

Highlights - Ohio Gambling Survey

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.

Report on Problem Gambling Services SFY 2017-18



OHIO CASINO CONTROL COMMISSION



MILESTONES for SFY 2017

- Increased by 35% the number of Ohioans screened for gambling disorder to more than 68,000.
- Increased the number of Ohioans diagnosed and/or treated for gambling disorder by 11% for a total of 1,159.
- A total of 11 Ohio clinical supervisors have graduated from the first two cohorts of the Problem Gambling Treatment Supervision Fellowship Program.
- The Wright State University-developed Risky Business program to prevent risky behaviors, including gambling among youth, and creator Josephine Wilson, DDS, PhD, won the Jim Wuelfing Prevention Award at the 2017 National Conference on Problem Gambling. Creation of the Risky Business promising practice model was funded by ORG and the Montgomery County ADAMH Board.
- Funded by ORG and developed by Prevention Action Alliance, Campus Cents is showing very positive student feedback and pre- and post-course impact. Participants scored an average of 50% on likelihood of using Personal Spending Plan pre-course, and post-course likelihood was 90%. Other learning modules showed average increased scores of 10-22%, including a 17% improvement on the Gambling module. Campus Cents was created to help young adults make smart decisions about money.
- Competed for and won the honor of hosting the 2018 National Conference on Problem Gambling at the Hilton in Cleveland July 18-21. To be co-hosted by the Problem Gambling Network of Ohio and Ohio for Responsible Gambling, the National Council on Problem Gambling is sponsor.

"Be the 95%" Problem Gambling Prevention and Responsible Gambling Campaign

Wrapping up its second year, the Ohio for Responsible Gambling "Be the 95%" campaign again won national awards for Public Awareness and Social Media at the National Conference on Problem Gambling. The campaign was also recognized by the National Public Health Information Coalition.

Providing tools and education for anyone who gambles or is concerned about a gambler, the campaign engages influencers of gamblers and the gamblers themselves.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 122,000 website visits; 325,000 page views
- Nearly 30,000 online "Take the Quiz" sessions
- 3,700 Community Toolkit visits
- Facebook followers at 3,230, a 300% increase in '17
- 140+ million estimated campaign impressions



Facebook Post

www.beforeyoubet.org

STATEWIDE PERFORMANCE MEASURES UPDATE

MEASURE	SFY17 TOTALS			
Number reached by media campaign & community-based problem gambling prevention strategies	2.5 million Ohioans reached via community-based prevention - 140 million campaign impressions			
Number of community coalitions engaged in problem gambling prevention	26 [Drug-Free Community & PG-specific Coalitions]			
	SFY14	SFY15	SFY16	SFY17
Number who called the Helpline	9,727*	5,414	5,884	5,358
Number screened with approved tools	25,966	35,444	44,236	68,419
Number treated/diagnosed for gambling disorder	924	1,001	1,028	1,159

*Helpline calls dropped notably between SFY14 and 15, due to use of a different vendor and counting system.

Problem Gambling Helpline 1-800-589-9966

MOST CALLS by COUNTY

Cuyahoga	946
Franklin	437
Hamilton	357
Lucas	195
Montgomery	189
Summit	138
Mahoning	96
Butler	84
Warren	57
Stark	56
Clark	55
Trumbull	51
Lorain	50
Lake	49

CALLER DEMOGRAPHICS

- ◆ Callers' Ages

12-34	24%
35-54	38%
55+	38%
- ◆ Calls: 5,246
- ◆ Chat Calls: 112 (100% increase over SFY2016)
- ◆ Reasons for Seeking Help

Information services	44%
Mental health/Addictions	22%
Lottery questions	17%
Legal/Self-Exclusion	11%
Transportation/Tourist info	5%

UPCOMING for SFY 2018

- ◆ Announce new statewide Ohio Gambling Survey - Round Two results. Prepare community toolkit for release of County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health (ADAMH) Services Board-level data in early 2018.
- ◆ Transition to "Get Set Before You Bet" campaign messaging; engage local agencies with Community Toolkit resources via webinars and in-person presentations.
- ◆ Announce availability of Problem Gambling Treatment Shortfall funds via multiple communication channels.
- ◆ Begin prevention trainings for Foster Care caseworkers in Northwest Ohio.
- ◆ Continue education of clinicians, supervisors, and prevention professionals and continue to broaden outreach to inter-related health, human service, social service and faith-based organizations.
- ◆ Assess/build community readiness through a series of regional prevention trainings.
- ◆ Submit Risky Business for publication and NREPP approval.
- ◆ Plan, recruit volunteers, offer scholarships and travel stipends to Ohio attendees, and present the 2018 National Conference on Problem Gambling in Cleveland July 18-21.
- ◆ Analyze Ohio Gambling Survey - Round Two results to determine if a change in per capita allocation of Casino Gambling and Addictions funds is warranted; institute change with SFY 2019 allocations, as needed.

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%.¹
- ◆ 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).

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