Widowed	2	1 - 4
Never married	1	1 - 3
Veteran	1	1 - 3
Non-veteran	1	1 - 1
Diagnosed diabetic	1	1 - 3
Not diagnosed diabetic	1	1 - 1
Asthmatic (current)	1	0 - 3
Not asthmatic	1	1 - 1
Obese (BMI >= 30)	1	0 - 2
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	1	1 - 2
Neither overweight nor obese	0	0 - 1
Current smoker	2	1 - 4
Former smoker	0	0 - 1
Never smoked	1	0 - 1
Chronic drinker (60+ drinks past 30 days)	1	0 - 4
Drink, but not chronically	1	0 - 1
Non-drinker	1	1 - 1
No health care coverage	1	0 - 2
Have health care coverage	1	1 - 1

Resulting personal problems from gambling
Magnitude of significant differences - 2012

Race/ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic blacks were 11.7 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than non-Hispanic whites.
- Hispanics were 10.5 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than non-Hispanic whites.

Education

- Those with education levels below a high school degree were :
    - 3.7 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with high school degrees.
    - 4.7 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with some college or technical school education.
    - 10.1 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with college degrees.
- Those with high school degrees were 2.7 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with college degrees.

Household income

- Those with household incomes less than $15,000 were 9.0 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with incomes $50,000-$74,999.
- Those with household incomes $15,000-$24,999 were 4.8 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with incomes $50,000-$74,999.
- Those with household incomes $25,000-$49,999 were 6.1 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with incomes $50,000-$74,999.
- Those with household incomes greater than $75,000 were 5.6 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those with incomes $50,000-$74,999.

Marital status

- Widowed respondents were 3.9 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than married respondents.
- Respondents who never married were 3.3 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than married respondents.

Smoking status

- Current Smokers were:
    - 5.2 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those who were former smokers.
    - 4.3 times more likely to have resulting personal problems than those who never smoked.

No significant differences

- The following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, age, veteran status, diabetic status, asthmatic status, weight, alcohol consumption and health care.

Appendix A

Chart 1
Gambled in past 12 months
Significant differences among demographics

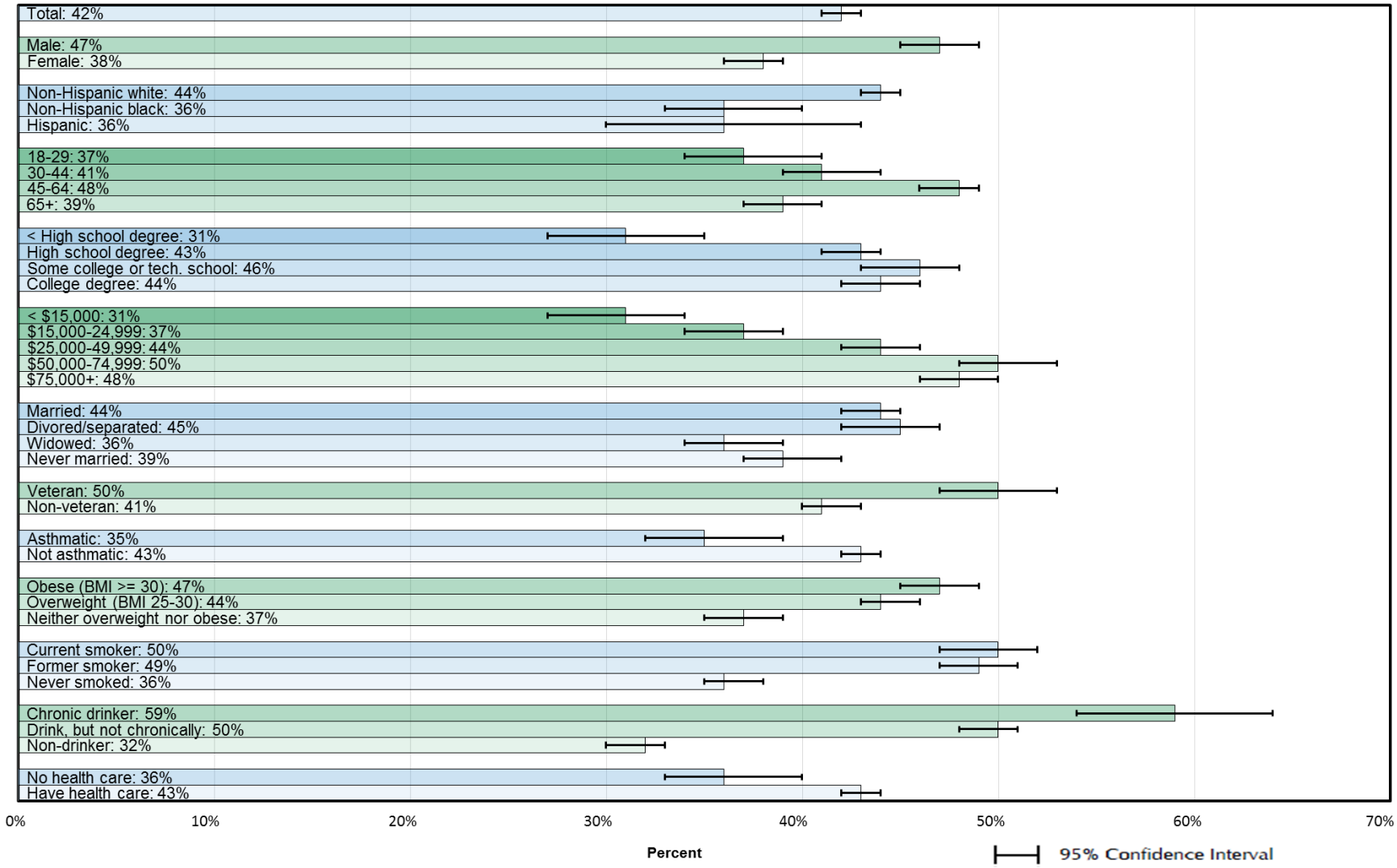

Chart 2
Gambled at casino/racino in past 12 months
Significant differences among demographics

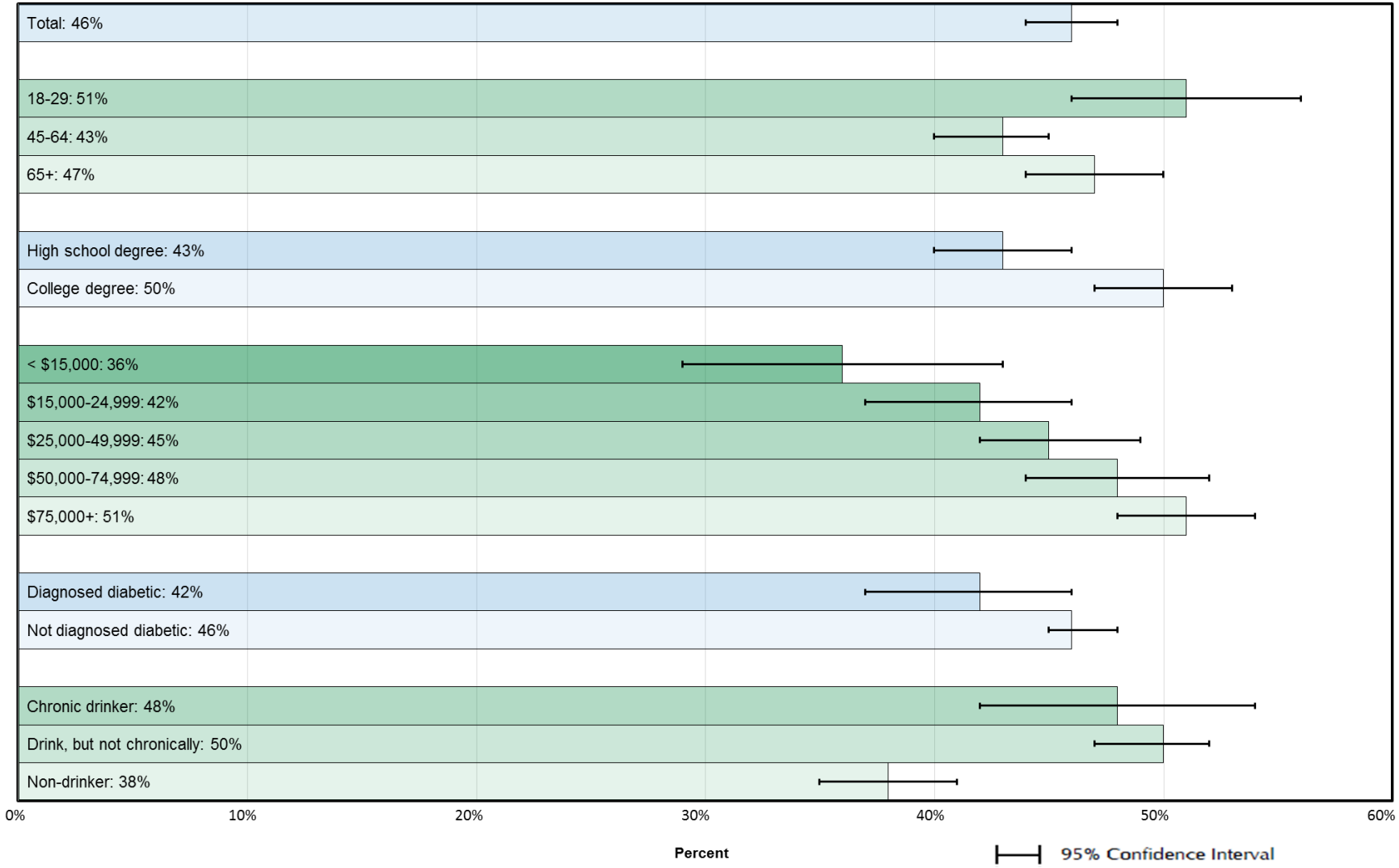

Chart 3
Played slot machine in past 12 months
Significant differences among demographics

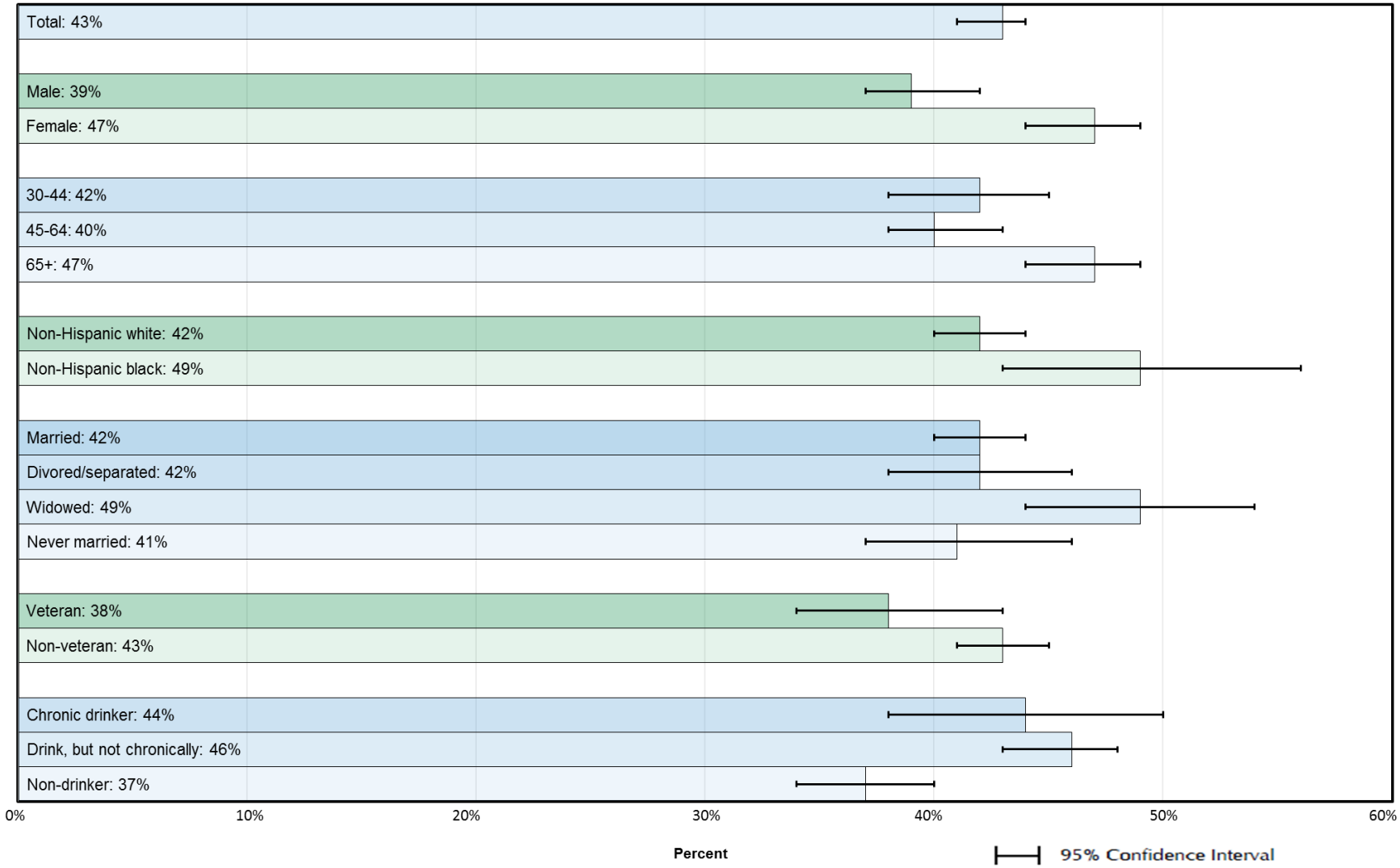

Chart 4
Bet on table games in past 12 months
Significant differences among demographics

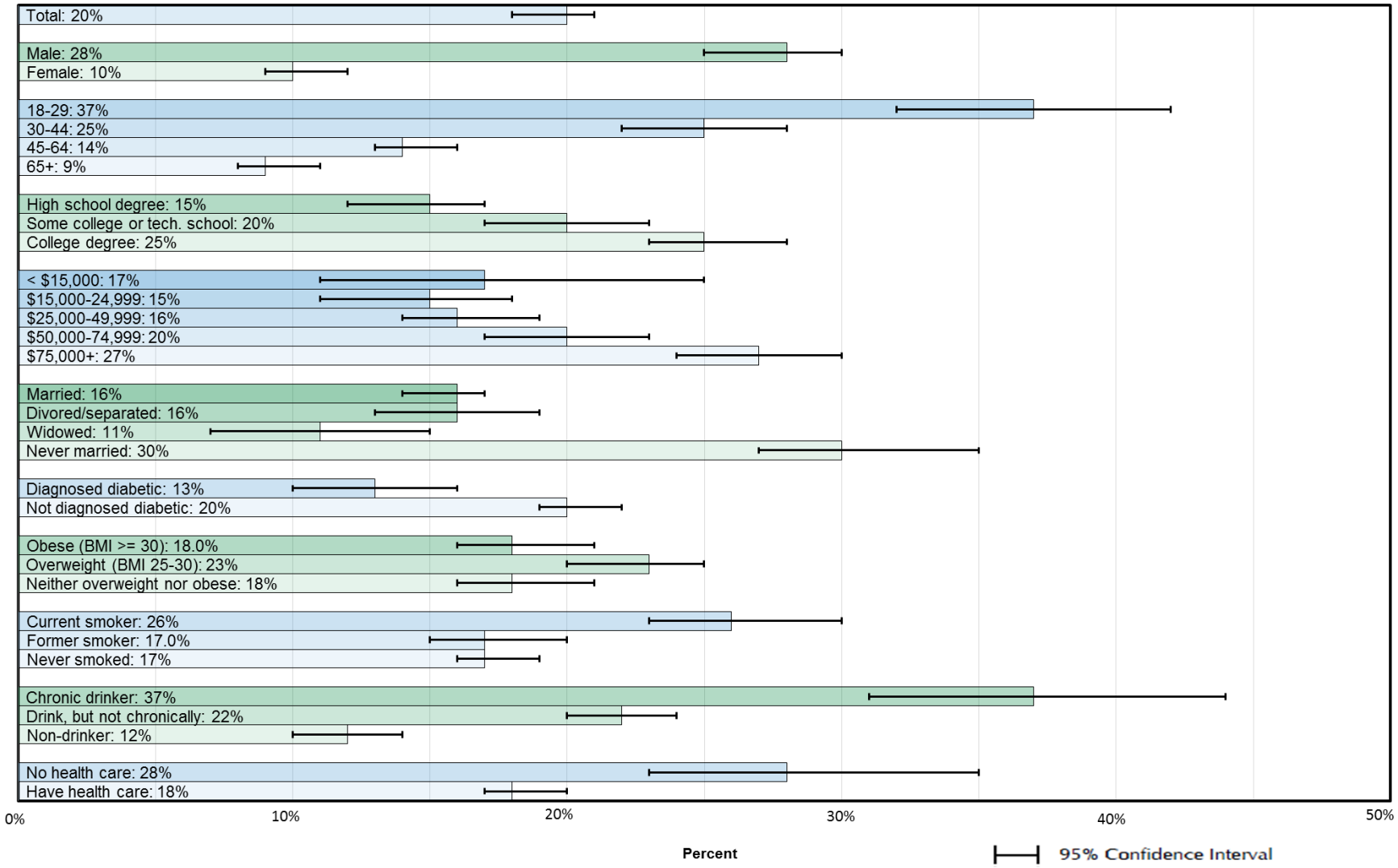

Chart 5
Purchased lottery tickets in past 12 months
Significant differences among demographics

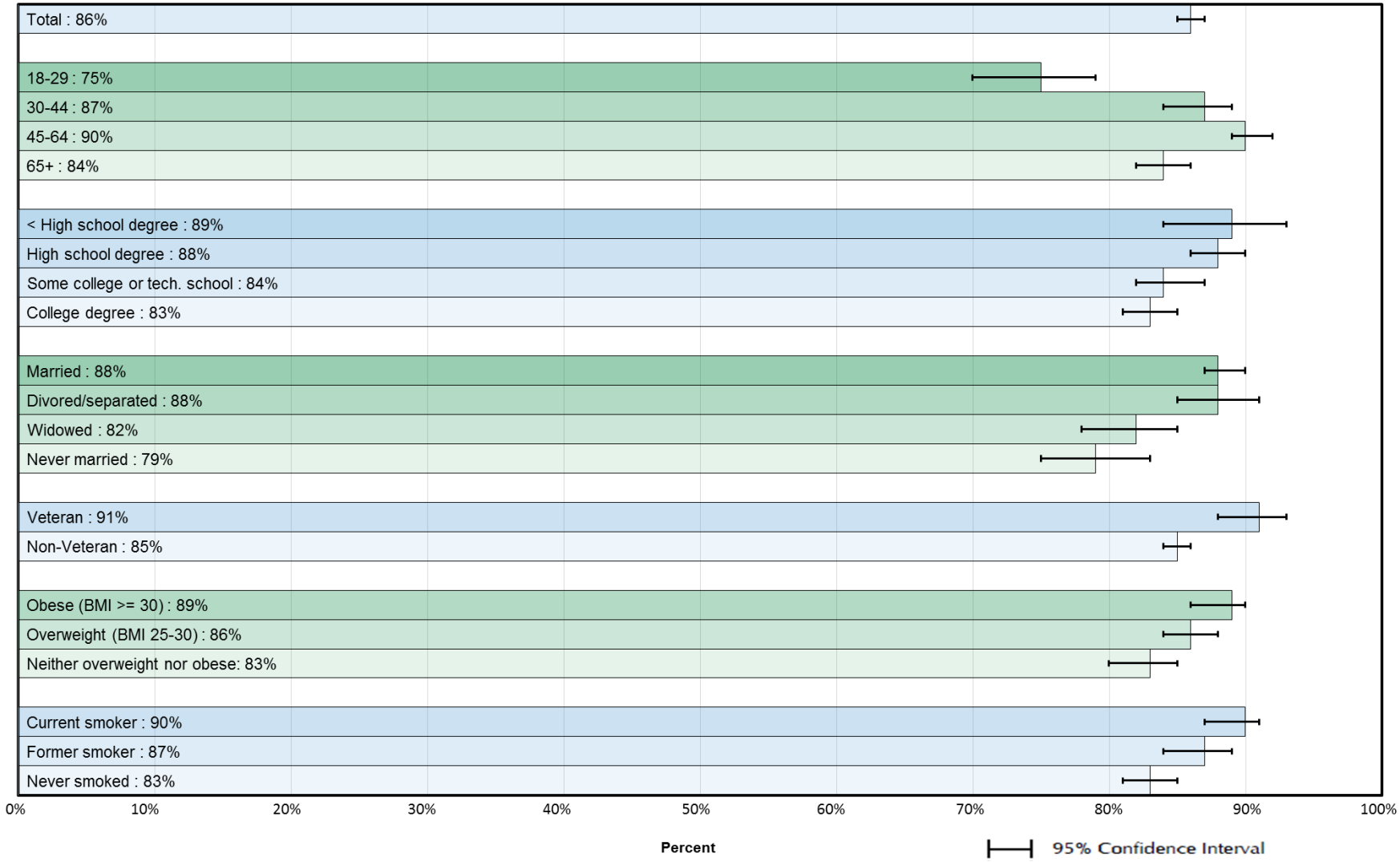

Chart 6
Resulting financial problems from gambling
Significant differences among demographics

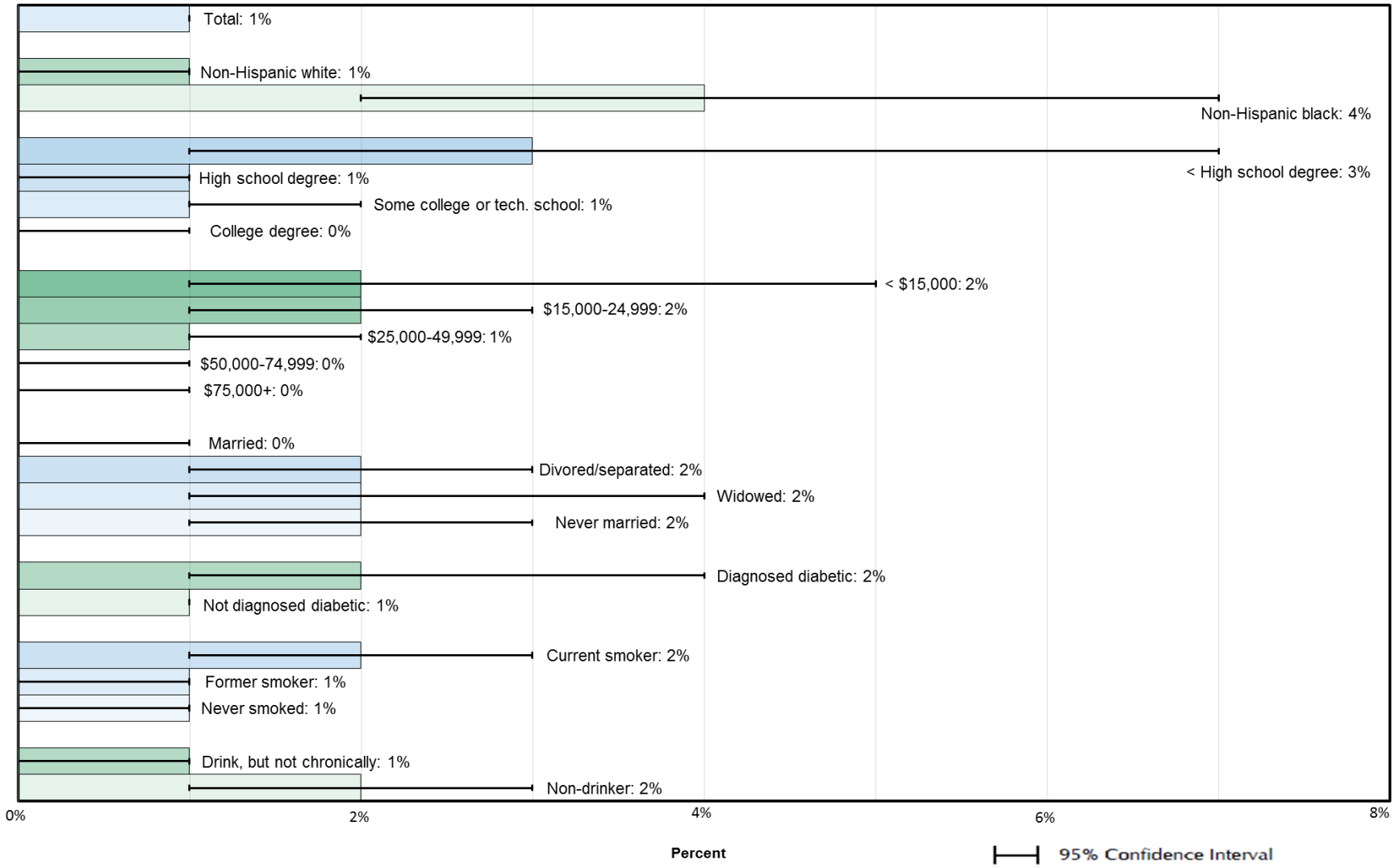
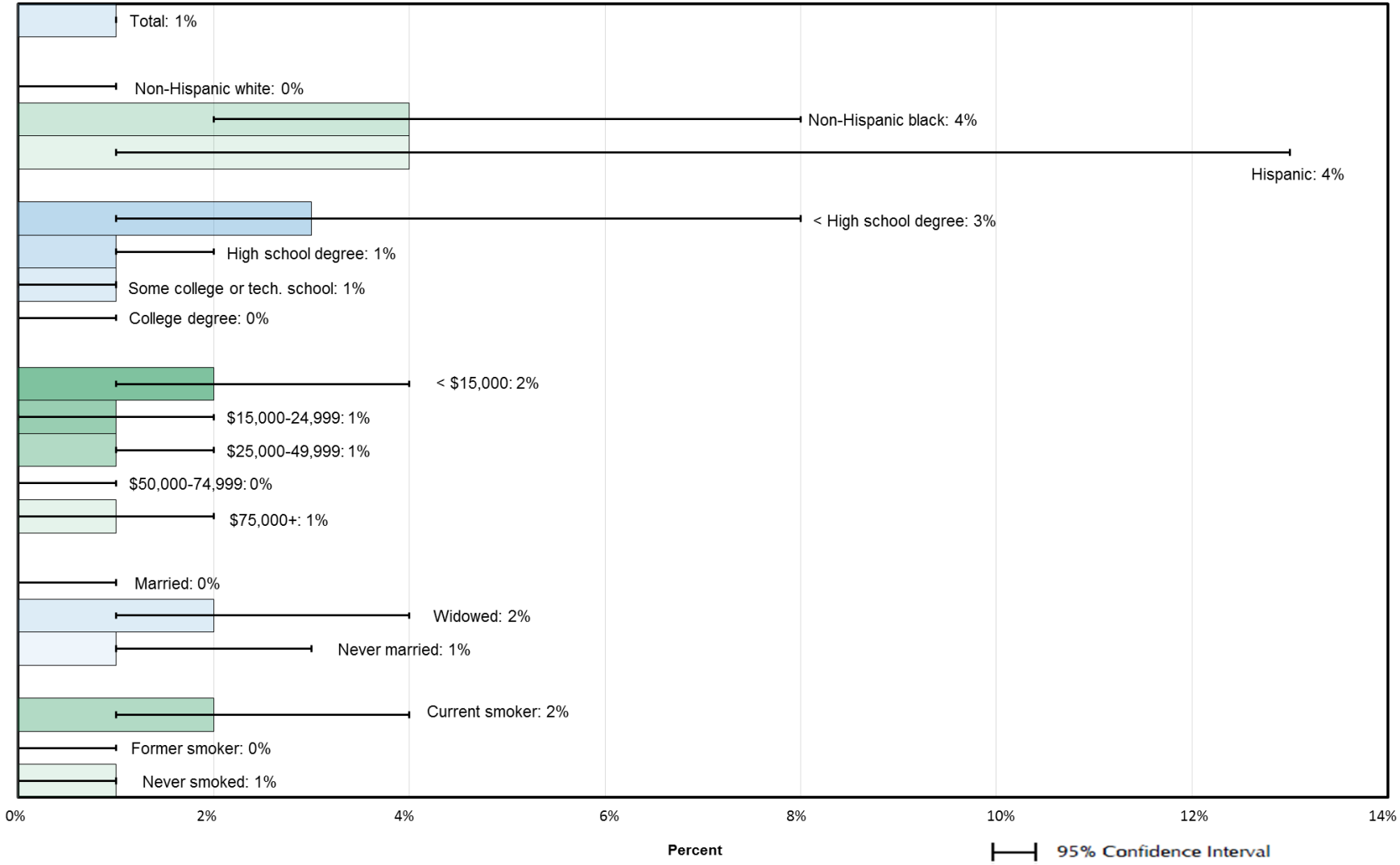
Chart 7
Resulting personal problems from gambling
Significant differences among demographics