

# **The Regulation of Online Gaming Across Jurisdictions: Success, Standards and Stability**



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# Introduction



- 2005- fifteen to twenty million online gamblers from United States
- Online gaming by U.S. players currently worth an estimated \$9 billion
- 2006- Security and Accountability for Every Port Act (SAFE)
- Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA)
- DOJ and “Black Friday”

# Introduction



- UIGEA
- Purpose is to stop flow of money from gamblers to online casinos
- However this has not been the case
- People have found loopholes

# Literature Review



- **An Analysis of Internet Gambling and its Policy Implications.** (Stewart, 2006)
- 73 jurisdictions that have legalized and regulated online gaming
- Mostly Antigua, Malta, and Gibraltar
- Most looking for financial gain
- Gaming Act 2005 (UK) could shift locations

# Literature Review



- Leading jurisdictions have created regulatory structures
- Most share various basic fundamentals
  - Identification and residence
  - Fair and approved technology
  - Minimum gambling age
  - Loss limits and betting limits
  - Anti-money laundering

# Literature Review



- **The U.S. on Tilt: Why the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act is a Bad Bet.** (Alexander 2009)
- Predicted the UIGEA will fail to reign in online gambling.
- Argues that the U.S. federal government is treading an improvident course towards prohibition.
- Suggests the U.S. should abandon its current course and find ways regulate online gambling.

# Literature Review



- **Four Phases of Internet Regulation.** (Palfrey 2010)
- 2005 to 2010 is known as access controlled phase
- Main feature is a series of mechanisms to limit access or information
- Possible fourth phase: access contested
- Certainly true in online gaming
- Question is no longer if it should be regulated but how it should be regulated
- **Research question:** How should internet gambling be regulated.

# Methodology



- Research focuses on possible causes of growth, success, and stability.
- Units of analysis are the 73 jurisdictions (countries) that regulate online gaming.



# Indicators of Success



- First experiment is a linear regression test between total gaming score and number of gaming sites.
- Independent variable: Total Gaming
- Dependent Variable: Number of Gaming Sites

# Linear Regression Between Total Gaming and Number of Gaming Sites



## Linear Regression Between Number of Gaming Sites and Total Gaming T Statistics in Parentheses

<b>Constant</b>	-56.381 (-3.379)*
<b>Total Gaming regression coefficient</b>	47.549 (6.294)*
<b>R Square</b>	.358
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	.349

\*p<.05

# What game causes highest total gaming score?



- Difference of means test between total gaming and poker, casino, sports book, and lottery.
- Trying to find out which game has the biggest impact on total gaming score.

# Difference of Means



## Difference of Means

	<b>With Game</b>	<b>Without Game</b>	<b>Mean Difference</b>
<b>Poker</b>	3.3500	1.3396	2.01035*
<b>Casino</b>	2.900	1.1860	1.71395*
<b>Lottery</b>	2.26671	1.2857	0.98095*
<b>Sports Betting</b>	2.3846	1.3235	1.06109*

\*p<.05

# Indicators of Growth



- Dependent variable: Growth Per Year
- Independent Variables: Annual Licensing Fees, Start-up Licensing Fees
- Looking to see how different types of fees affect annual growth of gaming sites among jurisdictions.
- Expect to see negative relationship between the variables.

# Bivariate Correlation



## Bivariate Correlation: Growth Per Year, Annual License Fee, Start-up License Fee

<b>Growth Per Year</b>	<b>Annual Licensing Fee</b>	<b>Start-up Licensing Fee</b>
<b>Pearson Correlation</b>	-.183	-.597*

\*p<.05

# Indicators of Stability



- Linear regression test to test stability of jurisdictions
- Dependent variable: Number of Years Gaming
- Independent Variable: Stability Score

# Linear Regression Between Number of Years Gaming and Stability Score



## Linear Regression Between Number of Years Gaming and Stability T Statistics in Parentheses

<b>Constant</b>	<b>.924 (.570)</b>
<b>Stability Score regression coefficient</b>	<b>2.857 (3.854)*</b>
<b>R Square</b>	<b>.240</b>
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>.224</b>

\*p<.05



# Conclusion



- For the most part there is statistical significance in the research
- However, research may only paint a broad picture.
- Variables such as tax statistics, employment statistics, number of players, etc. would be more helpful



Questions?