



**Office of Alcoholism and
Substance Abuse Services**

Youth Gambling

2017 NYCPG Annual Conference

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NYS Problem Gambling Services

Prevention, Treatment and Recovery

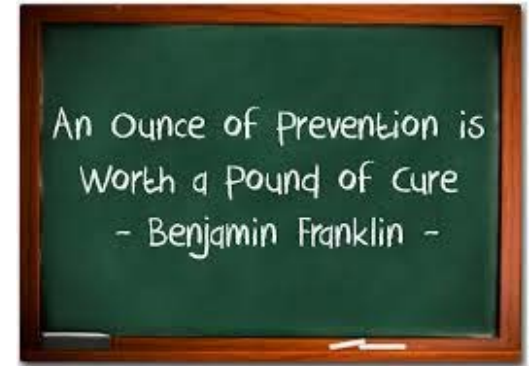
- Prevention
 - One statewide resource for problem gambling
 - 162 Prevention Providers – PG Awareness
 - Three providers in NYC who provide PG Awareness to targeted populations (Asian, Hispanic, Jewish Orthodox)
- Treatment
 - 19 Outpatient Treatment
 - 6 Inpatient Treatment
 - Queens Center for Excellence (QCFE)



NYS Problem Gambling Services

■ Prevention

- Required 1-5 Problem Gambling Awareness Presentations
- Infuse Problem Gambling language into Guidelines and all other efforts
- Provide awareness to “high risk” populations
- New York Council on Problem Gambling - Statewide resource



■ Recovery

- Continue to work with Recovery Unit to discuss how to infuse problem gambling resources into those efforts and the importance of such.



Moving forward...



19 Problem Gambling Outpatient Treatment

Providers – 6 Inpatient Treatment Centers

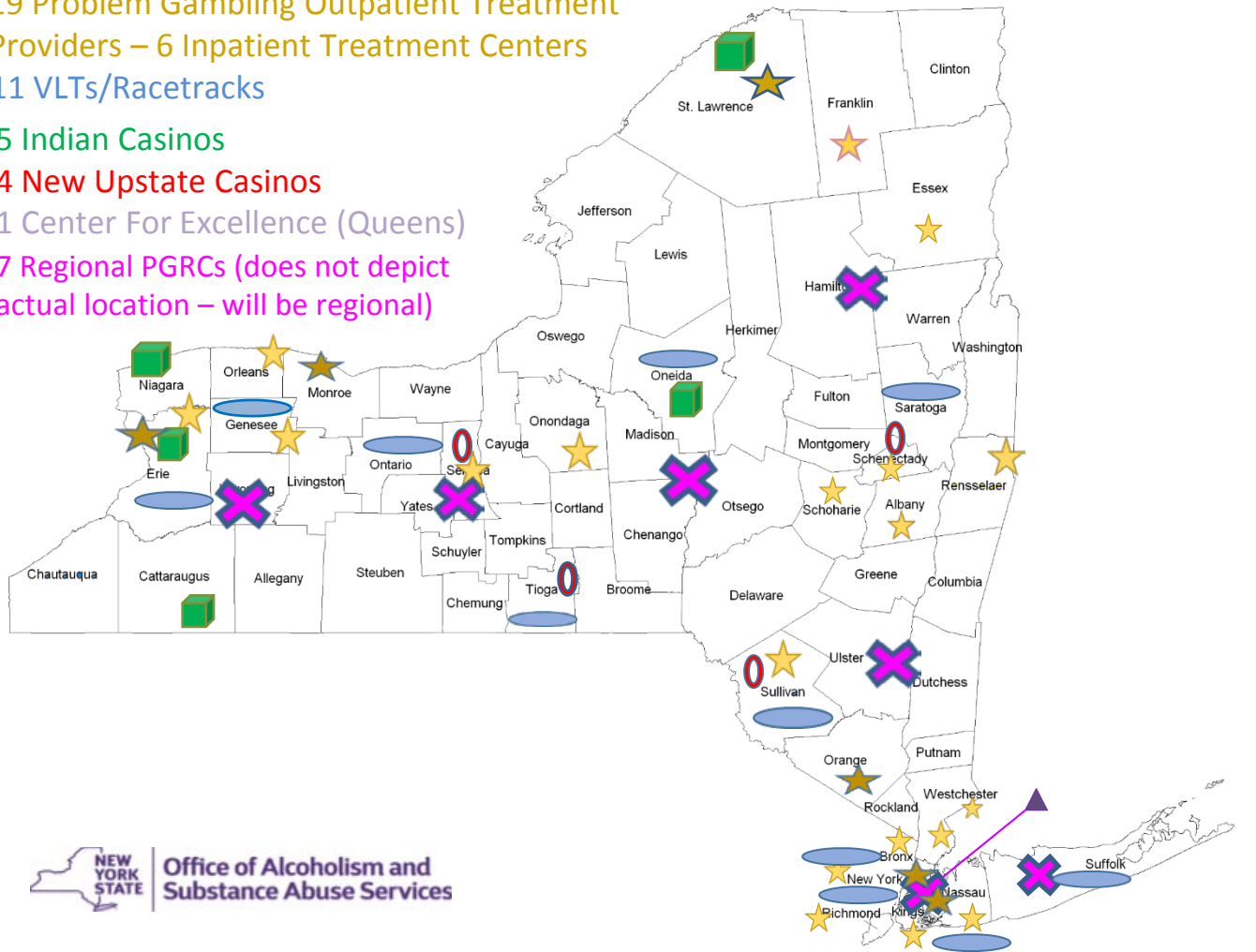
11 VLTs/Racetracks

5 Indian Casinos

4 New Upstate Casinos

1 Center For Excellence (Queens)

7 Regional PGRs (does not depict actual location – will be regional)



Moving forward...

Prevention...

Treatment...

Recovery...



NYS Problem Gambling Services

Why should I care about Problem Gambling?

Why is it important?



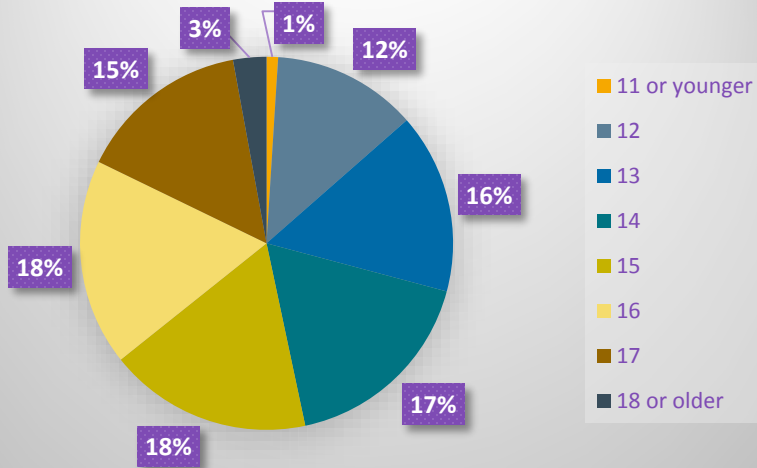
New York State 2014-2015 YDS data

Youth Development Survey

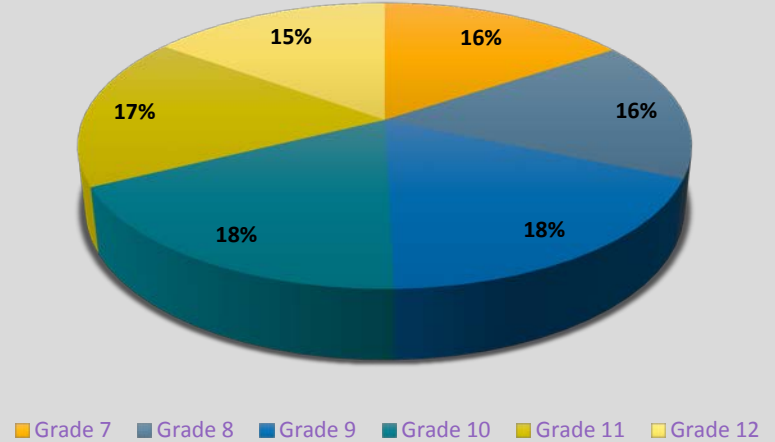
- 12 counties
- 74,175 students



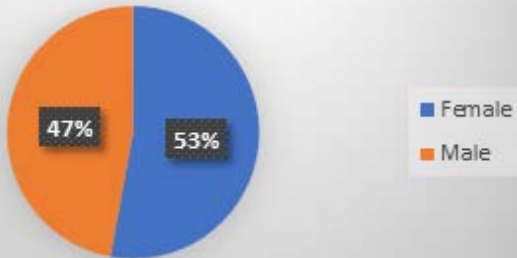
Age



Grade



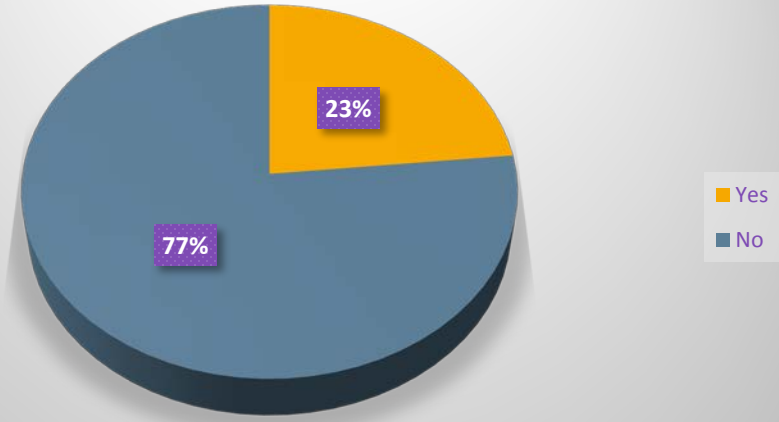
Gender



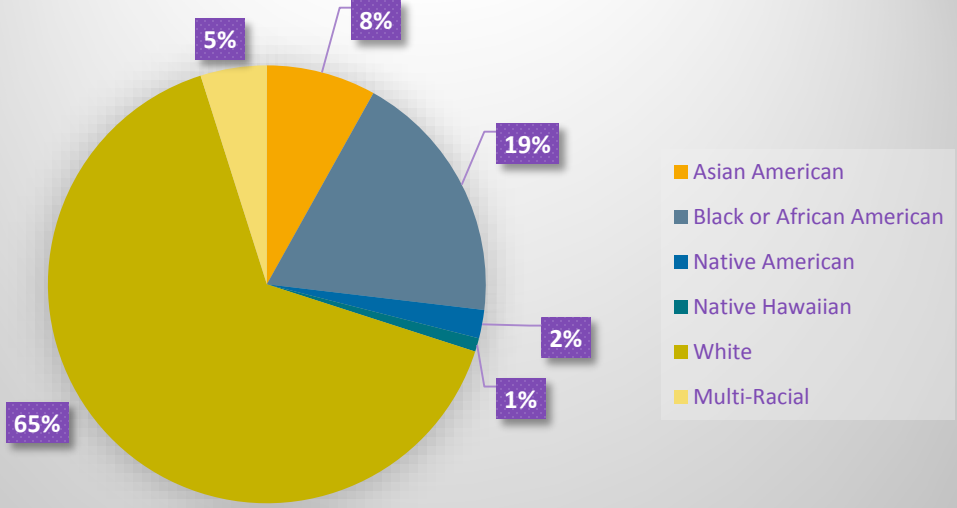
Demographics

Demographics

Hispanic or Latino/Latina



Race

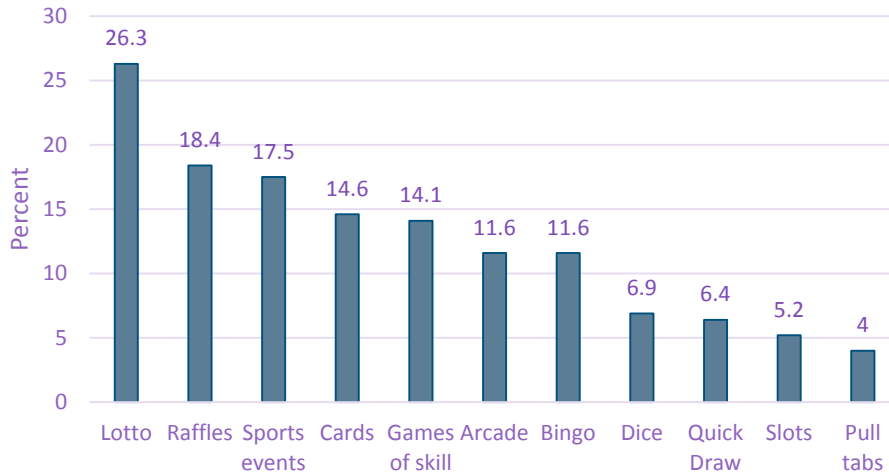


Gambling prevalence, past year = 29,115 or 39.4%

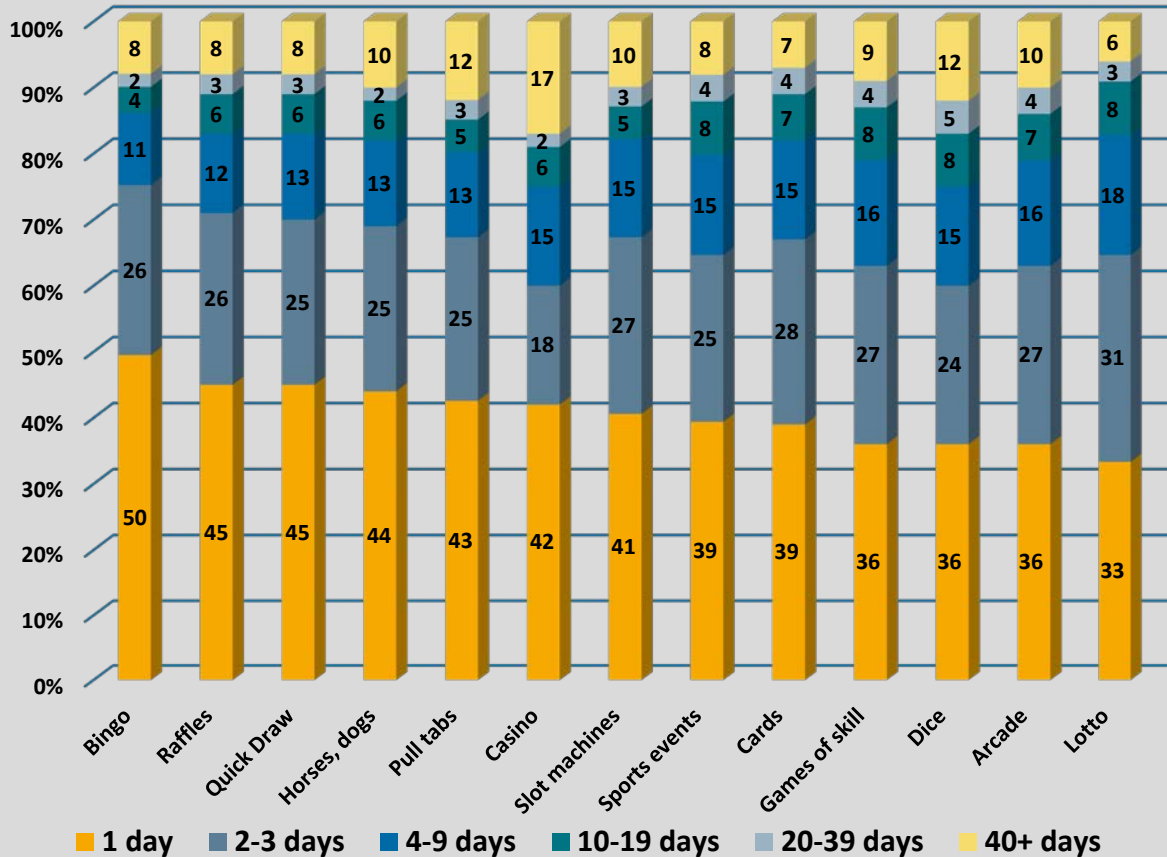
Alcohol use prevalence, past 30 days = 19,431 or 27.7%

Total participants = 74,175 students

Games



During the past year, on how many days (if any) have you played:



This chart represents only those students who reported gambling behaviors.

Of the students who reported playing bingo during the year, 50% of students played 1 day in the past year.

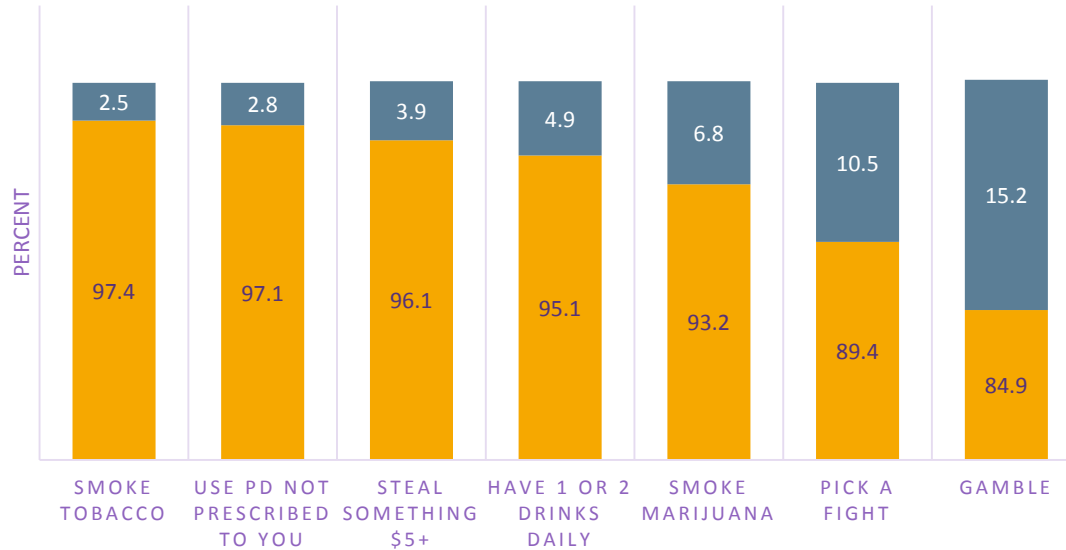
Number of gambling types in which students engaged



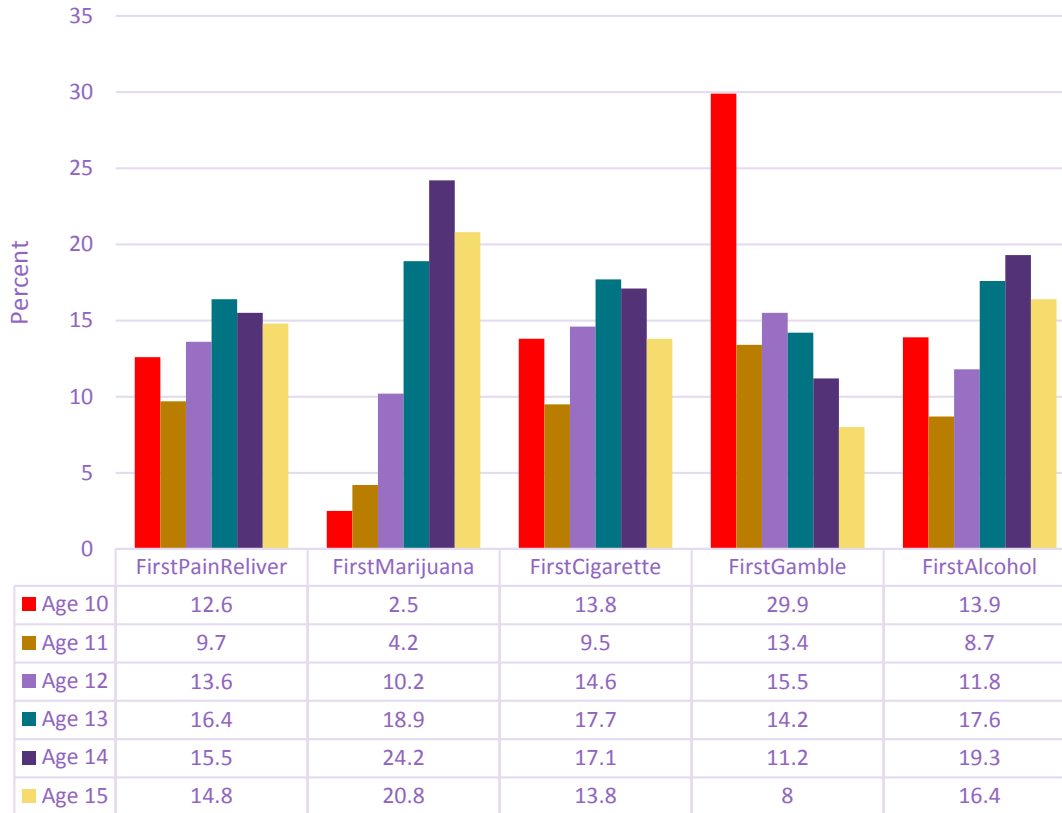
Of the students who reported engaging in gambling behaviors, 18.3% engaged in one type of gambling.

HOW WRONG DO YOUR PARENTS FEEL IT WOULD BE FOR YOU TO:

Wrong/very wrong Not wrong/little bit wrong



First use ages 10 to 15



Percentage of kids at first gamble at age 10 reflects the norm of acceptability of this behavior at this age.

Percentage of kids trying substances is similar for pain relievers, tobacco, and alcohol.

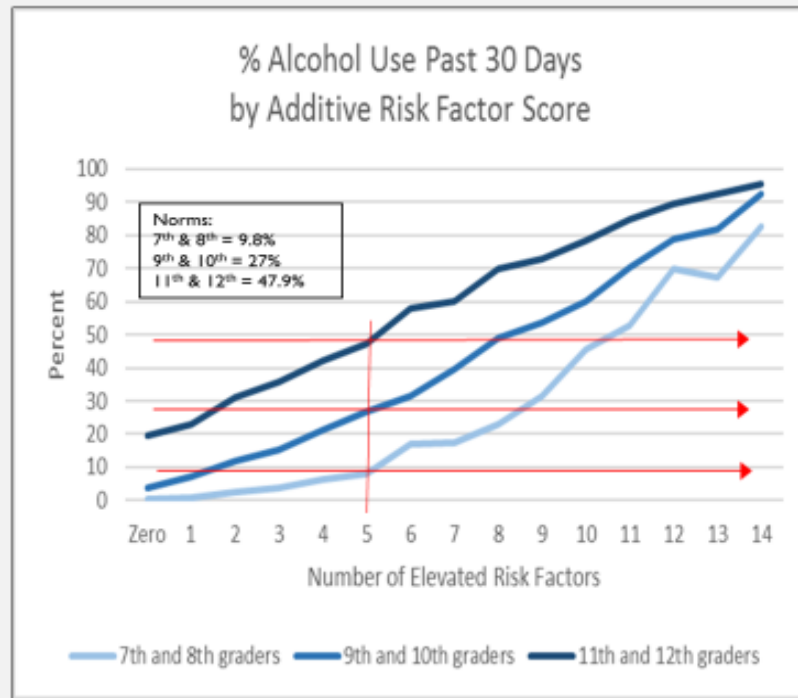
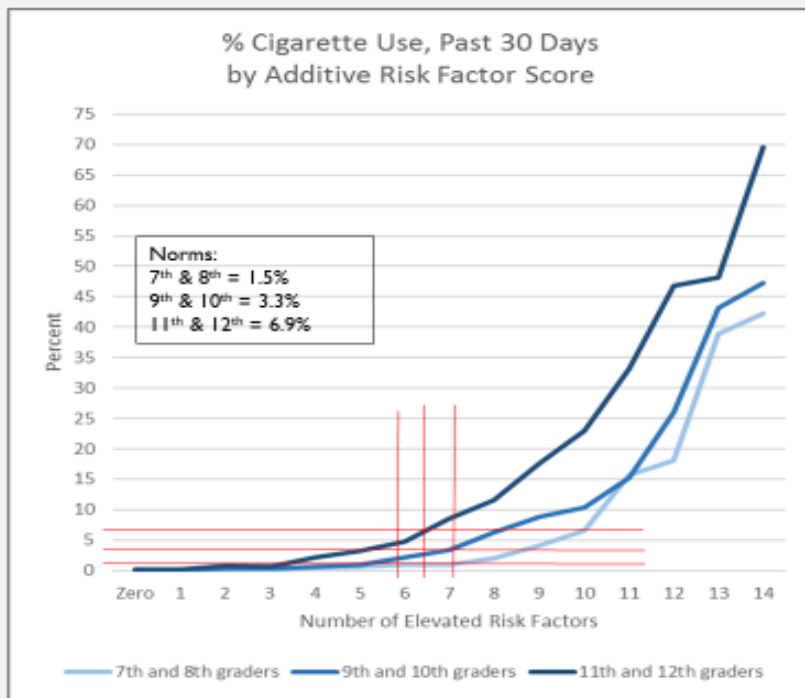
Percentage of kids trying gambling for the first time decreases with age. First use for other behaviors increases with age.



RISK FACTORS

Laws/norms favorable: neighborhood approval of drug use
Poor family management: no clear rules or parental monitoring
Low comm school: school meaningful, interesting
Family conflict: family arguments, insults, yelling
Family antisocial: used drugs, handguns, dealing drugs
Peers favor drug use: perceptions of wrong or not wrong
Depressive: low feelings of self-worth, sadness, depression





Cigarettes: Notice steep incline as risk factors increase.
Alcohol: 20% of 11th & 12th graders who have zero risk factors use alcohol.



Gambling 'lines' are flatter, meaning that many of the risk factors associated with substance abuse don't impact youth gambling.

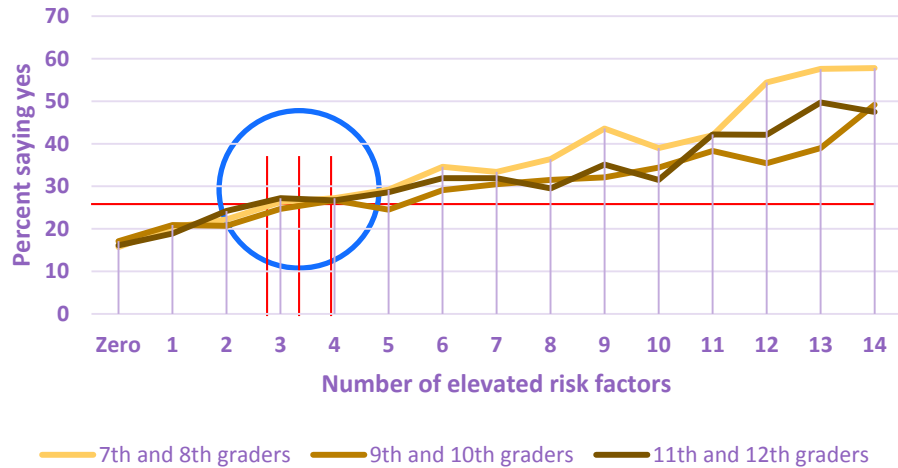
Lottery norms

7th & 8th graders = 27.0

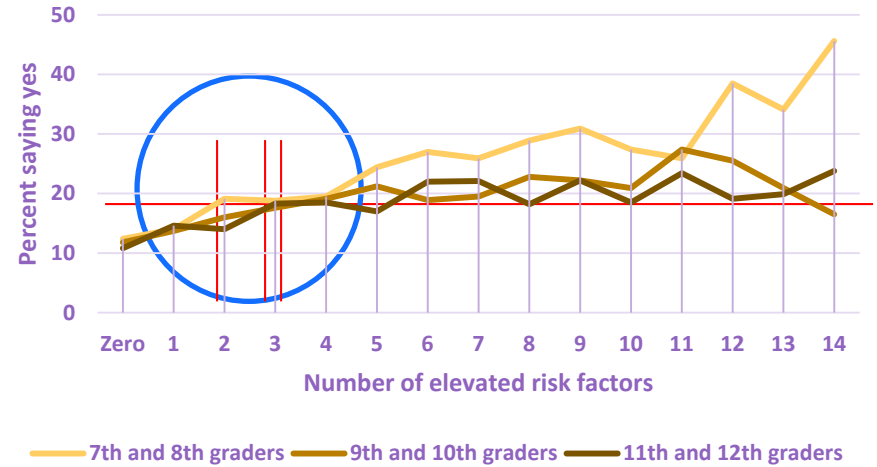
9th & 10th graders = 26.1

11th & 12th graders = 28

Lottery, Past Year



Raffles, Past Year



Raffles norms

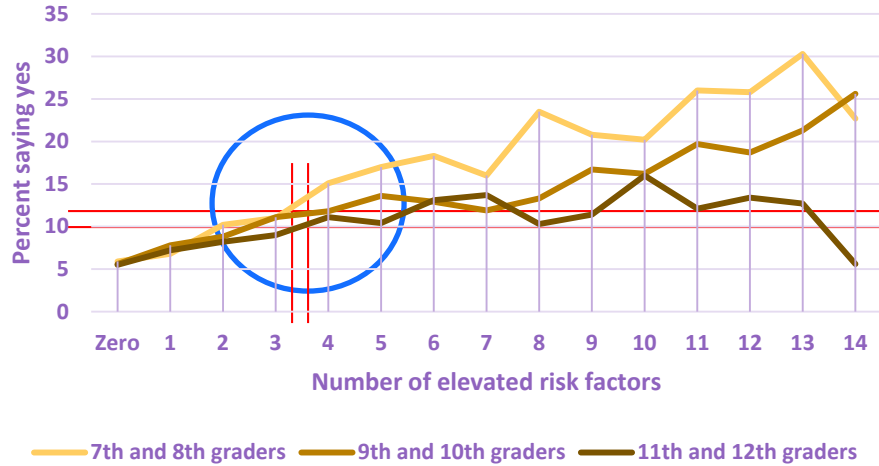
7th & 8th graders = 20.4

9th & 10th graders = 18.4

11th & 12th graders = 18

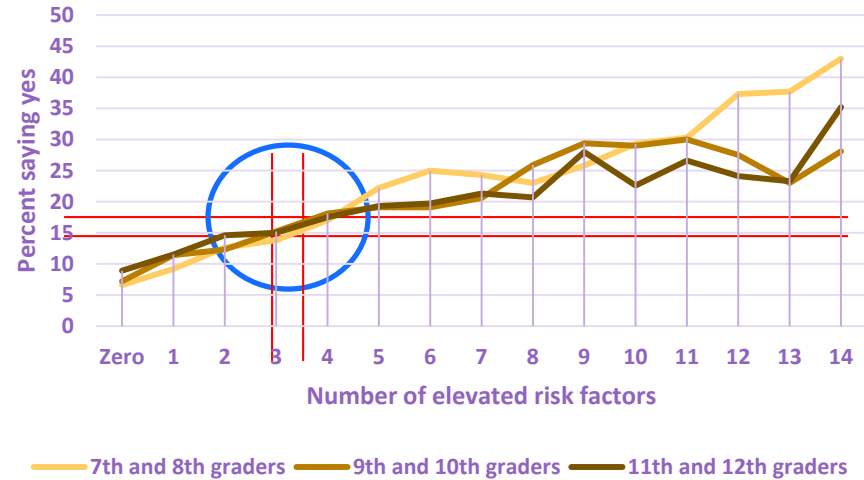


Bingo, Past Year



Money on Sports norms
 7th & 8th graders = 16.4
 9th & 10th graders = 17.8
 11th & 12th graders = 18.0

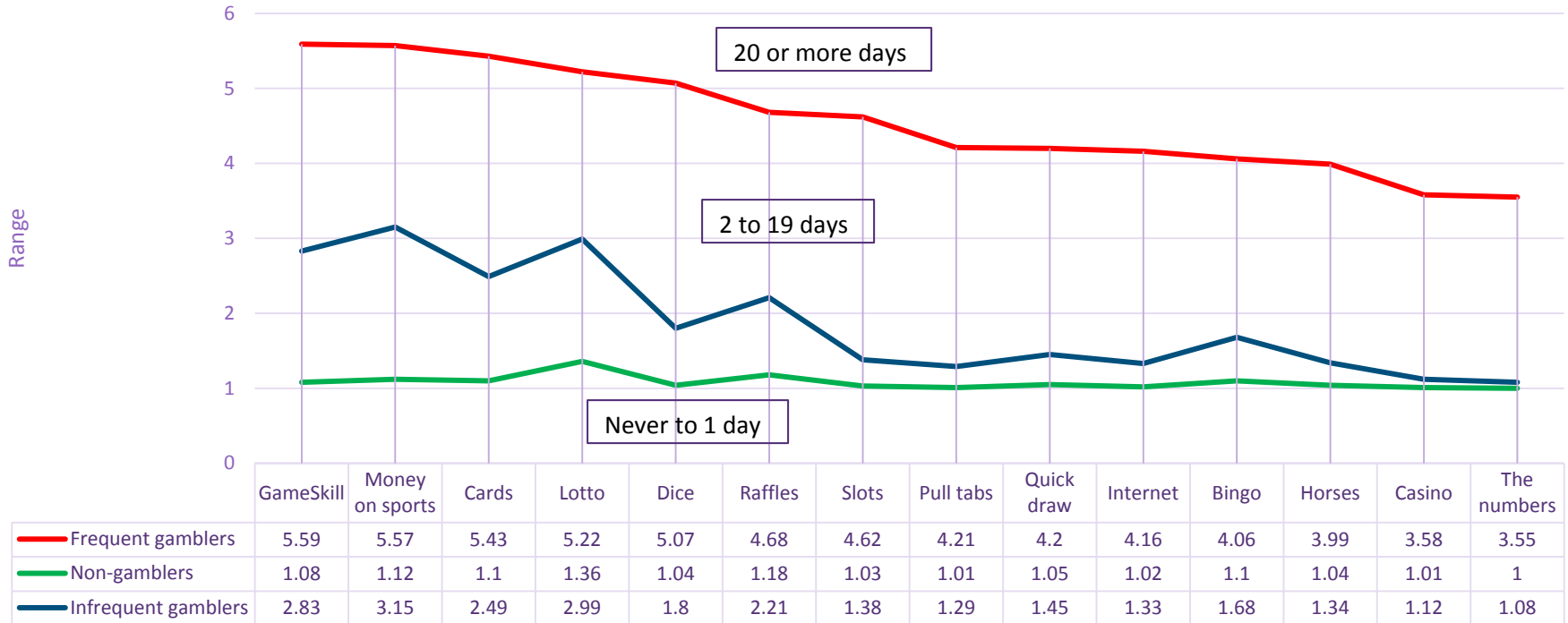
Money on Sports, Past Year



Bingo norms
 7th & 8th graders = 13.0
 9th & 10th graders = 11.7
 11th & 12th graders = 10.4

Gambling behaviors: Kids play more as risk factors increase.

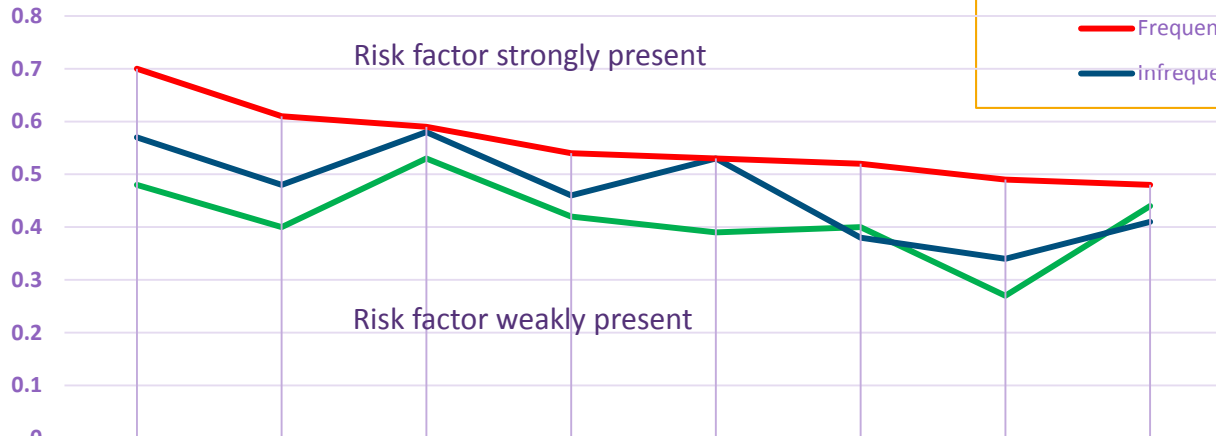
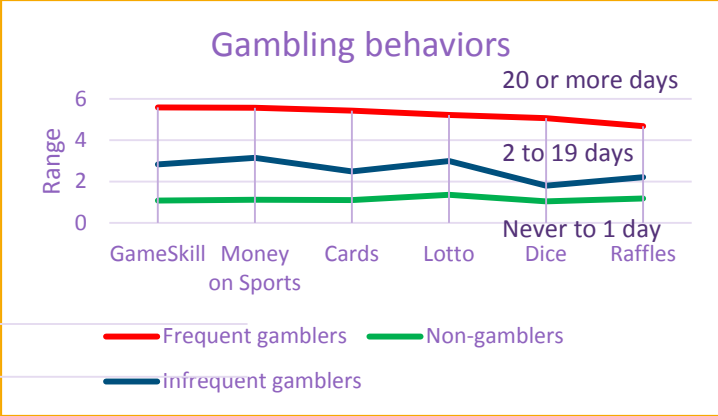
During the past year, on how many days (if any) have you:



In a cluster analysis, three types of gamblers emerged. Frequent gamblers placed money on sports and other games of skill more than other forms of gambling. “Non-gamblers” showed some interest in the lottery.

Looking at the same three groups of gamblers, we can also look at their reported risk factors. Frequent gamblers are more likely to report the presence of risk factors than non-gamblers.

Risk factors and gambling



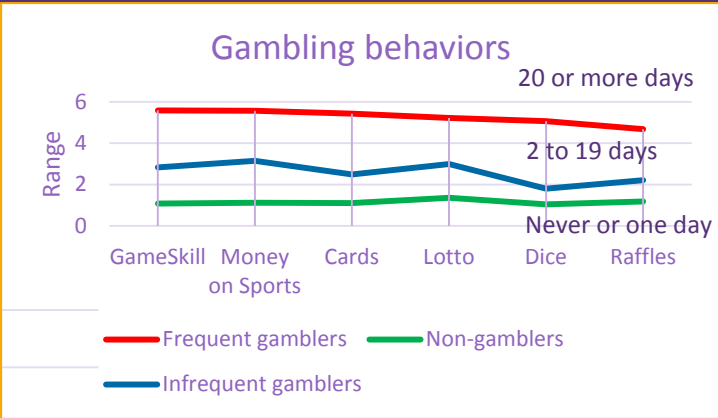
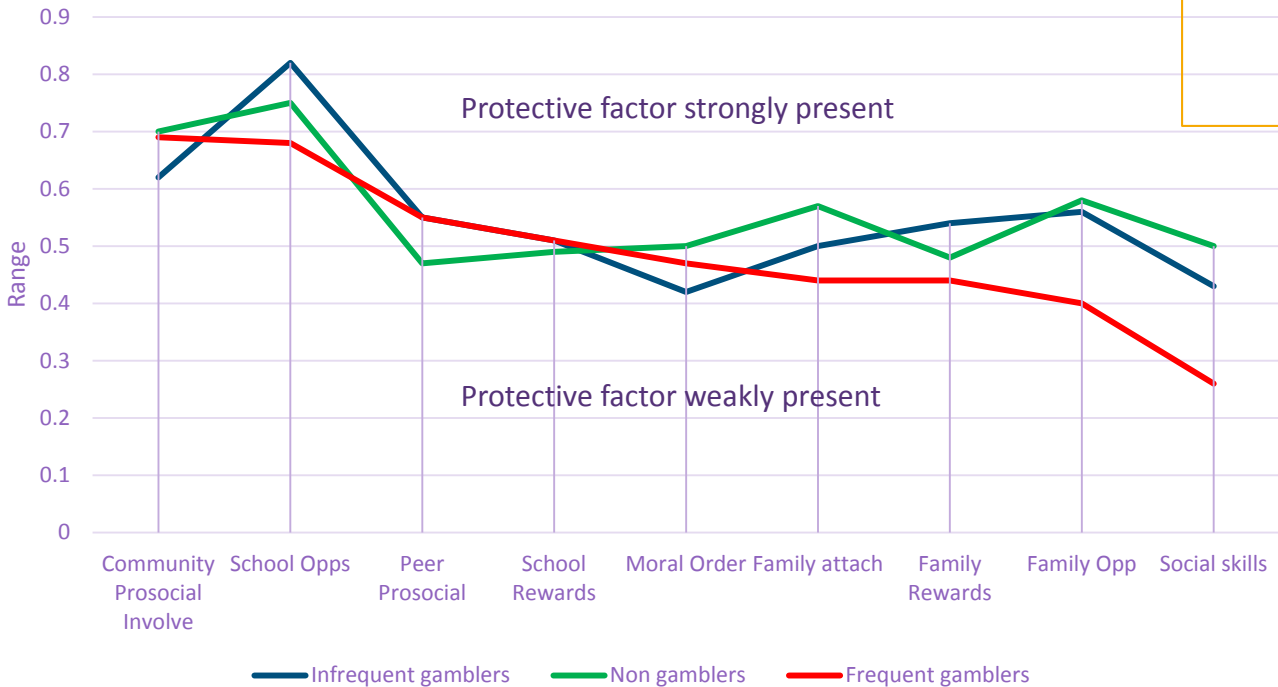
	Peer favorable to drug use	Friends use drugs	Poor family management	Low commitment school	Laws/norms favorable	Early drug use	Family Antisocial	Depressive
Non-gamblers	0.48	0.4	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.4	0.27	0.44
Infrequent gamblers	0.57	0.48	0.58	0.46	0.53	0.38	0.34	0.41
Frequent gamblers	0.7	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.48

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

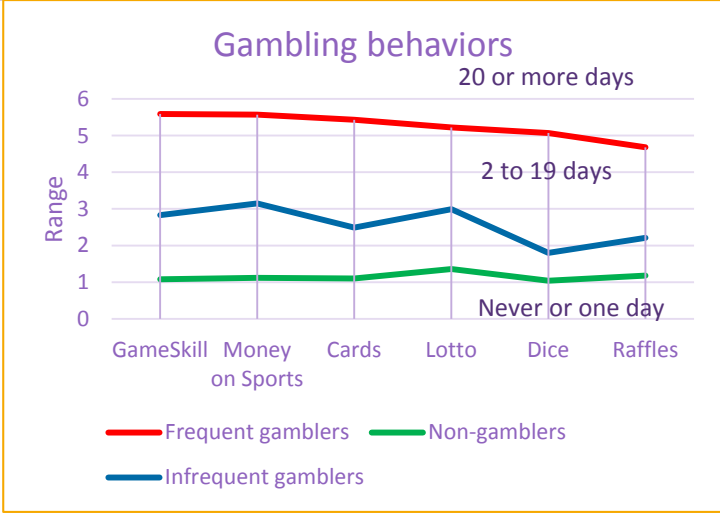
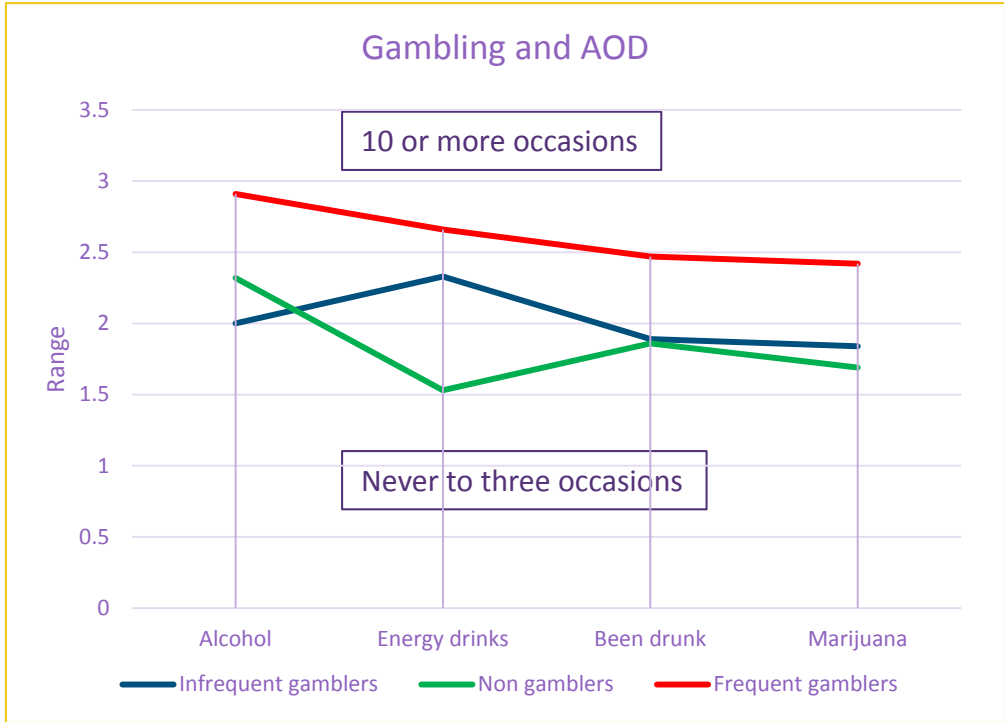
- Comm opps: sports, scouting, 4H
- Peer prosocial: clubs in & out of school
- Fam opp: involved in family decisions
- Fam rewards: parents notice and praise
- School rewards: Teachers' praise
- Moral order: not okay to cheat, steal
- School opps: classroom autonomy

Looking at the protective factors of the same groups of gamblers, we see that all three groups have some similar protective factors. The frequent gambler group reported less school, social, community, and family factors.

Protective factors and gambling



We can also look at the same gambling groups and their alcohol and drug use. Frequent gamblers report more occasions of substance consumption than infrequent or non-gamblers.



In the past 30 days, on how many occasions have you used (or been):

What does this mean for me?

How can I incorporate this information in with my current services?



Comments/Questions



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