

Are responsible gambling strategies effective for all types of game?

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The reliance on revenue from problem gamblers' losses is the main obstacle to achieve responsible gambling strategy goals.

Share of revenues derived from problem gamblers is a good indicator of a responsible strategy

Share of revenues derived from PG studies

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Literature on the share of gambling revenue

Study	Country	Revenue share of problem gamblers
Productivity Commission 2010	Australia	40%
Williams & Wood 2007	Canada	35%
Williams & Wood 2004	Canada	23% to 32%
Hayward 2004	Canada	40%
Abbott & Volberg 2000	New Zealand	19%
Gerstein et al. 1999	USA	15%
Productivity Commission 1999	Australia	33%
Lesieur 1998	USA & Canada	30%
Volberg & Vales 1998	Porto Rico	65%
Volberg et al. 2001	USA	14% to 27%
Grinols & Omorov 1996	USA	52%
Dickerson et al. 1996	Australia	26%

- ✦ a small number studies have reported it by games form: (*Orford et al. , 2013; Williams and Wood, 2007*)

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- National French Health Barometer survey, Representative nationwide telephone survey
- From **December 2013 to May 2014** among **15,635** French people aged **15–75 years**.
- 2-stage random sampling design: household, individual
- Landline and cell samples
- Refusal rate was 35.7%
- Data weighted to represent the French population structure according to age, gender, educational level, region of residence, and level of urbanization

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- Spending reported on each gambling activity either per occasion or on a weekly, monthly, or yearly basis.
- Total spending calculated on a yearly basis for each game form.
- The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) was used to assess the severity of gambling problems
Problem gambling = Moderate risk (3-7) + Excessive gambling (8 and +)
- The share of revenue derived from problem gamblers is the percentage value of gross gaming revenue (stakes minus winnings) that comes from problem gamblers.

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Problem gambling in France in 2014

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Problem gambling prevalence in France in 2014

PGSI	Overall 15-75 years population				Gamblers			
	15635				8784			
	n	%	IC 95 %		%	IC 95 %		
No gamblers	6851	43,8	(43,0 - 44,6)		-	-		
No problem gamblers (0)	7481	47,8	(47,1 - 48,6)		85,2	(84,4 - 85,9)		
Low-risk gamblers (1-2)	889	5,7	(5,3 - 6,0)		10,1	(9,5 - 10,7)		
Moderate-risk gamblers (3-7)	340	2,2	(1,9 - 2,4)		3,9	(3,5 - 4,3)		
Excessive gamblers (8 or more)	75	0,5	(0,4 - 0,6)		0,9	(0,7 - 1,0)		

Source : Enquête nationale sur les jeux d'argent et de hasard ODJ/INPES 2014

Problem gambling prevalence by games form

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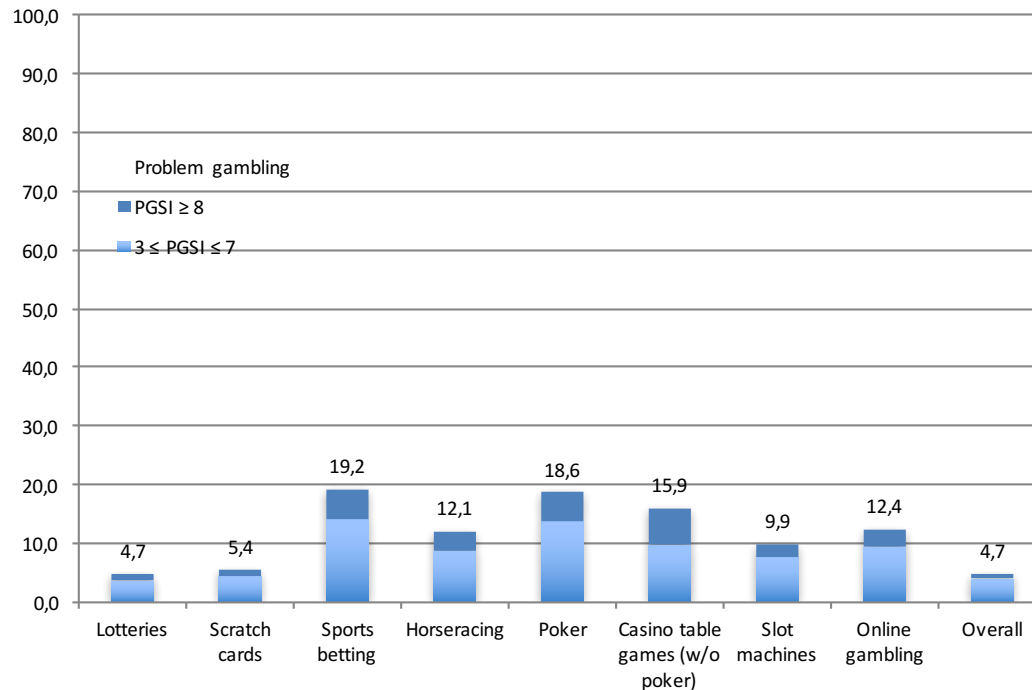
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Source : Enquête nationale sur les jeux d'argent et de hasard ODJ/INPES 2014, calcul ODJ

Problem gamblers' share of revenues by games form

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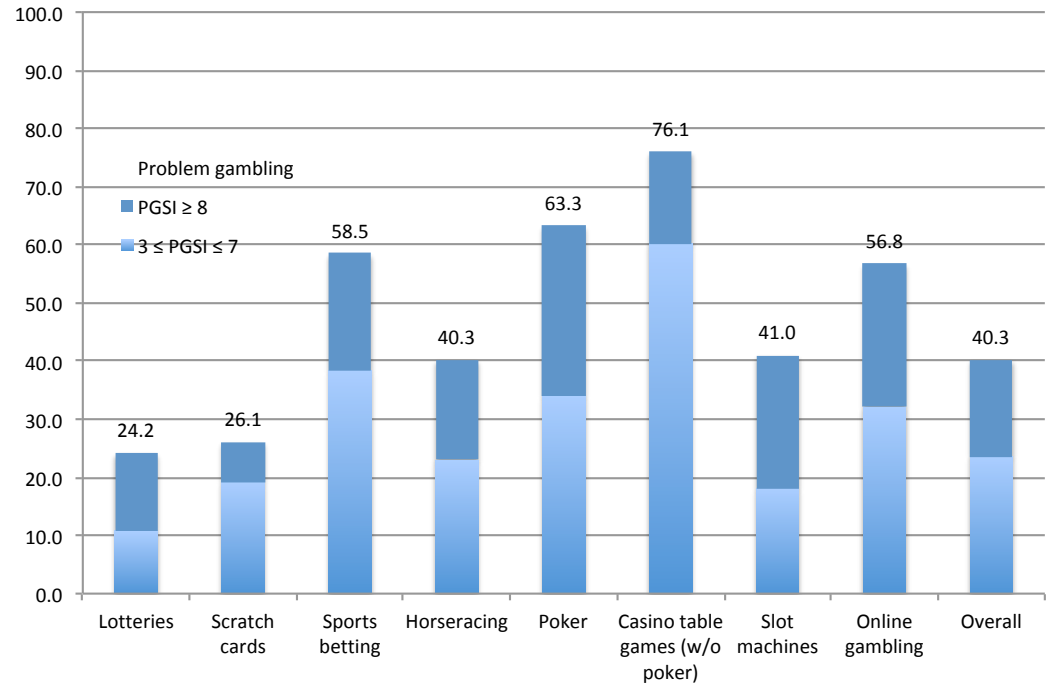
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Source : Enquête nationale sur les jeux d'argent et de hasard ODJ/INPES 2014, calcul ODJ

Problem gamblers' share of revenues lottery games

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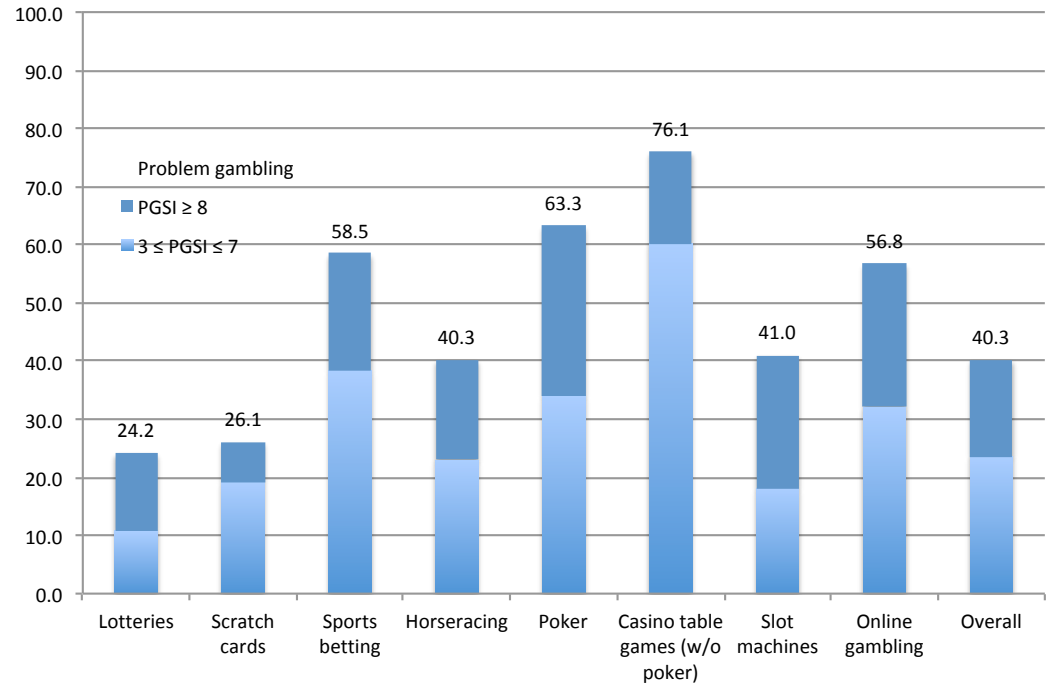
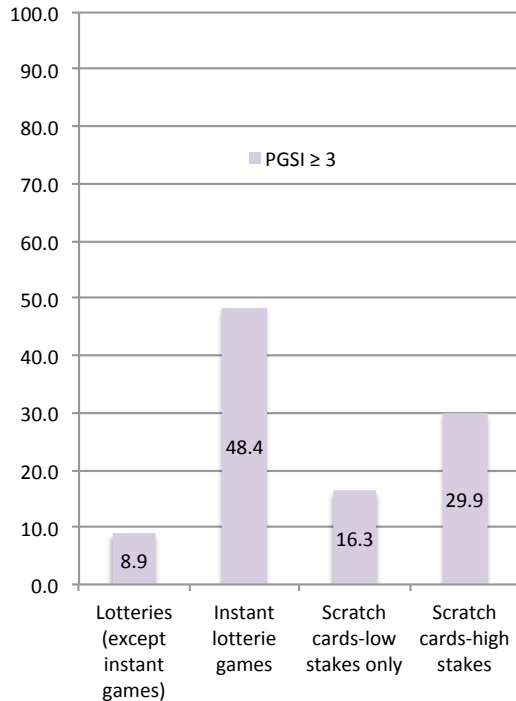
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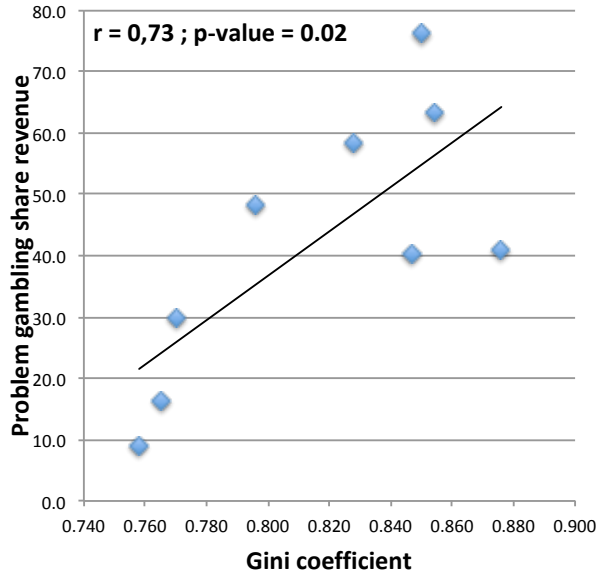
Source : Enquête nationale sur les jeux d'argent et de hasard ODJ/INPES 2014, calcul ODJ

Problem gamblers' share of revenues and spending concentration

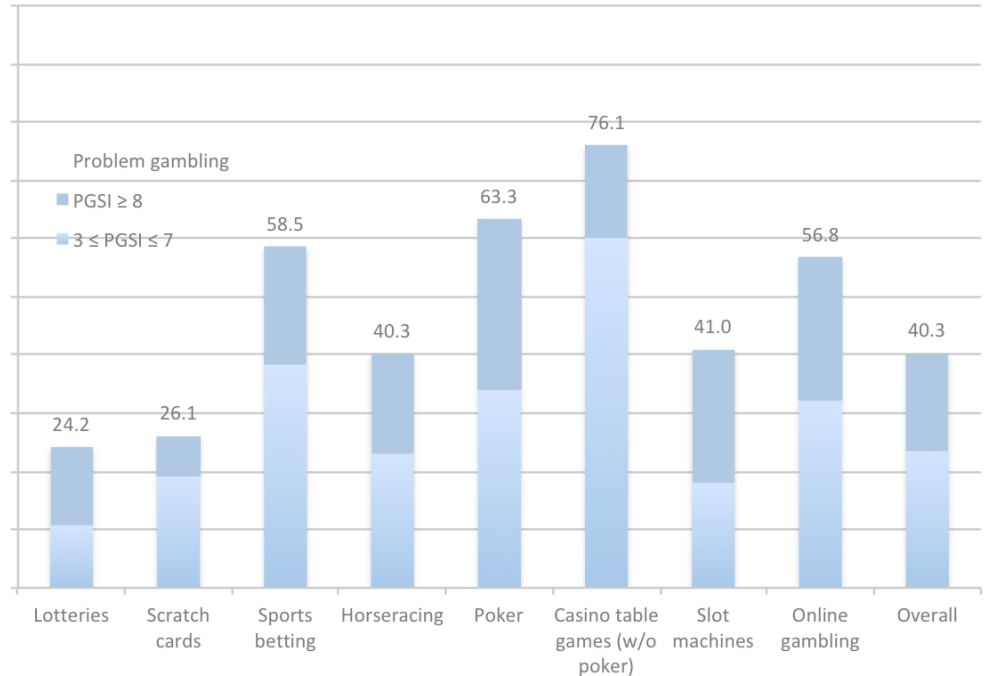
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Currie, 2009
Brosowski et al. 2015
Productivity Commission 2010
O'Mahony & Ohtsuka 2015



Source : Enquête nationale sur les jeux d'argent et de hasard ODJ/INPES 2014, calcul ODJ

Self-reported data of gambling spending

- ✦ A bit inaccurate (Blaszczynski, 2006)
- ✦ Overestimated or underestimated (*Productivity Commission 2010, Williams and Wood, 2004*)

In our case

- ✦ Underestimation of spending is accentuated for problem gamblers
- ✦ Problem gamblers' share of revenue underestimated

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- ✓ the share of revenue derived from problem gamblers is a key indicator to assess impact of a gambling related harm reduction strategy .
- ✓ This share is quite large, for most of games forms.
- ✓ It is unrealistic to expect that operators could prioritise harm prevention over revenue maximisation. In order to get a responsible strategy more effective, regulators would need to become more involved in its implementation.
- ✓ there is a good correlation between the concentration of spending indicator and the key indicator to assess "responsible gambling".
- ✓ the concentration of spending indicator is a good proxy indicator, easier to produce and this can be done faster and at a very detailed level.

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