

GAMBLING DISORDERS AMONG ETHNIC AND RACIAL MINORITIES

KEY FACTS

- An analysis of the data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) has provided prevalence rates of gambling disorders among blacks (2.2 percent) and Native/Asian Americans (2.3 percent) that were higher than that of whites (1.2 percent).¹
 - The analysis shows that all racial and ethnic groups exhibited similar patterns in terms of development of symptoms, time course and treatment seeking for pathological gambling.¹
 - Additionally, the prevalence of gambling disorders, but not its onset or course of symptoms, varies by racial and ethnic group. Varying prevalence rates may reflect, at least in part, cultural differences in attitudes toward gambling and its acceptability and accessibility.¹
- Some studies have found that black youths were less likely to gamble than their white peers, but more likely to gamble frequently if they did gamble.²
- Studies have also found that black Americans are more likely to have gambling problems than their non-black peers.³

REFERENCES

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