RESEARCH CHALLENGES AROUND GAMBLING: WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW, AND HOW TO GET THERE

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FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES: IDEALS TO APPLY TO RESEARCH

- Need to separate "positive" findings from "normative" positions
 - This is a field with a lot of judgmental opinion, based on moral positions, cultural views, political persuasion, religious beliefs, and/or aesthetic perspectives
- Need to rely on the scientific method as much as we are able
 - Analytic claims, where truth or falsity depends on meanings of terms
 - Empirical claims, where truth or falsity depends upon the facts of experience
- Normative claims appeal to how the world ought to be, irrespective of how it is
 - The first claim above, therefore, is normative

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VISION AND MISSION OF ALBERTA GAMING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

- Gambling is everywhere unique, but everywhere similar
- The value in developing a "Community of Scholars" and a body of accepted knowledge
 National and global contributions
- Pragmatic contributions to to the Provincial government => Better knowledge can lead to better policy decisions, fewer fundamental mistakes
- Case in point: The Gambelli decision and its ramifications for some countries in the EU

HOW SHOULD WE VIEW THE CURRENT STATUS OF GAMBLING, AND THE MAIN ACTORS?

- Gambling has a substantial political dynamic in society in the early 21st century, affecting the following factors:
 - Role of legal status, influencing availability, access, operating constraints, and quality of product offering
 - Determination of benefactors of prescribed rules, including governments, suppliers, recipient organizations, customers, and society at large
 - Determination of those damaged by the dynamic processes, including P&P gamblers, their families and associations, and the sensitivities of those whose moral or aesthetic sensibilities are challenged

THE ACTORS: MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS IN LEGAL GAMING INDUSTRIES

- The Gaming Industries & Gaming Suppliers
 - Privately owned or publicly traded companies; profit motivated, often in a highly competitive environment

Governments

- Interested in various objectives: revenue enhancement, economic development, doing the "right thing"
- Helping Services
 - Motivated or directed to mitigate problems people experience with gambling
- Consumers of gambling services
 - Want to be in action; willing and able to spend to do so
 - High proportion of normal; small proportion of P&P
- The general public, interested & otherwise

WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS FOR ENCOURAGING GAMBLING RESEARCH?

- Linking good research to good policy: The importance of fact-based policy directions
- Region-specific research studies: Better understanding the Albertan and Canadian gaming environments
- Basic research: Contributing to the knowledge base in ways that have no obvious direct application, <u>but</u> credibility and sharing with others
- The most important policy question is: What is the appropriate presence of, and structure for, permitted gambling in society?
- In terms of evaluating alternatives, we need to give careful thought to the incremental changes in benefits and costs that are created

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON POLICY ORIENTED RESEARCH

- Objective: Create a stable, sustainable and positive environment for gaming industries
- The single most important area that is valuable for shaping good public policy is in better understanding the issue of problem and pathological (P&P) gambling
- Also of concern is fully understanding the distributional implications of gambling policy on the various stake-holders, and how they are affected by alternative legal, regulatory, and market structures, and external competitive conditions

CASE STUDY #1: ANALYZING BENEFITS AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICULAR GAMBLING POLICIES

WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT

TYPES OF LEGAL GAMBLING?

- Need to be clear on analytical definitions of "social costs," "internal costs," etc.
- Need to carefully measure benefits such as consumer surplus, funding for "good causes," redistribution effects, stimulative effects
- Need to carefully review and understand the existing body of research, and to view it with a critical eye
 - Literature review: Whistler Conference (Journal of Gambling Studies), Special issues, Managerial & Decision Economics (2001, 2004), Australian Productivity Commission (1999), Gambling Review Report (Budd Commission, UK 2001)

CASE II: THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF ALTERNATIVE OWNERSHIP AND MARKET STRUCTURE REGIMES FOR CASINOS AND CASINO-STYLE GAMING

IMPORTANCE OF OWNERSHIP AND MARKET STRUCTURE

- Ownership Alternatives: Private Sector v. Government Ownership
 - Examples of government-owned casinos: Canada, tribal, Holland, Austria, Philippines, Slovenia
 - Albertan variation: Private ownership, but government as a conduit for "good causes"
 - High tax rates (as in Europe) make government a de facto partner
 - Germany, France, Spain
- Market Structures: "Laissez faire" v. Highly regulated and constrained
 - Nevada, Mississippi, and Atlantic City v. Australia, the United Kingdom (existing laws)

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF BASIC ATTRIBUTES

- Competition: Must be responsive to the consumer, but they can create externalities; harder to develop a social conscience
- Monopoly: Protected profits but political vulnerability, inefficiencies, not consumer friendly
- Government Ownership: Very political, fuzzy objectives, over-staffing, "wrong people" can rise to the top, can be consumer insensitive
- High Tax Rates (or significant redistribution of revenues to good causes): Limits the extent of return on investment, can result in "unattractive gambling" => *Racinos* in the United States

CHALLENGES IN DESIGNING SPECIFIC GAMING STRUCTURES

- Simulate the competitive market (i.e., why should employees be friendly to the customer?)
- Overcome the political shortcomings (need educate politicians, constituents & general public)
- Be more socially responsible; appreciate "enlightened self-interest"
 - Need to create political stability
- Never under-estimate the potential for backlash based on bad events, practices, or news coverage
 => cultivate and sophisticate the media

CASE #3: THE IMPLICATIONS OF **TECHNOLOGICAL** DEVELOPMENTS ON PROBLEM GAMBLING AND SOCIAL CONTROLS OVER **GAMBLING**

PHILOSOPHIC FOUNDATIONS: TWO APPROACHES

- 1. Harm Minimisation: Protections should be built into the games, the venues, the conditions of play
 - All gamblers should be equally inconvenienced to protect those truly in need
- 2. Problem gamblers are a small but identifiable group of consumers. They should be isolated and treated differently than other gamblers
 - Self-banning and other banning strategies
 - Gambling as a consumer activity is a revocable privilege

TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Advances in electronic gaming devices
 - Electronic games are becoming more productive, more entertaining, probably more seductive
 - Will this make them more dangerous to problem gamblers?
- The emergence of electronic money
 - Is it wise to permit Electronic Funds Transfers on Slot Machines? Nevada's experience
- Player loyalty systems
 - Can player data bases be used to help identify players in need? Alberta's dilemma
- Responsible gambling software packages
 - Can we determine if gaming device "warning labels" and "safety belts" actually do any good?

CASE #4: UNDERSTANDING THE ACTUAL IMPACTS OF HARM MINIMIZATION STRATEGIES

WHERE WE STAND NOW

- Various jurisdictions have introduced constraints on the attractiveness or functionality of gaming devices
 - Driven by "hunches" rather than science
 - Need for politicians to demonstrate they care, and they are doing something about it
- There is very little understanding of whether any of this even works, or what the unintended consequences might be
 - Analogy to closing hours and bars
- There is a clear need to move toward factbased policy making

SUMMARY: THE PRAGMATIC VALUE OF SUPPORTING GAMBLING RESEARCH IN ALBERTA

- Popularity and technology are going to continue to drive directions in permitted gaming
- Government dependence on economic rents from permitted gaming is not going to change
- The potential for major mistakes is reduced with good scientifically based research