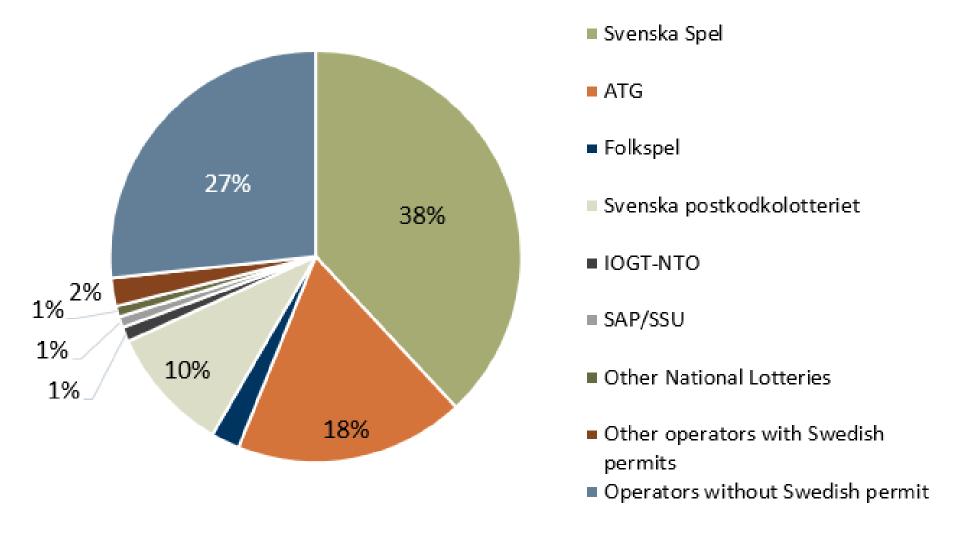


Standing the test of time? Gambling trends, prevention and regulations

Current challenges in Sweden

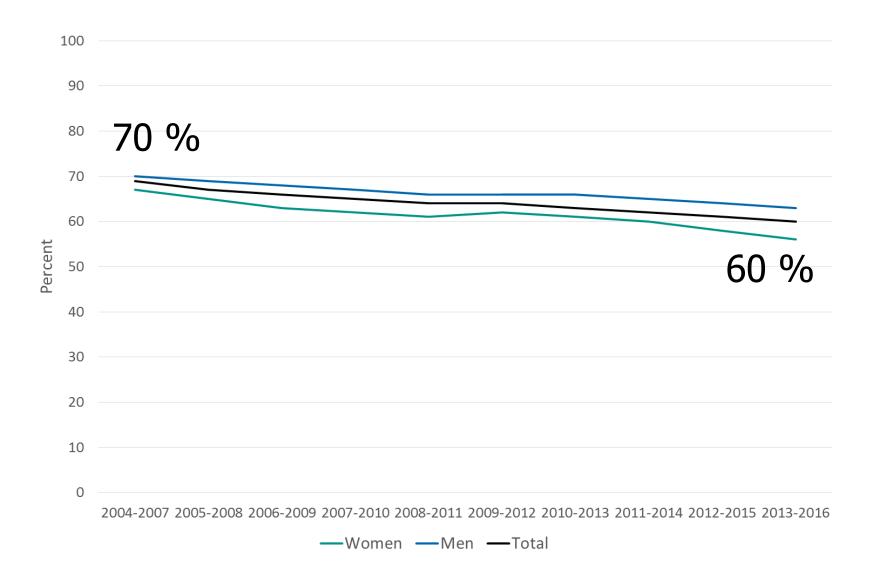
Dr Ulla Romild, National Institute of Public Health, Sweden Concordia University, Montreal, October 16th, 2018

Swedish gambling market, gross gaming revenue by operators, Q1 and Q2 2018, percentage (100% = SEK 11.2 billion)



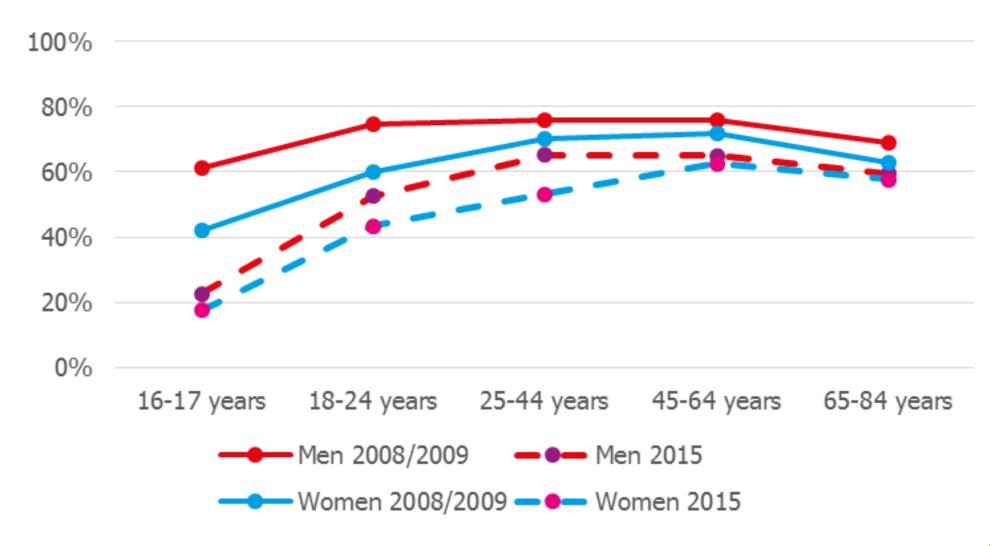


Gambling participation is going down in Sweden



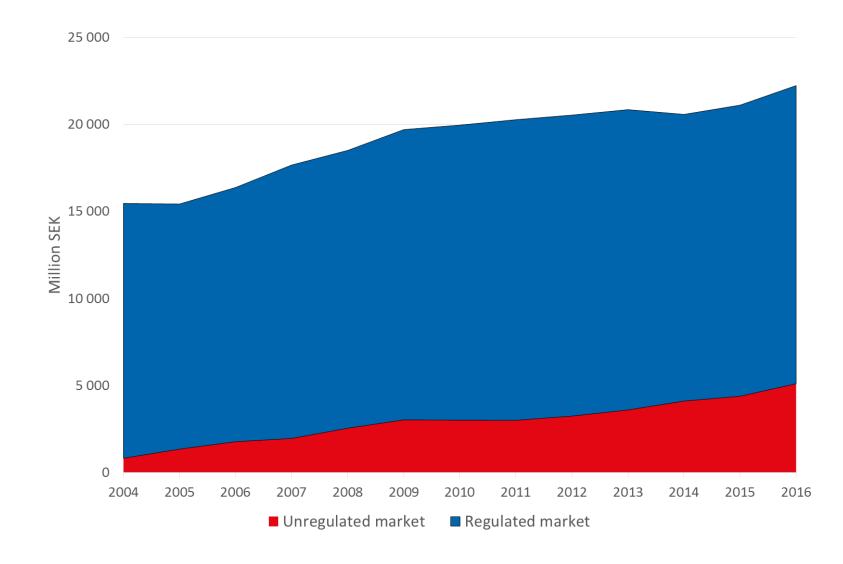


Gambled last 12 months





Net Revenue is going up



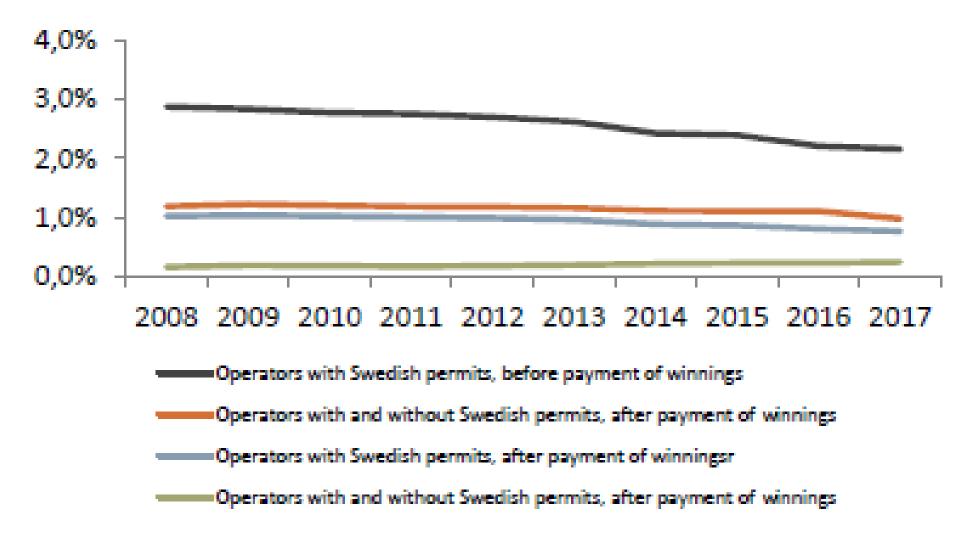


...and in particular the online gambling



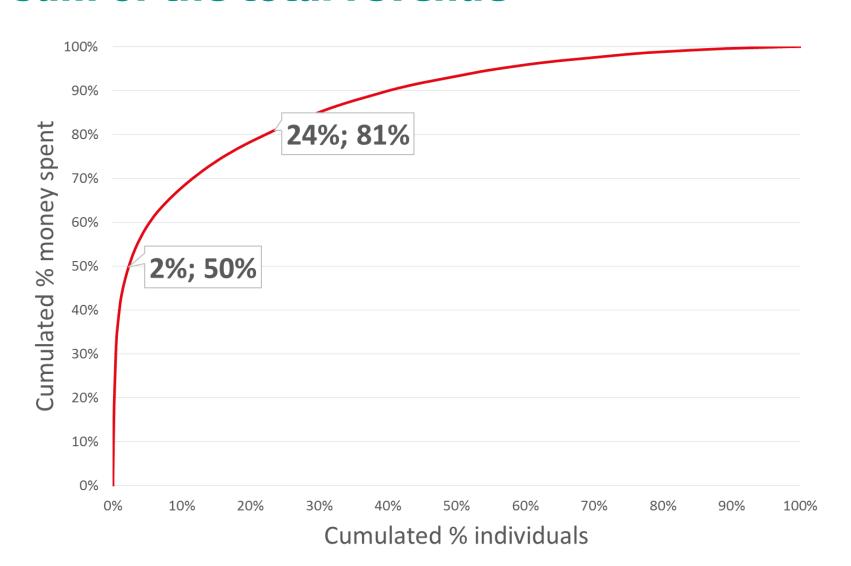


Figure 4.1 Gambling's share of disposable income, 2008-2017, percentage



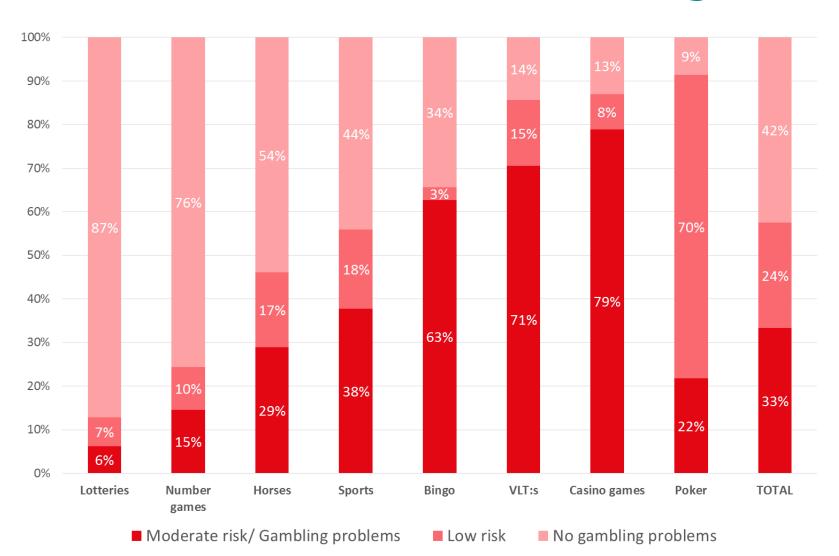


A minority of the gamblers spends the major sum of the total revenue



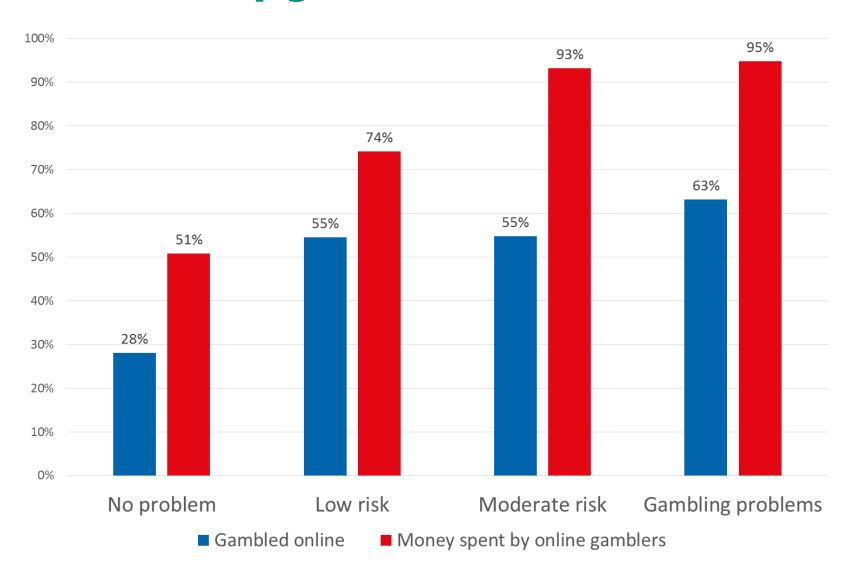


Moderate risk/gambling problem gamblers stake 75% of the total revenue on casino games





Online gamblers spend more money than landline only gamblers





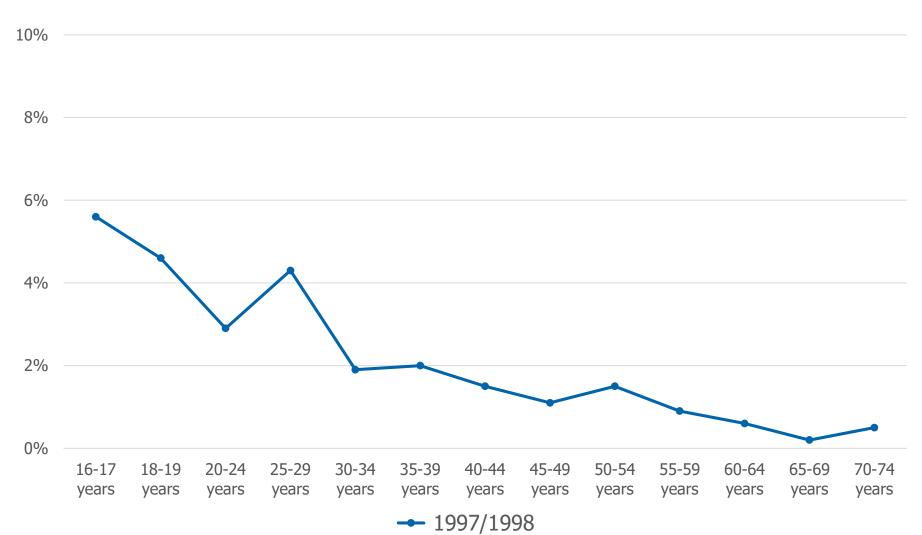
Slight increase of more serious problems

PGSI levels over time



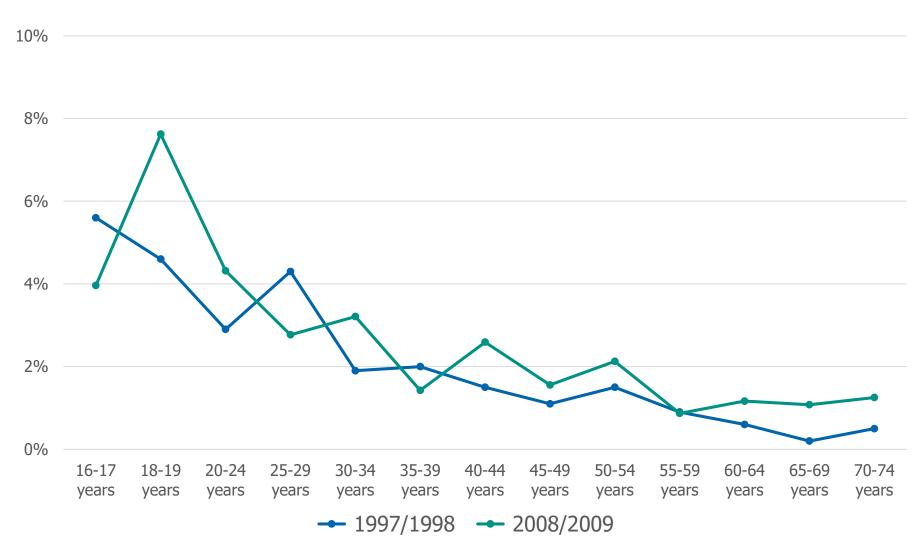


Gambling problems most common among teenagers in the late 1990:s



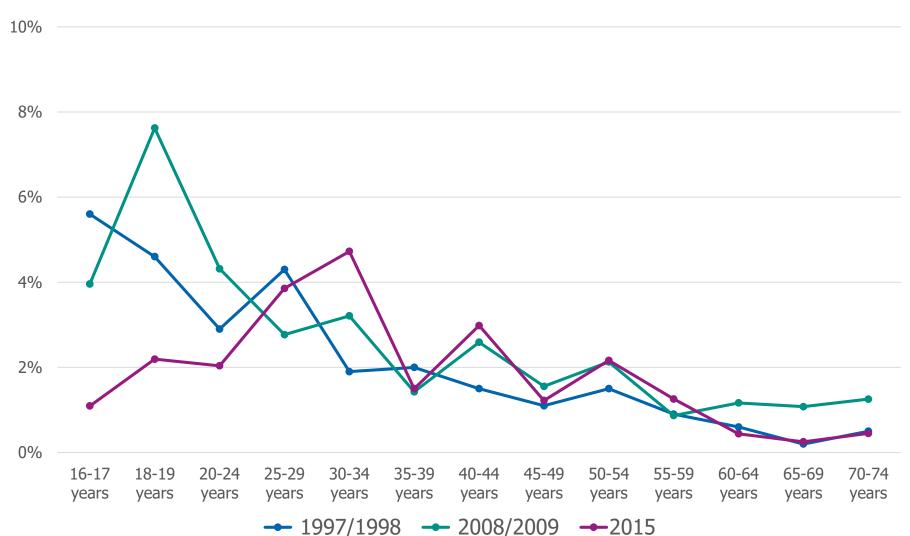


Gambling problems among minors reduced within 10 years



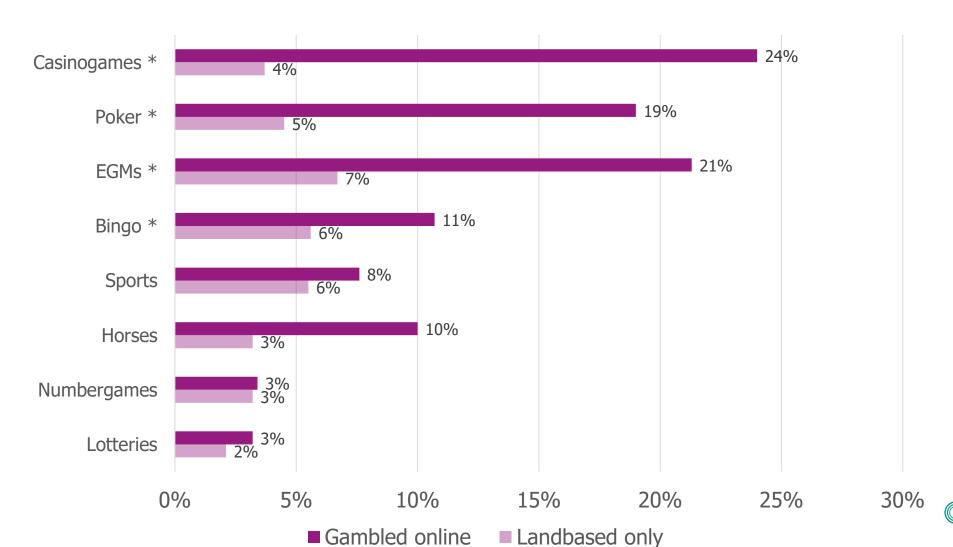


The reduction among minors continued — but what happened among 30-34 year olds?





Gambling online is related to higher prevalence of gambling problems in most gambling forms



Folkhälsomvndigheter

Present regulation

- The Lotteries Act (1994)
 - defines a lottery as the drawing of lottery tickets, betting, bingo games, slot machines, roulette games as well as card games
- The Casinos Act (1999)
 - Special legislation for casino gaming with international gaming rules
- The Act concerning certain forms of gaming machines (1982)



Timeline gambling policy

1997/98

Prevalance study

2003

Government mission to the Public Health Agency on gambling

2008

National inquiry on the gambling market

2018

Problem gambling included in **the Social Services Act**.
Government mission on gambling to The Consumer Agency and the County Board



















2001International casinos

2006

Internet poker on state owned Svenska spel

2016

New governmental missions to the Public Health Agency and the National Board of Health and Welfare 2019
New Gambling
Act introducing
a licence system
for online



gambling



THE GAMBLING MARKET

Undergoing change

A new gambling market and a new gambling authority

The Swedish gambling market will change on 1 January 2019. Some parts of it will be exposed to competition and more operators will therefore be able to apply for licences. At the same time, the Swedish Gambling Authority will change its Swedish name to Spelinspektionen. Our role is to increase state control of the gambling market.

In recent years there has been a trend towards increased online gambling through operators without permits in Sweden. The new regulation will make it possible for these operators to apply for gambling licences in Sweden. This will create better opportunities for controlling the market and establishing a higher level of consumer protection, while gambling operators without licences can be excluded.



The new gambling market in brief

- The gambling market is divided into the following parts: one part mainly covers
 online gambling and betting, one part that covers gambling that has a public benefit,
 such as lotteries and land-based bingo, and one part reserved for the central government, such as land-based casinos and token machines.
- A gambling operator that has been granted a licence must protect players from excessive gambling. This should include monitoring behaviours and, if necessary, helping players to limit their gambling.
- A bonus may only be offered on the first gambling occasion.
- Via the gambling authority, a player shall be able to exclude himself or herself from gambling with all licence holders.
- The Gambling Authority shall be able to request the blocking of payments and determine that an online operator must display a warning message on websites that are not licensed in Sweden.
- Licensed operators shall pay a tax of 18 per cent of the profit they make on gambling in Sweden. Gambling for non-profit purposes will continue to be tax exempt.



A public health perspective on the new legislation

Pros	Cons
The major part of the gambling market may be regulated	New gambling forms on the market
Gambling operators are required to protect their gamblers from excessive gambling	Bonuses may be offered
A general self exclusion system	Risk of increased gambling problems
The renewed Gambling Authority will get new and more forceful tools	



National coordination - aims

- To identify possible fields of cooperation through exchange of information
- To coordinate knowledge support supporting effective and knowledge-based work at national, regional and local level
- To contribute to monitoring of factors relevant for the gambling problems



Agencies included in the coordination at national level

The County Board The Swedish Consumer Agency

Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services

The Swedish Prison and Probation Service

The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care

Coordination The Public Health Agency

Swedish Enforcement Authority's

Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

The Swedish Gambling Authority

The National Board of Health and Welfare

The Swedish National Agency for Education



Relevance 2016

Swedish Agency for Technological Assessment and Assessment of Social Services The Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Swedish Enforcement Agency
Public Health Agency
The Swedish
Gaming Authority

National Board of Health and Welfare

The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care

The County Board

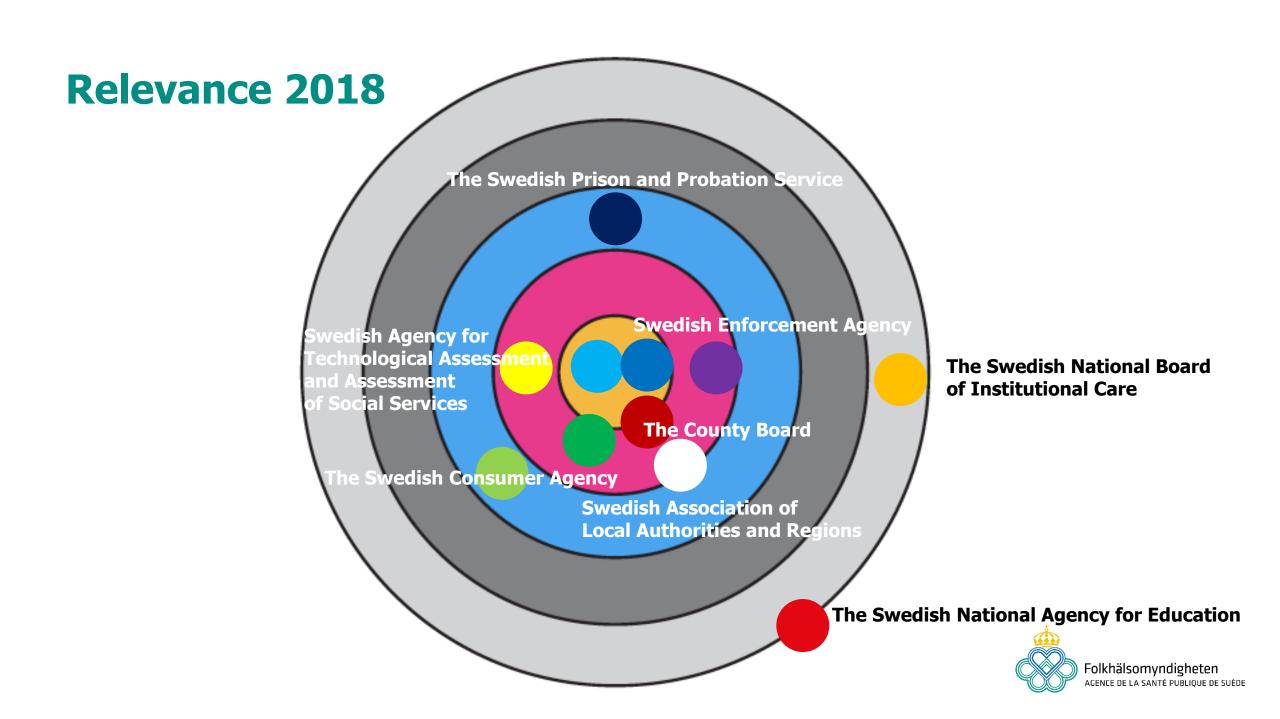


The Swedish Consumer Agency

Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

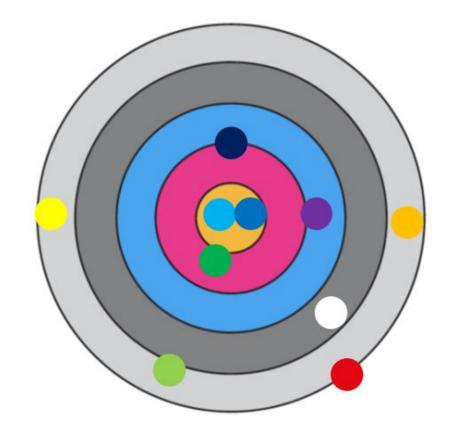
The Swedish National Agency for Education

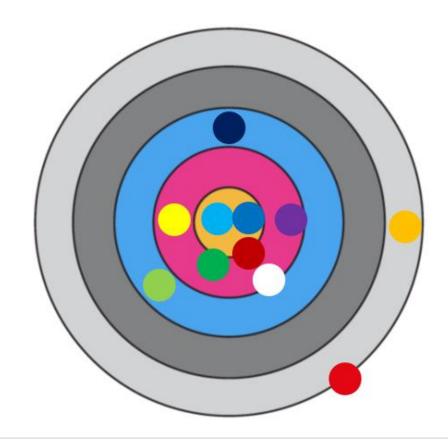




Changing landscape

The County Board







A changing landscape — Why?

- Changes in the Social Services Act (2018)
- Changes in the Health Care Act (2018)







