

1. **“Economic Impacts of Casino Gambling at the State and Local Levels”** examines the components of an economic impact analysis of casino gambling in State and Local economies. It shows both the positive and negative impacts, but an emphasis is given to the consequences of specific market structures that create losses in local economies.

“The Economic Impacts of Casino Gambling at the State and Local Levels”. Gazel, Ricardo. *ANNALS, APPSS*. 1998, March. P. 66-84

2. **“Statement to the Metro Ethics Coalition Project”** examines casinos and tourism in Illinois. Those in favor of casino gambling often argue that casinos attract tourism and often cite Las Vegas as an example. However, this article debunks that theory and identifies Las Vegas as an isolated case. It states that most of the attendees at local casinos in Illinois live within a 50 mile radius in which they do not seek to spend their money on anything other than gambling.

“Statement to the Metro Ethics Coalition Project”. J Terrence Brunner, Executive Director. *Better Government Association*. 1997 June 23.

3. **“Buffet calls gambling a Tax on Ignorance”** examines the expansion of casino gambling in Nebraska as a negative method of counterbalancing a fiscal shortfall in the next economic quarter.

“Buffet calls gambling a tax on ignorance”. Margery Beck, *Associated Press*.

4. **“Preliminary Study shows link between gambling, bankruptcies”** is a short synopsis of a study from the University of Iowa. The study shows that there is a steady increase of bankruptcy rates in the counties that have a casino.

“Preliminary Study shows link between gambling, bankruptcy”. *Las Vegas Sun*. 2005 March 30.

5. **“Outlook: Slots of Trouble?”** is an interview between gambling expert Professor William Thompson of the University of Nevada/Las Vegas and members of the Washington community. The community members were asking diverse questions on the possibility of the expansion of casino gambling in the District of Columbia.

“Outlook: Slots of Trouble?” *The Washington Post*. William Thompson Professor, University of Nevada/Las Vegas. 2004 July 19.

6. **“The Impact of Casinos gambling on Individual Bankruptcy Rates”** examines the impact of casinos on individual bankruptcy rates from 1990 to 2002. The analysis indicates that although the rate remained constant the first years of a casinos operation, it significantly increased after nine years.

“**The impact of Casino Gambling on Individual Bankruptcy Rates from 1990 to 2002**”. Goss, Ernie Professor of Economics. Morse, Edward Professor of Law. Creighton University. 2005 April.

7. “***The Impact of Casinos on Banks***” is an article that provides a comparison on the rate of return on equity. It highlights the point that after a casino opens the local banks will see a significant decrease in the return on equity.

“**The Impact of Casinos on Banks**”. *Midwest Conference of the National Coalition Against Gambling Expansion*. Creighton University. 2000 July 7.

8. “***The ‘true costs’ of slots***” follows the story of the expansion of Maryland’s slot machines and social costs of gambling. Specifically citing examples of neglectful parenting and the overall deterioration of community values.

“**The ‘true costs’ of slots**”. *The Baltimore Sun*. 2005 March 8

9. “***Economics of Casinos vs. Manufacturing***”, Robert Kerr identifies that casinos tend to take money out of the economy and serves as taxation on the naïve and addicted.

“**Robert Kerr: Economics of Casinos vs. Manufacturing**”. *The Providence Journal*. 2004 June 1.

10. “***Editorial: A Bad bet***” is an editorial piece that explains the aftermath of a casino on local businesses. The article is centered on Lawrenceburg, Indiana and provides examples on how the local infrastructure is trying to cope with the help of local officials and local tax dollars.

“**Editorial: A bad bet**”. *The Indianapolis Star*. 2003 August 19.

11. “***Five years after opening, Detroit casinos fulfill some expectations, but magic bullet they are not***” examines the pros and cons of what was promised after a casino is opened. The article identifies many key expectations and then states that certain expectations surrounding revenue streams and employment benefits remain unfulfilled.

“**Five years after opening, Detroit casinos fulfill some expectations, but magic bullet they are not**”. Sarah Karush. *Associated Press*.

12. “***Impact of Casinos on Retail Sales in mid-Size Iowa Cities***” examines the claim that casinos promote economic development. It provides supporting charts on revenue streams from different cities in which they all submit evidence that revenue has remained constant or has decreased often as much as 5 percent in reaction to the opening of casinos.

“**Impact of Casinos on Retail Sales in Mid-Size Iowa Cities**”. Fairchild, Loretta PH.D; Jonathan Krutz MBA; Amy Stickney. *Nebraska Economics and Business Association: Fall Conference*. 2005 October 28.

13. “**Gambling in America: Costs and Benefits**” identifies that states pay higher taxes in part because they need to make up for the unmet revenue needs that were promised by casinos. The article argues that for every one dollar in gambling taxes its costs the state three.

“**Gambling in America: Costs and Benefits**”. Gringols, Earl PH.D. 2005

14. “**Casino gambling and crime: A panel Study of Wisconsin Counties**” identifies the link between casino gambling and crime. Results show that the existence of a casino within the boundaries of a county led to an increase in the county’s crime rates.

“**Casino Gambling and crime: A Panel Study of Wisconsin Counties**”. Gazel, Ricardo, Dan Rickman, William Thompson. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, ed 22. 2001. p. 65-75.

15. “**The Menace of Competition and Gambling Deregulation**” examines information on the spread of gambling and the concerns that arise with such rapid growth. The article starts to conclude that the spread of gambling should be halted until more research can be presented.

“**The Menace of Competition and Gambling Deregulation**”. Atkinson, Glen, Mark Nichols, Ted Oleson. *Journal of Economic Issues*; 2000 Sept, vol. 34 is. 3. p. 621-634.

16. “**Perceptions of the extent of problem gambling within new casino communities**” takes a look at the perceptions of problem gambling by residents that have recently legalized casino gambling. The article shows that at least 16% of the community residents were problem gamblers, which is a rate considerably higher compared to other studies.

“**Perceptions of the extent of problem gambling within new casino communities.**” Giacomassi, David, Mark Nichols, Grant Stitt. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, vol. 16, 2000. p. 433-451.

17. “**Would casinos help or hurt our economy?**” focuses on the discussion of the positive and negative impact of casinos on a local economy. After identifying a short list of questioned positive effects the negatives are outlined along with the long term price tag a community will be force to pay.

“**Would casinos help or hurt our economy?**” *The Wichita Eagle*. 17 May 2007.

18. “**Assessing Self-Reported Expenditures on Gambling**” examines the estimates of the proportion of gaming revenues from problem gamblers. The article

examines many factors and conclusions ultimately stating that a larger percentage of the gaming revenue comes from problem gamblers.

“**Assessing Self- Reported Expenditures on Gambling.**” Baldrige, John, Eugene Christiansen, Dean Gerstein, Rachel Volberg. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, Vol. 22, i. 1/3. p. 77-96.

19. “**Gambling: Casinos’ Costs Far Outweigh Their Economic Benefits, Economist Says**” is an article centered on the discussion of casino gambling as an economic development tool for state and local economies. The discussion leads to the point that casino gambling will cost the community more than twice the actual incoming revenue.

“**Gambling: Casinos’ Costs Far Outweigh Their Economic Benefits, Economist Say.**” *Ascribe Newswire: Health*. 28 Sept 2001. p.9-10.

20. “**Gambling as a Community Development Quick Fix**” examines four cases in which communities use casinos as a method of spurring local development. The study reveals that communities saw little if any positive impact in social and economic development.

“**Gambling as a Community Development Quick Fix.**” Belvins, Audie, Katherine Jensen. *ANNALS, AAPSS*. 1998 March.

21. “**Raw Deal: Measuring the Toll of Connecticut’s Casino**” centers around the issues Connecticut has faced since the legalization of casino gambling. The article specifically addresses the social costs suffered by the citizens and communities when addressing the backlash of casino gambling in comparison to crime and treatment of addiction. It is identified that Connecticut spends twice the revenue from casino gambling to treat the social backlash.

“**Raw Deal: Measuring the toll of Connecticut’s Casino**”. Benedict, Jeff. The Connecticut Alliance Against Casino Expansion. 1 May 2005.

22. “**The Failure to Regulate the Gambling Industry Effectively: Incentives for Perpetual Non-Compliance**” examines the enormous social costs in legalized gambling. The article also identifies that gambling in the United States remains incredibly difficult, if not impossible to regulate effectively.

“**The Failure to Regulate the Gambling Industry effectively: Incentives for Perpetual Non-Compliance**” Kindt, John Warren. *Southern University Law Journal*. Vol. 27. 2003

23. “**New Mexico’s Indian Casino Gambling Economic and Revenue Effects**” takes a look at the state’s tax revenue and the fact that it would have been more than \$1 billion better off without casino gambling. The study demonstrates how gambling sucks revenue from other businesses specifically, businesses that used to pay taxes.

“**New Mexico’s Indian Casino Gambling Economic and Revenue Effects**” Secretary John J. Chavez. *New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department*. 23 November 1998.

24. “**Tide of Gambling yields backwash of addiction**” examines gambling as an activity which can and does become addictive for a significant number of people. It states that gambling changes the chemistry of the brain, and is one of the most difficult addictions to alleviate. In communities with casinos and other gambling available, there are far more pathological gamblers than people afflicted with cancer

“**Tide of Gambling yields backwash of Addiction**”. Bectold, Carl G. *National Coalition against Legalized Gambling*. 21 August 2004.

25. “**Rapid onsets of Pathological Gambling in Machine Gamblers**” takes a look at the length of time it takes the average compulsive gambler to become addicted and found machines are truly the most addictive of all gambling. They are also the biggest moneymakers in the gambling industry today.

“**Rapid onsets of Pathological Gambling in Machine Gamblers**”. Breen, Robert; Mark Zimmerman. *Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University School of Medicine*.

26. “**Exploring the Limits of ‘Responsible Gambling’: Harm Minimization or Consumer Protection?**” examines casino gambling in Australia and Canada and what the United States can learn. The article also states that gambling is designed, marketed and packaged to carry customers beyond the point of reason and control. Direct examples come from Australia where gambling matured much faster than the United States.

“**Exploring the Limits of ‘Responsible Gambling’: Harm Minimization or Consumer Protection?**”. Mark Dickerson. *School of Psychology, University of Western Sydney*. 2002.

27. “**Cutting the Cards and Craps: Right Thinking about Gambling Economics**” is a landmark study that was published in December 2001, corrects common misconceptions about the meaning of economic development and applying logic to the valid cost-benefit evaluation of casino gambling. The study states that the costs will always outweigh the benefits.

“**Cutting the Cards and Craps: Right Thinking about Gambling Economics**”. Grinols, Earl. *Gambling in America, Costs and Benefits*. Cambridge University Press. 2004