

**Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
2005 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 2005*)***

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

Yes	33.7%	1,580	(32.1-35.3)
No	65.8%	3,196	
Unsure/ Refused	0.4%	21	
Total		4,797	
Blank (missing)		254***	

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

Yes	1.4%	29	(0.8-2.0)
No	98.6%	1,551	
Unsure/ Refused	0.0%	0	
Total		1,580	

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	1.1%	18	(0.5-1.7)
No	98.9%	1,561	
Unsure/ Refused	0.0%	1	
Total		1,580	

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

18-34	37.1%	317 out of 855	(33.2-40.9)
35-54	33.2%	609 out of 1,802	(30.8-35.6)
55+	31.5%	646 out of 2,109	(29.3-33.6)

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

18-34	1.0%	4 out of 317	(0.0-2.3)
35-54	1.8%	15 out of 609	(0.8-2.8)
55+	1.1%	9 out of 646	(0.3-1.9)

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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	1.0%	3 out of 317	(0.0-2.2)
35-54	1.4%	9 out of 609	(0.4-2.5)
55+	0.8%	6 out of 646	(0.1-1.5)

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

Males	40.0%	728 out of 1,873	(37.4-42.7)
Females	27.8%	852 out of 2,924	(25.9-29.7)

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

Males	1.2%	10 out of 728	(0.3-2.1)
Females	1.6%	19 out of 852	(0.9-2.4)

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

Males	1.2%	8 out of 728	(0.2-2.1)
Females	1.0%	10 out of 852	(0.3-1.6)

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

White	34.3%	1,548 out of 4,609	(32.7-36.0)
Nonwhite	22.7%	*39 out of 173	(15.4-30.1)

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

Married	33.8%	977 out of 2,889	(32.0-35.7)
Unmarried	33.5%	600 out of 1,899	(30.4-36.6)

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

Married	0.3%	4 out of 977	(0.0-0.7)
Unmarried	3.4%	25 out of 600	(1.7-5.0)

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

Married	0.6%	7 out of 977	(0.1-1.1)
Unmarried	1.9%	11 out of 600	(0.5-3.4)

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

<\$15,000	26.1%	111 out of 418	(20.0-32.2)
\$15,000-\$24,999	31.6%	210 out of 717	(27.2-36.1)
\$25,000-\$49,999	33.8%	479 out of 1,396	(30.8-36.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	37.7%	296 out of 808	(33.8-41.6)
\$75,000 or more	38.6%	341 out of 899	(34.9-42.3)

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2005 State-added Gambling Questions**

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

<\$15,000	8.4%	11 out of 111	(2.8-14.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	1.9%	5 out of 210	(0.2-3.6)
\$25,000-\$49,999	1.6%	8 out of 479	(0.1-3.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	0.0%	0 out of 296	---
\$75,000 or more	0.6%	3 out of 341	(0.0-1.2)

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

<\$15,000	4.1%	4 out of 111	(0.0-8.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	1.0%	3 out of 210	(0.0-2.3)
\$25,000-\$49,999	0.9%	3 out of 479	(0.0-2.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	0.0%	0 out of 296	---
\$75,000 or more	1.8%	7 out of 341	(0.4-3.3)

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

Employed for wages	35.8%	904 out of 2,569	(33.5-38.0)
Self Employed	34.7%	154 out of 433	(29.7-39.6)
Not Employed/ Student/Homemaker	27.0%	115 out of 460	(21.6-32.4)
Retired/Disabled	31.4%	406 out of 1,328	(28.6-34.3)

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

Employed for wages	1.3%	15 out of 904	(0.5-2.0)
Self Employed	0.9%	2 out of 154	(0.0-2.2)
Not employed/ student/homemaker	3.4%	6 out of 115	(0.5-6.4)
Retired/Disabled	1.0%	6 out of 406	(0.1-2.0)

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

Employed for wages	1.2%	11 out of 904	(0.3-2.0)
Self Employed	1.0%	2 out of 154	(0.0-2.6)
Not employed/ student/homemaker	1.8%	3 out of 115	(0.0-4.0)
Retired/Disabled	0.4%	2 out of 406	(0.0-1.1)

* Included in 2005 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.