

**Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
2004 State-added Gambling Questions**

**The Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing monthly telephone survey, which is financially and technically supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The statewide survey, a scientifically designed and validated method of collecting information from 5,000 household telephone surveys, is designed to collect information on health-risk behaviors of Iowa residents age 18 and over on nationally agreed upon topics and on additional areas of special interest to Iowa, and to monitor prevalence of these behaviors over time. The University of Northern Iowa contracts with the Iowa Department of Public Health to conduct the survey. Iowa has added gambling questions to its BRFSS ( <http://www.idph.state.ia.us/brfss/default.asp> ).**

**STATE-ADDED GAMBLING QUESTIONS (BRFSS 2004\*)\*\*\***

Q.1 Have you gambled in the last 12 months?

Yes	27.1%	1,257	(25.6-28.6)
No	72.6%	3,552	
Unsure/ Refused	0.3%	13	
Total		4,822	
Blank (missing)		226***	

Q.2 Has the money you spent gambling led to financial problems?  
(includes only participants who responded "yes" to Q.1)

Yes	1.1%	14	(0.4.-1.8)
No	98.8%	1,241	
Unsure/ Refused	0.1%	2	
Total		1,257	

Q.3 Has the time you spent gambling led to problems in your family, work, or personal life? (includes only participants who responded "yes" to Q.1)

Yes	1.2%	10	(0.3-2.2)
No	98.5%	1,244	
Unsure/ Refused	0.3%	3	
Total		1,257	

Percentage of total participants in each age group who have gambled in the past year

18-34	33.5%	318 out of 983	(30.0-37.0)
35-54	24.4%	462 out of 1,865	(22.2-26.6)
55+	24.4%	472 out of 1,954	(22.3-26.5)

Percentage of participants in each age group who claim that gambling has led to financial problems

18-34	0.5%	2 out of 318	(0.0-1.4)
35-54	2.0%	8 out of 462	(0.5-3.5)
55+	0.8%	4 out of 472	(0.0-1.6)

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Percentage of participants in each age group who claim that gambling has led to problems in family, work, or personal life

18-34	2.2%	4 out of 318	(0.0-4.4)
35-54	1.1%	5 out of 462	(0.1-2.1)
55+	0.2%	1 out of 472	(0.0-0.6)

Percentage of total participants by gender who have gambled in the past year

Males	31.2%	562 out of 1,821	(28.7-33.7)
Females	23.4%	695 out of 3,001	(21.6-25.1)

Percentage of participants by gender who claim that gambling has led to financial problems

Males	1.1%	6 out of 562	(0.1-2.0)
Females	1.1%	8 out of 695	(0.3-2.0)

Percentage of participants by gender who claim that gambling has led to problems in family, work, or personal life

Males	2.0%	8 out of 562	(0.4-3.6)
Females	0.3%	2 out of 695	(0.0-0.8)

Percentage of total participants by race who have gambled in the past year\*\*

White	27.4%	1,213 out of 4,621	(25.9-28.9)
Nonwhite	22.6%	*42 out of 182	(14.6-30.5)

Percentage of total participants by marital status who have gambled in the past year

Married	27.2%	766 out of 2,903	(25.4-28.9)
Unmarried	27.0%	491 out of 1,915	(24.2-29.8)

Percentage of participants by marital status who claim that gambling has led to financial problems

Married	1.3%	10 out of 766	(0.4-2.1)
Unmarried	0.8%	4 out of 491	(0.0-1.7)

Percentage of participants by marital status who claim that gambling has led to problems in family, work, and personal life

Married	0.7%	6 out of 766	(0.1-1.2)
Unmarried	2.4%	4 out of 491	(0.0-4.8)

Percentage of total participants by income level who have gambled in the past year

<\$15,000	21.1%	82 out of 429	(15.9-26.3)
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.5%	163 out of 780	(17.1-24.0)
\$25,000-\$49,999	31.3%	458 out of 1,540	(28.5-34.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	30.2%	213 out of 754	(26.4-34.0)
\$75,000 or more	28.4%	235 out of 827	(25.0-31.9)

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Percentage of participants by income level who claim that gambling has led to financial problems

<\$15,000	3.6%	2 out of 82	(0.0-8.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	1.3%	2 out of 163	(0.0-3.3)
\$25,000-\$49,999	1.0%	5 out of 458	(0.0-1.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	0.3%	1 out of 213	(0.0-0.9)
\$75,000 or more	0.9%	1 out of 235	(0.0-2.6)

Percentage of participants by income level who claim that gambling has led to problems in family, work, or personal life

<\$15,000	2.6%	1 out of 82	(0.0-7.7)
\$15,000-\$24,999	3.2%	2 out of 163	(0.0-8.4)
\$25,000-\$49,999	1.0%	4 out of 458	(0.0-2.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1.3%	1 out of 213	(0.0-3.9)
\$75,000 or more	0.3%	1 out of 235	(0.0-0.8)

Percentage of total participants by employment status who have gambled in the past year

Employed for wages	28.7%	706 out of 2,569	(26.7-30.8)
Self Employed	30.1%	142 out of 488	(25.3-35.0)
Not Employed	34.2%	*43 out of 137	(23.4-44.9)
Student/Homemaker	19.8%	86 out of 421	(15.4-24.3)
Retired/Disabled	23.3%	278 out of 1,201	(20.7-26.0)

Percentage of total participants by employment status who claim that gambling has led to financial problems

Employed for wages	1.3%	10 out of 706	(0.4-2.2)
Self Employed	0.7%	2 out of 142	(0.0-1.7)
Not employed/ student/homemaker	2.2%	2 out of 129	(0.0-5.3)
Retired/Disabled	0.0%	0 out of 278	---

Percentage of total participants by employment status who claim that gambling has led to problems in family, work, or personal life

Employed for wages	0.7%	5 out of 706	(0.1-1.4)
Self Employed	5.4%	4 out of 142	(0.0-11.6)
Not employed/ student/homemaker	1.3%	1 out of 129	(0.0-3.7)
Retired/Disabled	0.0%	0 out of 278	---

\* Included in 2004 is the number of respondents on which percentages are based. Percentages will differ from what you get if you divide the numbers due to weighting of responses to the population. It is recommended that data not be used if based on a denominator of less than 50. Also note that the range of percentage (in parenthesis to the right) represents the 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Due to considerations of possible multiple race designation, race is considered preferred race.

\*\*\* In years prior to 2002 when a survey was terminated prior to full completion the remaining questions were marked refused. Now these are treated as missing data. This has lowered the percentage who showed a response of "don't know/refused" considerably.