### Where to Invest Your Research Dollars

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# **Prevalence Studies**



# The Prevalence of Online and Land-Based Gambling in New Jersey

Report to the
Division of Gaming Enforcement
Submitted by:

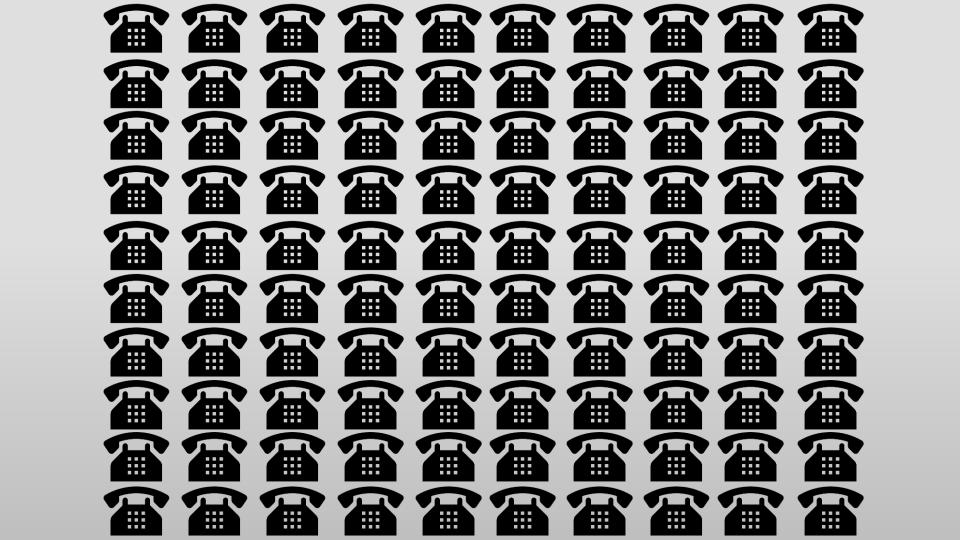
Lia Nower, J.D., Ph.D. Center for Gambling Studies

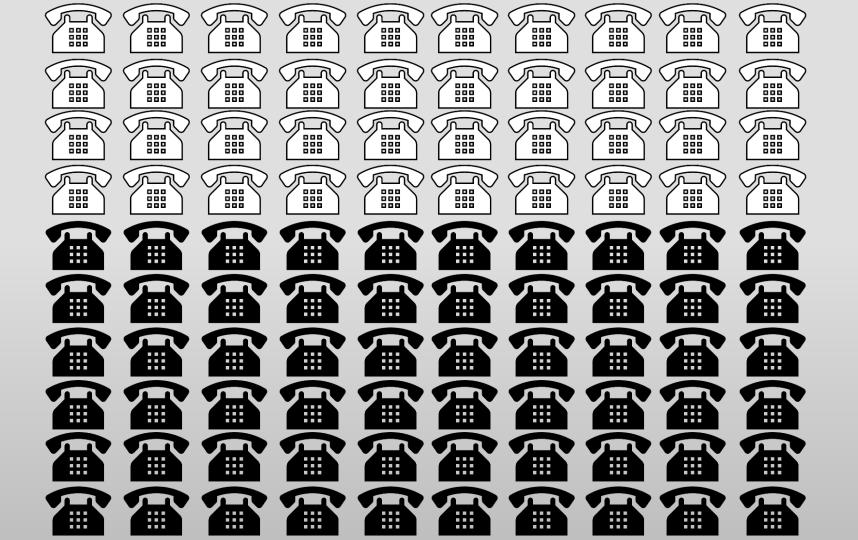
Rachel A. Volberg, Ph.D. Gemini Research

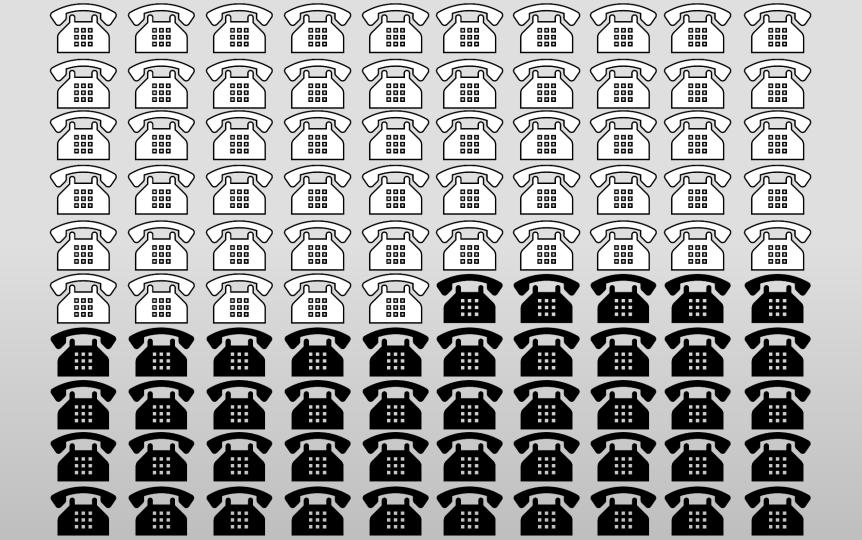
Kyle R. Caler, MSW, ABD Center for Gambling Studies

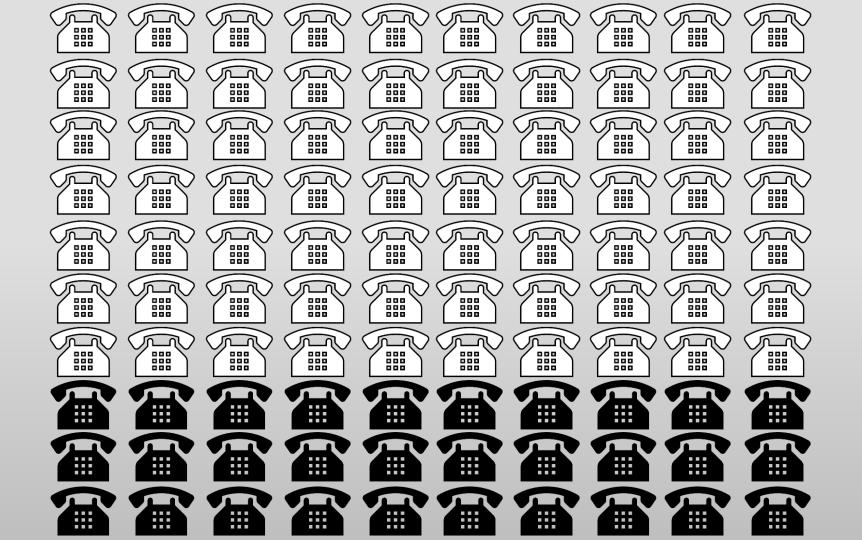
Center for Gambling Studies Rutgers University School of Social Work 539 George Street New Brunswick, NJ 08901

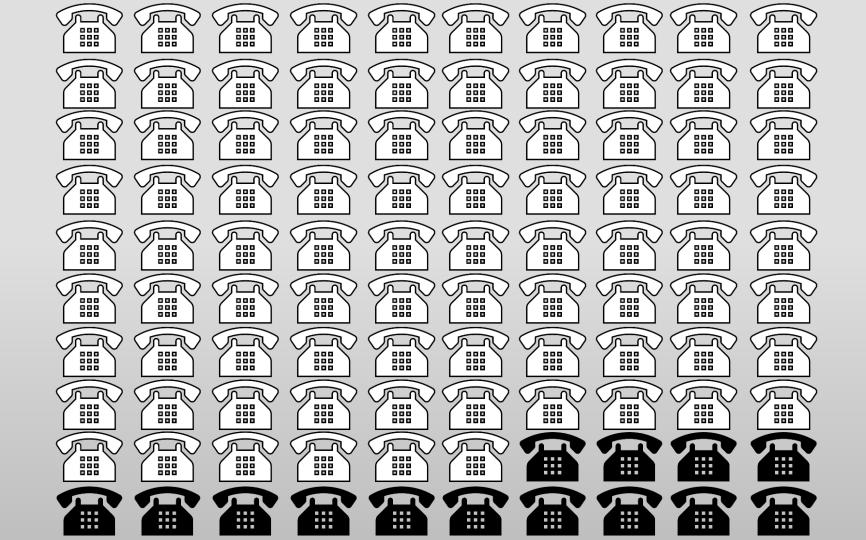
# A recent example

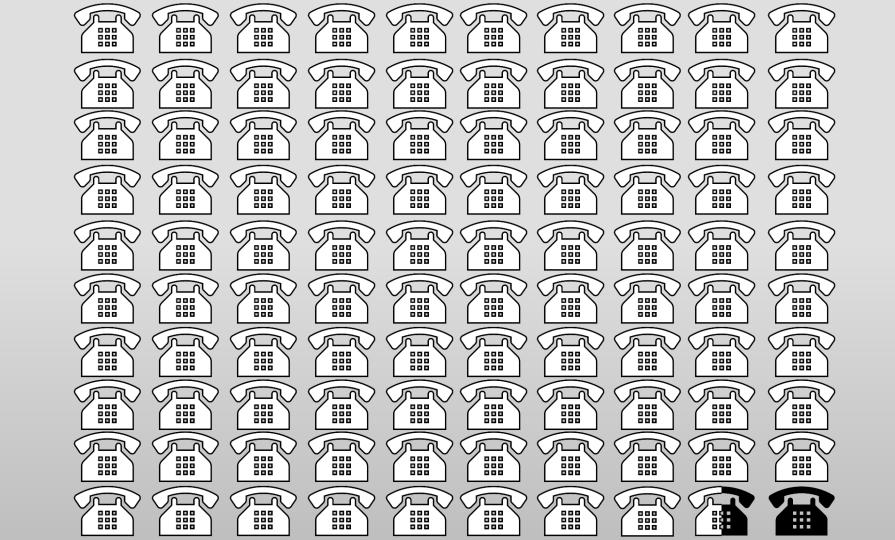












# Telephone Sample

•1,526 respondents



•5 problem gamblers

# **Online Panel**

2,108 respondents



222 problem gamblers





#### 2014 BRITISH COLUMBIA PROBLEM GAMBLING PREVALENCE STUDY

**Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch** 

Ministry of Finance

#### **FINAL REPORT**

Submitted by:

R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd.

October 2014

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#### Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) Annual component

User guide 2014 and 2013-2014 Microdata files

June 2015















Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### **Tourism Management**

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tourman



# Regional impacts of casino availability on gambling problems: Evidence from the Canadian Community Health Survey



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# **Connecting Health, Geography, and Gambling**

#### ABSTRACT

Casinos are generally recognized as significant generators of economic impact and tourism, but access is typically controlled in a perceived effort to reduce social harms, particularly those from gambling disorders. Using data from a representative sample of 50,048 Canadians across four provinces, this study empirically tests theory of the regional impacts of casino availability on participation in gambling and the development of gambling related problems. Increased exposure to casinos is found to be related to increases in both participation and problem gambling risk, despite the observation that all four provinces recently experienced casino expansion and population-wide declines in problem gambling prevalence rates. The estimates are robust to broad controls for health and demographic risk factors. The findings suggest that hospitality/tourism planners should consider wider expansion of gambling paired with increased investment in responsible and problem gambling programs, to maximize economic impacts while accelerating social adaptation to gambling related harms.

#### 1. Introduction

Casinos are one of the largest components of the hospitality and tourism sector in terms of economic impact. In the United States, a well-developed market, casinos generate more employment than the airline industry and consumer spending is nearly equal to that of hotel lodging (Economic Impact of the US Gaming Industry, 2018). In more nascent gaming markets, jurisdictions often support casino expansion as a core component of regional or international tourism growth strategies, designed to attract visitors who will spend on both casino games and complementary hospitality/tourism services (Eadington, 2003; Henderson, 2006; Ishihara, 2017). Recognition of benefits is not just a public accounting phenomenon. Residents in local communities typically recognize the positive economic effects that casinos have on their neighborhood, and this recognition often grows over time (Lee & Back, 2006a; Lee, Kang, Long, & Reissinger, 2010).

Despite the economic benefits of casino gambling, expansion is often opposed in local communities. While proponents of casino resorts cite benefits associated with tax revenue, employment, and inbound 2010; Wan, 2012; Wu & Chen, 2015). In addition to those objections, perhaps the most significant concern of casino gambling critics is the harm associated with gambling disorders (Anders, 1996; Korn, 1999, 2000; Korn, Gibbins, & Azmier, 2003; Philander, Abarbanel, Bernhard, & Cho, 2017), which are also often described as the originating source of many of those negative events, due in part to empirical associations, but also to historical and contemporary views of persons with gambling disorders as degenerate (Custer, 1984; Hodgins, Stea, & Grant, 2011; Rose, 1988).

The economic impacts and social concerns of casino gambling are both so great that casinos are typically regulated and controlled in a manner different from other industries. This includes locating casinos in geographically isolated resort communities (e.g. Macau SAR, China; Atlantic City, USA; and Jeju Island, South Korea), locating casinos along orders with other jurisdictions (e.g. France casinos along the Switzerland border, Cambodian casinos along the Thailand border, and Oklahoma casinos along the Texas border), and restricting entry by local residents (e.g. Bahamas, Singapore, and Monaco), in an effort to accrue economic benefits while exporting the negative impacts of

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#### **UK Study (FeatureSpace) Classification Accuracy**

**With ~20% false-positive rate**. Responsible Gaming Trust, Report 3: Using industry data to identify gambling related harm. Authors: D. Excell, G., Bobashev, D. Gonzalez-Ordonez, H. Wardle, T. Whitehead, H. Wardle, R. J. Morris, P. Ruddle. November 28, 2014.



## **PGSI Classification Accuracy of PGs**





#### Comprehensive Evaluation of the Plainridge Park Casino GameSense Program: 2015-2018 Compendium

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May, 2018

One study of significance

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# **Positive Play Scale**







# WARNING

Drinking beverages with added sugar(s) contributes to obesity, diabetes, and tooth decay. This is a message from the City and County of San Francisco.









# Thank You!

#### •Sources:

- Positive Play Scale https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5322204/
- BCLC 2017 service plan report:
   https://corporate.bclc.com/content/dam/bclc/corporate/documents/
  corporate-reports/bclc-2016-2017-annual-report.pdf
- Canadian Gambling Digest http://cprg.ca/Digests/FilteredSearch
- Regional impacts of casino availability on gambling problems: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0261517718302 528
- Monetary limit tools https://www.responsiblegambling.org/docs/research-reports/monetary-limits-tools-for-internet-gamblers.pdf?sfvrsn=8
- Play My Way <a href="https://massgaming.com/wp-content/uploads/PlayMyWay-Preliminary-Evaluation-11-21-17.pdf">https://massgaming.com/wp-content/uploads/PlayMyWay-Preliminary-Evaluation-11-21-17.pdf</a>
- Prevalence Study for BC: <a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/sports-recreation-arts-and-culture/gambling/gambling-in-bc/reports/rpt-rg-prevalence-study-2014.pdf">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/sports-recreation-arts-and-culture/gambling/gambling-in-bc/reports/rpt-rg-prevalence-study-2014.pdf</a>
- Canadian Community Health Survey: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS =3226
- NJ Prevalence: https://socialwork.rutgers.edu/centers/centergambling-studies/research-reports-and-questionnaires/prevalencegambling-new-jersey
- Evaluation of Plainridge Park GameSense: https://massgaming.com/wp-content/uploads/Comprehensive-Evaluation-of-the-Plainridge-Park-Casino-GameSense-Program-7-26-18.pdf

#### •Disclosures:

 Since 2016, Kahlil Philander has received research funds from the Washington State Gaming Commission, Manitoba Gambling Research Program, UNLV International Centre for Gaming Regulation, U.S.-Japan Business Council, Wynn Resorts, Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education. He has received consulting payments from British Columbia Lottery Corporation, Responsible Gambling Council of Canada, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, West Virginia Lottery, Indiana Gaming Commission, and iDevelopment and Economic Association. He has received reimbursement for travel from the National Council for Problem Gambling, International Association of Gaming Advisors, National Centre for Responsible Gambling, North American State and Provincial Lottery Association, Evergreen Council on Problem Gambling, and Global Gaming Expo Asia.

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