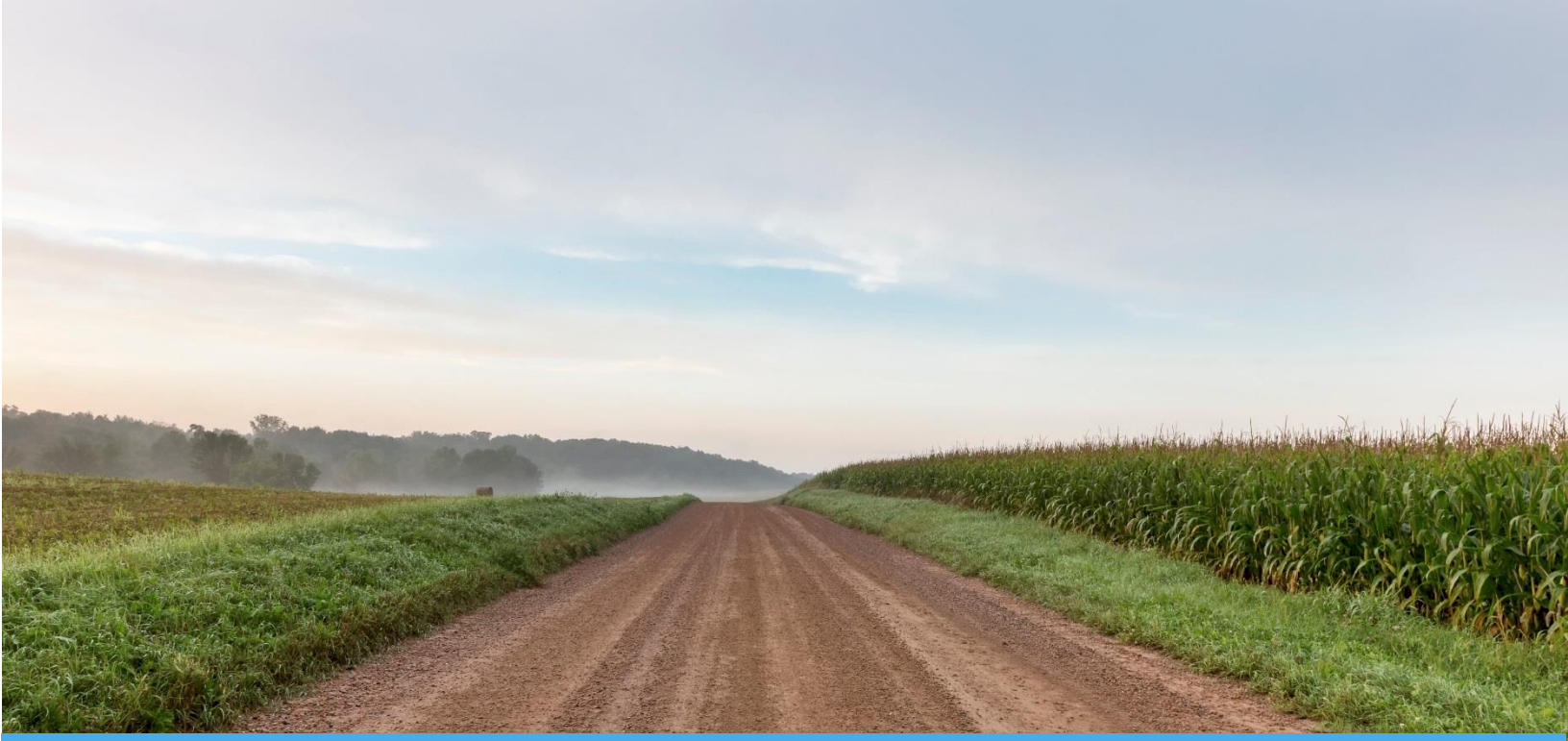

G. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

GAMBLING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS: A 2018 SURVEY OF ADULT IOWANS

Report 7 of 7

Prepared for
Iowa Department of Public Health
Iowa Gambling Treatment Program

Prepared by
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Iowa Department of Public Health
Protecting and Improving the Health of Iowans

IDPH Iowa Department of Public Health

July 2019

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The views and conclusions expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily represent those of the Iowa Department of Public Health, Office of Problem Gambling Treatment and Prevention, or the University of Northern Iowa. This project was conducted under a contract between the University of Northern Iowa and the Iowa Department of Public Health.

This study was conducted by the Center for Social and Behavioral Research at the University of Northern Iowa under contract with and funding from the Iowa Department of Public Health, Office of Problem Gambling Treatment and Prevention.

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MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS[1]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GAMBLING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS: A 2018 SURVEY OF ADULT IOWANS

Prepared for the Iowa Department of Public Health, Iowa Gambling Treatment Program
Prepared by the Center for Social and Behavioral Research, University of Northern Iowa

May 2019

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

The 2018 Survey of Public Gambling Attitudes and Behaviors Toward Gambling was conducted by the Center for Social and Behavioral Research (CSBR) at the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) and funded by the Iowa Gambling Treatment Program (IGTP) at the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH).

The 2018 Survey of Public Attitudes and Behaviors Toward Gambling used dual-frame (land and cell) random digit dial (DF-RRD) telephone sampling methodology. A total of 1,761 interviews (190 landline and 1,571 cell phone) were completed from September 12, 2018, to January 16, 2019. Similar studies were conducted in 2011, 2013 and 2015.

The primary purpose of this study was to collect data from adult Iowans to assess types and frequency of gambling activities, prevalence of problem gambling, and awareness and opinions of publicly-funded gambling treatment services.

The 2018 data have been weighted in order to obtain point estimates to allow population generalization of non-institutionalized adults in Iowa (weighting variables included age, ethnicity, race, education, place and telephone status).

KEY FINDINGS

This series of multivariates analyses examines factors that predict gaming, betting in sports and at-risk gambling. Gamers are young adults who scored in the middle point in the level of Quality of Life (QoL).

The findings show that certain gambling behaviors such as betting on sports and fantasy sports are associated predominantly with male young adults, who also engage in other gambling behaviors such as casino games. Sport bettors were also more likely to report a positive attitude toward gambling.

When looking at gambling in the past 12 months, young adults, married individuals and those with household incomes under $50,000 were significantly less likely to have gambled. Adults who were employed, who drank alcohol and had a more positive attitude toward gambling were more likely to gamble in the past 12 months.

Among adult Iowans who gambled in the past 12 months, certain behaviors, such as gambling in casinos, playing lottery tickets and spending money on-app gaming purchases, were associated with at-risk gambling. Also, adults whose smoke tobacco and score low on a Quality of Life (QoL) assessment were more likely to be at-risk gamblers.

[1] This is the seventh report in a series (seven in total) produced from the 2018 Survey of Public Gambling Attitudes and Behaviors toward Gambling.

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SECTION G. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The survey data were further examined using a multivariate procedure. The purpose of the multivariate analytic approach is to determine the strongest predictors of each outcome variable when all the potential predictors were considered simultaneously. Outcomes (i.e., dependent variables) being predicted by the analysis presented in this section were:

1. Spent money on in-app gaming purchases in the past 12 months
2. Bet on sports or participated in fantasy sports
3. Gambled in the past 12 months
4. Met criteria for being an at-risk gambler in the past 12 months

Predictors included in the model were respondents' demographics, substance abuse, mental health, attitudes and gambling behaviors.

The procedure was conducted in the SUDAAN statistical package using RLOGISTIC to estimate the odds ratios and their confidence intervals (CI). The outcomes were all binary variables: (1) Spent money on in-app gaming purchases in the past 12 months; 0 ="Did not spend money," 1 = "Spent money," (2) SB and FS, 0 ="No SB or FS," 1 = "Yes, SB or FS" (3) Gambling in the past 12 months; 0 = "Did not gamble," 1 = "Gambled," and (4) At-risk gambler; 0 = Not-at-risk gambler, 1 = At-risk gambler. Respondents with missing values for any variable in the model were excluded from the analysis. Each of the independent variables used in the modeling was also categorical. Reference levels for all of the independent variables can be seen in the following pages and also in Appendix G.

The independent variables were:

A) Demographics
    a. Gender
    b. One or more child in the household
    c. Age
    d. Ethnicity
    e. Race
    f. Employment
    g. Marital status
    h. Education
    i. Household income
    j. Place of residence
B) Substance abuse, mental health in the past 30 days
    a. Tobacco use
    b. Alcohol use
    c. Illegal drug use
    d. Prescription abuse
    e. Mental health status
C) Behavior (for gaming, SB and FS)
    a. Gambling in casinos
    b. Lotteries
    c. Other type of gambling
    d. Spending money on in-app gaming purchases

D) Attitudes and quality of Life
    a. Harm and benefits of gambling
    b. Quality of life

The following pages show a representation of the findings. The complete set of tables with SUDAAN's outputs is in Appendix G. These tables show estimated regression coefficients, standard errors, 95% confidence intervals, t-test and p-values. The reference subgroup for all covariates in the model is indicated in the figures. It is important to note that caution should be used in generalizing the findings where wide confidence intervals are indicated (e.g., ethnicity and illegal drug use).

SPENT MONEY ON IN-APP PURCHASES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The logistic regression focused on those who spent money on in-app purchases in the past 12 months (an estimated 18% of adult Iowans). The dependent variable was coded as 1 = "Yes, spent money," and 0 = "No, did not spend money." The overall model was significant at the .0001 p level. The coefficient on the "yes, spent money" variable had a Wald statistic equal to 6.90 and it was significant at the .0001 level with 31 degrees of freedom [df = 31].

Adult Iowans who spent money on gaming were significantly more likely to be young-adult Iowans and significantly more likely to state that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their quality of life.

More specifically, the odds ratio for adults who were 18 to 34 years old was 7.33 with a confidence interval [CI: 4.38, 12.28], and the odds ratio for adults who were 35 to 49 years old was 4.74 with a confidence interval [CI: 2.86, 7.85].

- This suggests that adults who were 18 to 34 years old were 7 times more likely to have spent money on in-app purchases in the past 12 months compared to older adults 65 years or older (reference group).
- Similarly, adults who were 35-49 years old were 5 times more likely to have spent money on in-app purchases in the past 12 months compared to older adults 65 years or older (reference group).

The odds ratios for those who stated that they were "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" with their quality of life was 1.91 with a confidence interval [CI: 1.17, 3.12].

- This suggests that those who stated that they were "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" with their quality of life were about 2 times more likely to have spent money on in-app purchases in the past 12 months compared to those who stated that they were "satisfied or very satisfied" with their quality of life (reference group).

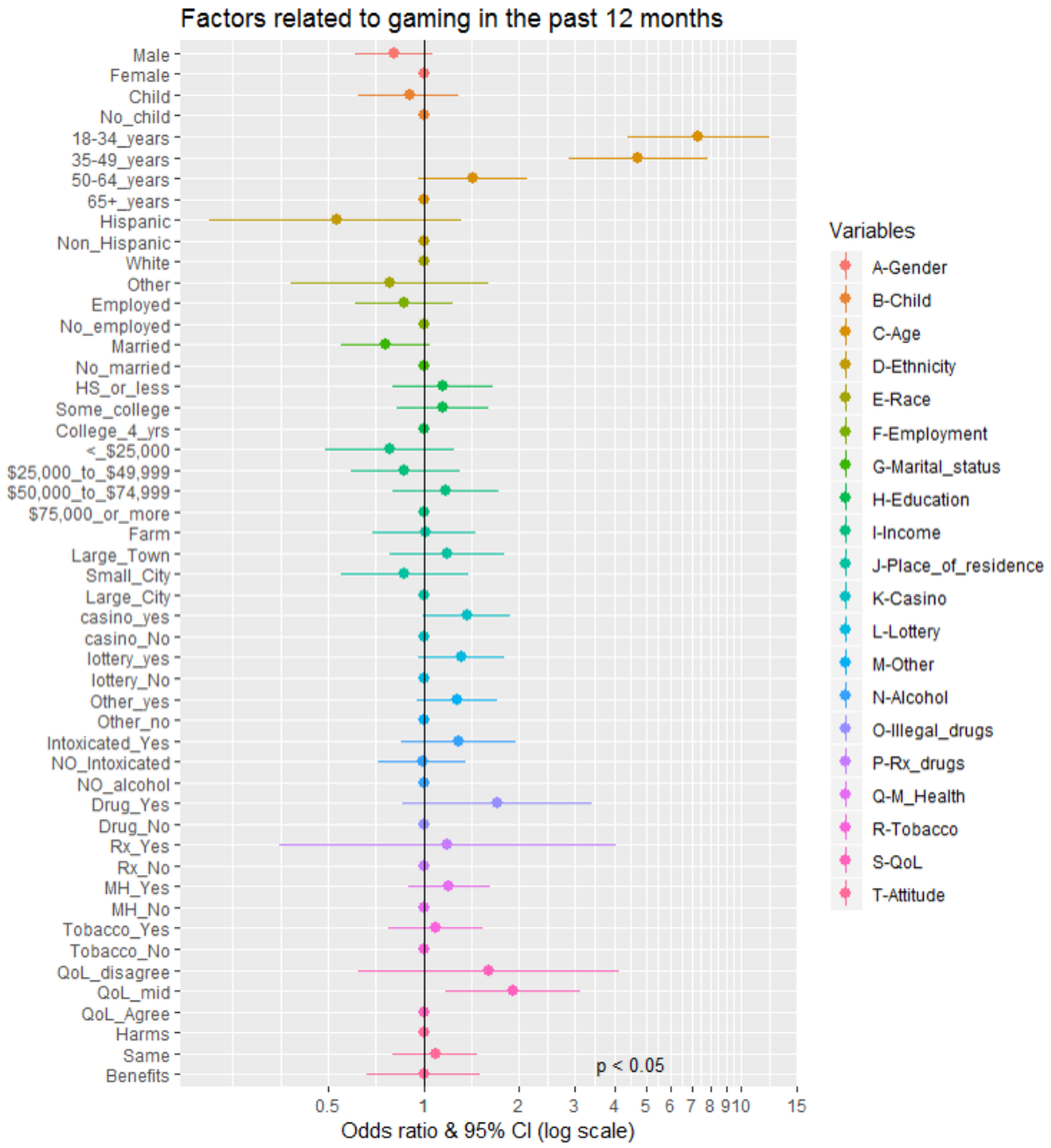

Figure G-1. Representation of regression coefficients (odds ratios) modeling those who spent money on in-app purchases in the past 12 months

BET ON SPORTS OR PARTICIPATED IN FANTASY SPORTS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

This logistic regression focused on those who bet on sports or participated in fantasy sports2 in the past 12 months (an estimated 9% of adult Iowans). The dependent variable was coded as 1 = "Yes, SB or FS," and 0 = "No, SB or FS." The overall model was significant at the .0001 p level. The coefficient on the "Yes, SB or FS" variable had a Wald statistic equal to 11.65 and it was significant at the .0001 level with 31 degrees of freedom [df = 31].

Adult Iowans who bet on sports and participated in fantasy sports were significantly more likely to be young-adult males and significantly more likely to engage in casino or other types of gambling behaviors and have a favorable attitude toward gambling in the state.

More specifically, the odds ratio for adults who were 18 to 34 years old was 4.03 with a confidence interval [CI: 1.30, 12.49].

- This suggests that adults who were 18 to 34 years old were 4 times more likely to have bet on sports or have played fantasy sports in the past 12 months compared to older adults 65 years or older (reference group).

The odds ratios for those who gambled in casinos was 2.17 with a confidence interval [CI: 1.38,3.42].

- This suggests that those who gambled on casino games such as slot machines were about 2 times more likely to have bet on sports or have participated in fantasy sports in the past 12 months compared to those who did not gamble in casinos (reference group).

The odds ratios for those who engaged in other types of gambling such as office pools or card games with friends was 3.99 with a confidence interval [CI: 2.20,7.24].

- This suggests that those who engaged in other types of gambling such as playing cards with friends were about 4 times more likely to bet on sports or have participated in fantasy sports in the past 12 months compared to those who did not engage in other types of gambling (reference group).

The odds ratios for those who stated that gambling "benefits outweigh the harm" was 2.10 with a confidence interval [CI: 1.18, 3.77].

- This suggests that those who stated that gambling "benefits outweigh harm" were about 2 times more likely to have bet on sports or have participated in fantasy sports in the past 12 months compared to those who stated that gambling "harm outweigh benefits" (reference group).

[2] The vast majority of fantasy sports players (more than 9 in ten) bet on the outcome of the games.

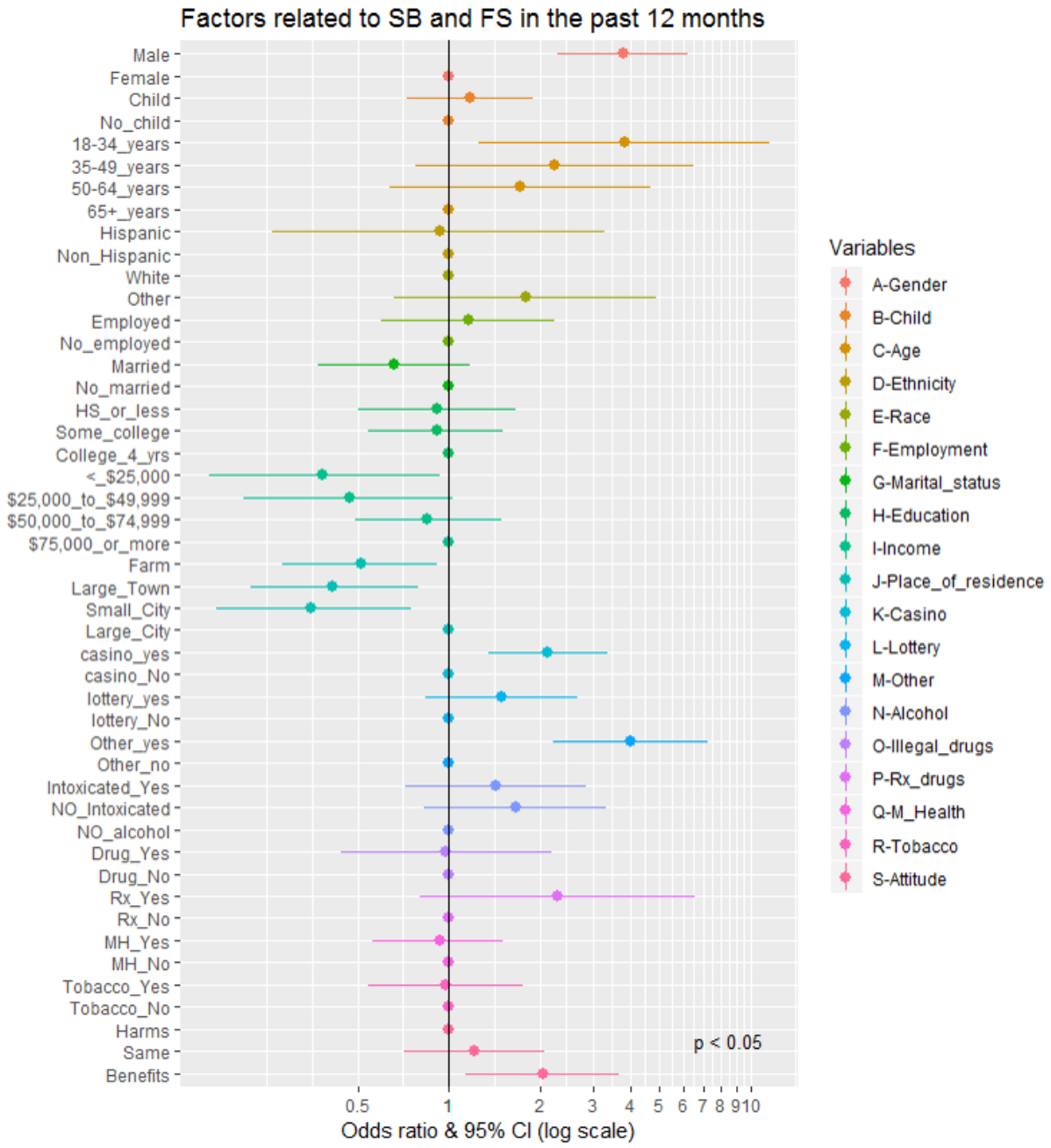

Figure G-2. Representation of regression coefficients (odds ratios) modeling those who have bet on sports or have participated in fantasy sports in the past 12 months

GAMBLED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The logistic regression focused on those who gambled in the past 12 months (an estimated 74% of adult Iowans). The dependent variable was coded as 1 = "Yes, gambled," and 0 = "No, did not gamble." The overall model was significant at the .0001 p level. The coefficient on the "gambled" variable had a Wald statistic equal to 13.16 and it was significant at the .0001 level with 28 degrees of freedom [df = 28].

Young adults, adults who were married, and adults whose household income was less than $50,000 were significantly less likely to gambled in the past 12 months. Adults who were employed, drank alcohol and had a more positive attitude toward gambling were more likely to have gambled.

More specifically, the odds ratio for adults who were 18 to 34 years old was 0.55 with a confidence interval [CI: 0.32, 0.93]. The odds ratio for married adults was 0.65 with a confidence interval [CI: 0.45, 0.94]. The odds ratio for adults whose household income was less than $25,000 was 0.42 with a confidence interval [CI: 0.25, 0.70] and the odds ratio for adults whose household income was less than $50,000 and greater than $25,000 was 0.49 with a confidence interval [CI: 0.31, 0.76].

- This suggests that adults who were 18 to 34 years old were 50% less likely to have gambled compared to older adults 65 years or older (reference group) in the past 12 months.
- Married adults were 35% less likely to have gambled compared to unmarried adults (reference group) in the past 12 months.
- Adults whose household income was less than $50,000 were about 50% less likely to have gambled compared to adults whose household income was $75,000 or more (reference group) in the past 12 months.

The odd ratio for adults who drank alcohol or drank alcohol and became intoxicated was 2.06 with confidence intervals [CI: 1.46, 2.91] and [CI: 1.24, 3.42] respectively. The odd ratio for adults who stated that gambling benefits are about or equal to harm was 3.18 with a confidence interval [CI: 2.26, 4.48] and the benefits somewhat outweigh the harm was 2.25 with a confidence interval [CI: 1.55, 4.19].

- This suggests that adults who drank alcohol were 2 times more likely to have gambled compared to adults who did not drink alcohol (reference group) in the past 12 months.
- This suggests that those who had a more positive view of gambling were about 2 times more likely to have gambled compared to adults who stated that gambling harm outweighs benefits (reference group) in the past 12 months.

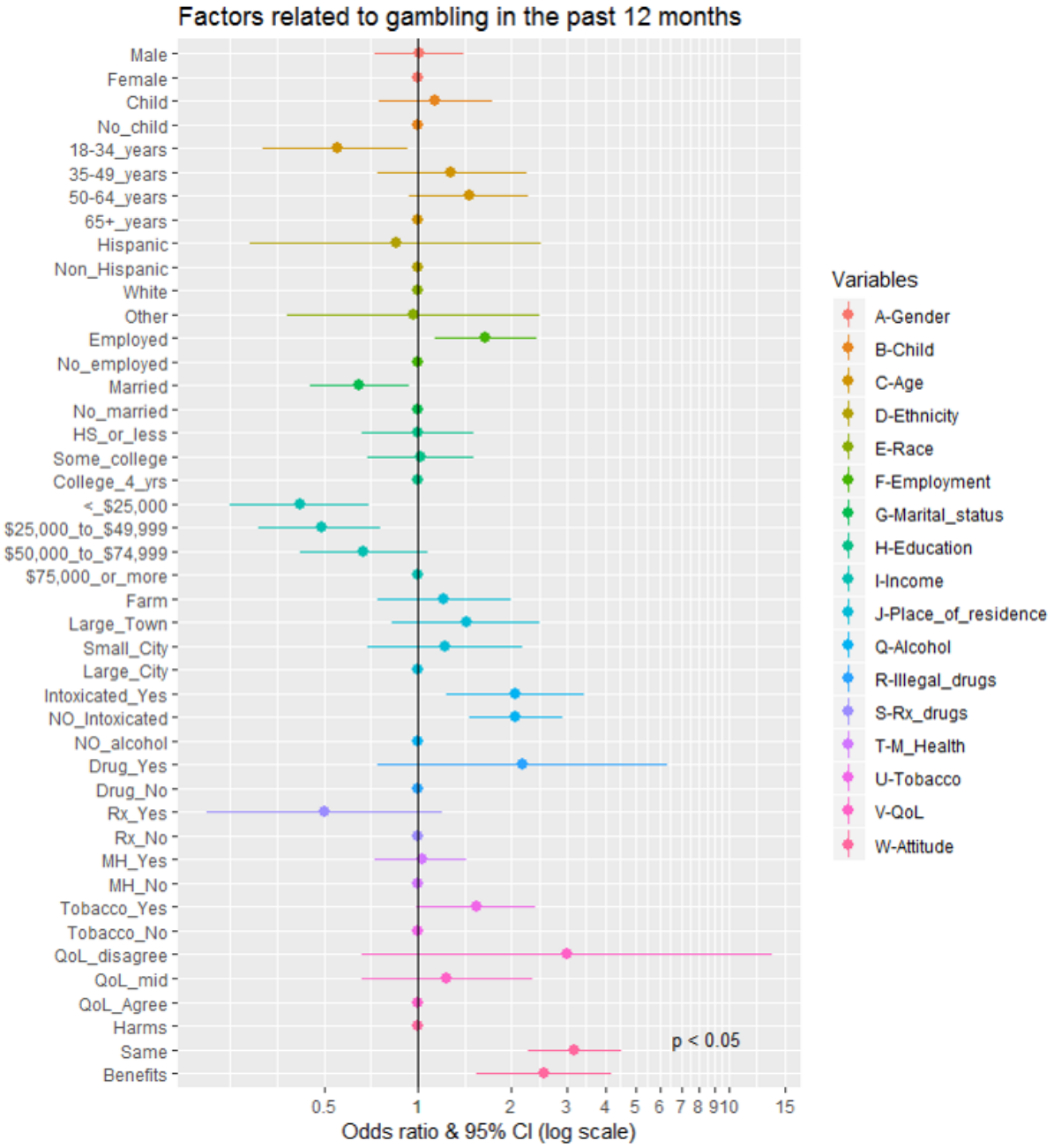

Figure G-3. Representation of regression coefficients (odds ratios) modeling gambled in the past 12 months

AT-RISK GAMBLERS

This logistic regression focused on at-risk gamblers (estimated 14% of adult Iowans) among those who gambled in the past 12 months. The dependent variable was coded as 1 = "Yes, at-risk gambler," and 0 = "No, at-risk gambler." The overall model was significant at a p level of .0001. The coefficient on the "at-risk" variable had a Wald statistic equal to 10.00 and it was significant at the .0001 level with 34 degrees of freedom [df = 34].

Adults who gambled in casinos, played lottery tickets, and spent money on in-app gaming purchases were more likely to be at-risk gamblers. Also, adults whose smoked tobacco and scored low in the QoL assessment were more likely to be at-risk gamblers.

The odds ratios for those who gambled in casinos was 2.89 [CI: 1.96, 4.26]. Those who gambled on lotteries had an odds ratio of 1.88 [CI: 1.10, 3.22] and the odds ratio of those who spent money on in-app gaming purchases was 1.77 [CI: 1.10, 2.85].

- Respondents who gambled in casinos were about 3 times more likely to be "at-risk" gamblers compared to those who did not gamble in casinos (reference group).
- Respondents who played lotteries were about 3 times more likely to be "at-risk" gamblers compared to those who did not play lotteries (reference group).
- Respondents who spent money on in-app gaming purchases were about 2 times more likely to be "at-risk" gamblers compared to those who did not spend money on in-app gaming (reference group).

The odds ratio for those who used tobacco was 1.91 [CI: 1.20, 3.05]. The odds ratio for those who were not satisfied with their QoL was 4.02 [CI: 1.33, 12.16].

- Respondents who used tobacco were about 2 times more likely to be "at-risk" gamblers compared to those who did not use tobacco (reference group).
- Respondents who were not satisfied with their QoL were 4 times more likely to be "at-risk" gamblers compared to those who were satisfied with their QoL (reference group).

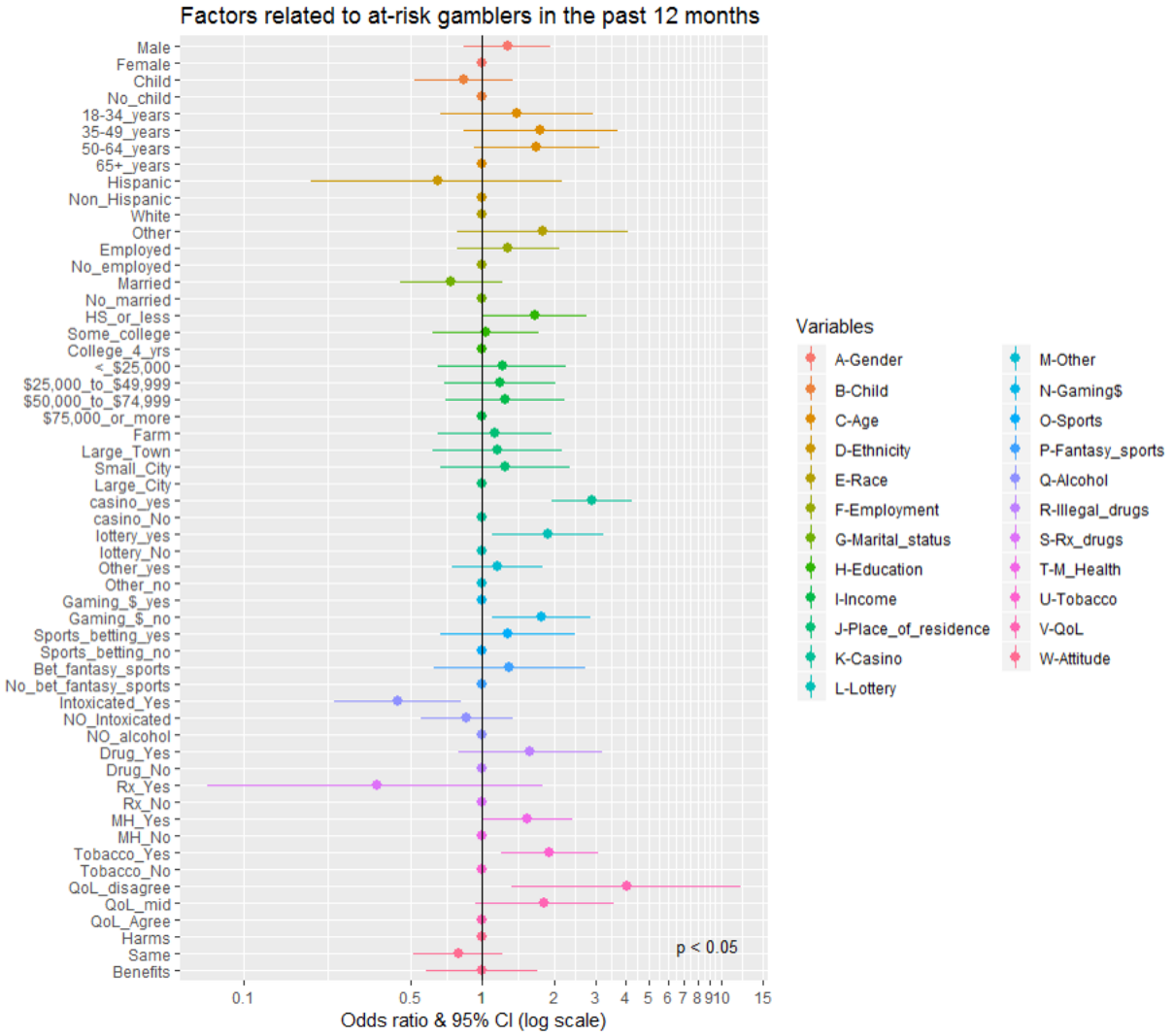

Figure G-4. Representation of regression coefficients (odds ratios) modeling "at-risk" gamblers are the outcome variable

APPENDICES G.

APPENDIX G.1. SPENT MONEY ON IN-APP PURCHASES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Independent Variables and Effects		Beta Coeff.	SE Beta	Lower 95% Limit Beta	Upper 95% Limit Beta	T-Test B=0	P-value T-Test B=0
Intercept		-1.00	0.31	-1.61	-0.40	-3.24	0.0012
Gender	Male	-0.21	0.14	-0.49	0.07	-1.47	0.1409
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Child in the household	Yes	-0.11	0.19	-0.47	0.26	-0.57	0.5658
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Age group	18 - 34 years	1.99	0.26	1.48	2.51	7.58	0.0000
	35 - 49 years	1.56	0.26	1.05	2.06	6.05	0.0000
	50 - 64 years	0.36	0.20	-0.04	0.75	1.77	0.0763
	65 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	-0.64	0.47	-1.55	0.28	-1.37	0.1717
	Non-Hispanic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	All other	-0.25	0.37	-0.97	0.47	-0.68	0.4953
Employment Status	Currently Employed	-0.14	0.18	-0.49	0.22	-0.76	0.4500
	Not Currently Employed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Marital Status	Married	-0.27	0.16	-0.59	0.05	-1.66	0.0961
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	0.14	0.18	-0.22	0.50	0.76	0.4472
	College 1 - 3 years	0.14	0.17	-0.20	0.47	0.80	0.4264
	College 4 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	-0.25	0.24	-0.72	0.22	-1.03	0.3019
	$25,000 to $49,999	-0.13	0.20	-0.53	0.26	-0.67	0.5034
	$50,000 to $74,999	0.16	0.20	-0.22	0.54	0.81	0.4158
	$75,000 or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.

Place of Residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	0.01	0.19	-0.37	0.38	0.04	0.9703
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	0.17	0.21	-0.25	0.59	0.79	0.4299
	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	-0.13	0.24	-0.60	0.33	-0.57	0.5706
	Large City (>150,000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
CASINO12M	Yes	0.31	0.16	-0.01	0.63	1.91	0.0559
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
LOTTERY12M	Yes	0.27	0.16	-0.04	0.59	1.72	0.0854
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
OTHER12M	Yes	0.24	0.15	-0.05	0.53	1.64	0.1016
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.27	0.20	-0.12	0.66	1.36	0.1748
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	Did not drink alcohol	0.01	0.16	-0.30	0.33	0.09	0.9289
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.53	0.35	-0.15	1.22	1.52	0.1285
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	0.17	0.62	-1.04	1.39	0.28	0.7796
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	0.18	0.15	-0.12	0.48	1.18	0.2374
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.09	0.18	-0.26	0.43	0.51	0.6131
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	0.47	0.48	-0.47	1.42	0.98	0.3259
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.65	0.25	0.15	1.14	2.57	0.0102
	Satisfied/agree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	0.09	0.16	-0.22	0.39	0.55	0.5815
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	-0.00	0.21	-0.41	0.40	-0.02	0.9815

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Response variable GAMING_12MONTHS: GAMING_12MONTHS
LOGISTIC REGRESSION - gaming in the past 12 months - YEAR 2018
by: Contrast.

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	31	6.90	0.0000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	30	7.04	0.0000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
GENDERIM	1	2.17	0.1409
HH_CHILDR	1	0.33	0.5658
AGE_GRP2	3	25.18	0.0000
ETHNICITY	1	1.87	0.1717
RACE_ETHNICITY2	1	0.47	0.4953
EMPSTATIM	1	0.57	0.4500
MARSTATIM	1	2.77	0.0961
EDUCATION2	2	0.40	0.6675
INCOME2	3	1.03	0.3787
POR4IM	3	0.71	0.5435
CASINO12M	1	3.66	0.0559
LOTTERY12M	1	2.96	0.0854
OTHER12M	1	2.68	0.1016
Q51A_1R	2	0.99	0.3707
Q51B_1R	1	2.31	0.1285
Q51B_2R	1	0.08	0.7796
Q48R	1	1.40	0.2374
Q49R	1	0.26	0.6131
QOL_CAT	2	3.53	0.0295
Q2D_CAT	2	0.19	0.8263

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Independent Variables and Effects		Odds Ratio	Lower 95% Limit OR	Upper 95% Limit OR
Intercept		0.37	0.20	0.67
Gender	Male	0.81	0.61	1.07
	Female	1.00	1.00	1.00
Child in the household	Yes	0.90	0.62	1.29
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age group	18 - 34 years	7.33	4.38	12.28
	35 - 49 years	4.74	2.86	7.85
	50 - 64 years	1.43	0.96	2.11
	65 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	0.53	0.21	1.32
	Non-Hispanic	1.00	1.00	1.00
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	All other	0.78	0.38	1.60
Employment status	Currently Employed	0.87	0.61	1.24
	Not Currently Employed	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marital status	Married	0.76	0.55	1.05
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	1.15	0.80	1.65
	College 1 - 3 years	1.15	0.82	1.60
	College 4 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	0.78	0.49	1.25
	$25,000 to $49,999	0.87	0.59	1.30
	$50,000 to $74,999	1.17	0.80	1.72
	$75,000 or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	1.01	0.69	1.46
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	1.18	0.78	1.80
	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	0.87	0.55	1.39
	Large City (>150,000)	1.00	1.00	1.00
CASINO12M	Yes	1.37	0.99	1.88
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
LOTTERY12M	Yes	1.32	0.96	1.80
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
OTHER12M	Yes	1.27	0.95	1.70
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.29	0.85	1.94
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.99	0.72	1.35
	Did not drink alcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.70	0.86	3.39
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	1.19	0.35	4.03
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	1.20	0.89	1.62
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00

How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.09	0.77	1.54
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	1.60	0.62	4.12
	Neither agree nor disagree	1.91	1.17	3.12
	Satisfied/agree	1.00	1.00	1.00
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	1.00	1.00	1.00
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	1.09	0.80	1.48
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	1.00	0.66	1.50

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

APPENDIX G.2. BET ON SPORTS OR PARTICIPATED IN FANTASY SPORTS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Independent Variables and Effects		Beta Coeff.	SE Beta	Lower 95% Limit Beta	Upper 95% Limit Beta	T-Test B=0	P-value T-Test B=0
Intercept		-4.41	0.69	-5.76	-3.06	-6.40	0.0000
Gender	Male	1.35	0.26	0.85	1.86	5.27	0.0000
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Child in the household	Yes	0.20	0.25	-0.28	0.68	0.80	0.4239
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Age group	18 - 34 years	1.39	0.58	0.26	2.52	2.42	0.0158
	35 - 49 years	0.87	0.55	-0.20	1.95	1.60	0.1108
	50 - 64 years	0.60	0.51	-0.40	1.60	1.18	0.2393
	65 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	-0.16	0.65	-1.44	1.11	-0.25	0.8051
	Non-Hispanic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	All other	0.56	0.51	-0.44	1.57	1.10	0.2735
Employment status	Currently Employed	0.05	0.33	-0.60	0.71	0.16	0.8698
	Not Currently Employed (Retired, Student, Homemaker, Disabled etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Marital status	Married	-0.48	0.29	-1.05	0.09	-1.65	0.0991
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	-0.11	0.31	-0.71	0.49	-0.35	0.7301
	College 1 - 3 years	-0.13	0.26	-0.65	0.39	-0.49	0.6229
	College 4 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	-0.95	0.47	-1.87	-0.04	-2.04	0.0416
	$25,000 to $49,999	-0.71	0.40	-1.49	0.07	-1.78	0.0759
	$50,000 to $74,999	-0.14	0.29	-0.70	0.42	-0.49	0.6252
	$75,000 or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.

Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	-0.71	0.30	-1.29	-0.13	-2.38	0.0173
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	-0.94	0.33	-1.59	-0.29	-2.83	0.0047
	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	-1.07	0.38	-1.82	-0.32	-2.81	0.0050
	Large City (>150,000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
CASINO12M	Yes	0.78	0.23	0.32	1.23	3.36	0.0008
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
LOTTERY12M	Yes	0.43	0.29	-0.14	1.01	1.48	0.1380
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
OTHER12M	Yes	1.38	0.30	0.79	1.98	4.55	0.0000
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.16	0.28	-0.71	0.39	-0.57	0.5721
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	Did not drink alcohol	-0.46	0.35	-1.15	0.23	-1.31	0.1897
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.01	0.42	-0.84	0.82	-0.02	0.9833
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	0.80	0.55	-0.27	1.88	1.47	0.1427
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.06	0.26	-0.56	0.45	-0.23	0.8216
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.03	0.30	-0.62	0.55	-0.12	0.9064
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	-2.94	1.36	-5.61	-0.26	-2.15	0.0314
	Neither agree nor disagree	-0.29	0.50	-1.27	0.70	-0.57	0.5671
	Satisfied/agree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	0.20	0.27	-0.34	0.73	0.72	0.4686
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	0.74	0.30	0.16	1.33	2.51	0.0123

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	31	11.65	0.0000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	30	3.42	0.0000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
GENDERIM	1	27.75	0.0000
HH_CHILDR	1	0.64	0.4239
AGE_GRP2	3	2.53	0.0555
ETHNICITY	1	0.06	0.8051
RACE_ETHNICITY2	1	1.20	0.2735
EMPSTATIM	1	0.03	0.8698
MARSTATIM	1	2.72	0.0991
EDUCATION2	2	0.13	0.8792
INCOME2	3	1.89	0.1287
POR4IM	3	3.64	0.0124
CASINO12M_NOSB	1	11.30	0.0008
LOTTERY12M	1	2.20	0.1380
OTHER12M	1	20.70	0.0000
Q51A_1R	2	0.86	0.4224
Q51B_1R	1	0.00	0.9833
Q51B_2R	1	2.15	0.1427
Q48R	1	0.05	0.8216
Q49R	1	0.01	0.9064
QOL_CAT	2	2.54	0.0788
Q2D_CAT	2	3.39	0.0341

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Independent Variables and Effects		Odds Ratio	Lower 95% Limit OR	Upper 95% Limit OR
Intercept		0.01	0.00	0.05
Gender	Male	3.88	2.34	6.42
	Female	1.00	1.00	1.00
Child in the household	Yes	1.22	0.75	1.97
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age group	18 - 34 years	4.03	1.30	12.49
	35 - 49 years	2.39	0.82	7.00
	50 - 64 years	1.82	0.67	4.97
	65 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	0.85	0.24	3.05
	Non-Hispanic	1.00	1.00	1.00
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	All other	1.75	0.64	4.79
Employment status	Currently Employed	1.06	0.55	2.03
	Not Currently Employed	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marital status	Married	0.62	0.35	1.09
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	0.90	0.49	1.64
	College 1 - 3 years	0.88	0.52	1.47
	College 4 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	0.39	0.15	0.96
	$25,000 to $49,999	0.49	0.22	1.08
	$50,000 to $74,999	0.87	0.50	1.52
	$75,000 or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	0.49	0.27	0.88
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	0.39	0.20	0.75
Place of Residence 4 Cats	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	0.34	0.16	0.72
	Large City (>150,000)	1.00	1.00	1.00
CASINO12M	Yes	2.17	1.38	3.42
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
LOTTERY12M	Yes	1.54	0.87	2.74
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
OTHER12M	Yes	3.99	2.20	7.24
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.35	0.68	2.70
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	1.60	0.80	3.20
	Did not drink alcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.99	0.43	2.27
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	2.24	0.76	6.56
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	0.94	0.57	1.56
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00

How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.97	0.54	1.73
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	0.05	0.00	0.77
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.75	0.28	2.01
	Satisfied/agree	1.00	1.00	1.00
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	1.00	1.00	1.00
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	1.22	0.71	2.08
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	2.10	1.18	3.77

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

APPENDIX G.3. GAMBLED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Independent Variables and Effects		Beta Coeff.	SE Beta	Lower 95% Limit Beta	Upper 95% Limit Beta	T-Test B=0	P-value T-Test B=0
Intercept		0.93	0.36	0.22	1.64	2.56	0.0105
Gender	Male	0.01	0.17	-0.31	0.34	0.08	0.9337
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Child in the household	Yes	0.13	0.21	-0.28	0.55	0.63	0.5259
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Age group	18 - 34 years	-0.61	0.27	-1.14	-0.07	-2.22	0.0263
	35 - 49 years	0.25	0.28	-0.30	0.80	0.88	0.3777
	50 - 64 years	0.38	0.23	-0.07	0.82	1.67	0.0948
	65 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	-0.16	0.55	-1.24	0.92	-0.29	0.7689
	Non-Hispanic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	All other	-0.03	0.48	-0.96	0.91	-0.06	0.9527
Employment status	Currently Employed	0.50	0.19	0.12	0.88	2.58	0.0099
	Not Currently Employed (Retired, Student, Homemaker, Disabled etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Marital status	Married	-0.43	0.19	-0.80	-0.06	-2.27	0.0235
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	-0.00	0.21	-0.42	0.41	-0.02	0.9814
	College 1 - 3 years	0.02	0.20	-0.37	0.41	0.11	0.9129
	College 4 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	-0.88	0.27	-1.40	-0.35	-3.29	0.0010
	$25,000 to $49,999	-0.72	0.22	-1.16	-0.28	-3.19	0.0015
	$50,000 to $74,999	-0.40	0.24	-0.88	0.08	-1.64	0.1005
	$75,000 or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.

Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	0.19	0.25	-0.30	0.69	0.76	0.4454
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	0.36	0.28	-0.19	0.90	1.29	0.1987
	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	0.20	0.29	-0.37	0.77	0.68	0.4945
	Large City (>150,000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.00	0.27	-0.53	0.53	0.01	0.9944
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	Did not drink alcohol	-0.72	0.18	-1.07	-0.38	-4.11	0.0000
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.77	0.55	-0.30	1.84	1.42	0.1565
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.70	0.45	-1.58	0.18	-1.56	0.1192
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	0.03	0.17	-0.31	0.36	0.15	0.8823
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.43	0.22	-0.01	0.87	1.93	0.0540
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	1.10	0.77	-0.42	2.62	1.42	0.1546
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.21	0.32	-0.42	0.85	0.67	0.5042
	Satisfied/agree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	1.16	0.17	0.81	1.50	6.62	0.0000
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	0.94	0.25	0.44	1.43	3.70	0.0002

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	28	13.16	0.0000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	27	6.57	0.0000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
GENDERIM	1	0.01	0.9337
HH_CHILDR	1	0.40	0.5259
AGE_GRP2	3	6.44	0.0002
ETHNICITY	1	0.09	0.7689
RACE_ETHNICITY2	1	0.00	0.9527
EMPSTATIM	1	6.66	0.0099
MARSTATIM	1	5.14	0.0235
EDUCATION2	2	0.01	0.9899
INCOME2	3	4.49	0.0038
POR4IM	3	0.57	0.6323
Q51A_1R	2	9.94	0.0001
Q51B_1R	1	2.01	0.1565
Q51B_2R	1	2.43	0.1192
Q48R	1	0.02	0.8823
Q49R	1	3.72	0.0540
QOL_CAT	2	1.17	0.3116
Q2D_CAT	2	24.61	0.0000

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Independent Variables and Effects		Odds Ratio	Lower 95% Limit OR	Upper 95% Limit OR
Intercept		2.54	1.24	5.18
Gender	Male	1.01	0.73	1.41
	Female	1.00	1.00	1.00
Child in the household	Yes	1.14	0.75	1.74
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age group	18 - 34 years	0.55	0.32	0.93
	35 - 49 years	1.28	0.74	2.23
	50 - 64 years	1.46	0.94	2.27
	65 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	0.85	0.29	2.50
	Non-Hispanic	1.00	1.00	1.00
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	All other	0.97	0.38	2.47
Employment status	Currently Employed	1.65	1.13	2.42
	Not Currently Employed (Retired, Student, Homemaker, Disabled etc.)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marital status	Married	0.65	0.45	0.94
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	1.00	0.66	1.51
	College 1 - 3 years	1.02	0.69	1.51
	College 4 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	0.42	0.25	0.70
	$25,000 to $49,999	0.49	0.31	0.76
	$50,000 to $74,999	0.67	0.42	1.08
	$75,000 or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	1.21	0.74	2.00
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	1.43	0.83	2.47
Place of Residence 4 Cats (possibly imputed)	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	1.22	0.69	2.16
	Large City (>150,000)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	2.06	1.24	3.42
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	2.06	1.46	2.91
	Did not drink alcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	2.17	0.74	6.31
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	0.50	0.21	1.20
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	1.03	0.73	1.43
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.54	0.99	2.39
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	3.01	0.66	13.69
	Neither agree nor disagree	1.24	0.66	2.33
	Satisfied/agree	1.00	1.00	1.00

Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	1.00	1.00	1.00
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	3.18	2.26	4.48
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	2.55	1.55	4.19

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

APPENDIX G.4. AT-RISK GAMBLERS

Independent Variables and Effects		Beta Coeff.	SE Beta	Lower 95% Limit Beta	Upper 95% Limit Beta	T-Test B=0	P-value T-Test B=0
Intercept		-4.11	0.57	-5.24	-2.99	-7.16	0.0000
Gender	Male	0.24	0.22	-0.19	0.66	1.08	0.2786
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Child in the household	Yes	-0.18	0.24	-0.65	0.30	-0.73	0.4637
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Age group	18 - 34 years	0.34	0.37	-0.40	1.07	0.90	0.3676
	35 - 49 years	0.56	0.38	-0.18	1.30	1.49	0.1370
	50 - 64 years	0.52	0.31	-0.09	1.13	1.68	0.0928
	65 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	-0.44	0.62	-1.64	0.77	-0.71	0.4782
	Non-Hispanic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	All other	0.58	0.42	-0.24	1.41	1.38	0.1667
Employment status	Currently Employed	0.25	0.25	-0.25	0.74	0.99	0.3247
	Not Currently Employed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Marital status	Married	-0.31	0.26	-0.81	0.20	-1.19	0.2333
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid-owed/Never Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	0.50	0.26	0.00	1.01	1.97	0.0491
	College 1 - 3 years	0.03	0.26	-0.48	0.55	0.12	0.9016
	College 4 years or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	0.19	0.32	-0.43	0.81	0.59	0.5536
	$25,000 to $49,999	0.17	0.28	-0.37	0.71	0.62	0.5355
	$50,000 to $74,999	0.22	0.29	-0.36	0.79	0.74	0.4604
	$75,000 or more	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.

Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	0.12	0.28	-0.43	0.67	0.44	0.6636
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	0.15	0.32	-0.47	0.77	0.46	0.6455
	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	0.22	0.32	-0.40	0.84	0.69	0.4875
	Large City (>150,000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
CASINO12M	Yes	1.06	0.20	0.67	1.45	5.38	0.0000
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
LOTTERY12M	Yes	0.63	0.27	0.09	1.17	2.30	0.0216
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
OTHER12M	Yes	0.15	0.22	-0.29	0.59	0.67	0.5050
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
GAMING_MONEY	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	Yes	0.57	0.24	0.09	1.05	2.34	0.0196
SB_12M	Yes	0.25	0.33	-0.40	0.89	0.75	0.4560
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
FS_12M	Yes	0.26	0.37	-0.46	0.99	0.71	0.4796
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	-0.67	0.29	-1.24	-0.11	-2.33	0.0200
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	Did not drink alcohol	0.15	0.23	-0.30	0.59	0.66	0.5093
Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.46	0.35	-0.24	1.15	1.29	0.1956
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	-1.03	0.82	-2.65	0.58	-1.26	0.2096
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	0.43	0.23	-0.01	0.88	1.91	0.0559
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.65	0.24	0.18	1.11	2.72	0.0066
	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	1.39	0.56	0.29	2.50	2.47	0.0136
	Neither agree nor disagree	0.60	0.34	-0.07	1.26	1.76	0.0783
	Satisfied/agree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.

Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	-0.23	0.22	-0.67	0.20	-1.05	0.2952
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	-0.00	0.27	-0.54	0.53	-0.01	0.9901

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	34	10.00	0.0000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	33	3.67	0.0000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
GENDERIM	1	1.17	0.2786
HH_CHILDR	1	0.54	0.4637
AGE_GRP2	3	1.11	0.3422
ETHNICITY	1	0.50	0.4782
RACE_ETHNICITY2	1	1.91	0.1667
EMPSTATIM	1	0.97	0.3247
MARSTATIM	1	1.42	0.2333
EDUCATION2	2	2.80	0.0612
INCOME2	3	0.24	0.8715
POR4IM	3	0.16	0.9205
CASINO12M_NOSB	1	28.95	0.0000
LOTTERY12M	1	5.28	0.0216
OTHER12M	1	0.44	0.5050
GAMING_MONEY	1	5.46	0.0196
SB_12MONTHSR	1	0.56	0.4560
FSANY_BET_12MONTHSR	1	0.50	0.4796
Q51A_1R	2	3.72	0.0243
Q51B_1R	1	1.68	0.1956
Q51B_2R	1	1.58	0.2096
Q48R	1	3.66	0.0559
Q49R	1	7.39	0.0066
QOL_CAT	2	4.06	0.0174
Q2D_CAT	2	0.69	0.4999

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)

Independent Variables and Effects		Odds Ratio	Lower 95% Limit OR	Upper 95% Limit OR
Intercept		0.02	0.01	0.05
Gender	Male	1.27	0.83	1.94
	Female	1.00	1.00	1.00
Child in the household	Yes	0.84	0.52	1.35
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age group	18 - 34 years	1.40	0.67	2.92
	35 - 49 years	1.75	0.84	3.68
	50 - 64 years	1.69	0.92	3.10
	65 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hispanic/Latino	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	0.65	0.19	2.16
	Non-Hispanic	1.00	1.00	1.00
Race	White (non-Hispanic)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	All other	1.79	0.78	4.08
Employment status	Currently Employed	1.28	0.78	2.10
	Not Currently Employed	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marital status	Married	0.74	0.45	1.22
	Divorced/Seperated/Wid- owed/Never Married	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education recoded	HS, GED or Less	1.66	1.00	2.73
	College 1 - 3 years	1.03	0.62	1.73
	College 4 years or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Household income categories	Less than $25,000	1.21	0.65	2.24
	$25,000 to $49,999	1.19	0.69	2.04
	$50,000 to $74,999	1.24	0.70	2.20
	$75,000 or more	1.00	1.00	1.00
Place of residence	Farm/Non-Farm Rural/Small Town	1.13	0.65	1.95
	Large Town (5,000 - 25,000)	1.16	0.62	2.15
Place of Residence 4 Cats (possibly imputed)	Small City (25,000 - 150,000)	1.25	0.67	2.32
	Large City (>150,000)	1.00	1.00	1.00
CASINO12M	Yes	2.89	1.96	4.26
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
LOTTERY12M	Yes	1.88	1.10	3.22
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
OTHER12M	Yes	1.16	0.75	1.80
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
GAMING_MONEY	Yes	1.00	1.00	1.00
	No	1.77	1.10	2.85
SB_12M	Yes	1.28	0.67	2.44
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
FS_12M	Yes	1.30	0.63	2.69
	No	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alcohol and became intoxicated?	Yes (1-30 days)	0.44	0.24	0.81
	Drunk alcohol, but NOT intoxicated	0.86	0.55	1.34
	Did not drink alcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00

Any kind of illegal drugs?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.58	0.79	3.16
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Any prescription drug or any over the counter medication	Yes (1-30 days)	0.36	0.07	1.79
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions	Yes (1-30 days)	1.54	0.99	2.40
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
How many days have you used tobacco?	Yes (1-30 days)	1.91	1.20	3.05
	None	1.00	1.00	1.00
QoL	Dissastified/Disagree	4.02	1.33	12.16
	Neither agree nor disagree	1.82	0.93	3.54
	Satisfied/agree	1.00	1.00	1.00
Harm or benefits of gambling	The harm outweighs the benefits	1.00	1.00	1.00
	The benefits are about equal to the harm	0.79	0.51	1.22
	The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm	1.00	0.58	1.70

Gambling Attitude & Prevalence 2018 , CSBR, Iowa adults (18+)