Gambling
Introduction:
The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile

All States, including Delaware, have received support from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to establish a statewide epidemiological workgroup or SEOW. In Delaware, the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) in the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services is the recipient of a Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success Grant (SPF-PFS) and the SEOW is part of this initiative. The SEOW (formerly known as the Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance, or DDATA) is a group of stakeholders representing organizations that collect and use data on substance use, associated behaviors, and their consequences in order to establish and monitor indicators related to substance abuse prevention. The SEOW’s mission is to bring this data to the forefront of the prevention planning process. Its goals are:

- To build monitoring and surveillance systems to identify, analyze, and profile data from state and local sources;
- To provide current benchmarks, trends, and patterns of substance consumption and its consequences;
- To create data-guided products that inform prevention planning and policies;
- To train agencies and communities in understanding, using, and presenting data effectively in order to support prevention efforts.

This annual report highlights the most recently available data on substance use and related issues in Delaware. It also includes special topics, such as populations that experience disproportionate risk for substance use or related behaviors. The information is intended to help decision makers and stakeholders throughout Delaware accomplish their goals related to needs assessments, strategic planning, and evaluation. The 2018 report consists of twelve sections: a state demographic background; tobacco and electronic cigarettes; alcohol; marijuana; opioid use; other illegal drugs; substance exposed infants; gambling; mental health; substance use and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); substance use among the LGBQ population and new data on Transgender youth in Delaware; and protective factors.

The 2018 Delaware Epidemiological Profile is available, along with all SEOW data products, from the Center on Drug and Health Studies at the University of Delaware website.
Thank You, SEOW Collaborators

for your participation and commitment to data-driven prevention planning, practice, and evaluation!

atTAcK Addiction
Christiana Care Health Systems
Delaware Academy of Medicine
Delaware Criminal Justice Council
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Delaware Council on Gambling Problems
Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS)
Delaware Afterschool Network
Delaware Courts – Office of the Child Advocate
Delaware Department of Education
Delaware Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance
Division of Public Health
Division of Services for the Aging and Persons with Disabilities
Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Delaware Department of Homeland Security
Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement
Division of Forensic Medicine
Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services
Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families
Division of Professional Regulation, Prescription Monitoring Program
Mental Health Association of Delaware
Delaware Prevention Coalition
Delaware State Police
DEMCOr
La Esperanza
Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement
KIDS COUNT in Delaware, University of Delaware
Delaware Center for Community Research & Service
Latin American Community Center
Nemours Health and Prevention Services
Open Door, Inc.
Wesley College
West End Neighborhood House
University of Delaware
Student Health and Wellness Promotion

SEOW Facilitator Team, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies: Laura Rapp, Sharon Merriman-Nai, James Highberger, Dana Holz, David Borton, Brandie Pugh, Kai Lin, Luye Li, Lin Liu, Meisje Scales, Rachel Ryding, Roberta Gealt, Dan O’Connell, and Steve Martin
# Table of Contents

Introduction: 2

The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile 2

Table of Figures 6

Executive Summary 12

Introduction: The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile 12

Delaware Data: State Demographic Background 13

Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes (Vaping) 13

Alcohol 14

Marijuana 15

Opioids and other Trends 15

Other Illicit Drug Use 16

Substance Exposed Infants 16

Gambling 17

Mental Health 17

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) 18

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) and Transgender Youth 18

Protective Factors 19

Delaware Data: 20

State Demographic Background 20

New Castle County 21

Kent County 22

Sussex County 22

Medically Underserved Areas 23

An Overview of the 2018 Delaware State Epidemiological Profile Report 24

Overview: Statewide Consumption Patterns of Select Substances 25

Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes (Vaping) 40

National Context 40

Tobacco Use in Delaware 42

Tobacco Prevalence Indicators 44

Tobacco Exposure and Culture in Delaware 57

Tobacco Trends and Comparisons to U.S. and Region 67

Perceived Risks and Consequences 75

Alcohol 78

National Overview 78

Alcohol Use in Delaware 78

Alcohol Prevalence Indicators 82

Alcohol Trends and Comparisons to U.S. and Region 91

Perceived Risk and Consequences Behavior 100

Marijuana 110

National Overview 110

Use of Marijuana in Delaware 112
Gambling

Overview

Gambling is defined as risking money, or something else of value, on the outcome of an event that is at least partially determined by chance (SAMHSA, 2014). In the United States, gambling regulations can vary from state to state; in the state of Delaware most forms of gambling are allowed and there are multiple casinos. However, there are different age restrictions for certain gambling behaviors. Delaware residents must be 18 or older to play charity bingo, purchase lottery tickets, scratch-offs, or make a bet on horses. Individuals must be 21 or older to gamble in casinos, slot machines, or on the internet (Delaware Council on Gambling Problems, 2018). In June 2018, Delaware became the second state to legalize all other sports gambling following the May Supreme Court decision Murphy v. National Collegiate Athletic Association (Domonoske, 2018). Previously, the only other state to allow sports gambling was Nevada, which had legalized the practice in the early 1990s.

While gambling can provide entertainment and function as a pleasurable pastime for many individuals, problem gambling and gambling disorders can present numerous challenges and negative consequences for others. A gambling disorder is defined when four of the following nine criteria are met: preoccupation with gambling; inability to cut back or control gambling; irritability or restlessness when attempting to cut back or control gambling; risking more money to achieve the desired level of excitement; gambling to cope with emotional problems; “chasing one’s losses” by gambling even more after losing; lying about gambling; jeopardizing relationships or employment due to gambling; and relying on others to solve financial issues caused by gambling (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

Gambling disorders also correlate with other demographic and behavioral health factors, suggesting that certain populations are more at risk to developing gambling problems. According to a meta-analysis of gambling studies in the United States and Canada, researchers from Harvard reported that disordered gambling was most prevalent among young people rather than the general adult
population, males rather than females, and among those with concurrent psychiatric disorders (Shaffer, Hall, & Built, 1997). An analysis of data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions found that among individuals who met the criteria for gambling disorder, roughly three-quarters had a co-occurring alcohol use disorder, nearly 40% had another substance use disorder, and the majority also had nicotine dependence. In this same sample, the majority of disordered gamblers also had a mood disorder, anxiety disorder, and/or a personality disorder (Petry, Stinson, & Grant, 2005).

Gambling and problem gambling has also been associated with heightened substance use and mental health disorders among younger populations. Studies focusing on the co-occurrence of substance use disorders, mental health disorders, and disordered or problem gambling in college student populations found that among the roughly 5% of students who met the criteria for problem gambling, there were much higher rates of problem drinking, anxiety, and depression compared to the general population of college students (Martin, Usdan, Cremeens, & Vail-Smith, 2014; Martens, Rocha, Cimini, Diaz-Myers, Rivero, & Wulfert, 2009).

**Delaware Youth**

The 2017 Delaware YRBS asked respondents how many times in the past year they had gambled (such as betting on a sports team; playing cards or a dice game; playing the lottery or scratch off tickets; gambling on the internet; or betting on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game). Among those who responded, half of all middle school students and approximately 40% of high school students reported that they gambled at least once in the past year. Students who reported gambling were also more likely to report substance use than their non-gambling peers at both the middle and high school levels.
### 2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Gambling Among Middle School Students (in percentages\(^a\))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gambled One or More Times in The Past Year(^b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Castle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 125 Gambling among middle school students.

Notes:

\(^a\) Percentages are from unweighted data from 2017 Middle School YRBS.

\(^b\) Gambling refers to one or more of the following activities: Gambling on a sports team; playing cards or playing a dice game; playing the lottery or scratch off tickets; gambling on the internet; betting on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game.

Source:

“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey,” Center for Drug and Health studies, University of Delaware.

[Back to table of figures](#)
### 2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Gambling and Substance Use of Middle School Students (in Percentages\(^a\))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Did Not Gamble(^b)</th>
<th>Gambled One or More Times in the Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drank Alcohol in the Past Month</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used Prescription Painkillers in the Past Month</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing percentages of gambling and substance use](image)

**Figure 126 Gambling and substance use of middle school students.**

**Notes:**

\(^a\) Percentages are from unweighted data from 2017 Middle School YRBS.

\(^b\) Gambling refers to one or more of the following activities: Gambling on a sports team; playing cards or playing a dice game; playing the lottery or scratch off tickets; gambling on the internet; betting on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game.

**Source:**

“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey.” Center for Drug and Health studies, University of Delaware.

[Back to table of figures](#)
### 2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey
#### Gambling Among High School Students (in Percentages<sup>a</sup>)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gambed One or More Times in The Past Year&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Castle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are from unweighted data from 2017 High School YRBS.

<sup>b</sup> Gambling refers to one or more of the following activities: Gambling on a sports team; playing cards or playing a dice game; playing the lottery or scratch off tickets; gambling on the internet; betting on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game.

**Source:**

“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey.” Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware.

[Back to table of figures](#)
## 2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Gambling and Substance Use of High School Students (in Percentages$^a$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Did Not Gamble$^b$</th>
<th>Gambled One or More Times in the Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drank Alcohol in the Past Month</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drank in the Past Month</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used Prescription Painkillers in the Past Month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

$^a$ Percentages are from unweighted data from 2017 High School YRBS.

$^b$ Gambling refers to one or more of the following activities: Gambling on a sports team; playing cards or playing a dice game; playing the lottery or scratch off tickets; gambling on the internet; betting on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game.

Source:

“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey.” Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware.

Figure 128 Gambling and substance use of high school students.
References
About Delaware


Tobacco


**Alcohol**


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


Marijuana


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


**Opioids**


Anderson, Tammy L., Martin, Steve, Fang, Yiqian and Jiamin Li. (2016). *Report to the Delaware PDAC on Criteria of High Risk Prescribing for RIPAIMD* [Centers for Disease Control Grant].


262


Neuman, W. (May 3, 2018). De Blasio moves to bring safe injection sites to New York City. New York Times. Retrieved from Figure 8 Percentage of high school students who reported smoking in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


**Other Illicit Drugs**


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm
Gambling


**Mental Health**


**Adverse Childhood Experiences**


Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Questioning Youth


Transgender Youth


Risk and Protective Factors


## 2018 Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Instrument</th>
<th>Administered/Compiled by</th>
<th>Most Recent Data</th>
<th>Data Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Base/Diagnostics Plus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1989-1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELIJS)</td>
<td>DELIJS</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)</td>
<td>DE Division of Public Health (sponsored by the CDC)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Courts</td>
<td>Office of the Child Advocate</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Department of Health and Social Services</td>
<td>DE Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2012 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security</td>
<td>Medical Examiner, Division of Forensic Medicine</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2014 – 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Household Health Survey</td>
<td>Delaware Public Health Institute</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)</td>
<td>Delaware Office of Controlled Substance, Division of Professional Regulation</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2013 – 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware School Survey (DSS) – 5th, 8th, and 11th grades</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1995 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) – High School</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by DE Division of Public Health and the CDC)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1999 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) – Middle School</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by Nemours)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1999 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) – 6th =12th grades</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by the DE Division of Public Health and the CDC)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Instruction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring the Future</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2016 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Poison Data System</td>
<td>American Association of Poison Control Centers</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Admissions Data</td>
<td>US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, DE Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2003 – 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the data sources for the figures and tables in the 2018 report, the following data sources are also cited throughout the narrative:

- America’s Health Rankings
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Delaware Health Tracker
- Delaware State Police/Delaware Statistical and Analysis Center
- Health Resources and Services Administration
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- KIDS COUNT in Delaware
- PolicyMap
- Prescription Behavior Surveillance System at Brandeis University
- Tobacco21.org
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Census Bureau