Stakeholder and general population attitudes towards gambling in Canada: (dis) harmony?

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Disclosures

Funding: This AGRI National Project (ANP) received funding from AGRI, the Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research, the Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse and Addiction, and the Gambling Research Exchange of Ontario.

Conflicts of Interest: There are no potential conflicts of interest for this presentation or research.

Prior dissemination: The results of this study have not been published.



ANP Stakeholder Survey

- Attitudes towards and knowledge about gambling in Canada among:
 - Gambling Provider
 - Gambling Regulator
 - Director of RG
 - PG Prevention & Treatment Administrator
 - Commercial, non-Government Casino Provider
 - Provincial Research Institute



Related Research

- General population
 - Attitudes (e.g., Bouguettaya et al. 2020)
 - Responsibility for harm reduction (e.g., Akçayır et al. 2022; Gainsbury et al., 2020; Gray et al., 2021)
- Stakeholder research (e.g., Rolando et al. 2020)



Research Aims

 Examine Stakeholders knowledge of and attitudes towards gambling

 Compare Stakeholder responses with Public



Method

Stakeholders

- Knowledge of problem gambling prevalence
- Safe limits (frequency and expenditure)
- Provincial enforcement of gambling specific laws
- Money laundering

Overlap

- Gambling Attitude Measure (Williams, 2003; Williams et al., 2017)
 - Harm vs benefits, legality, availability
- Plus
 - Safe gambling limits (frequency and expenditures)
 - Fairness/Integrity
 - Responsibility for and current harm minimization efforts
 - First Nation and Charity Involvement

Online panel survey

 Gambling Engagement, Motivation and Context, Problem Gambling, Gambling Fallacies, Treatment Seeking, Comorbidities, Personality, Demographics



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Stakeholder Data Collection 2019



| Stakeholder Group | Complete Responses |
|--|-----------------------|
| Provincial Government Gambling Regulator | 2/9 |
| Provincial Government Director of Responsible Gambling (working for Provincial Govt. Provider) | 6/7 |
| Provincial Government Problem Gambling Prevention & Treatment Administrator (or equivalent) | 7/10 |
| CEO of Provincial Government Gambling Provider | 7/8 |
| Commercial, Non-Government Casino Provider | 4/7 |
| Provincial Research Organization | 3/3 |
| Undisclosed | 3 |
| Total | 32/44 |

Online Panel Data Collection

- Recruitment
 - August October 2019
- Responses
 - ~1400 from each province
 & Atlantic region
 - n = 10,199
- 53.2% Female



Weighted to match CCHS (N = 3,194,162)

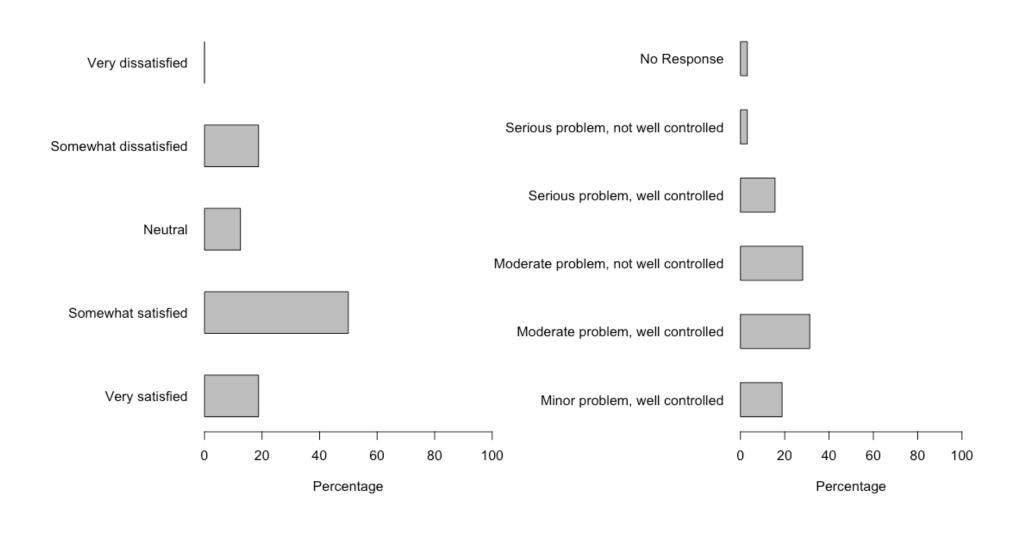
RESULTS

Stakeholder Estimates

| | Safe Gambling Limits | | Problem Gambling | |
|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Frequency | Spending | Prevalence | Revenue |
| | (Days) | (\$) | (%) | from PG (%) |
| Mean | 7.70 | 476.67 | 3.95 | 26.12 |
| (SD) | (5.91) | (718.46) | (5.42) | (19.05) |
| Range | 2 – 30 | 0.00 - 2500.00 | 0 – 25 | 1-80 |

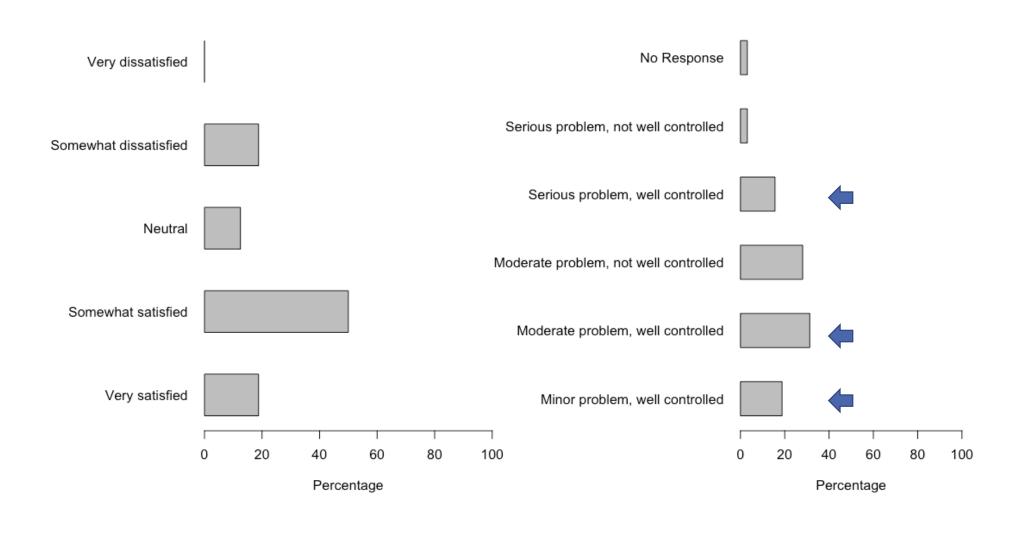
Enforcement of Gambling Laws

Money Laundering



Enforcement of Gambling Laws

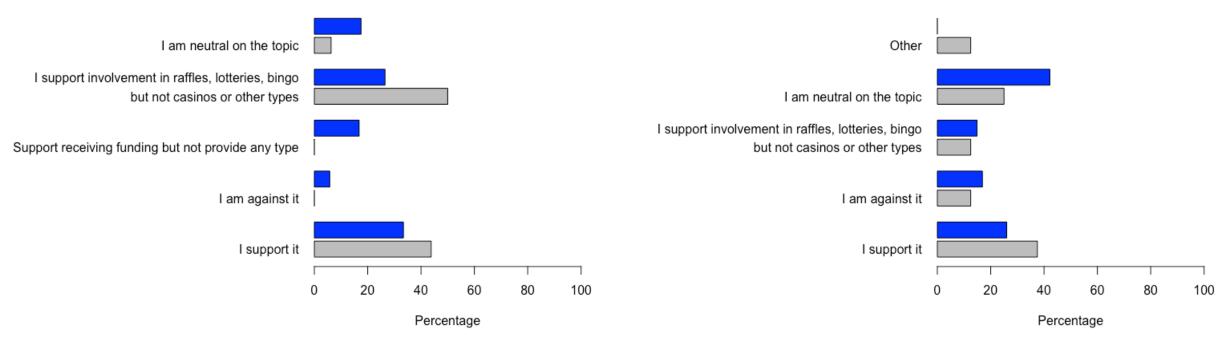
Money Laundering



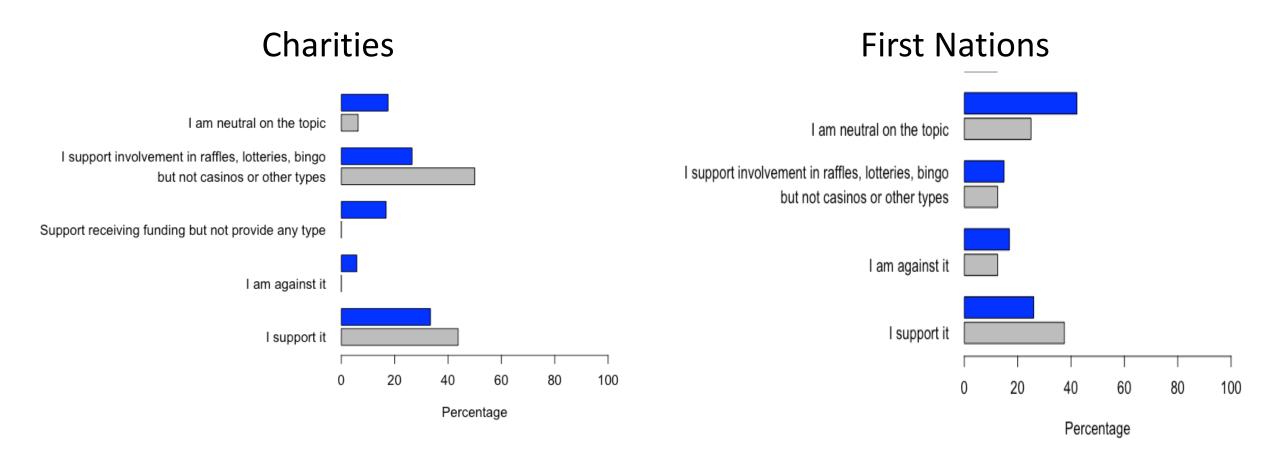
RESULTS

Involvement

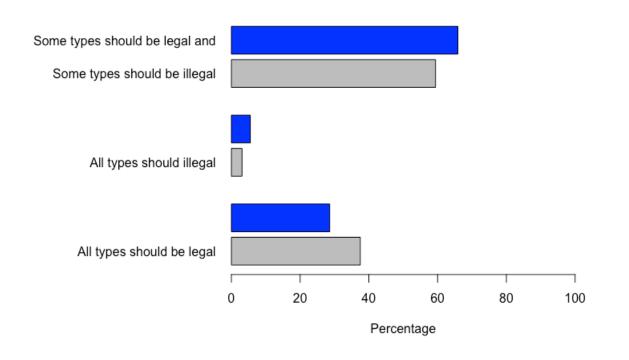


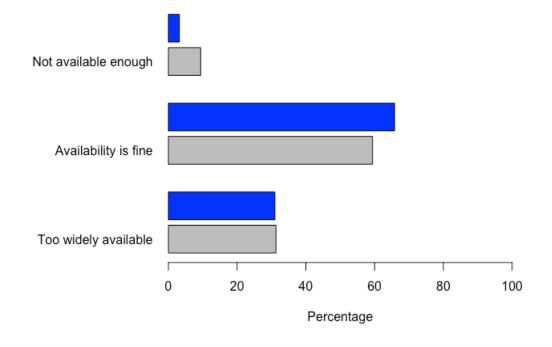


Involvement

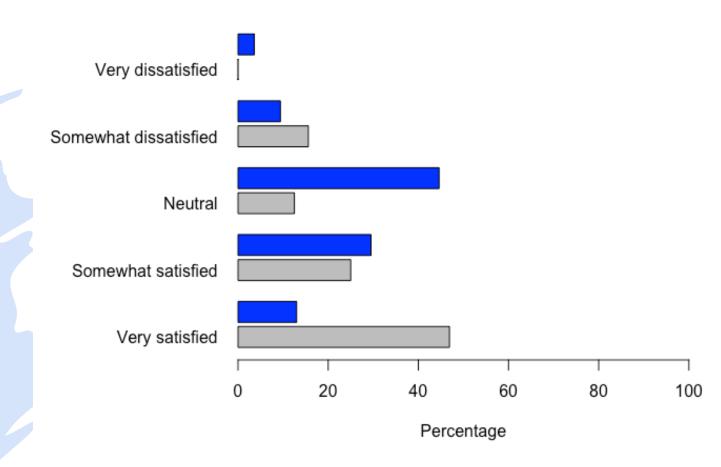


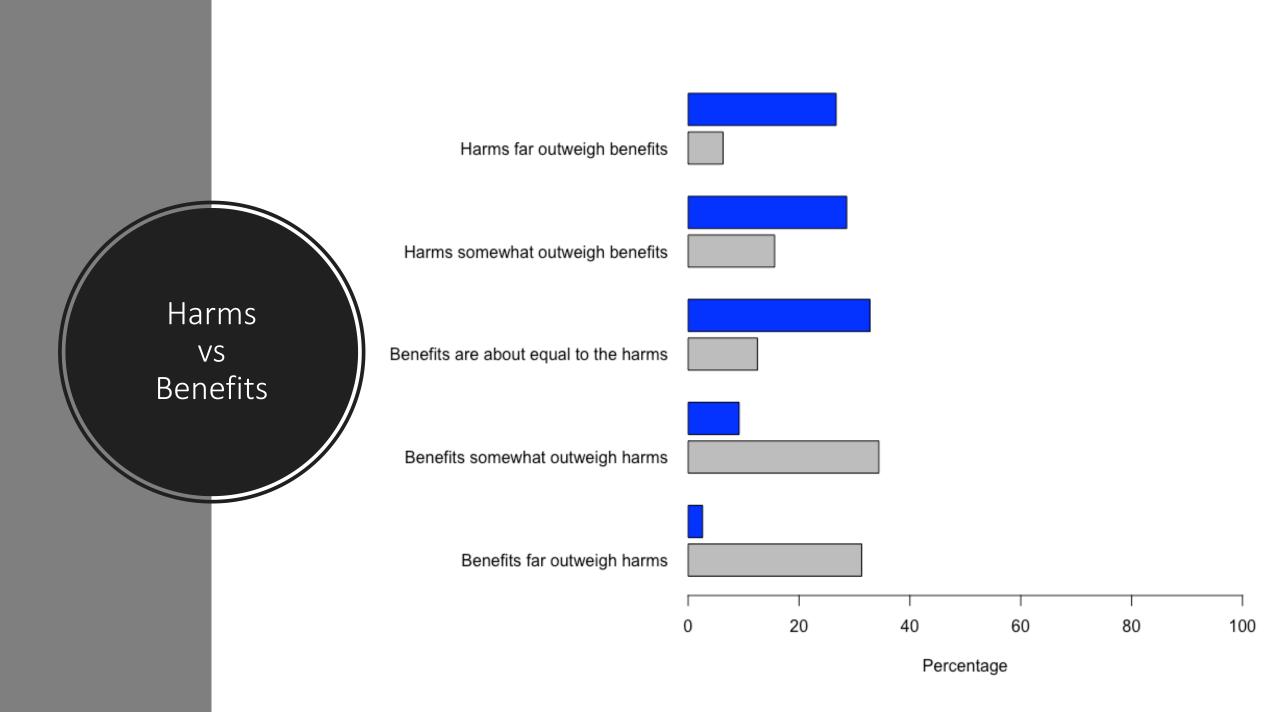
Legality & Availability



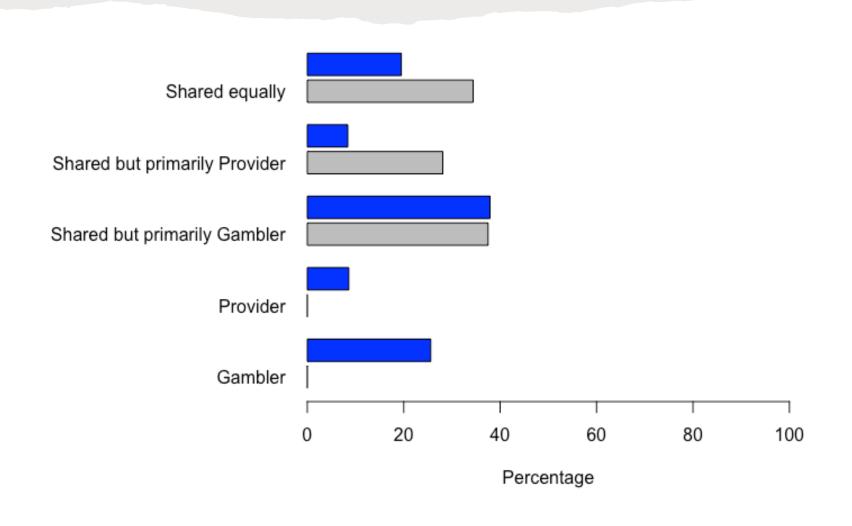


Integrity and Fairness of Legal Gambling

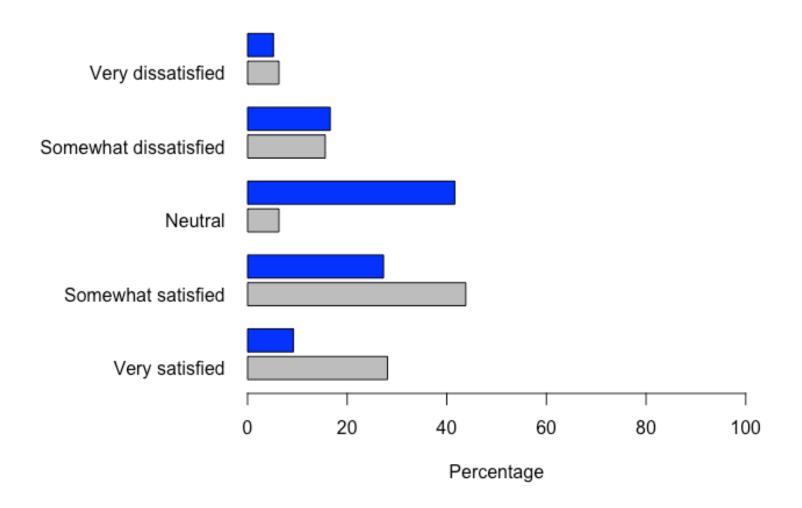




Harm minimization responsibility



Government and Provider Harm Minimization Efforts



Conclusions

- Stakeholder knowledge discrepancy with available evidence
- Enforcement of gambling laws and anti-laundering measures require assessment
- Stakeholder/Public agreement on:
 - Legality and availability
- Stakeholders/Public differences on:
 - Integrity/Fairness
 - Harms/benefits & harm minimization efforts
 - Proportion of responsibility for harm minimization



