
Alberta Gaming Commission

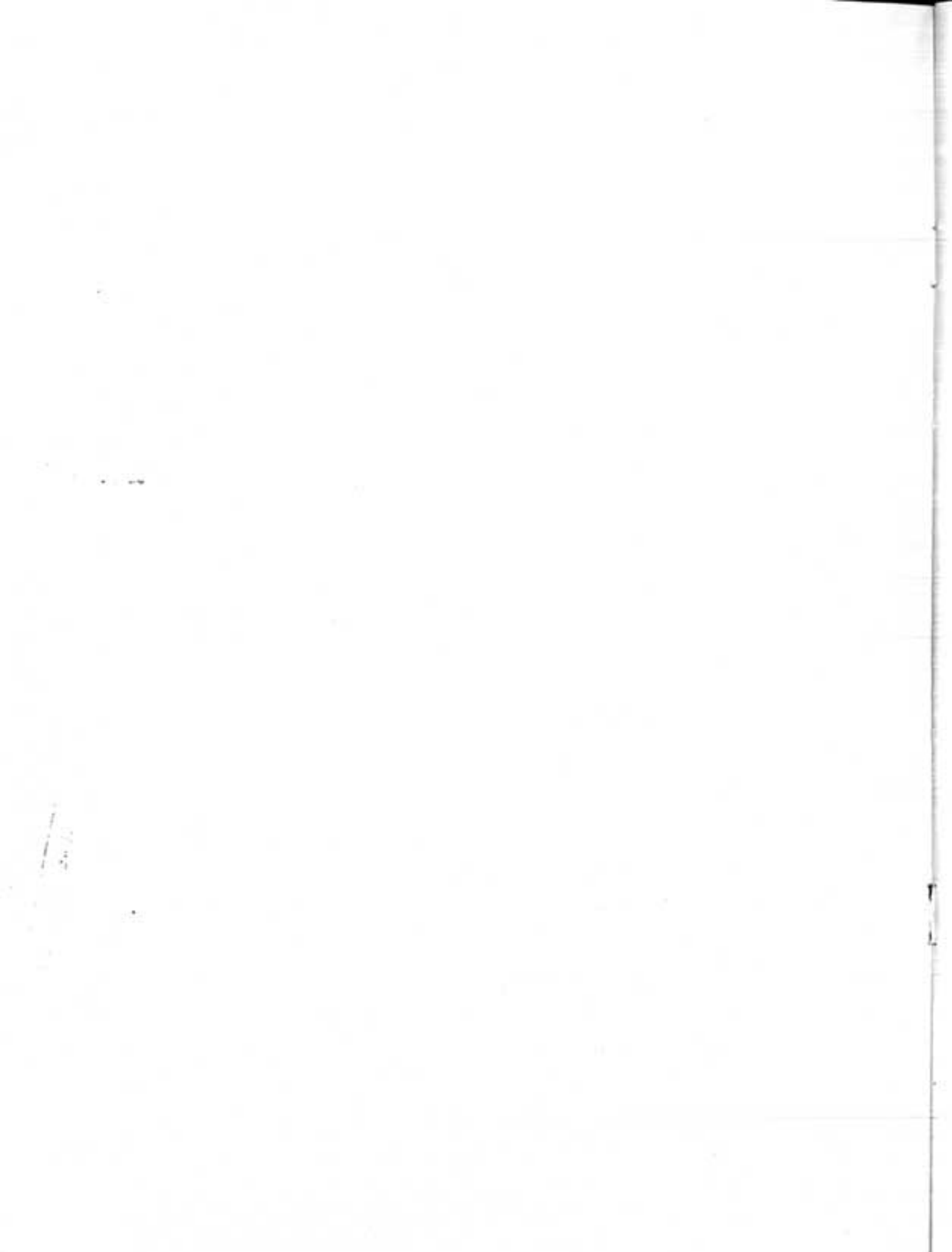
Annual Review 1986



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GAMING COMMISSION

Chairman

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The Honourable James D. Horsman, Q.C.
Attorney General of Alberta
320 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Horsman:

I am pleased to present the Alberta Gaming Commission's Annual Review
for the year ending December 31, 1986.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "K.C. Joshee".

Krishan C. Joshee
Chairman



The Role of the Commission

The Alberta Gaming Commission is the provincial authority for licencing charitable and religious organizations to conduct and manage bingos, casinos, raffles and pull-ticket sales. The Commission was established in 1981, pursuant to Order in Council 124/81, in accordance with Section 190 of the Criminal Code (see Appendix A).

The Commission is charged with the responsibility to:

1. Conduct licencing in a fair and equitable manner and, through its established hearing process, resolve all issues related to a licence application or an organization's compliance with terms and conditions of licence (see Appendix B);

2. Provide the public with information concerning the licencing, conduct and management of gaming events; and
3. Review policies related to licencing, conduct and management of gaming events.

The Gaming Control Branch of the Attorney General's Department assists the Commission by reviewing applications and making recommendations, as well as providing technical and professional gaming advice. The Branch enforces the terms and conditions of gaming licences and audits the required financial reports — both essential functions for the effective control of gaming activities.

1986 Commission Members

Krishan C. Joshee
CHAIRMAN

Jo Anne Chapman
CALGARY

Rod Dormer
THREE HILLS

Robert J. Giesbrecht
LETHBRIDGE

Eric F. Jerrard
GRANDE PRAIRIE

Ron G. Steele
STONY PLAIN

Larry W. Yuzda
CALGARY

Review of 1986

During 1986, the Commission received approximately 7200 applications for licence. Following the application review process, 6780 licences were issued. Total gross gaming revenue for the year was \$402.8 million, an increase of 17.1 per cent over 1985. After payment of prizes and expenses, Alberta's charitable and religious organizations retained \$70.3 million to be used in support of their various community activities, a 14.5 per cent increase over the previous year.

Commission Changes

Mr. Krishan C. Joshee was appointed Chairman effective May 15, 1986, replacing Mr. Donald I. Gardner who retired from the public service. The appointment of Mr. Oliver Hoare, one of the original Commission members, expired during the year and he was replaced by Mr. Rod Dormer.

Commission Hearings

Hearings before the Commission normally arise in one of four ways. First, if during the routine review of an application concerns or uncertainties are identified, a hearing before the Commission may be required to resolve these issues. At other times, an applicant, who has been administratively refused licensing, may exercise the option to appear before the Commission in support of the application. Third, the Gaming Control Branch of the Attorney General's Department may, as the result of an investigation which identified violations of Terms and Conditions of Licence, request that an organization appear before the Commission. Suspension or revocation of licence would be among the measures considered by the Commission at such a hearing. Finally, requests for changes to gaming policy are normally dealt with through the hearing process.

Regular hearings were held in Calgary and Edmonton, normally two days each month, with additional dates as the workload required. During 1986, hearings were also held in Beaverlodge, Grande Prairie, Hinton, Medicine Hat, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin. In total, the Commission heard 163 individual cases concerning a variety of issues (see Appendix C). The "Selected Commission Cases" section contains digests of some 1986 cases, including the typical and those which illustrate noteworthy issues.

Policy Review

In the fall of the year, the Commission met with officials of the Gaming Control Branch in executive policy session. Given the growth and development in licenced gaming since the Commission's inception in 1981, this was considered an appropriate opportunity to reflect upon the basic principles which form the foundation of licenced gaming in

Alberta. The key concept in the present system is that of "charity gaming"; that is, gaming as an alternate form of fund-raising for community groups, conducted by their volunteers in a manner consistent with community values. What has developed around this idea is a balanced system in which the Commission delineates the boundaries and conditions under which gaming may take place. Licenced community organizations accept the responsibility for conducting and managing gaming events within those limits and the Gaming Control Branch applies its professional expertise to the effective administration and enforcement of the system. Licenced gaming has grown significantly under this system in a measured and responsible manner. As issues arise, they are considered in an orderly and thorough way, with opportunity for submissions from a variety of viewpoints. As a result, the Commission reaffirmed its confidence in these basic principles and its flexibility to adjust to changing circumstances.

The Commission re-evaluated its public information packages and implemented extensive revisions to both the general information guide and all application forms, with the objective of achieving greater clarity and precision. To assure availability of information to organizations outside the two major cities, the revised packages were distributed province-wide to police detachments.

Bingos

In 1986, 2160 bingo licences were issued, an increase of 7.9 per cent over 1985. Total gross revenue was \$167.1 million, net profit was \$26.4 million, representing growth rates of 36.4 and 27.3 per cent respectively.

The increase in bingo activity resulted largely from eleven new bingo associations commencing operation during 1985. Twelve new associations began operation in 1986; six in Edmonton, two in Calgary and one each in Hinton, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat and Wetaskiwin. Two associations in Edmonton and one in Medicine Hat ceased operations during the year. Although, in dollar terms, rates of growth in Calgary and Edmonton were noteworthy (37.7 and 18 per cent respectively), growth in other areas of the province was also substantial. In 1985, total bingo revenue for areas outside Calgary and Edmonton was \$37.9 million, which rose to \$60.8 million in 1986, an increase of 60.4 per cent. This was almost entirely due to the expansion of bingo hall operations into other provincial centres. The Gaming Control Branch expended considerable effort in assisting groups to properly organize in order to conduct bingo on a continuing basis. In turn, the Commission used the hearing process to ensure all organizations involved in proposed associations fully understood the nature of the responsibilities they were accepting.

A number of bingo associations in Calgary requested the Commission's limits on hired staff be increased. Although associations provided a variety of arguments to support the position, the Commission expressed concern about a trend toward increasing reliance on hired staff, rather than on an organization's volunteers. These requests, together with other issues related to bingo associations, prompted the Commission to initiate a comprehensive review of association bingo, deferring its decision until that review was completed.

Casinos

During the year, 590 licences were issued, an increase of 2.6 per cent over 1985; total gross revenue grew to \$108.9 million, an increase of 6.5 per cent. Net profits from casino operations rose to \$13.3 million from \$12.7 million the previous year.

Toward the latter part of the year, the Commission received three proposals requesting significant changes to casino policy. In late 1986 public hearings began into each proposal, giving both proponents and opponents the opportunity to submit their views. A wide variety of issues were identified and the Commission felt it was necessary to conduct a thorough review of the entire casino policy. Decisions were deferred pending a full review of the entire casino policy, including implications of proposed changes.

Pull-Tickets

In 1986 the Commission issued 767 licences, an increase of 14.3 per cent over 1985. Total gross revenue was \$105.9 million and net profit was \$21.3 million, representing increases of 4.3 and 5.3 per cent respectively. At the Commission's fall policy session, the Commission and Gaming Control Branch decided to conduct a review of the quality of pull-tickets in the Alberta market, with the objective of establishing minimum standards for tickets if necessary. By year's end, the review was in progress.

Raffles

The Commission issued 3263 licences in 1986. This was a 3.9 per cent decrease from 1985. However, total gross revenue rose to \$20.8 million, a 17.3 per cent increase and net profits rose to 9.2 million, or 20.7 per cent higher than 1985.

The Commission recognized that small raffles, by their nature, did not require the same level of financial control as large raffles; "small" being a total ticket value of \$5000 or less. However, many organizations, especially in rural areas, felt the \$5000 limit was too low and \$10,000 was more realistic. After a detailed analysis, the Commission con-

cluded that the limit could be raised to \$10,000 with no loss of accountability, while significantly simplifying the financial record keeping for many groups. On that basis, the Commission authorized and implemented the new limit.

Gaming Statistics Highlights

Detailed gaming statistics for 1986 as compiled by the Gaming Control Branch appear in Appendix D. Below is a breakdown of licenced gaming by major population centre. The total for all forms of licenced gaming for Calgary and Edmonton are almost equal, each having grown 13 per cent. Total gaming in centres outside Calgary and Edmonton rose to \$139.2 million, 25.6 per cent greater than 1985.

	GROSS	NET
Calgary	\$131,786,472	\$20,210,787
Edmonton	131,788,260	22,129,237
Ft. McMurray	4,859,299	814,209
Grande Prairie	6,142,962	1,421,481
Lethbridge	15,716,858	2,713,133
Medicine Hat	11,025,729	1,936,780
Red Deer	11,863,028	2,061,438
All others	89,601,672	18,987,431
Total	\$402,784,280	\$70,274,496

Selected Commission Cases

ISSUE: Use of Proceeds

Case: 86-8, -9, -10, -11, -45

Background:

The Gaming Control Branch conducted a series of field audits regarding use of bingo funds by four separate amateur hockey organizations, all of whom happened to be members of the same bingo association. Results of the audit indicated various levels of unauthorized uses of gaming proceeds of such a serious nature as to require each organization to appear at a hearing before the Commission to explain these findings. At the hearing, Gaming Control's findings were upheld. In one case, an out-of-country trip specifically turned down by the Commission had been funded. In another case, invoices had been deliberately altered in an attempt to conceal unauthorized expenditures. In all cases, there were purchases of personal items for players, staff and supporters which bore no direct relationship to the playing of hockey. Further, three of the organizations involved proved not to have either the volunteer base or community support earlier claimed in support of their bingo applications.

Decision:

All four organizations were declared ineligible for continued licencing. In three cases, the Commission identified specific actions which would have to occur before licencing would be considered. These included re-establishing a true volunteer base and broad community support; reimbursing to each bingo account funds expended in an unauthorized fashion (which ranged from \$7,500 to approximately \$36,000); and allowing a full review of general accounts by inspectors of the Gaming Control Branch. The fourth organization effectively ceased to exist without gaming revenue supporting its activities. Over the period of the ensuing year, two of the organizations were able to restructure in such a way as to comply with Commission requirements and were subsequently relicenced.

ISSUE: Location of Bingo Event

Case: 86-48

Background:

The recreation board of a reserve applied to conduct a bingo as part of a bingo association located in a city immediately adjacent to reserve lands. At the same time, the board was licenced to conduct bingo as part of a bingo association in a small centre located in a county which also bordered the reserve.

Decision:

The recreation board was licenced to conduct bingo in the adjacent county, but not also in the adjacent city. An organization is eligible to conduct bingo only within its own community. For the purposes of this policy, the recreation board was considered part of the community formed by the county. Its recreation programs included youth from the

county, and county children attended school on the reserve. As a result, it could conduct bingo in the county. On the other hand, it was not considered part of the adjacent city and therefore could not conduct bingo within that city.

ISSUE: Charitable Status

Case: 86-54

Background:

A newly formed society applied for a bingo licence. It had twenty-eight members, of which seven were employees of a bingo association, the balance being their families and friends. The purpose of the society was to run bingos, subsequently donating whatever profits realized to various charitable organizations in the area.

Decision:

The society was not a charitable organization. It was newly formed and had not delivered any programs to the community. Rather, its primary intent in organizing was to acquire a bingo licence with funds to be donated to community groups, which was not considered to be a charitable activity. If this society were to demonstrate a history of service to the community, they could be considered for licencing.

ISSUE: Use of Proceeds

Case: 86-61

Background:

A veterans' organization had over a period of years, accumulated in excess of \$500,000 in pull-ticket revenue with the intent of building a senior citizen's home in a major centre. In the meantime, the availability of such facilities in that centre far outreached demand. The organization then applied to the Commission to change the use of proceeds towards developing a seniors' recreational area, including a lodge and campsites.

Decision:

Approval in principle was given to the proposed project. Development of a recreational complex, open to all senior citizens in the community, met the Commission's guideline of providing a general use public facility. As such, it was an allowable use of gaming proceeds. Use of the facility could not in any way be restricted to use by the organization's own members.

Gaming proceeds could be committed to purchase the property in question. Further details would have to be provided for review and approval prior to commencement of any construction. As the land was purchased with gaming revenue, in the event the complex was sold, proceeds, including any profit, would also be considered gaming revenue, and would have to be deposited in the gaming account.

ISSUE: Use of Proceeds

Case: 86-70

Background:

Over a four and one-half year period, a service club had been setting aside a portion of gaming revenue for an unspecified future building project. The club subsequently developed a proposal for Commission approval by which it would use those funds to lease existing space of approximately 6800 sq. ft., with a further 1800 sq. ft. reserved for use of the club itself, and renovate them to include a "community hall" with kitchen facilities. Although a variety of uses were identified for the "public" part of this facility, its main use was to be a bingo hall.

Decision:

Gaming proceeds can only be used for charitable purposes, they cannot be used to operate a commercial-type bingo operation, the profits from which would be used for community service. Such fund-raising activities were not considered charitable activities. Provision of a bingo facility for use by other community groups was not considered to be a charitable activity. Gaming proceeds could be used to develop a multi-use community facility, one that could be used for a number of activities. Bingo, conducted once or twice a week, may be included, but not as a principal activity.

ISSUE: Charitable Status

Case: 86-72

Background:

A sports organization was licenced to conduct bingo on the basis it was promoting the sport of gymnastics. As part of a separate investigation, the Gaming Control Branch determined the association was not actually involved in providing a gymnastics program to the community. Rather, gymnastics training was being held at a privately owned and operated facility, with the parents group using bingo revenue to reduce costs of having their children attend those training sessions. The Gaming Control Branch questioned whether this was a charitable activity and whether the organization should continue to be licenced.

Decision:

The organization was deemed not charitable since it was not itself delivering any service to the community but rather, was engaged in fundraising merely to reduce fees charged to members' children attending a private gymnastics club. It was this private club which actually delivered programs, and which made all decisions regarding staffing and use of facilities. In this way, the parent organization was essentially acting as an extension of a private business, which is not considered a charitable activity.

ISSUE: Eligibility for Licencing

Case: 86-78

Background:

A newly formed ethno-cultural society, with a total membership of twelve, applied to conduct a major raffle, proceeds of which were to sponsor traditional community activities. They proposed to sell 1400 tickets at \$100 each, total prizes to be almost \$46,000, with expenses projected at just under \$90,000, or 64 per cent of total revenue.

Decision:

The society was deemed ineligible for licence. Being newly formed, it had no history of program delivery to the community. In addition, traditional activities it claimed to sponsor were not in a location where such activities were normally held when sponsored by the community-at-large. Further, given the scale of the proposed raffle, together with the size and experience of this group, the Commission had some concerns as to its economic viability, resulting in severe doubts as to whether ticket buyers would be guaranteed prizes would be awarded.

ISSUE: Volunteer Workers

Case: 86-115

Background:

A service club was licenced to conduct bingo as part of a bingo association. Investigations by the Gaming Control Branch indicated this club's bingo workers were not members of the club, with some being paid to act as "volunteers". On the basis of this information, the club was served with a "show cause" letter directing them to submit reasons to the Commission why their licence should not be immediately revoked pending a hearing before the Commission. The club's solicitor submitted in writing, reasons why revocation should not occur prior to a hearing. In light of all circumstances attendant to this case, the licence was not immediately revoked. At the hearing, after a thorough review of the concerns identified by the Gaming Control Branch, the club's solicitor asked for an adjournment in order to verify specific instances where terms and conditions of licence were allegedly violated. When the hearing resumed at a later date, the club informed the Commission it would no longer be applying for licencing.

Decision:

Since the current licence had expired, the Commission felt no further decision was necessary. However, the club was to identify in writing, charitable activities which would be supported from any revenue from the recently expired licence. Any further application from the club would be reviewed in light of circumstances at that time.

ISSUE: Use of Proceeds

Case: 86-117

Background:

A local lodge of a major fraternal organization had, since 1978, been depositing a portion of gaming revenue into a sports trust fund for the purpose of establishing a public athletic facility. By mid-1986, the fund stood at approximately \$340,000. For a variety of reasons, the fund's original purpose no longer seemed feasible. At the same time, the lodge itself was in financial difficulties of such major proportions, that National Grand Lodge had intervened. In addition, the lodge maintained a "donation account" for funding other charitable objectives from gaming revenue. By June, 1986, this fund had risen to approximately \$236,000. The Commission had earlier expressed concern that funds from these accounts were not being disbursed for their intended charitable objectives. Grand Lodge and the local lodge then proposed a plan to the Commission by which these funds could be applied for charitable purposes, while allowing the local lodge a means to stabilize its financial position and re-establish itself as a viable community organization.

Decision:

Gaming proceeds in the donations account and sports trust fund, which totalled approximately \$576,000 as of June, 1986 (donations account - \$236,000 and sports trust fund - \$340,000) could be distributed as follows:

1. To a major charity funded by the National body — \$200,000;
2. Balance of proceeds (approximately \$376,000) to be held in trust by Grand Lodge. From this trust, Grand Lodge could loan the local lodge funds as it felt appropriate, with repayment terms and interest, if any, to be determined by Grand Lodge. Grand Lodge would be obliged to protect any loans by means of a secured financial instrument registered against the facility owned by the local lodge. Repayment of this loan could come from 50 per cent building portion of future gaming revenue generated by the club. These proceeds, including repayments from the club, would have to be donated by Grand Lodge to charity.

The local lodge had, over the last number of years, used 50 per cent of net gaming proceeds for its building fund, the maximum allowed for this particular type of facility. The donations account and sports trust fund were accumulated from the other 50 per cent of net gaming proceeds that was to be used for charitable or religious activities in the community. The above proposal would ensure these funds would be used for such purposes, while at the same time allowing the local lodge to resolve its current financial problems.

ISSUE: Charitable Status

Case: 86-128

Background:

A resource centre for workers and health care professionals who dealt with work-related disease and injury applied for raffle and casino licences. The centre, originally established by a federated labour organization, was incorporated as a separate entity under the Societies Act. The fifteen-member board of directors was chosen as follows: eleven appointed by the federation's incoming council from a variety of groups interested in occupational health; three chosen from the federation's own occupational health committee; and one chosen from employees of the centre.

Decision:

The centre was not a charitable organization. It was structured in such a way that prevented the establishment of a broad-based volunteer membership which could effectively control the organization's activities in establishing and maintaining its objectives.

Membership consisted of fifteen directors, all but one of which were either appointed by, or ratified by, the council of the federation. Essentially, the centre was an extension of the federation, which was not a charitable organization. The centre did not operate at "arms-length" from the federation, nor did it have a voluntary membership base from which to draw its executive.

ISSUE: Charitable Status

Case: 86-141

Background:

A five-pin bowling association, comprising approximately twenty leagues, applied for a bingo licence. Although the Commission had considered the province-wide governing body and five provincial zones eligible for licencing (with proceeds going to youth and seniors' programs and in support of provincial tournaments), there was some question as to whether local bowling associations were also eligible.

Decision:

The bowling association was not considered a charitable organization. To be considered charitable, amateur athletic organizations must be primarily organized to provide a structured developmental and competitive program. The zones of the provincial bowling association were organized to provide this developmental and competitive program in the area, not the local bowling associations. A properly structured youth bowling council, separately recognized by the governing bodies, would also appear to provide this developmental and competitive aspect. As such, it may be eligible for licence.

ISSUE: Bingo Programs — Special Events

Case: 86-145

Background:

It is basic to the concept of a bingo association that members run a common bingo program. In practice, the Commission allowed associations to run slightly altered programs on special occasions such as openings, association anniversaries, or holidays such as Christmas, Mother's Day, Easter, etc. These were permitted so each association could introduce variety to programming and offer their customers something different on particular occasions. However, over time, the idea of "special event" became so broad as to lose meaning. In addition, as associations began to devise "special events", a chain reaction of changes ensued among neighbouring associations, each attempting to gain some form of competitive advantage. In order to re-establish the original intent of the "special event", the Commission issued guidelines delineating types and allowed numbers of such events each association could apply for. In response to these guidelines, a bingo association applied to the Commission to refine the guidelines in order to achieve a greater level of flexibility, while maintaining the Commission's intent.

Decision:

It is the intent that members of bingo associations operate a "common program". To provide some variety, the Commission will consider the following short term changes to programs:

1. Special Events — Each association is eligible for one program amendment per calendar month, with such amendments limited to one day. Each association can select the day of month the special event occurs.
2. Openings - New Bingo Associations — Each new bingo association is eligible for a special program to a maximum of three consecutive days, commencing with the first day of bingo operations. This is a one-time approval only and cannot be held over to a later date. Such an opening special does not constitute a special event as defined above.
3. Anniversaries - Existing Bingo Operations — Each existing bingo association is eligible for a special program to mark its anniversary, defined as the date new licences are issued, to a maximum of three consecutive days. The anniversary program shall be within the two-week period of the licence renewal date. For example, if an association's licences were renewed as of April 1, it could conduct an anniversary program in the period March 19 to April 14, inclusive. Such an anniversary does not constitute a special event as defined above.

When reviewing any of the above program changes, other Commission licencing guidelines still apply, including, but not limited to:

1. prize payout not to exceed \$15,000 per event;

2. prize payout will, over the period of the licence, approximate 65 per cent of gross proceeds;
3. prize payouts shall be funded only through admission charges and card/sheet sales;
4. prize pool cannot be accumulated over more than one event; and
5. prizes, other than those awarded to the winners of any bingo game (e.g., door prize draw), cannot exceed \$25.00 in retail value, and total retail value of all such prizes cannot exceed \$25.00 for each one hundred persons in attendance at the event.

ISSUE: Proposed Bingo Program

Case: 86-154

Background:

The recreation board of a reserve applied to conduct bingo and pull-ticket sales. The joint program was to operate seven days a week in their own hall, which had a seating capacity of 550. The bingo program contained a "jackpot" starting at \$5,000, increasing by \$150 per event. Regular game cash prizes totalled \$2,300, a separate bonanza game and an additional blackout game started with \$500 prizes. This program structure had the potential of exceeding the total prize limit of \$15,000 per event applied to all forms of bingo by the Commission.

Decision:

The recreation board was eligible to conduct one of the following:

1. Bingo programs with accumulating jackpots, to a maximum of three days per week. They could also be licenced to sell pull-tickets; or
2. In excess of four days per week, programs without accumulating jackpots or pull-ticket sales.

The recreation board was to resubmit details of which program it proposed to operate. It was also to provide copies of tribal council approval prior to any licences being issued.

It would appear the seven-day-a-week operation was intended to be in a manner and style similar to regularly operating bingo facilities or halls. From the bingo patron's perspective, the operation of such a facility would be indistinguishable from other seven-day-a-week operations. Within such facilities, the Commission does not licence accumulating jackpots or sales of pull-tickets. If the recreation board wished to operate bingo three times per week or less, then it would not be operating in a manner and style similar to other bingo facilities; as a result, the bingo program could include accumulating jackpots, and pull-tickets could be sold in conjunction with bingo. This would conform to current Commission licencing policy.

Appendix A

Excerpts from the Criminal Code, Part V, Section 190

"190. (1) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Part relating to gaming and betting, it is lawful . . .

(b) for a charitable or religious organization, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme in that province if the proceeds from the lottery scheme are used for a charitable or religious object or purpose;

(c) for the board of a fair or of an exhibition or an operator of a concession leased by that board, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme in a province where the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof has

(i) designated that fair or exhibition as a fair or exhibition where a lottery scheme may be conducted and managed, and

(ii) issued a licence for the conduct and management of a lottery scheme to that board or operator;

(d) for any person, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme at a public place of amusement in the province if

(i) the amount or value of each prize awarded does not exceed five hundred dollars, and

(ii) the money or other valuable consideration paid to secure a chance to win a prize does not exceed two dollars; . . .

(f) for any person, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage in the province a lottery scheme that is authorized to be conducted and managed in one or more other provinces where the authority by which the lottery scheme was first authorized to be conducted and managed consents thereto;

(g) for any person, for the purpose of a lottery scheme that is lawful in a province under any of paragraphs (a) to (f), to do anything in the province, in accordance with the applicable law or licence, that is required for the conduct, management or operation of the lottery scheme or for the person to participate in the scheme; and

(h) for any person to make or print anywhere in Canada or to cause to be made or printed anywhere in Canada

anything relating to gaming and betting that is to be used in a place where it is or would, if certain conditions provided by law are met, be lawful to use such a thing, or to send, transmit, mail, ship, deliver or allow to be sent, transmitted, mailed, shipped, or delivered or to accept for carriage or transport or convey any such thing where the destination thereof is such a place.

(2) Subject to this Act, a licence issued by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province as described in paragraph (1)(b), (c), (d) or (f) may contain such terms and conditions relating to the conduct, management and operation of or participation in the lottery scheme to which the licence relates as the Lieutenant Governor in Council of that province, the person or authority in the province designated by him or any law enacted by the legislature of that province may prescribe.

(3) Every one who, for the purposes of a lottery scheme, does anything that is not authorized by or pursuant to a provision of this section

(a) in the case of the conduct, management or operation of that lottery scheme,

(i) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or

(ii) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction; or

(b) in the case of participating in that lottery scheme, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(4) In this section, "lottery scheme" means a game or any proposal, scheme, plan, means, device, contrivance or operation described in any of paragraphs 189(1)(a) to (g) whether or not it involves betting, pool selling, or a pool system of betting other than

(a) a dice game, three-card monte, punch board or coin table;

(b) bookmaking, pool selling or the making or recording of bets, including bets made through the agency of a pool or pari-mutuel system, on any race or fight, or on a single sport event or athletic contest; or

(c) for the purposes of paragraphs (1)(b) to (f), a game or proposal, scheme, plan, means, device, contrivance or operation described in any of paragraphs 189(1)(a) to (g) that is operated on or through a computer, video device or slot machine, within the meaning of subsection 180(3).

(5) For greater certainty, nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the making or recording of bets on horse races through the agency of a pari-mutuel system other than in accordance with section 188. . . ."

Appendix B

Alberta Gaming Commission Licencing Policy Guideline (The Alberta Gazette, May 15, 1981)

1(1) In this guideline

- (a) "Commission" means the Alberta Gaming Commission;
- (b) "fair" means an agricultural fair or exhibition;
- (c) "Gaming Control Branch" means the Gaming Control Branch of the Department of the Attorney General;
- (d) "lottery scheme" includes bingos, raffles, pull-ticket lotteries and casino games;
- (e) "organization" means a charitable or religious organization;
- (f) "prescribed" means prescribed by the Commission.

(2) An organization or fair wishing to conduct a lottery scheme shall submit an Application in the prescribed form to the Commission.

(3) The Commission shall forward the Application to the Gaming Control Branch and an employee in the Gaming Control Branch designated by the Chief Inspector of the Branch shall, on receipt of the Application, review the Application, and, if he considers it necessary, conduct an investigation regarding the advisability of issuing a Licence and make a recommendation and report in that regard to the Commission.

(4) The Commission, on receiving a recommendation and report and on reviewing the Application shall

- (a) issue the Licence, and may make the Licence subject to any terms and conditions it considered appropriate, or
- (b) if it appears to the Commission that there is cause for concern as to whether a Licence should be issued, set a date for hearing on the matter.

(5) The Commission may, before acting under subsection (4) request other information from the Gaming Control Branch and the applicant.

(6) The Commission shall give notice in writing of the hearing to the Gaming Control Branch and the applicant and the notice shall

- (a) set out with sufficient clarity the basis on which the Commission feels there is cause for concern as to whether the applicant should be issued a Licence, and
- (b) set out the time and place for the hearing.

(7) Notice of the hearing shall be served on the applicant and the Gaming Control Branch either personally or by

certified mail addressed to the applicant or the Gaming Control Branch at the address shown on the Application.

(8) At the hearing the employee in the Gaming Control Branch referred to in subsection (3) and the applicant are entitled to

- (a) be present,
- (b) make representations in respect of the Application orally and in writing, and
- (c) be represented by counsel.

(9) A hearing shall be open to the public unless the Commission feels that it is advisable that all or part of the hearing be held in camera, in which case it may so direct.

(10) After considering the representations of the parties and any other evidence it considers appropriate the Commission shall

- (a) issue the Licence, and may make the Licence subject to any terms and conditions it considers appropriate, or
- (b) refuse to issue the Licence.

(11) If the Commission refuses to issue the Licence it shall give written reasons for doing so and serve those reasons on the applicant and the Gaming Control Branch in the manner provided in subsection (7).

(12) A Licence issued by the Commission is subject to the terms and conditions on it or attached to and forming part of it, and to any further terms and conditions made by the Commission from time to time.

2(1) No Licence fee is payable in respect of a Bingo Licence or a Raffle Licence.

(2) The licence fee payable in respect of

- (a) a Pull Ticket Licence is an amount equal to one per cent of the product of the estimated number of units times the gross revenue per unit,
- (b) a Casino Licence issued to an organization is an amount equal to the product of \$10 times the number of games times the number of days the Casino operates, and
- (c) a Casino Licence issued to a fair is an amount equal to the product of \$25 times the number of games times the number of days the Casino operates.

Appendix C

Summary of Commission Hearings

	1984	1985	1986
TOTAL CASES HEARD	187	164	163
Written decisions issued	184	160	158
Decisions deferred	3	4	5
Applications withdrawn prior to hearing	7	7	5
TYPES OF ISSUES HEARD AT HEARING			
Charitable eligibility of organization	87	79	64
Suitable use of gaming proceeds	49	43	52
Casino eligibility concerning related organizations	14	21	19
Issues related to terms and conditions of licence	45	25	21
Review of large ticket-value raffles prior to licencing	1	2	3
Review of proposed bingo associations	16	5	15
Issues related to registration status of hired casino personnel	3	6	1
TOTAL*	215	181	175
* Not equal to "total cases heard", as each case may involve more than one issue.			
HEARING DECISIONS REGARDING LICENCES ISSUED			
Applications approved for licencing			
Bingo	215	114	270
Casino	28	24	24
Raffle	32	16	12
Pull-Ticket	8	3	6
TOTAL	283	157	312
Applications not approved for licencing			
Bingo	33	13	17
Casino	19	26	16
Raffle	18	19	18
Pull-Ticket	10	6	3
TOTAL	80	64	54

Appendix D

Gaming Statistics

As compiled by Gaming Control Branch, Department of the Attorney General

Table 1 Totals of All Licenced Gaming 1984-1986

	Licences	Events*	Licence Fees	Total Gross	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
1984										
Bingo	1,858	37,158	\$ 100	\$ 86,526,008	\$ 60,717,483	70.2	\$ 10,485,739	12.1	\$ 15,322,786	17.7
Casino	552	1,108	347,930	92,104,459	72,154,429	78.3	9,251,341	10.1	10,698,689	11.6
Raffle	3,413	9,807	20,550	17,938,091	7,676,949	42.8	2,377,213	13.2	7,883,929	44.0
Pull Ticket	580	580	946,495	94,206,965	69,726,063	74.0	5,681,628	6.0	18,799,274	20.0
TOTAL	6,403	48,653	\$ 1,315,075	\$ 290,775,523	\$ 210,274,924	72.3	\$ 27,795,921	9.6	\$ 52,704,678	18.1
1985										
Bingo	2,001	39,720	—	\$ 122,543,089	\$ 86,591,782	70.7	\$ 15,191,439	12.4	\$ 20,759,868	16.9
Casino	575	1,154	\$ 356,830	102,266,315	79,831,902	78.1	9,675,661	9.4	12,758,752	12.5
Raffle	3,397	10,098	20,000	17,738,146	7,749,384	43.7	2,352,084	13.3	7,636,678	43.0
Pull Ticket	671	671	1,023,392	101,562,970	75,193,635	74.0	6,124,783	6.0	20,244,552	20.0
TOTAL	6,644	51,643	\$ 1,400,222	\$ 344,110,520	\$ 249,366,703	72.5	\$ 33,343,967	9.7	\$ 61,399,850	17.8
1986										
Bingo	2,160	40,788	\$ 1,100	\$ 167,148,466	\$ 120,389,479	72.0	\$ 20,330,748	12.2	\$ 26,428,239	15.8
Casino	590	1,190	356,255	108,883,986	85,348,501	78.0	10,201,084	9.5	13,334,401	12.5
Raffle	3,263	7,736	20,750	20,802,458	8,935,816	43.0	2,645,564	12.7	9,221,078	44.3
Pull Ticket	767	767	1,076,807	105,949,370	78,448,824	74.0	6,209,768	5.9	21,290,778	20.1
TOTAL	6,780	50,481	\$ 1,454,912	\$ 402,784,280	\$ 293,122,620	72.8	\$ 39,387,164	9.8	\$ 70,274,496	17.4

*For bingo, this represents the number of sessions; for casinos, the number of days; for raffles, the number of draw dates; and for pull-tickets, the number of licences.

Graph 1 All Licenced Gaming (1982-1986)
\$ millions

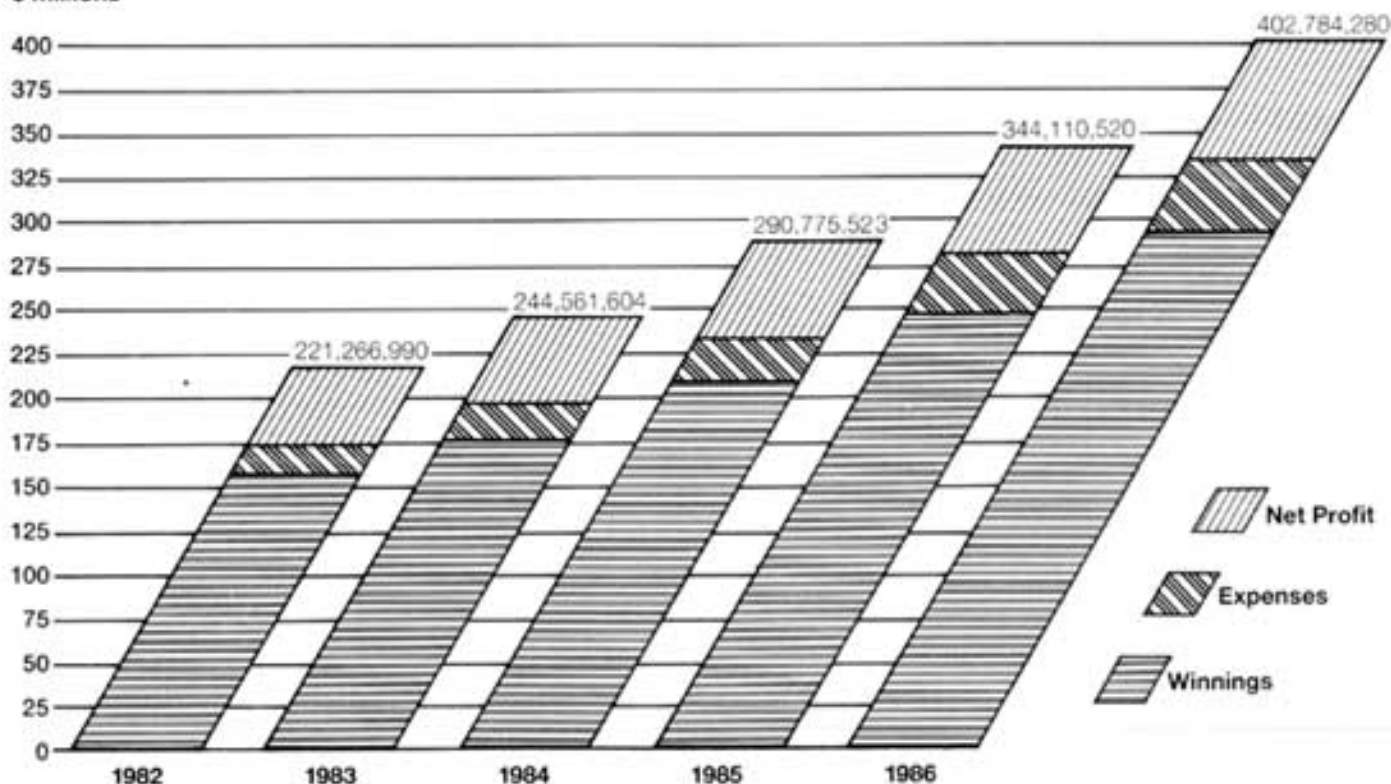


Table 2 Licenced Bingos 1984-1986

	Licences	Events	Licence Fees*	Total Gross	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
1984										
Edmonton	607	9,122	\$ 100	\$ 41,344,544	\$ 28,756,417	69.6	\$ 5,136,748	12.4	\$ 7,451,379	18.0
Calgary	179	8,119	—	20,636,464	15,221,287	73.8	3,056,894	14.8	2,358,283	11.4
Others	1,072	19,917	—	24,545,000	16,739,779	68.2	2,292,097	9.3	5,513,124	22.5
TOTAL	1,858	37,158	\$ 100	\$ 86,526,008	\$ 60,717,483	70.2	\$ 10,485,739	12.1	\$ 15,322,786	17.7
1985										
Edmonton	618	9,717	—	\$ 53,620,030	\$ 37,956,324	70.8	\$ 6,792,028	12.7	\$ 8,871,678	16.5
Calgary	204	7,939	—	31,013,918	22,163,173	71.4	4,360,592	14.1	4,490,153	14.5
Others	1,179	22,064	—	37,909,141	26,472,285	69.8	4,038,819	10.7	7,398,037	19.5
TOTAL	2,001	39,720	—	\$ 122,543,089	\$ 86,591,782	70.7	\$ 15,191,439	12.4	\$ 20,759,868	16.9
1986										
Edmonton	644	9,558	—	\$ 63,316,440	\$ 45,152,302	71.3	\$ 8,184,422	12.9	\$ 9,979,716	15.8
Calgary	248	8,395	\$ 1,100	43,010,484	31,445,028	73.1	5,619,017	13.1	5,946,439	13.8
Others	1,268	22,835	—	60,821,542	43,792,149	72.0	6,527,309	10.7	10,502,084	17.3
TOTAL	2,160	40,788	\$ 1,100	\$ 167,148,466	\$ 120,389,479	72.0	\$ 20,330,748	12.2	\$ 26,428,239	15.8

*For fairs and exhibition boards only.

Graph 2 Bingos (1982-1986)
\$ millions

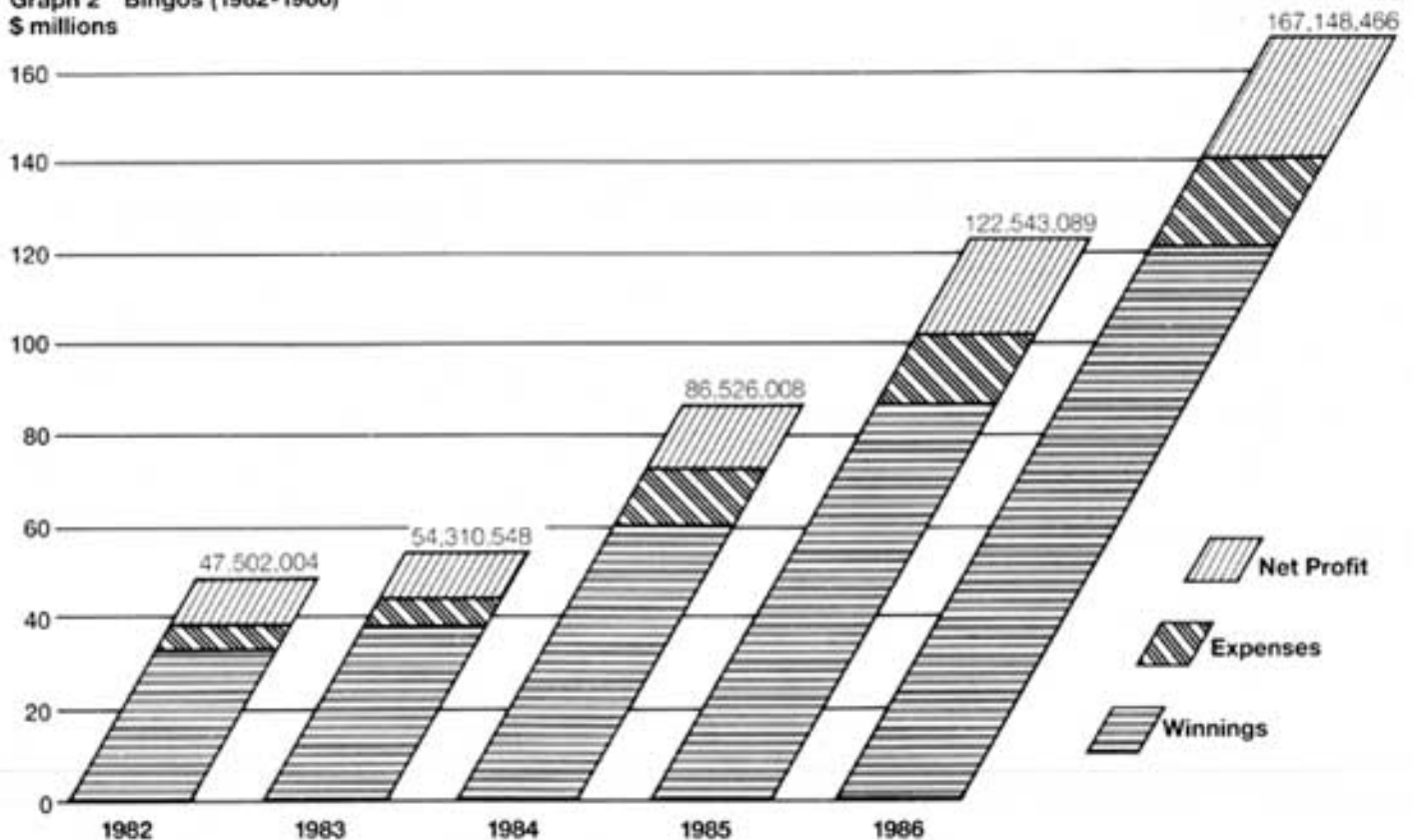


Table 3 Licenced Casinos 1984-1986

	Licences	Events	Licence Fees	Total Gross*	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
1984										
Edmonton	196	396	\$ 145,650	\$ 41,138,480	\$ 32,016,640	77.8	\$ 3,665,553	8.9	\$ 5,456,287	13.3
Calgary	194	395	152,150	43,973,566	34,873,889	79.3	4,520,315	10.3	4,579,382	10.4
Others	162	317	50,130	6,992,393	5,263,900	75.3	1,065,473	15.2	663,020	9.5
TOTAL	552	1,108	\$ 347,930	\$ 92,104,459	\$ 72,154,429	78.3	\$ 9,251,341	10.1	\$ 10,698,689	11.6
1985										
Edmonton	193	392	\$ 144,570	\$ 45,154,450	\$ 35,041,155	77.6	\$ 3,742,636	8.3	\$ 6,370,659	14.1
Calgary	194	394	153,750	48,463,121	38,217,173	78.9	4,611,219	9.5	5,634,729	11.6
Others	188	368	58,510	8,648,744	6,573,574	76.0	1,321,806	15.3	753,364	8.7
TOTAL	575	1,154	\$ 356,830	\$ 102,266,315	\$ 79,831,902	78.1	\$ 9,675,661	9.4	\$ 12,758,752	12.5
1986										
Edmonton	193	393	\$ 144,640	\$ 47,807,133	\$ 36,967,736	77.3	\$ 3,773,033	7.9	\$ 7,066,364	14.8
Calgary	194	395	153,450	51,046,787	40,710,649	79.7	4,902,100	9.6	5,434,038	10.7
Others	203	402	58,165	10,030,066	7,670,116	76.5	1,525,951	15.2	833,999	8.3
TOTAL	590	1,190	\$ 356,255	\$ 108,883,986	\$ 85,348,501	78.0	\$ 10,201,084	9.5	\$ 13,334,401	12.5

*For casinos, "gross" equals "drop" - the total of money spent to purchase chips.

Graph 3 Casinos (1982-1986)
\$ millions

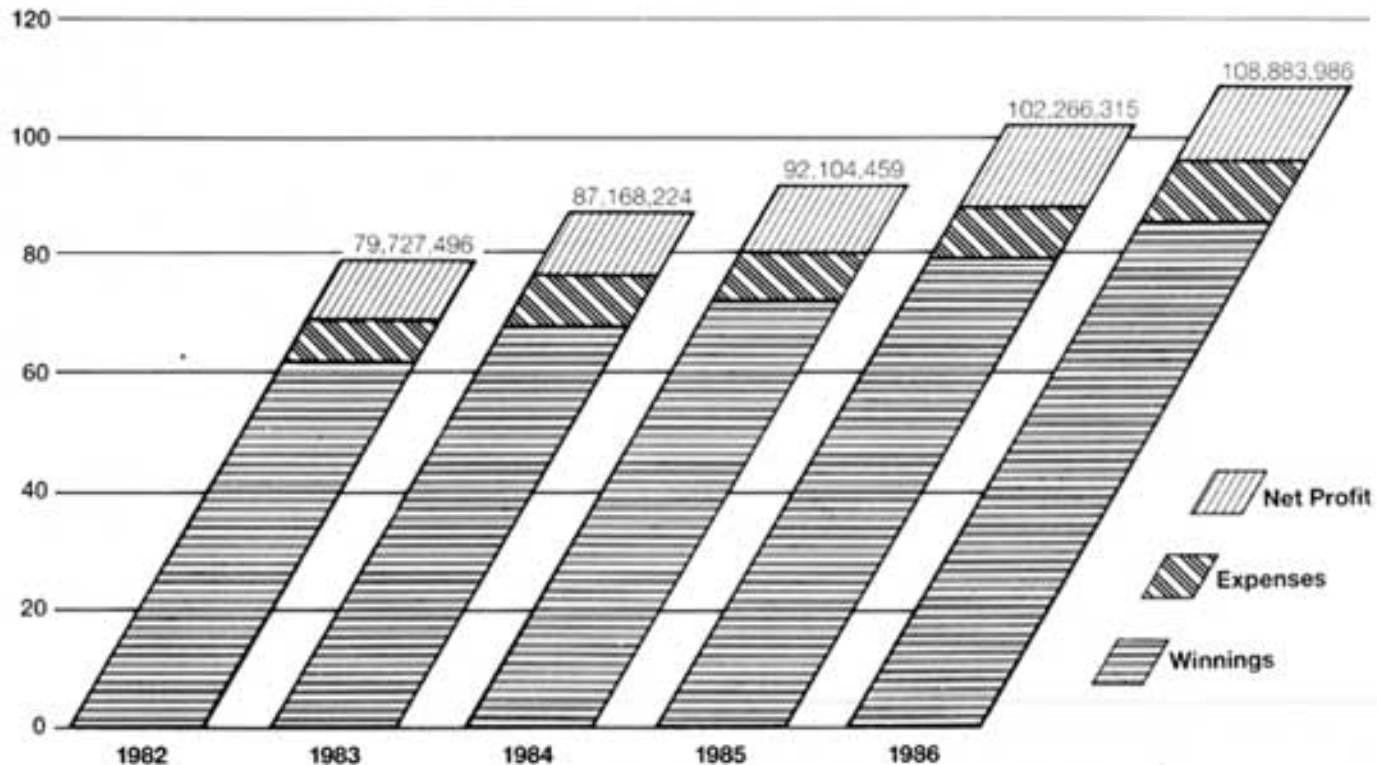


Table 4 Licenced Pull-Tickets 1984-1986

	Licences	Events	Licence Fees	Total Gross	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
1984										
Edmonton	37		\$ 126,668	\$ 12,627,507	\$ 9,420,490	74.6	\$ 785,749	6.2	\$ 2,421,268	19.2
Calgary	134		324,294	32,352,378	23,713,875	73.3	1,925,757	6.0	6,712,746	20.7
Others	409		495,533	49,227,080	36,591,698	74.3	2,970,122	6.1	9,665,260	19.6
TOTAL	580	-	\$ 946,495	\$ 94,206,965	\$ 69,726,063	74.0	\$ 5,681,628	6.0	\$ 18,799,274	20.0
1985										
Edmonton	32		\$ 134,158	\$ 13,384,032	\$ 9,986,688	74.6	\$ 816,105	6.1	\$ 2,581,239	19.3
Calgary	143		339,415	33,653,160	24,799,329	73.7	1,994,070	5.9	6,859,761	20.4
Others	496		549,819	54,525,778	40,407,618	74.1	3,314,608	6.1	10,803,552	19.8
TOTAL	671	-	\$ 1,023,392	\$ 101,562,970	\$ 75,193,635	74.0	\$ 6,124,783	6.0	\$ 20,244,552	20.0
1986										
Edmonton	40		\$ 142,293	\$ 14,178,144	\$ 10,602,052	74.8	\$ 848,275	6.0	\$ 2,727,817	19.2
Calgary	154		335,537	33,395,799	24,595,539	73.6	1,926,783	5.8	6,873,477	20.6
Others	573		598,977	58,375,427	43,251,233	74.1	3,434,710	5.9	11,689,484	20.0
TOTAL	767	-	\$ 1,076,807	\$ 105,949,370	\$ 78,448,824	74.0	\$ 6,209,768	5.9	\$ 21,290,778	20.1

Graph 4 Pull-Tickets (1982-1986)
\$ millions

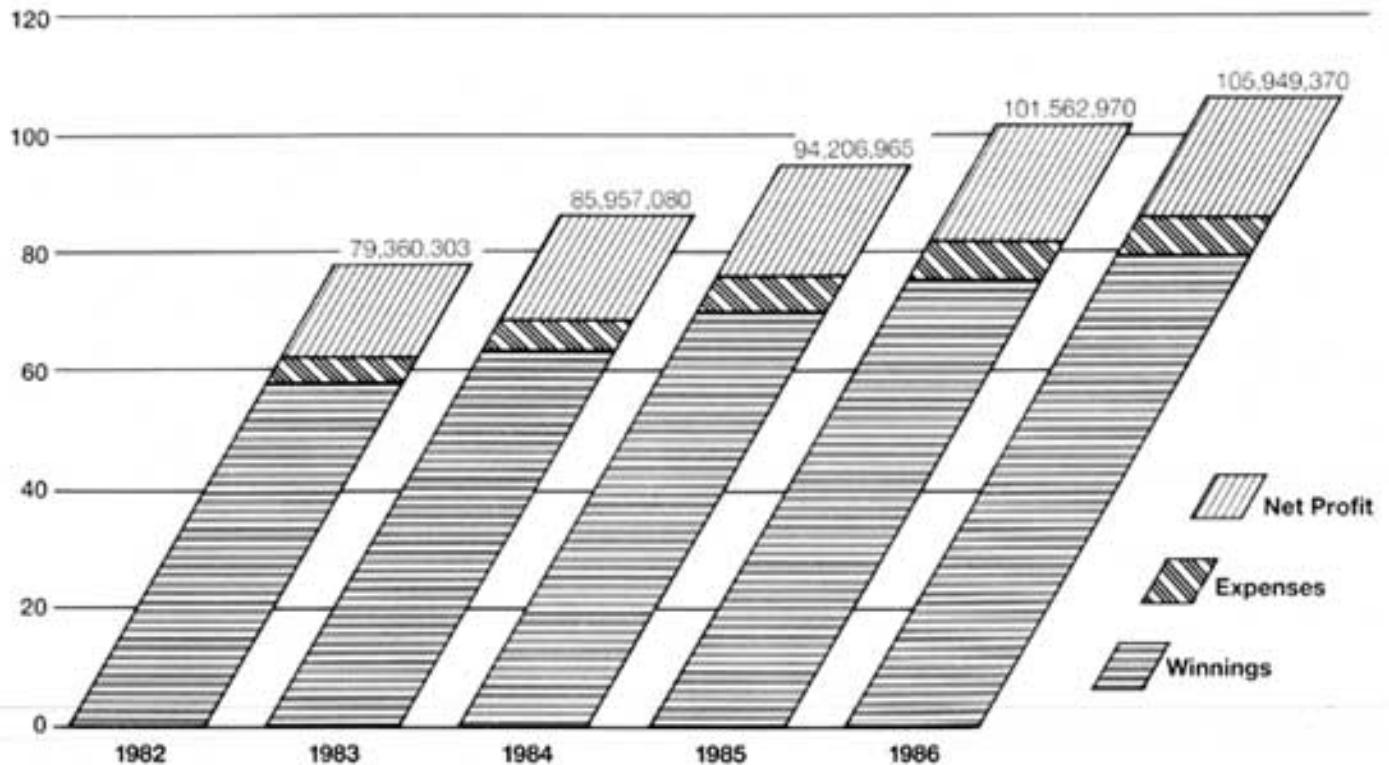


Table 5 Licenced Raffles 1984-1986

	Licences	Events	Licence Fees*	Total Gross	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
1984										
Edmonton	521	1,251	\$ 7,700	\$ 4,980,820	\$ 2,284,280	45.9	\$ 763,856	15.3	\$ 1,932,684	38.8
Calgary	364	2,801	10,600	3,634,598	1,347,580	37.1	743,317	20.4	1,543,701	42.5
Others	2,528	5,755	2,250	9,322,673	4,045,089	43.4	870,040	9.3	4,407,544	47.3
TOTAL	3,413	9,807	\$ 20,550	\$ 17,938,091	\$ 7,676,949	42.8	\$ 2,377,213	13.2	\$ 7,883,929	44.0
1985										
Edmonton	490	1,040	\$ 7,600	\$ 4,530,778	\$ 2,130,057	47.0	\$ 710,463	15.7	\$ 1,690,258	37.3
Calgary	355	2,343	11,000	3,496,335	1,203,955	34.4	741,800	21.2	1,550,580	44.4
Others	2,552	6,715	1,400	9,711,033	4,415,372	45.5	899,821	9.2	4,395,840	45.3
TOTAL	3,397	10,098	\$ 20,000	\$ 17,738,146	\$ 7,749,384	43.7	\$ 2,352,084	13.3	\$ 7,636,678	43.0
1986										
Edmonton	499	1,215	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,486,543	\$ 3,095,576	47.7	\$ 1,035,627	16.0	\$ 2,355,340	36.3
Calgary	370	1,244	11,350	4,333,402	1,547,956	35.7	828,613	19.1	1,956,833	45.2
Others	2,394	5,277	1,400	9,982,513	4,292,284	43.0	781,324	7.8	4,908,905	49.2
TOTAL	3,263	7,736	\$ 20,750	\$ 20,802,458	\$ 8,935,816	43.0	\$ 2,645,564	12.7	\$ 9,221,078	44.3

*For fairs and exhibitions boards only.

Graph 5 Raffles (1982-1986)
\$ millions

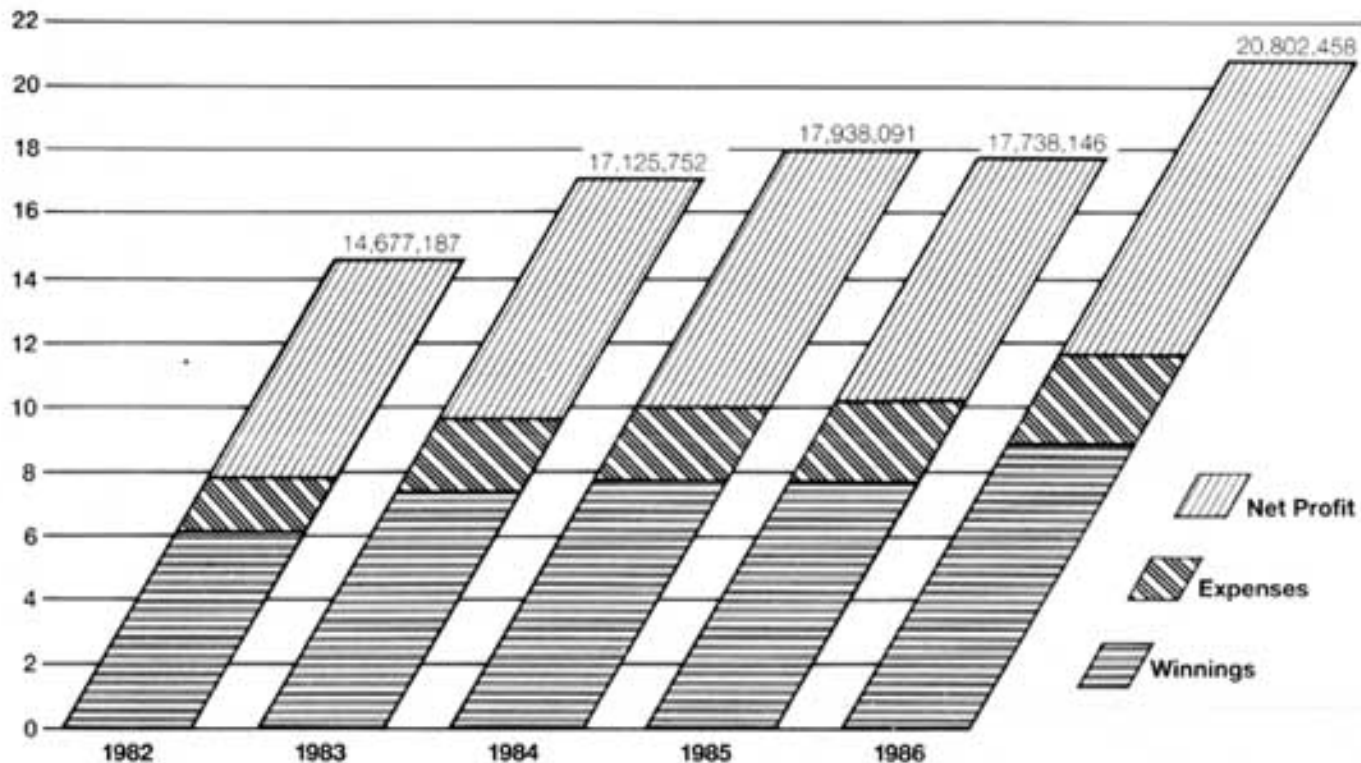


Table 6 Regional Breakdown – All Licenced Gaming 1986

	Licences	Events	Licence Fees	Total Gross	Prizes/Winnings	%	Expenses	%	Net Profit	%
Calgary										
Bingo	248	8,395	\$ 1,100	\$ 43,010,484	\$31,445,028	73.1	\$ 5,619,017	13.1	\$ 5,946,439	13.8
Casino	194	395	153,450	51,046,787	40,710,649	79.7	4,902,100	9.6	5,434,038	10.7
Raffle	370	1,244	11,350	4,333,402	1,547,956	35.7	828,613	19.1	1,956,833	45.2
Pull Ticket	154	154	335,537	33,395,799	24,595,539	73.6	1,926,783	5.8	6,873,477	20.6
TOTAL	966	10,188	\$ 501,437	\$131,788,472	\$98,299,172	74.6	\$13,276,513	10.1	\$20,210,787	15.3
Edmonton										
Bingo	644	9,558	—	\$ 63,316,440	\$45,152,302	71.3	\$ 8,184,422	12.9	\$ 9,979,716	15.8
Casino	193	393	\$ 144,640	47,807,133	36,967,736	77.3	3,773,033	7.9	7,066,364	14.8
Raffle	499	1,215	8,000	6,486,543	3,095,576	47.7	1,035,627	16.0	2,355,340	36.3
Pull Ticket	40	40	142,293	14,178,144	10,602,052	74.8	848,275	6.0	2,727,817	19.2
TOTAL	1,376	11,206	\$ 294,933	\$131,788,260	\$95,817,666	72.7	\$13,841,357	10.5	\$22,129,237	16.8
Ft. McMurray										
Bingo	8	394	—	\$ 1,470,390	\$ 1,095,240	74.4	\$ 162,036	11.1	\$ 213,114	14.5
Casino	26	53	\$ 5,625	971,542	711,048	73.2	162,681	16.7	97,813	10.1
Raffle	46	164	—	126,749	54,436	42.9	7,473	5.9	64,840	51.2
Pull Ticket	7	7	22,929	2,290,618	1,753,840	76.6	98,336	4.3	438,442	19.1
TOTAL	87	618	\$ 28,554	\$ 4,859,299	\$ 3,614,564	74.4	\$ 430,526	8.9	\$ 814,209	16.7
Grande Prairie										
Bingo	44	746	—	\$ 3,918,488	\$ 2,584,302	65.9	\$ 394,506	10.1	\$ 939,680	24.0
Casino	4	9	\$ 1,150	185,151	138,162	74.6	31,798	17.2	15,191	8.2
Raffle	40	104	—	276,502	125,930	45.5	38,657	14.0	111,915	40.5
Pull Ticket	10	10	17,658	1,762,821	1,301,286	73.8	106,840	6.1	354,695	20.1
TOTAL	98	869	\$ 18,808	\$ 6,142,962	\$ 4,149,680	67.6	\$ 571,801	9.3	\$ 1,421,481	23.1
Lethbridge										
Bingo	46	1,049	—	\$ 7,197,091	\$ 5,174,167	71.9	\$ 871,021	12.1	\$ 1,151,903	16.0
Casino	12	28	\$ 8,690	1,241,142	947,161	76.3	203,109	16.4	90,672	7.3
Raffle	57	118	400	285,176	132,387	46.4	21,305	7.5	131,484	46.1
Pull Ticket	19	19	70,050	6,993,449	5,190,899	74.2	463,676	6.6	1,338,874	19.2
TOTAL	134	1,214	\$ 79,140	\$ 15,716,858	\$11,444,614	72.8	\$ 1,559,111	9.9	\$ 2,713,133	17.3
Medicine Hat										
Bingo	48	1,123	—	\$ 3,691,498	\$ 2,796,805	75.8	\$ 420,950	11.4	\$ 473,743	12.8
Casino	24	52	\$ 10,700	1,944,952	1,467,175	75.4	282,624	14.5	195,153	10.1
Raffle	69	137	1,000	652,651	309,036	47.3	29,902	4.6	313,713	48.1
Pull Ticket	16	16	47,343	4,736,628	3,489,922	73.7	292,535	6.2	954,171	20.1
TOTAL	157	1,328	\$ 59,043	\$ 11,025,729	\$ 8,062,938	73.1	\$ 1,026,011	9.3	\$ 1,936,780	17.6
Red Deer										
Bingo	55	935	—	\$ 6,453,337	\$ 4,691,545	72.7	\$ 799,280	12.4	\$ 962,512	14.9
Casino	11	28	\$ 8,190	933,056	731,180	78.4	158,747	17.0	43,129	4.6
Raffle	68	207	—	672,178	321,733	47.9	55,854	8.3	294,591	43.8
Pull Ticket	8	8	38,586	3,804,457	2,808,160	73.8	235,091	6.2	761,206	20.0
TOTAL	142	1,178	\$ 46,776	\$ 11,863,028	\$ 8,552,618	72.1	\$ 1,248,972	10.5	\$ 2,061,438	17.4
All Other										
Bingo	1,067	18,588	—	\$ 38,090,738	\$27,450,090	72.1	\$ 3,879,516	10.2	\$ 6,761,132	17.7
Casino	126	232	\$ 23,810	4,754,223	3,675,390	77.3	686,992	14.5	391,841	8.2
Raffle	2,114	4,547	—	7,969,257	3,348,762	42.0	628,133	7.9	3,992,362	50.1
Pull Ticket	513	513	402,411	38,787,454	28,707,126	74.0	2,238,232	5.8	7,842,096	20.2
TOTAL	3,820	23,880	\$ 426,221	\$ 89,601,672	\$63,181,368	70.5	\$ 7,432,873	8.3	\$18,987,431	21.2

**Table 7 Regional Breakdown — % of Provincial Total
1986**

AREA	Licences		Events		Licence Fees		Gross		Prize Winnings		Expenses		Net Profit	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Edmonton	1,376	20.3	11,206	22.2	294,933	20.3	131,788,260	32.7	95,817,666	32.7	13,841,357	35.1	22,129,237	31.5
Calgary	966	14.3	10,188	20.2	501,437	34.5	131,786,472	32.7	98,299,172	33.5	13,276,513	33.7	20,210,787	28.8
Ft. McMurray	87	1.3	618	1.2	28,554	2.0	4,859,299	1.2	3,614,564	1.2	430,526	1.1	814,209	1.2
Gr. Prairie	98	1.4	869	1.7	18,808	1.3	6,142,962	1.5	4,149,680	1.4	571,801	1.4	1,421,481	2.0
Lethbridge	134	2.0	1,214	2.4	79,140	5.4	15,716,858	3.9	11,444,614	3.9	1,559,111	4.0	2,713,133	3.9
Med. Hat	157	2.3	1,328	2.7	59,043	4.0	11,025,729	2.8	8,062,938	2.8	1,026,011	2.6	1,936,780	2.7
Red Deer	142	2.1	1,178	2.3	46,776	3.2	11,863,026	3.0	8,552,618	2.9	1,248,972	3.2	2,061,438	2.9
All Other	3,820	56.3	23,880	47.3	426,221	29.3	89,601,672	22.2	63,181,368	21.6	7,432,873	18.9	18,987,431	27.0
TOTAL	6,780	100.0	50,481	100.0	1,454,912	100.0	402,784,280	100.0	293,122,620	100.0	39,387,164	100.0	70,274,496	100.0

**Table 8 Bingos
Regional Breakdown 1986**

AREA	Licences		Events		Licence Fees*		Gross		Prize Winnings		Expenses		Net Profit	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Edmonton	644	29.8	9,558	23.4	—	—	63,316,440	37.9	45,152,302	37.5	8,184,422	40.3	9,979,716	37.8
Calgary	248	11.5	8,395	20.6	1,100	100.0	43,010,484	25.7	31,445,028	26.1	5,619,017	27.6	5,946,439	22.5
Ft. McMurray	8	.4	394	1.0	—	—	1,470,390	.9	1,095,240	.9	162,036	.8	213,114	.8
Gr. Prairie	44	2.0	746	1.8	—	—	3,918,488	2.3	2,584,302	2.2	394,506	1.9	939,680	3.5
Lethbridge	46	2.1	1,049	2.6	—	—	7,197,091	4.3	5,174,167	4.3	871,021	4.3	1,151,903	4.4
Med. Hat	48	2.2	1,123	2.7	—	—	3,691,498	2.2	2,796,805	2.3	420,950	2.1	473,743	1.8
Red Deer	55	2.6	935	2.3	—	—	6,453,337	3.9	4,691,545	3.9	799,280	3.9	962,512	3.6
All Other	1,067	49.4	18,588	45.6	—	—	38,090,738	22.8	27,450,090	22.8	3,879,516	19.1	6,761,132	25.6
TOTAL	2,160	100.0	40,788	100.0	1,100	100.0	167,148,466	100.0	120,389,479	100.0	20,330,748	100.0	26,428,239	100.0

* For fairs and exhibition boards only

**Table 9 Casinos
Regional Breakdown 1986**

AREA	Licences		Events		Licence Fees		Gross*		Prize Winnings		Expenses		Net Profit	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Edmonton	193	32.7	393	33.0	144,640	40.6	47,807,133	43.9	36,967,736	43.3	3,773,033	37.0	7,066,364	53.0
Calgary	194	32.9	395	33.2	153,450	43.1	51,046,787	46.9	40,710,649	47.7	4,902,100	48.1	5,434,038	40.8
Ft. McMurray	26	4.4	53	4.4	5,625	1.6	971,542	.9	711,048	.8	162,681	1.6	97,813	.7
Gr. Prairie	4	.7	9	.8	1,150	.3	185,151	.2	136,162	.2	31,798	.3	15,191	.1
Lethbridge	12	2.0	28	2.3	8,690	2.4	1,241,142	1.1	947,161	1.1	203,109	2.0	90,872	.7
Med. Hat	24	4.1	52	4.4	10,700	3.0	1,944,952	1.8	1,467,175	1.7	282,624	2.8	195,153	1.5
Red Deer	11	1.9	28	2.4	8,190	2.3	933,056	.8	731,180	.9	158,747	1.5	43,129	.3
All Other	126	21.3	232	19.5	23,810	6.7	4,754,223	4.4	3,675,390	4.3	686,992	6.7	391,841	2.9
TOTAL	590	100.0	1,190	100.0	356,255	100.0	108,863,986	100.0	85,348,501	100.0	10,201,084	100.0	13,334,401	100.0

*For casino, "gross" equals "drop" — the total of money spent to purchase chips.

**Table 10 Pull-Tickets
Regional Breakdown 1986**

AREA	Licences		Events		Licence Fees		Gross		Prize Winnings		Expenses		Net Profit	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Edmonton	40	5.2	40	5.2	142,293	13.2	14,178,144	13.4	10,602,052	13.5	848,275	13.7	2,727,817	12.8
Calgary	154	20.1	154	20.1	335,537	31.2	33,395,799	31.5	24,595,539	31.4	1,926,783	31.0	6,873,477	32.3
Ft. McMurray	7	.9	7	.9	22,929	2.1	2,290,618	2.2	1,753,840	2.2	98,336	1.6	438,442	2.0
Gr. Prairie	10	1.3	10	1.3	17,658	1.6	1,762,821	1.6	1,301,286	1.6	106,840	1.7	354,695	1.7
Lethbridge	19	2.5	19	2.5	70,050	6.5	6,993,449	6.6	5,190,899	6.6	463,676	7.5	1,338,874	6.3
Med. Hat	16	2.1	16	2.1	47,343	4.4	4,736,628	4.5	3,489,922	4.5	292,535	4.7	954,171	4.5
Red Deer	8	1.0	8	1.0	38,586	3.6	3,804,457	3.6	2,808,160	3.6	235,091	3.8	761,206	3.6
All Other	513	66.9	513	66.9	402,411	37.4	38,787,454	36.6	28,707,126	36.6	2,238,232	36.0	7,842,096	36.8
TOTAL	767	100.0	767	100.0	1,076,807	100.0	105,949,370	100.0	78,448,824	100.0	6,209,768	100.0	21,290,778	100.0

**Table 11 Raffles
Regional Breakdown 1986**

AREA	Licences		Events		Licence Fees*		Gross		Prize Winnings		Expenses		Net Profit	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Edmonton	499	15.3	1,215	15.7	8,000	38.6	6,486,543	31.2	3,095,576	34.6	1,035,627	39.2	2,355,340	25.6
Calgary	370	11.3	1,244	16.1	11,350	54.7	4,333,402	20.8	1,547,956	17.3	828,613	31.3	1,956,833	21.2
Ft. McMurray	46	1.4	164	2.1	—	—	126,749	.6	54,436	.6	7,473	.3	64,840	.7
Gr. Prairie	40	1.2	104	1.3	—	—	276,502	1.3	125,930	1.4	38,657	1.5	111,915	1.2
Lethbridge	57	1.8	118	1.5	400	1.9	285,176	1.4	132,387	1.5	21,305	.8	131,484	1.4
Med. Hat	69	2.1	137	1.8	1,000	4.8	652,651	3.2	309,036	3.5	29,902	1.1	313,713	3.4
Red Deer	68	2.1	207	2.7	—	—	672,178	3.2	321,733	3.6	55,854	2.1	294,591	3.2
All Other	2,114	64.8	4,547	58.8	—	—	7,969,257	38.3	3,348,762	37.5	628,133	23.7	3,992,362	43.3
TOTAL	3,263	100.0	7,736	100.0	20,750	100.0	20,802,458	100.0	8,935,816	100.0	2,645,564	100.0	9,221,078	100.0

*For fairs and exhibition boards only.

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