

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH SCIENCES

MAGIC: TRANSITIONS ACROSS FOUR WAVES

Robert J. Williams, PhD



MAGIC

Massachusetts Gambling Impact Cohort
 (MAGIC) is the first major cohort study of gambling in the United States

□ Began in 2013



Research Goals

- 1. Monitor changes in prevalence of gambling and problem gambling over time that might identify **impacts of MA-casino introduction**.
- Determine stability and course of problem, at-risk, and recreational gambling.
- 3. Identify predictors of problem gambling onset, continuation, remission, and relapse for the purposes of developing an etiological model of problem gambling.
- 4. Operationalize above findings to optimize treatment and prevention of problem gambling in MA.



Details of Each Wave

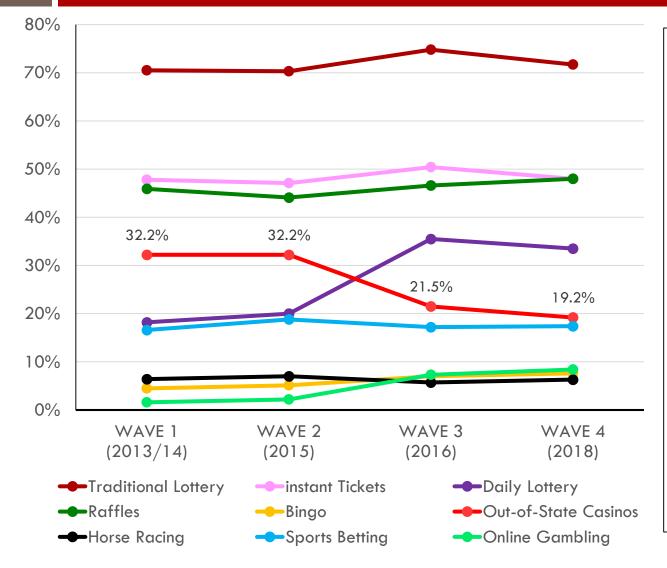
Wave	95% Assessment Window	Complete	Response/Retention		
1	Sep 2013 – Apr 2014	3,096	36.6% response		
2	Mar — Jun 2015	3,139	65.1% response		
Jun 24, 2015: Opening of Plainridge Park Casino					
3	Apr – Jul 2016	2,450	78.1% retention		
4	Postponed due to budgetary constraints				
4	Apr – Jun 2018	2,444	81.1% retention		
Aug 24, 2018: Opening of MGM Springfield					

- Wave 1 over-selected for at-risk characteristics: all problem gamblers, at-risk gamblers, weekly gamblers, >\$1200 past year gambling expenditure, military service.
- □ Limited number of variables assessed in Wave 1 and 2; comprehensive set included in Waves 3 5.

CHANGES IN PREVALENCE OF GAMBLING AND PROBLEM GAMBLING WITHIN THE COHORT THAT MIGHT IDENTIFY IMPACTS OF MA-CASINO INTRODUCTION



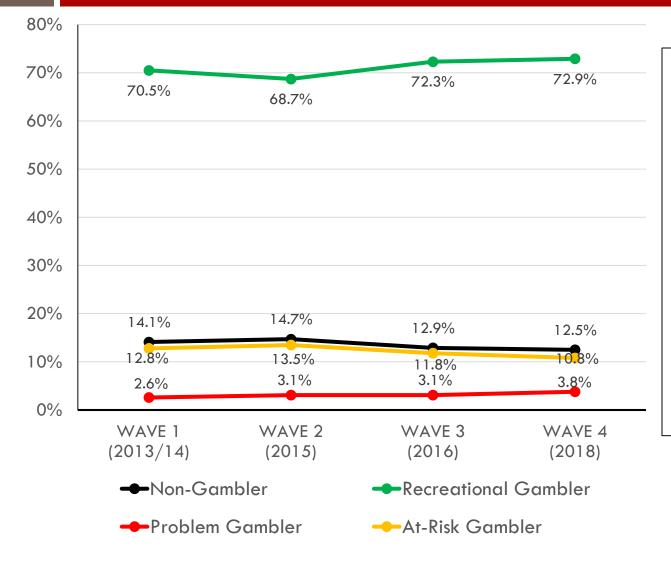
Gambling Participation within the Cohort Across Waves



- Wave 3 & 4 decrease in out-of-state casinos likely due to MA-casino introduction.
- Wave 3 increase in traditional lottery, instant tickets, raffles likely due to 2016 Powerball jackpot.
- Wave 3 increase in daily lottery, bingo, online gambling likely artifactual due to change in question wordings.



Gambling Categorizations within the Cohort Across Waves



- Wave 3 & 4 increase in Recreational Gambling likely due to 2016 Powerball jackpot + changes in question wordings.
- Wave 4 increase in Problem Gambling plausibly related to casino introduction, but magnitude of change very small.

INDIVIDUAL STABILITY OF NON-GAMBLING, RECREATIONAL GAMBLING, AT-RISK GAMBLING AND PROBLEM GAMBLING ACROSS WAVES

Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
Non-Gambler	Recreational Gambler	At-Risk Gambler	Problem Gambler

- N = 309; each row represents an individual
- NON-GAMBLING a fairly stable category, with majority in one wave continuing to be Non-Gamblers at the next wave.
- However, only minority Non-Gamblers in all 4 waves
 (38.2%). Majority (61.4%)
 transitioned to Recreational
 Gambling in Wave 2, 3, or
 4, with minority
 transitioning back to Non-Gambling in following
 wave.

Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
Non-Gambler	Recreational Gambler	At-Risk Gambler	Problem Gambler

represents 50 individuals

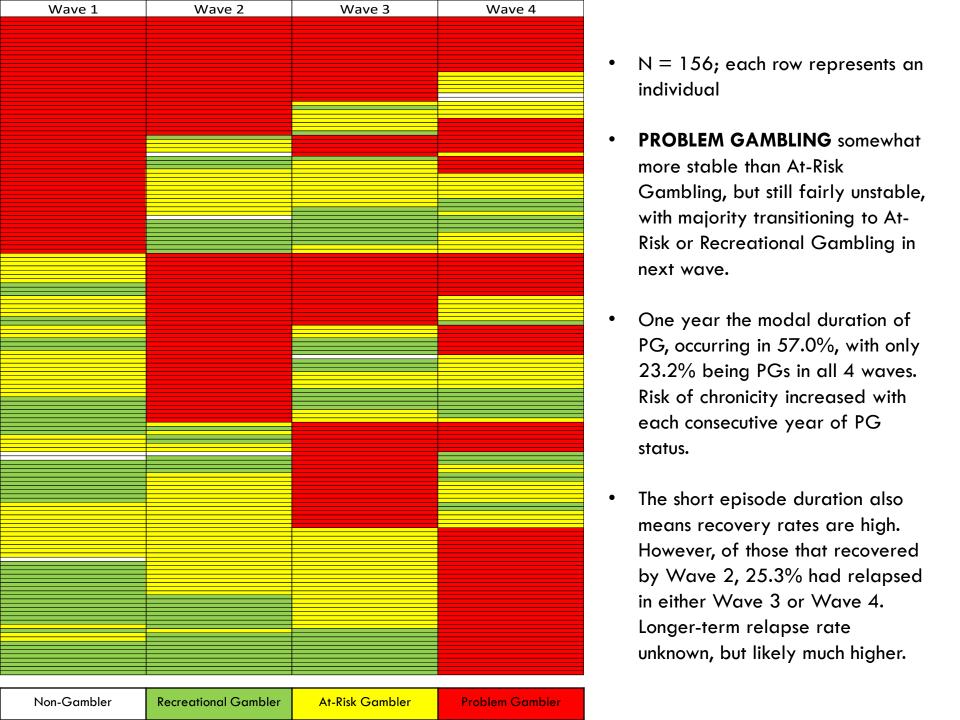
RECREATIONAL

• N = 1539; each row

- category, with large majority continuing to be Recreational Gamblers in the next wave, and 64.7% being Recreational Gamblers in all four waves.
- Small percentage transitioned into Non-Gambling (13.5%) or At-Risk Gambling (19.4%), and an even smaller percentage (2.3%) became Problem Gamblers.



- N = 280; each row represents an individual
- AT-RISK GAMBLING an unstable category, with minority being in same category in the next wave and only 10.4% continuing in this category for four consecutive waves.
- Although a significant percentage of At-Risk
 Gamblers subsequently become Problem Gamblers (16.4%), a much more common route was transitioning back to Recreational Gambling.



Questions?