

Iowa Problem Gambling Services SFY 2020 Annual Report

Summary of IDPH Activities

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Executive Summary

This annual report provides an overview of the problem gambling services provided during SFY 2020, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as information on gambling and gaming in Iowa, gambling prevalence rates, and the utilization and outcomes of the program's funded services.

Launched in January 2019, problem gambling prevention and treatment services were offered through the Integrated Provider Network (IPN). The IPN is a statewide, community-based, resiliency- and recovery-oriented system of care for substance use and problem gambling services.

- <u>Networking:</u> Contractors have struggled in building relationships with referral sources to identify and refer lowans who could benefit from problem gambling treatment services.
- Quality Improvement: IDPH continues to work with IPN providers to identify and implement
 best practices in identifying and serving lowans who have a problem with their gambling. This
 includes screening of all patients seeking treatment for a substance use disorder (national
 studies indicate up to 30% of this population may also have a gambling disorder); and
 development of an integrated substance use disorder and problem gambling treatment data
 system to remove the burden of dual entry in two data systems during a single treatment
 episode.

State Fiscal Year 2020 Key Accomplishments and Activities

Upon the declaration of the Statewide Emergency for COVID-19, IDPH worked with contractors to ensure the safety of staff, and enhancing telehealth efforts to ensure Iowans were able to access problem gambling prevention and treatment services. With the closure of casinos in the state, 1-800-BETS OFF/Your Life Iowa gambling contacts dropped 70% March-June 2020 compared to the previous quarter.

- 5,158 hours of problem gambling prevention, education, crisis, early intervention and treatment services were provided to lowa residents.
- Over 2,600 lowans were screened for problem gambling.
- 182 lowans received problem gambling crisis, intervention, treatment and recovery support services.
 - This is about 1% of the estimated 18,504 adult lowans meeting criteria for a gambling disorder (Gambling Attitudes and Behaviors: A 2018 Survey of Adult lowans).
 - While this is greater than the national average of 0.25% (2016 National Survey of Problem Gambling Services), it suggests there is a large gap between the number of lowans who would benefit from problem gambling treatment services and the number who receive those services.
- 1,511 contacts (phone, text, chat) to Your Life Iowa (includes 1-800-BETS OFF calls) on problem gambling were responded to, providing over 1,000 referrals for assistance (456 in state, 545 out of state).
- Over 18,200 lowans visited the gambling pages at <u>yourlifeiowa.org/gambling</u>. 17,550 were first time visitors.

- Your Life Iowa is the integrated platform for phone, text and social media resources for gambling, alcohol, drug and suicide concerns, and the new home of 1-800-BETS OFF and 1800BETSOFF.org, as of October 2017.
- o Help is available at Your Life Iowa 24/7 at 855-581-8111 or at Your Life Iowa.org.
- Developed the <u>Be#1 at Getting Help</u> campaign to reduce the stigma around seeking help for gambling problems. Trained over 20 problem gambling prevention professionals in the use of the Stacked Deck curriculum for 9-12th grade students. Both these efforts were funded from the \$300,000 allocation from the Sports Wagering Tax Receipt Fund.
- Published three Responsible Gaming booklets (<u>Casino</u>, <u>Lottery</u>, and <u>Social/Charitable Gaming</u>) to assist in a uniform training of gaming staff across the state.
- Funded the creation of a comprehensive history of gambling in lowa which will be published in the summer of 2021.



Glossary

1-800-BETS OFF: Helpline and website devoted to raising awareness of problem gambling and providing assistance to those lowans who are being negatively impacted by their gambling and related behaviors, and their affected loved ones.

Gambling: The act or practice of risking the loss of something of value upon the outcome of chance or future contingent event not under his/her control in an attempt to gain something of greater value.

Gambling Disorder: Persistent and recurrent problematic gambling behavior leading to clinically significant impairment or distress (see Table 1).

Iowa Problem Gambling Services (IPGS): The Iowa Department of Public Health program that receives funds for provision of problem gambling services from the State General Fund as part of the Addiction Services appropriation. The IPGS is organized within IDPH in the Division of Behavioral Health Bureau of Substance Abuse. Problem gambling services are provided through the Integrated Provider Network (IPN).

Integrated Provider Network (IPN): The IPN is a statewide community-based, resiliency- and recovery-oriented system of care for substance use and problem gambling services. The IPN launched in January 2019 as a result of a competitive RFP process.

Problem Gambling: Participation in any form of gambling activity that creates one or more negative consequences to the gambler, their family or loved ones, employer or community. If unchecked, can lead to a Gambling Disorder.

Your Life lowa: The 24/7 integrated resource for free and confidential help and information for alcohol, drugs, gambling, mental health (adult/youth) and suicide concerns. Information and assistance are available through the telephone helpline at 855-581-8111, online at YourLifelowa.org, through text at 855-895-8398, and through mobile/internet friendly online chat and social media messaging (@YourLifelowa).

List of Acronyms

IDPH	lowa Department of Public Health
	lowa Problem Gambling Services
	Integrated Provider Network
	lowa Racing and Gaming Commission
	Iowa Youth Survey
RFP	Request For Proposa
	State Fiscal Year
UNI-CSBR	University of Northern Iowa – Center for Social and Behavioral Research
VII	Vour Life Jowa

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Gambling and Gaming in Iowa

During SFY 2020, Iowans seeking to gamble could choose from 19 casinos licensed by the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission (IRGC): four tribal casinos; 2,400 lottery outlets; over 2,000 licensed social and charitable gambling options, amusement concession and bingo games; and over 5,000 registered amusement devices. In addition, Iowans have access to a broad range of social media and smartphone gambling-like games and applications, as well as an expanding number of internet-based and other (often illegal) gaming.

Problem Gambling Defined

For most people, gambling is recreational; however, for some people, gambling leads to serious problems. Problem gambling means participation in any form of gambling activity that creates one or more negative consequences to the gambler, their family or loved ones, employer or community. The following table lists signs and symptoms that can help determine if an individual should seek help for gambling behaviors. Meeting four or more criteria indicates a gambling disorder; meeting one to three criteria could mean a gambling problem is developing.

Gambling	Disorder -	- Diagnostic	Critoria1
Gamping	Disorder –	· Diagnostic	Criteria-

- 1. Needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement.
- 2. Is restless or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop gambling.
- 3. Has made repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back or stop gambling.
- **4.** Is often preoccupied with gambling (e.g., having persistent thoughts of reliving past gambling experiences, handicapping or planning the next venture, thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble).
- 5. Often gambles when feeling distressed (e.g., helpless, guilty, anxious, depressed).
- 6. After losing money gambling, often returns another day to get even ("chasing one's losses").
- 7. Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling.
- **8.** Has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling.
- 9. Relies on others to provide money to relieve financial situations caused by gambling.

Table 1: Gambling Disorder - Diagnostic Criteria (DSM-5)

Overview of Services

Gambling disorder is a serious public health issue demanding a comprehensive solution involving not only federal programs, but also efforts on the part of states, counties, cities, communities, families, civic groups, the gambling industry, the nonprofit sector, professions such as medicine, law and finance, and other organizations.

¹ American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Arlington, VA, American Psychiatric Association, 2013.

Since 1986, the Iowa Department of Public Health has responded to this need, funding problem gambling prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery support services through the Integrated Provider Network (IPN) that are guided by a public health approach that considers the biological, behavioral, economic and cultural determinants that influence gambling and health. This approach incorporates a balance of outreach, education, prevention, treatment and recovery support efforts that work together to minimize the potential negative impacts of gambling on individuals, families and communities, and recognizes gambling's availability, cultural and social acceptance, as well as monetary appeal.

IDPH contracts with local agencies to provide problem gambling prevention, treatment and recovery support services statewide. Problem gambling treatment programs must be licensed by IDPH and are selected for contracting through a competitive request for proposals process.

Problem gambling services include:

- Helpline referral and education through the Your Life Iowa and 1-800-BETS OFF website (yourlifeiowa.org/gambling), with telephone (855-581-8111) and text (855-895-8398) options.
- Prevention Services providing information and education on the risks and responsibilities of gambling and assistance for individuals at increased risk of problem gambling.
- Counseling for problem gamblers and those affected by the gambling of a family member.
 This includes telehealth options for eligible persons with barriers to accessing certain face-to-face treatment services.
- Recovery Support Services providing important supportive services like transportation assistance and recovery peer coaching for persons receiving problem gambling counseling.
- Training and professional development for counselors providing treatment for problem gambling and common co-occurring conditions like substance use and mental health disorders.

Iowa Problem Gamblir	g Services - Utilization
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State Fiscal Year	# of Prevention Hours	# of Patients Treated	# of Gambling Contacts to 1-800-BETS OFF	Traffic to 1800BETSOFF.org
2009	5,816	905	3,435	-
2010	9,077	948	3,942	-
2011	7,435	789	3,695	6,156
2012	6,602	728	4,029	13,599
2013	7,682	678	4,122	14,353
2014	7,710	602	5,417	11,208
2015	8,781	888	6,311	9,524
2016	9,282	697	5,792	9,689
2017	7,458	590	5,771	18,140
2018	8,108	759	² 4,993	³ 17,805
2019	4,766	488 ⁴	⁵ 4,602	⁶ 33,802
2020	2,390	182	1,511	⁷ 59,672

Table 2: Problem Gambling Services - Utilization

Gambling Prevalence in Iowa

In SFY 2019, IDPH funded the <u>Gambling Attitudes and Behaviors: A 2018 Survey of Adult Iowans</u> by the University of Northern Iowa Center for Social and Behavioral Research (UNI-CSBR). The purpose of the survey, a follow-up to similar 2011, 2013 and 2015 reports, was to collect data from adult Iowans about:

- Types and frequency of gambling activities;
- Prevalence of problem gambling; and
- Awareness and opinions of publicly-funded gambling treatment services.

The survey was completed by a random sample of 1,825 adult lowans, weighted to reflect the lowa adult population. The survey provided the following information:

• <u>Gambling rates among adult lowans:</u> The 2018 prevalence rates of gambling among adult lowans were: 90.2% lifetime (ever), 73.8% during the past 12 months and 45.8% during the past 30 days. The rate of gambling behavior in the past 12 months in 2018 was higher than

² Problem gambling calls to Your Life Iowa, the 24/7 integrated hub for free and confidential help and information for alcohol, drugs, gambling and suicide, launched in July 2018.

³ Number of sessions to the Gambling landing page for 1-800-BETS OFF (YourLifelowa.org/gambling), which launched October 2017

⁴ 475 patients received a treatment service reported in I-SMART. 13 patients received integrated SUD and Problem gambling services reported to the Central Data Repository (CDR).

⁵ Problem gambling calls to Your Life Iowa, the 24/7 integrated hub for free and confidential help and information for alcohol, drugs, gambling and suicide, launched in July 2018.

⁶ Number of views of the Gambling landing page for 1-800-BETS OFF (YourLifelowa.org/gambling), which launched October 2017

⁷ Number of views of the Gambling landing page for 1-800-BETS OFF (YourLifelowa.org/gambling), which launched October 2017

- 2015, but comparable to 2013 (73.8% vs. 77.8%). It is estimated that almost 1.7 million adult lowans gambled during the past 12 months.
- <u>At-risk problem gambling prevalence among adult lowans:</u> 13.6% of adult lowans (315,141) reported experiencing at least one symptom associated with problem gambling during the past 12 months. This was slightly higher than 2015 (12.6%). Of these at-risk lowans, about 5% reported they were currently having gambling problems.
- <u>Gambling activities in the past 12 months:</u> The most common gambling activities in the state were lottery (47%) and raffle tickets (42%), followed by scratch tickets and pull tabs (34%), slot machines (21%), and card games with friends or others (not at casinos, 14%).
- <u>Impact of problem gambling on others:</u> The negative physical, emotional and financial consequences of problem gambling can affect family, friends, coworkers and others.
 - About 1 in 4 adult Iowans (26.7%) said they know a person whose gambling may be causing problems (financial, physical and emotional). This is 618,250 Iowans.
 - About 1 in 5 adult lowans (22%) reported being negatively affected by others' gambling behaviors. This is 504,744 lowans.

In SFY 2020, The UNI-CSBR was contracted to review the 2016 and 2018 lowa Youth Survey gambling question results and the gambling behaviors of lowa's youth (grades sixth, eighth and 11th). Both 2016 and 2018 revealed that about 1 in 5 youth respondents (about 21%) had gambled in the past 12 months. Gambling behaviors (like substance use) increased by grade, with the biggest change from sixth to eighth grade, with only a slight increase from eighth grade to 11th grade. Additionally, the most relevant factors related to youth gambling were: doing exciting things even if they are dangerous, ability to say no to wrong or dangerous things, and substance use such as alcohol and tobacco use. Youth gambling behaviors tend to be higher among youth who engage in substance use and/or report their mental health is not favorable.

Highlights:

- Eighth grade students were 71% more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months compared to sixth graders, and 57% more likely to have signs of a gambling problem.
- 11th graders were about 53% more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months compared to sixth graders, and 37% more likely to have signs of a gambling problem.
- Females were 71% *less* likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than males, and 70% less likely to have signs of a gambling problem.
- Students who reported they had drank alcohol were 56% more likely to have gambled in the past 12 months than those who reported not drinking alcohol.

Treatment Effectiveness

IDPH contracts with UNI-CSBR to monitor and analyze problem gambling treatment outcomes. The *2020 lowa Gambling Treatment Outcome System* report outcomes are consistent with the previous years' reports (e.g. treatment reduces the gambling behaviors and improves the psychosocial indicators over time). Highlights:

• The average wait to be admitted to treatment was 8.4 days and 79% of were admitted waited for 14 or fewer days.

- Patients who received four or more services within the first 30 days of admission were more likely to have a higher number and duration (total hours of services) of treatment sessions.
- Patients who completed treatment reported almost a 75% reduction in days gambled in the past 30 days as well as a reduction in all psychosocial indicators.

Prevention and Education First

Problem gambling education and prevention services inform lowans about the risks and responsibilities of gambling. This work encompasses the six prevention strategies identified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: community-based process, environmental, information dissemination, education, alternatives, and problem identification and referral. Examples include:

- Health promotion campaigns to encourage lowans to evaluate their gambling behavior and seek help if they have a problem. Includes collaborative health promotion activities with the lowa Lottery and lowa Gaming Association.
 - o Problem Gambling Awareness Month each March
 - Responsible Gaming Education Week each August
- Educating employers about the cost of problem gambling to their businesses (<u>Gambling in</u> the Work Place Tool Kit).
- Partnering with state-regulated casinos to train employees, and educate and inform patrons (Responsible Gaming Toolkits)k
- Partnering with the Iowa Lottery to inform players that help is available for problem gambling.
- School-based prevention efforts for youth (<u>IGPS prevention page</u>).
- Educating the problem gambling treatment and prevention workforce on regional,
 statewide, and national trends and best practices to improve service delivery and outcomes.

The effectiveness of IDPH education and prevention efforts can be seen in the following data from the *Gambling Attitudes and Behaviors: A 2018 Survey of Adult Iowans*.

- Almost 9 in 10 lowans (88%) are aware of the 1-800-BETS OFF helpline. 54% (compared to 41% in 2015) were aware of the 1800BETSOFF.org (now part of the Your Life lowa website at yourlifeiowa.org/gambling).
- 95% of lowans said it was important to have public funding to educate adults about the risks of gambling.

Funding

IDPH receives an appropriation from the State General Fund for addiction services that includes funding for problem gambling services and \$300,000 from the Sports Wagering Tax Receipt Fund.

Iowa Problem Gambling Services - Expenditures

Activity	2021 (Budget)	2020 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)
Treatment Services	853,849	549,845	409,502	517,471
Prevention Services	782,999	692,875	697,026	763,615
Recovery Support Services	0	0	0	35,994
Your Life Iowa Helpline/Website	206,654	248,244	245,438	228,344
Surveillance (BRFSS)/Outcome Monitoring	167,500	160,400	163,078	158,400
Health Promotion	336,589	740,861	822,004	372,085
Training/Professional Development	80,000	43,093	32,937	38,978
Data Reporting System	8304,244	138,082	85,442	126,058
IDPH Administration Costs	260,279	248,366	305,161	222,338
TOTAL	2,992,114	2,821,766	2,760,588	2,463,283

Table 3: IGPS Expenditures 2018-2020

SFY 2020 IPGS Actual Expenses

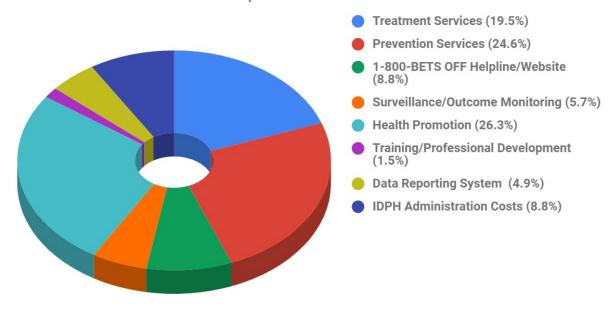


Table 4: SFY 2020 IPGS Expenses

⁸ \$200,000 set aside to assist with the launch of the Iowa Behavioral Health Information Systems (IBHRS), the new integrated problem gambling and substance use treatment data system.

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