



2015 Racetrack Casino
BENCHMARK
Report





Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

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EXECUTIVE Summary

The Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board (“PGCB”) is pleased to present this ninth annual Benchmark Report which provides a comprehensive overview of the benefit slot machine gaming revenue provides for the horse racing industry in Pennsylvania. This report also details key indicators within horse racing which outline the health of the industry over the past five years.

The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act (“Act”) states that the authorization of limited gaming is intended to positively assist the Commonwealth’s horse racing industry, support programs intended to foster and promote horse breeding, and improve the living and working conditions of personnel who work and reside in and around the stable and backside areas of racetracks.

In 2015, \$246 million in slot machine tax revenue was generated for the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund. This revenue is utilized to significantly enhance purses, provide health and pension benefits for horsemen, and assist horse breeding operations throughout the Commonwealth. The working conditions for horsemen have also been drastically improved as the racetrack casinos have invested an additional \$65 million to improve the infrastructure on the backside of racetracks since 2006. These resources and improvements provide stability for individuals working within the industry who are investing directly into the Commonwealth’s economy.

The racing industry in Pennsylvania continues to struggle attracting a new fan base as evidenced by a reduction in wagering on the racing product. \$722 million was wagered on live races held in Pennsylvania in 2015 representing a decrease of 6% when compared to 2014. Decreases in handle can also be attributed to a dispute regarding simulcast

rates which negatively impacted four of the six racetracks in Pennsylvania. This impasse took place during the first three months of 2015 and prevented patrons at four of the racetracks in Pennsylvania from wagering on races held at tracks such as Santa Anita Park, Gulfstream Park, Laurel Park, and others. This led to a 25% decline in taxable handle during the first quarter of 2015.

While this is the second year since gaming commenced that live racing handle has declined year-over-year, total live racing handle in 2015 was 24% higher when compared to the same time period before casino gaming commenced in 2006.

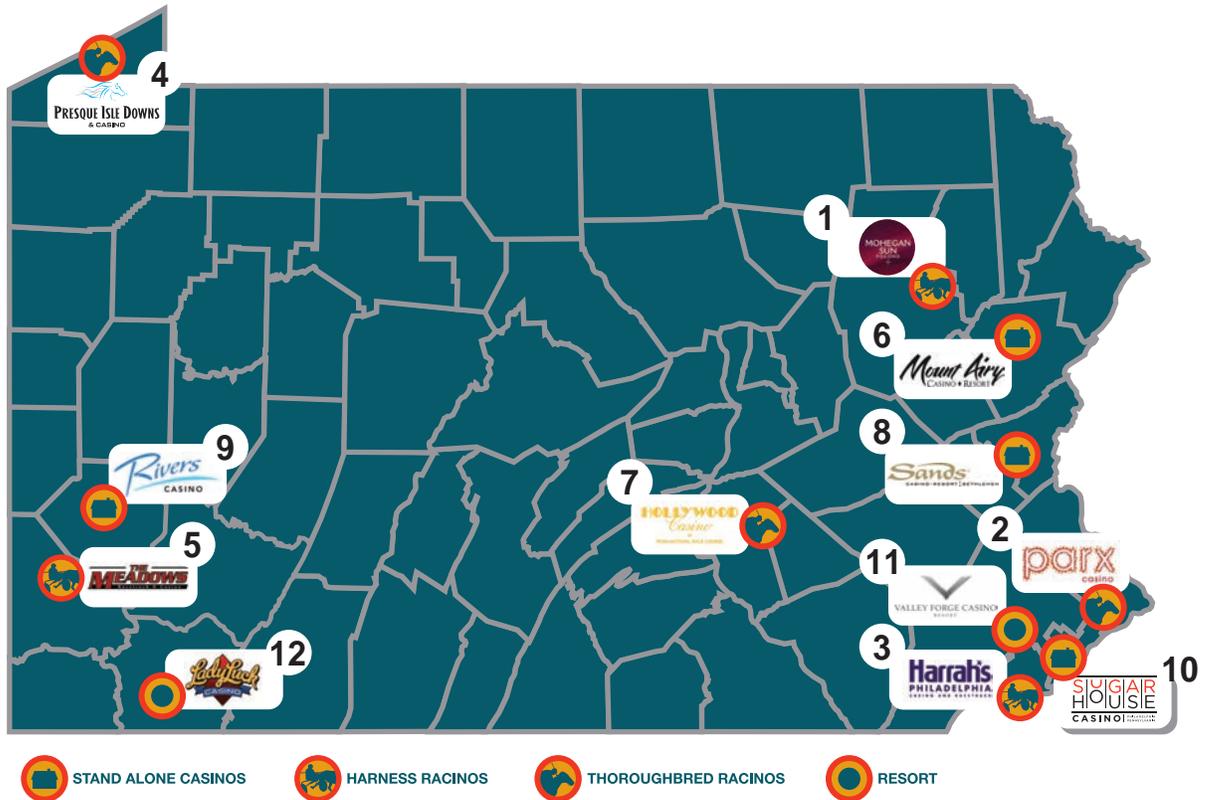
Racetrack casino operators are adjusting in order to improve the racing product and increase excitement in live racing. Several racetracks took steps in 2015 to reduce the number of live races in an effort to boost purse dollars for large scale racing events. The number of live races in 2015 was down by more than 700 which led to increased field sizes and more exciting races. Racetrack casino operators are optimistic that changes made in 2015 will be beneficial in the future. Despite the challenges facing the horse racing industry, revenue generated from slot machine gaming continues to provide a positive impact on live racing in Pennsylvania and continues to benefit the overall agricultural community.

BENEFITS for Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board was established in 2004 and is tasked to oversee all aspects of the state's casino industry. The PGCB, guided by the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act and supported by a dedicated professional staff, protects the interest of the public by ensuring the integrity of legalized gaming through the strict enforcement of the law and regulations, the licensing of qualified individuals and entities, and fulfilling the objectives of limited gaming in the Commonwealth to deliver a significant source of revenue, assist the horse racing industry, provide broad economic opportunities and enhance tourism.

There are ten stand-alone and racetrack casinos in operation, along with the two resort casinos. These facilities collectively employ over 17,000 people and generate an average of \$3.9 million per day in tax revenue from slot machine and table games play. The largest portion of that money is used for property tax reduction to all Pennsylvania homeowners with additional tax revenue earmarked to the horse racing industry, economic development projects, fire companies, county fairs, water and sewer projects, the Commonwealth's General Fund, and to local governments that host casinos.

Additional information about both the PGCB's regulatory efforts and Pennsylvania's casino gaming industry can be found at www.gamingcontrolboard.pa.gov.



GROSS Gaming Revenue

Gross Terminal Revenue (GTR) is the amount of slot machine revenue generated by a Pennsylvania casino that is taxable. GTR can be defined as wagers minus payouts and does not include the promotional play given out by the casinos. In 2015, GTR was taxed at approximately 54% or approximately 54 cents of every taxable dollar.

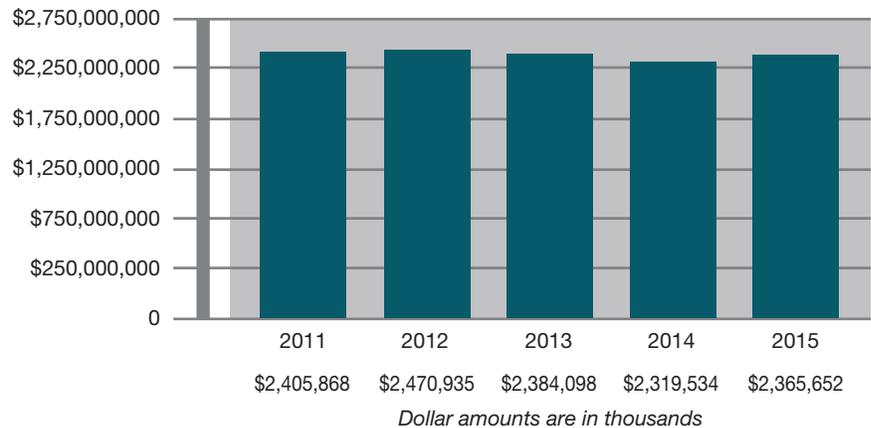
Slot tax revenue for this report is the amount of tax money generated by the play of slot machines and does not include revenue generated from table games. It can be broken down into four broad categories that equaled roughly a 54% tax on slots gaming revenue in 2015.

1. State Tax which equals 34% of gross terminal revenue. This revenue is mainly used for property tax reduction.
2. Local Share Tax which equals 4% of gross terminal revenue. This revenue is distributed in the counties and municipalities that have casinos in their area.
3. Race Horse Development Fund which equaled roughly 11% of gross terminal revenue in 2015. This revenue is used for assisting the horse racing industry. The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund tax assessment is variable and capped at 12%.
4. Economic Development Fund which equals 5% of gross terminal revenue. This revenue is used for economic development projects across Pennsylvania.

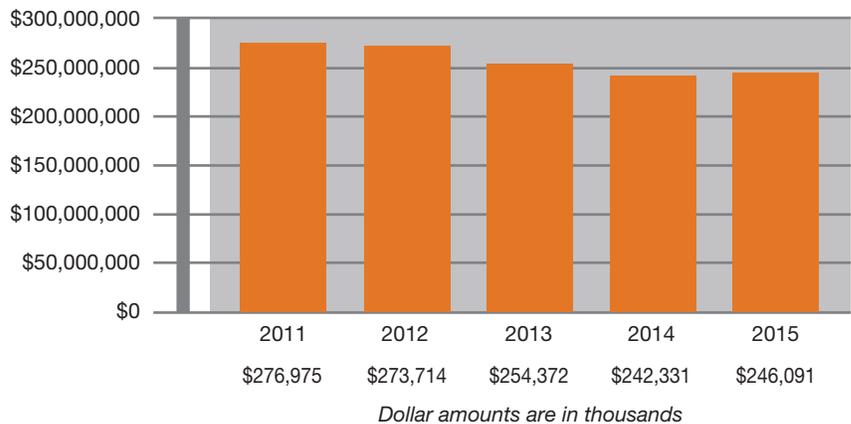
This report focuses mainly on the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund and its effects on the racing industry in Pennsylvania. In 2015, \$246 million in slot machine tax revenue was generated for the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund. This represents an increase of 1.6% when compared to 2014 which can be attributed to an increase in GTR generated by the six racetrack casinos.

Pennsylvania's commercial gaming industry generates more tax revenue on an annual basis than any other state in the country. Total tax revenue since the opening of the first casino in November 2006 through December 2015 reached \$11.8 billion. This tax base continues to provide the resources necessary to accomplish the intent of the 2004 Race Horse Development and Gaming Act.

Gross Terminal Revenue



Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund

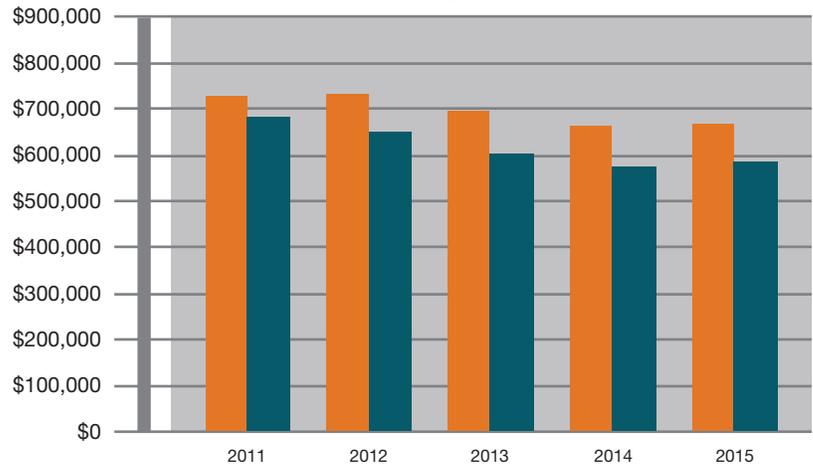


SLOTS

Race Days vs Non-Race Days

In 2015, average daily gross terminal revenue was 13% higher when there was live racing when compared to days when there was not live racing. This demonstrates that while the racing industry benefits significantly from slot machine gaming, the casino industry also benefits from live horse racing. Although this does not take other factors into consideration such as peak times when racing is scheduled or casino related promotions that may be taking place at the same time, it is evident that horse racing continues to provide value to the overall entertainment experience at the six racetrack casinos. Additional amenities and events held at the casinos attract patrons who enjoy hotel accommodations, retail shopping, concerts, spas, and restaurants which are all available in addition to casino gaming. All of these amenities enhance the overall entertainment experience which attracts patrons to the property who would not otherwise visit the casinos.

Average Daily Gross Terminal Revenue

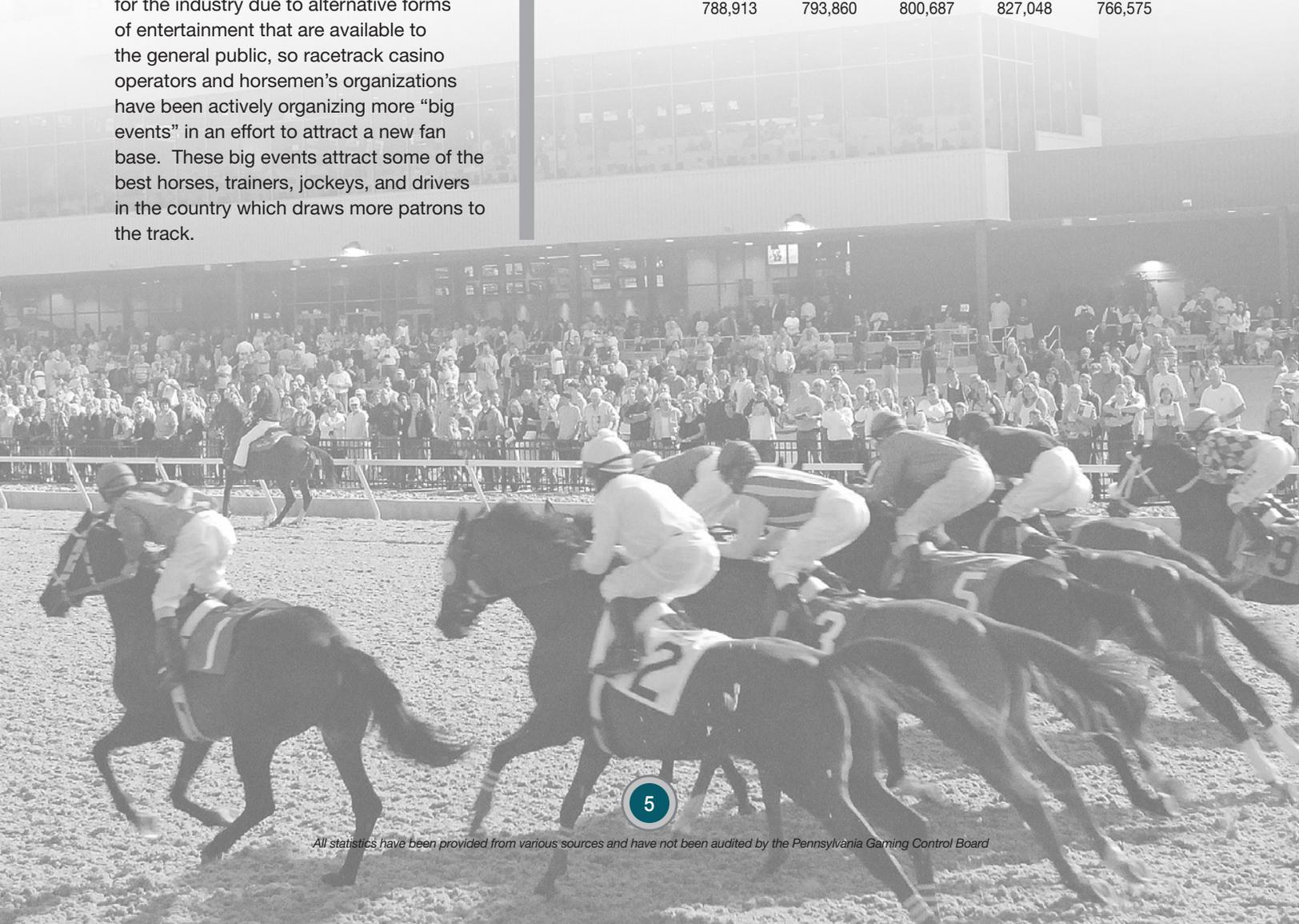
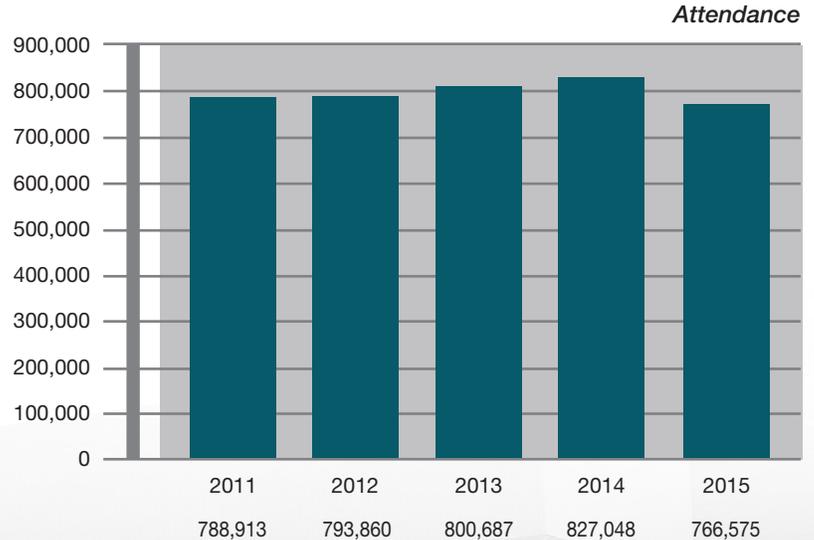


Race Days	\$ 733,471	\$ 736,259	\$ 699,579	\$ 663,021	\$ 668,318
Non Race Days	\$ 679,453	\$ 655,601	\$ 600,329	\$ 575,993	\$ 590,665



ATTENDANCE at PA Tracks

More than 766,000 patrons attended live racing at the six racetrack casinos in 2015 representing a 7% decrease when compared to 2014. This does not include patrons who only visit the casino gaming areas of the facilities or patrons who attend off-track wagering facilities located throughout the Commonwealth. Attendance at Pennsylvania racetracks decreased for the first time in several years in 2015. There were 702 fewer races in 2015 when compared to the previous year. There was also a 3% decrease in the number of live racing days throughout the Commonwealth. Increasing attendance can be a challenge for the industry due to alternative forms of entertainment that are available to the general public, so racetrack casino operators and horsemen's organizations have been actively organizing more "big events" in an effort to attract a new fan base. These big events attract some of the best horses, trainers, jockeys, and drivers in the country which draws more patrons to the track.

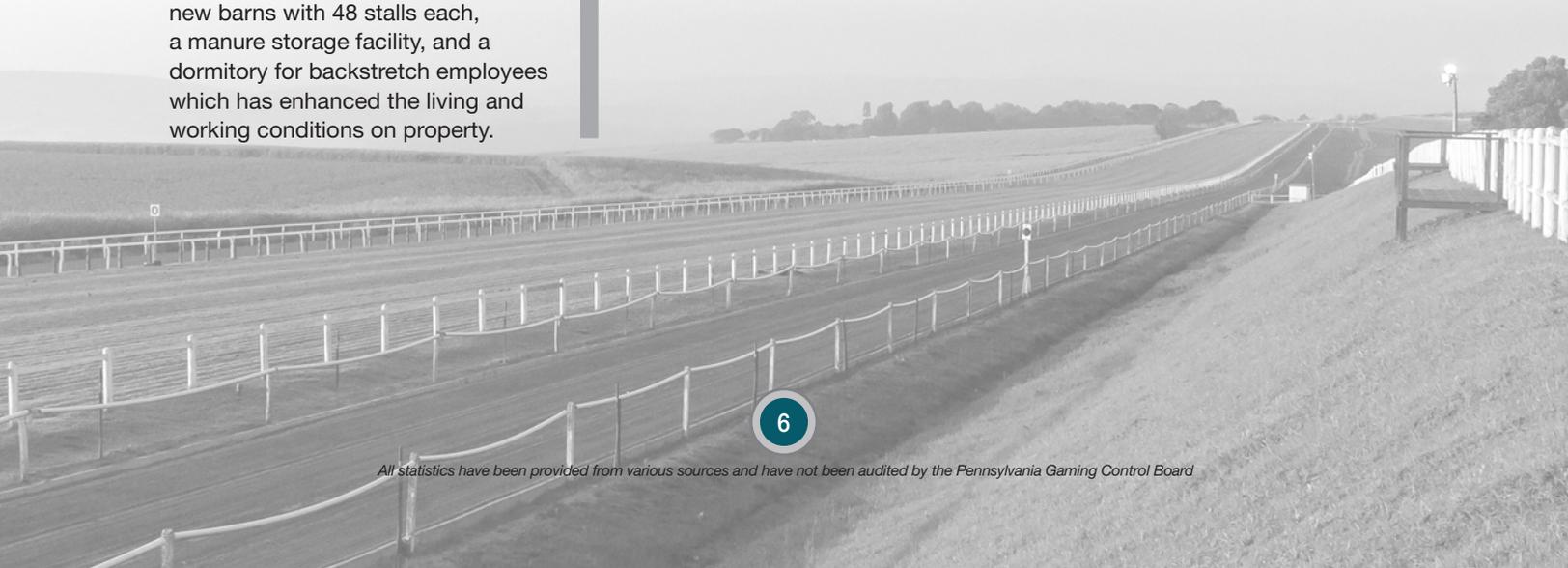
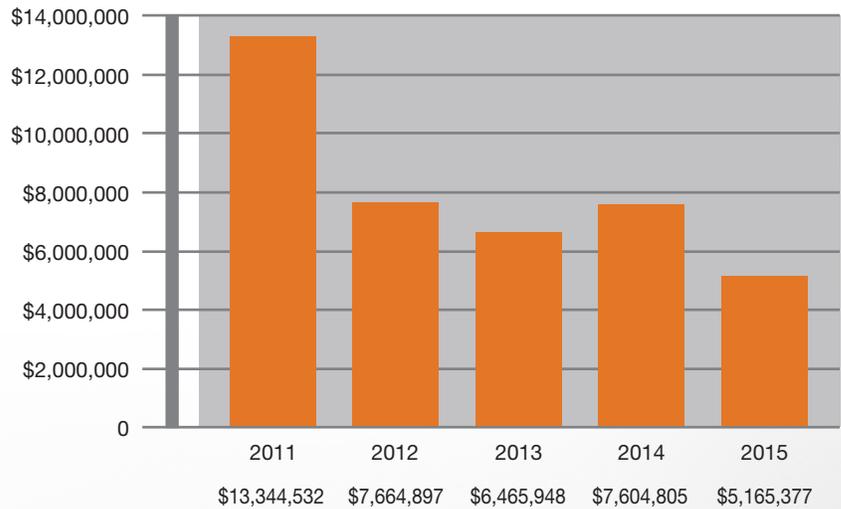


BACKSTRETCH Improvements

The working conditions for horsemen have been drastically improved through the racetrack casinos investment of \$65 million since 2006 to improve the infrastructure on the backside of racetracks. The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act requires each casino offering live racing to invest at least \$5 million over the initial five-year period following the issuance of a slot machine license and at least \$250,000 per year for five years thereafter on the improvement and maintenance of the backside area and related buildings and structures at the racetrack. As of 2015, this provision only applied to four of the six racetrack casinos. Harrah's Philadelphia and Presque Isle Downs and Casino are not required to invest in backside improvements until the tenth year after the completion of the initial construction of their racetracks. Major projects completed at the racetrack casinos include:

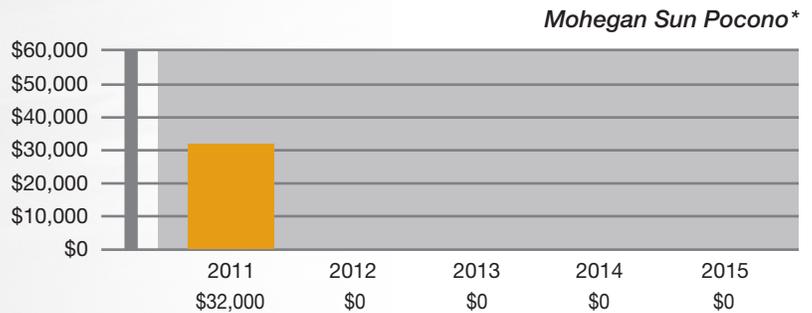
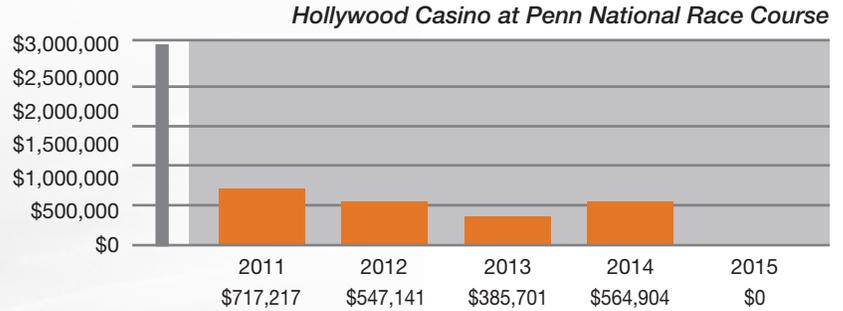
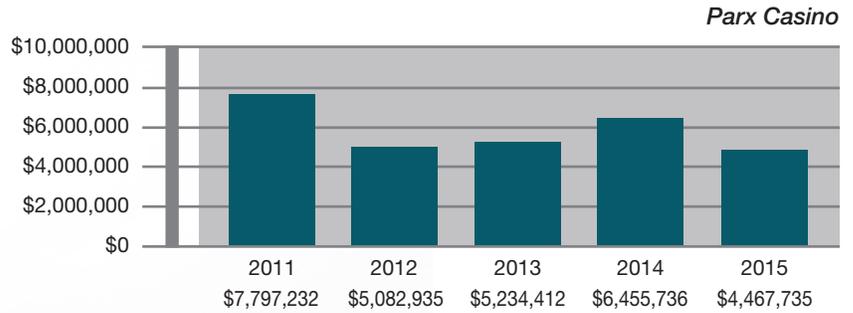
- The Downs at Mohegan Sun Pocono built a state-of-the-art racing paddock with stall space to accommodate enough horses to hold 14 races with nine horses in each race.
- Hollywood Casino at Penn National Race Course has constructed 12 new barns with 48 stalls each, a manure storage facility, and a dormitory for backstretch employees which has enhanced the living and working conditions on property.

Statewide - Backstretch Improvements

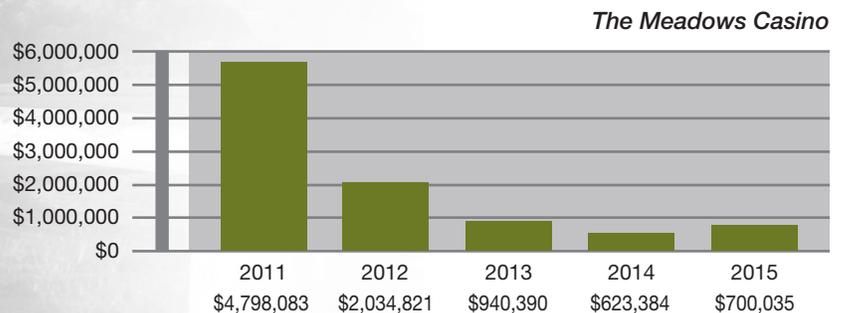


BACKSTRETCH Improvements

- The Meadows has completed construction of a new paddock with stall space to accommodate enough horses to hold 10 races and six new barns with 41 to 65 stalls each. They also renovated eight additional barns, installed new windows and stall gates, installed a new fire alarm system, installed a video system, upgraded barn sprinkler systems, and paved roads throughout the backside.
- Parx Casino has completed construction of 31 new barns with 42 stalls each and a new manure storage facility. Multiple other enhancements have also been made such as the installation of a new safety rail, the paving of the backstretch, and the installation of pavers in the paddock, walking ring, and winner's circle.



* Mohegan Sun Pocono constructed a \$6.5 million paddock which opened in 2009



THE PENNSYLVANIA Race Horse Development Fund

The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund is an economic driver of pari-mutuel wagering and derived from slot machine gaming revenue. The purpose of the Fund is to further stimulate the viability and quality of racing in Pennsylvania which enhances the equine industry and agriculture on a broad based economic level.



Funds within the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund are appropriated to the Department of Revenue and distributed on a weekly basis as follows:

- 80% is distributed to each active racetrack operator conducting live racing. The racetrack operator, in turn, deposits this money into a restricted account established by and for the benefit of the horsemen to fund purses, or prize money, for live races. These funds are combined with revenues from existing purse agreements to fund purses for live races consistent with agreements with the horsemen.
- 4% is distributed to each active racetrack operator conducting live racing. The racetrack operator, in turn, deposits this money into an account established by and for the benefit of the horsemen to fund health insurance and pension benefits for members of the horsemen's organizations representing the owners and trainers at the racetrack at which the licensed racing entity operates for the benefit of the organization's members, their families, employees and other in accordance with the rules and eligibility requirements of the organization.
- For thoroughbred tracks, 16% is distributed to the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund established by the Race Horse Industry Reform Act. The Pennsylvania Breeding Fund is designed to enhance the Pennsylvania thoroughbred breeding industry, offering monetary awards to breeders, stallion owners and owners of Pennsylvania bred horses.
- For standardbred tracks, 8% is distributed to the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund as defined by the Race Horse Industry Reform Act. The Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund provides funding for a series of races that feature horses sired by a registered Pennsylvania stallion. The series has eight preliminary legs per racing division, with the top divisional horses competing in a championship race at season's end. There are also a set of Sire Stakes conducted along the Pennsylvania fair circuit.
- For standardbred tracks, 8% is distributed into a restricted account in the State Racing Fund known as the Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund. The Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund is intended to benefit the breeders of trotters and pacers racing in the Commonwealth. The program provides monetary incentives to owners of stallions and broodmares registering and residing in Pennsylvania.
- Beginning January 1, 2010, 34% of the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund was allocated away from the racing industry and transferred into the General Fund. This percentage fell to 17% effective July 1, 2010 and continued at that rate through June 30, 2013 when the transfer expired.
- In fiscal years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, approximately \$17.7 million was deposited each year into an account called the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Restricted Receipts Account. This account was created within the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund and is utilized to provide funding for the Animal Health Commission, the Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory System, the State Farm Products Show Fund, and for payments to Pennsylvania fairs.
- In fiscal year 2014/2015, \$4.2 million was transferred from the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund to the Pennsylvania State Racing Fund. The Pennsylvania State Racing Fund is primarily utilized to support the cost of regulatory oversight of the horse and harness racing industry.
- A partial refund of gaming taxes paid by the 12 operating casinos was remitted by the Department of Revenue to the casinos as a result of a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision that concluded certain promotional expenses incurred by casino licensees may be deducted from gross terminal revenue. As a result, there was a \$1,070,083 or less than a 1% impact to the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund in 2015.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Race Horse Development Fund - Distributions

Horse Racing Distributions

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Purses	\$ 181,321,256	\$ 177,269,965	\$ 165,608,544	\$ 178,846,753	\$ 193,685,318
PA Breeding Fund	\$ 18,634,739	\$ 18,184,986	\$ 17,125,771	\$ 18,413,707	\$ 20,222,210
PA Sire Stakes Fund	\$ 8,814,756	\$ 8,634,503	\$ 7,997,969	\$ 8,677,822	\$ 9,257,427
PA Standardbred Breeders Development Fund	\$ 8,814,756	\$ 8,634,503	\$ 7,997,969	\$ 8,677,822	\$ 9,257,427
Health & Pension Benefits	\$ 11,368,571	\$ 11,400,000	\$ 11,249,787	\$ 11,119,549	\$ 11,160,447
State Racing Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 0
Total	\$ 228,954,079	\$ 224,123,958	\$ 209,980,039	\$ 229,935,653	\$ 243,582,829

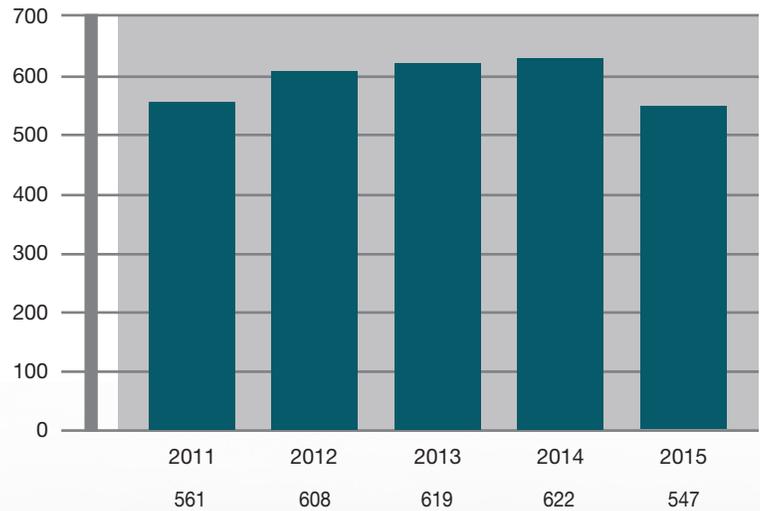
Non Horse Racing Distributions

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Fund	\$ 46,894,209	\$ 45,904,907	\$ 22,798,789	\$ 0	\$ 0
Farm Products Show Fund	\$ 0	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Restricted Receipts Account	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 17,659,000	\$ 17,659,000	\$ 0
Promotional Expense Refund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,070,083
Total	\$ 46,894,209	\$ 48,404,907	\$ 42,957,789	\$ 17,659,000	\$ 1,070,083

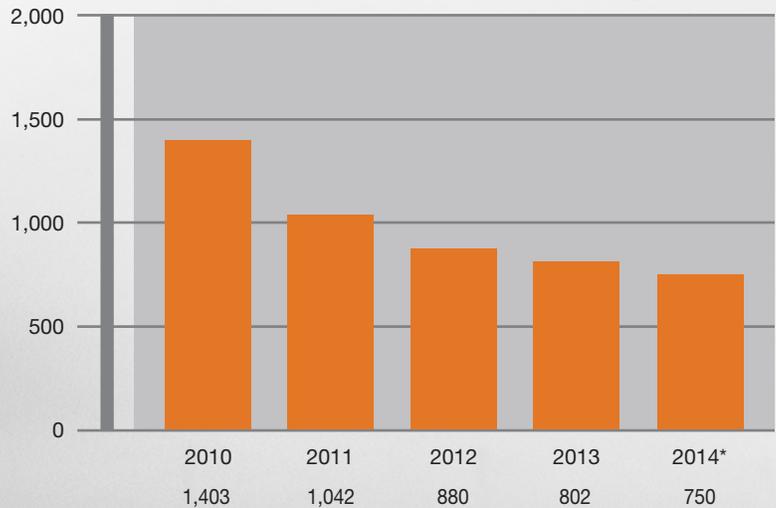
THOROUGHBRED Breeding

547 individuals or businesses received awards from the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund in 2015 representing a 12% decrease when compared to 2014. In addition, the number of thoroughbred foals registered with the PA Horse Breeders Association has declined over the past several years which follows a similar trend seen throughout the rest of the country. The breeding industry is a direct contributor to the agricultural economy and provides a steady stream of income to farmers and vendors who support the preservation of farmland. A portion of revenue generated from slot machine gaming is earmarked by statute to provide monetary incentives to breed horses in the Commonwealth through the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund. The Pennsylvania Breeding Fund is designed to enhance the thoroughbred breeding industry, offering awards to breeders, stallion owners and owners of Pennsylvania bred horses. Awards are paid to registered Pennsylvania bred horses finishing first, second, or third in every race run in the Commonwealth. Additionally, the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund supports stakes races, restricted races, and owner bonuses for registered Pennsylvania bred horses.

Thoroughbred Breeders



Thoroughbred Foals



*Figure for 2014 is an estimate



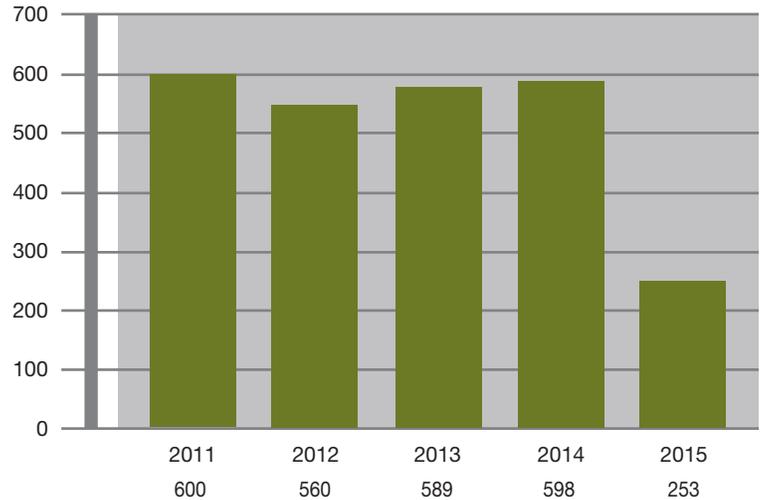
STANDARD BRED Breeding

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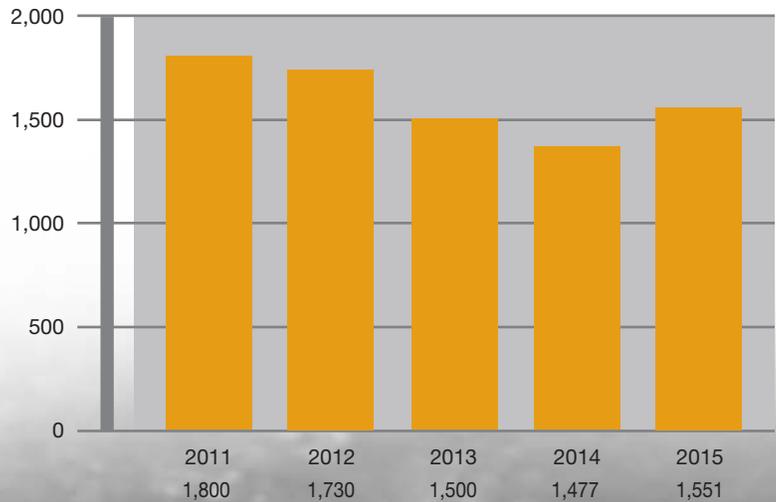
individuals or businesses received awards from the Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders

Development Fund in 2015 representing a 58% decrease when compared to 2014. However, the number of standardbred yearlings whose nomination fee has been paid to participate in the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes program increased by 5% in 2015 when compared to 2014. The standardbred breeding industry also receives a portion of revenue generated from slot machine gaming by statute through the Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund and the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund. The Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund is intended to benefit the breeders of trotters and pacers racing in the Commonwealth. The program provides monetary incentives to owners of stallions and broodmares registering and residing in Pennsylvania. The decrease in the number of breeders that received awards in 2015 is due to a change in residency requirements. Mares are required to be stabled in Pennsylvania for 180 continuous days including foaling in order for the breeder to be eligible for awards. The Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund provides funding for a series of races that feature horses sired by a registered Pennsylvania stallion. The series has eight preliminary legs per racing division, with the top divisional horses competing in a championship race at season's end. There are also a set of Sire Stakes conducted along the Pennsylvania fair circuit.

Standardbred Breeders



Standardbred Yearlings

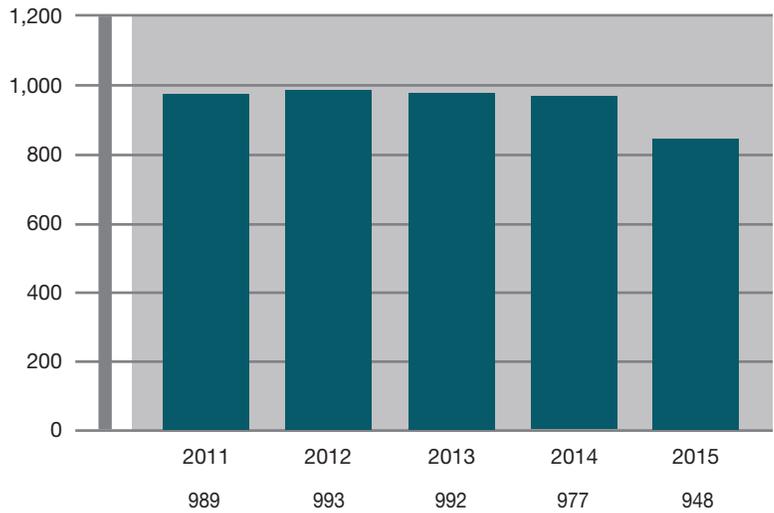


LIVE Races

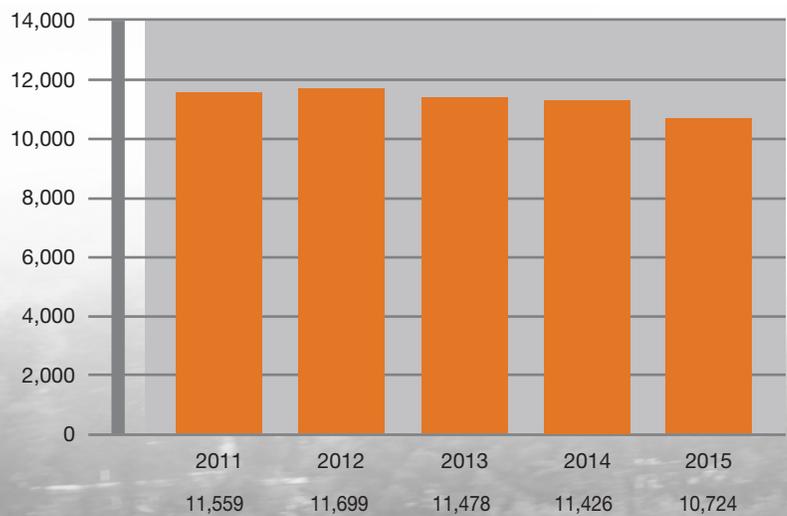
10,724 races were held in Pennsylvania in 2015 representing a decrease of 702 races or 6% when compared to 2014. The total number of live racing days in 2015 was also down by 3% when compared to 2014. Each racetrack casino is required by statute to schedule a minimum number of race days and live races per year. This provides stability for horsemen by providing assurance that a sufficient number of races are scheduled by the racetrack casino. However, there has been a decline in live racing handle in recent years and the racetrack casino operators are adjusting in order to improve the racing product and increase excitement for live racing. Several racetracks took steps in 2015 to reduce the number of live races with the support of the horsemen's organizations in order to boost purse dollars for large scale racing events. This led to increased field sizes and more exciting races which will hopefully be successful moving forward.



Race Days



Total Races



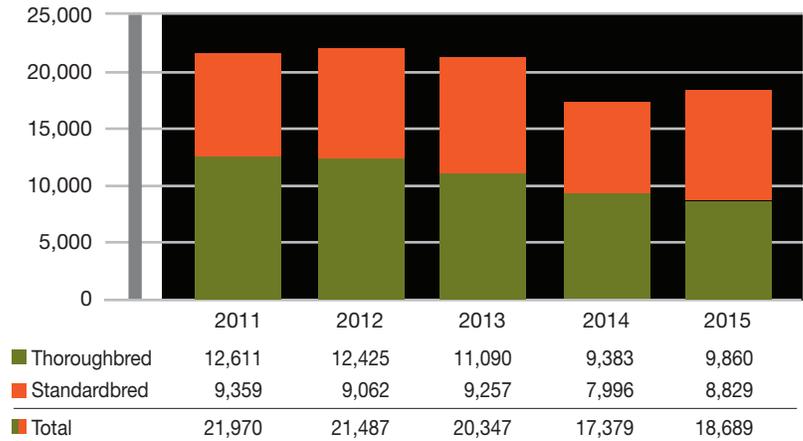
HORSES

Competing

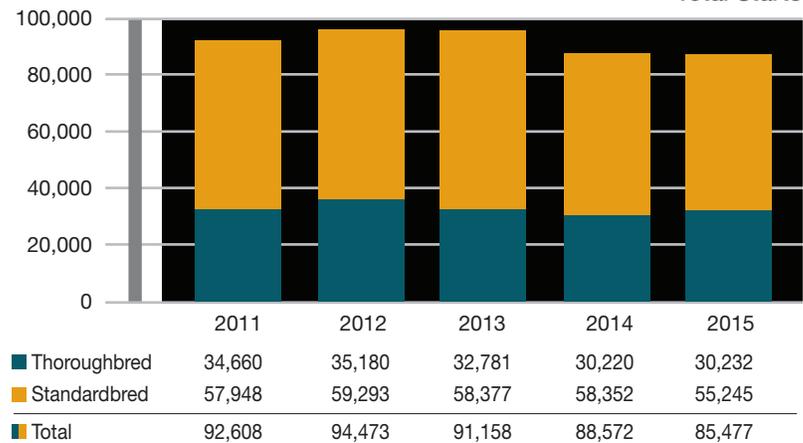
More than 18,000 horses raced in Pennsylvania in 2015 making 85,000 starts throughout the year. This demonstrates the size and scope of Pennsylvania's racing industry which is supported by the success of legalized gaming. The six racetrack casino operators are continuing to attract horsemen to race at their tracks due to the enhanced purses, breeding incentives, and improved living and working conditions. Horse owners racing in the Commonwealth maintain staff such as trainers, grooms, veterinarians, blacksmiths, farm hands, exercise riders, hot walkers, jockeys, and drivers who all work in Pennsylvania. They also invest directly into the economy by purchasing goods and services to support their business and everyday needs. In addition, racetrack casino operators who accept wagers on live horse racing employ individuals such as pari-mutuel tellers, security officers, accountants, marketing staff, food and beverage staff, announcers, and maintenance workers to care for the racetrack and associated grounds.

Average field size in 2015 increased overall at the six racetrack casinos when compared 2014. The average number of horses that compete in each race is measured by the horse racing industry in order to gauge the competitiveness of the races. It is beneficial to hold races with full fields so they are more competitive, which in turn, attracts more interest from patrons who wager on horse racing. Additionally, horse breeding throughout the country has been declining, which can make it difficult to fill races with quality horses. Several racetracks began to reduce the number of races held throughout the year in order to boost purse dollars for large events and to increase field sizes.

Total Horses



Total Starts



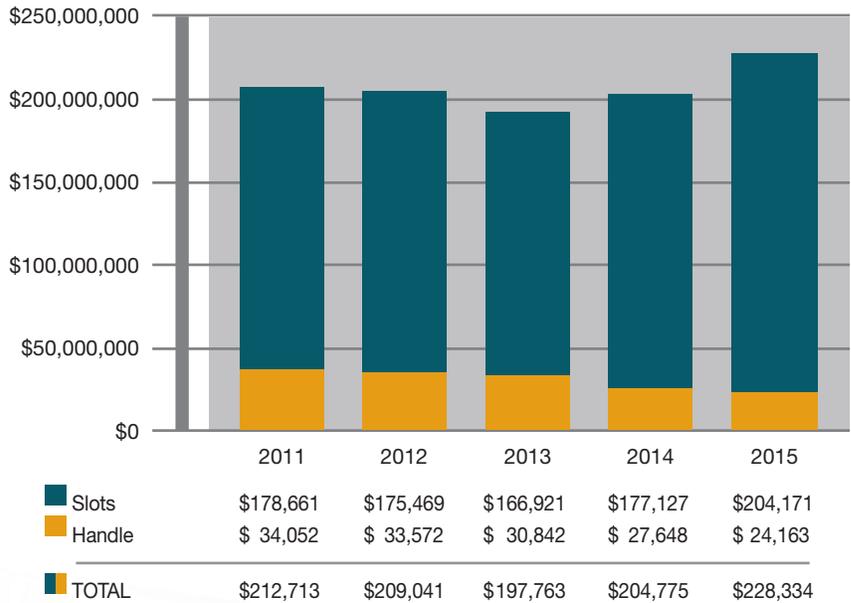
Average Field Size

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Parx Casino	7.47	7.73	7.47	7.24	7.94
Presque Isle Downs and Casino	8.26	8.04	7.67	7.11	7.49
Hollywood Casino	8.01	8.09	7.69	7.26	7.56
Mohegan Sun Pocono	8.39	8.30	8.38	8.24	8.25
The Meadows Casino	8.28	8.35	8.33	8.30	8.42
Harrah's Philadelphia	7.64	7.66	7.72	7.76	7.76

PURSES Awarded

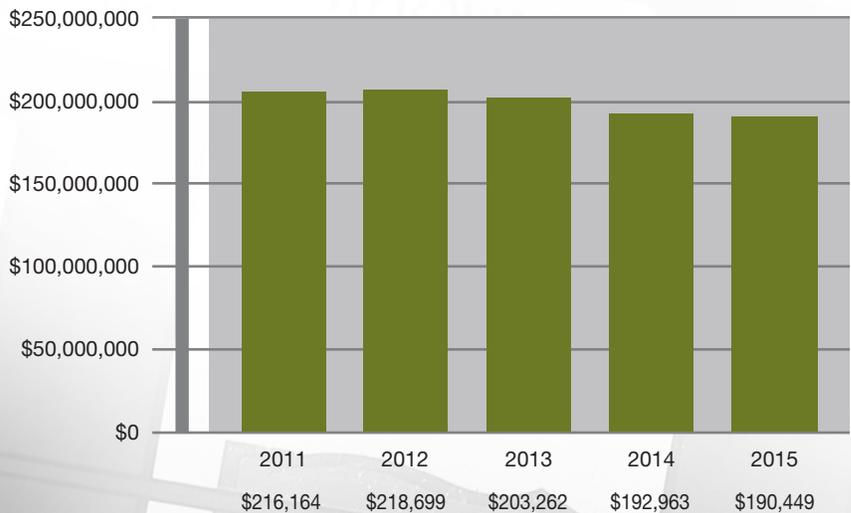
More than \$228 million was generated for purses to be paid to winning horses in 2015 which represents an 11.5% increase when compared to 2014. Of this amount, the portion generated from slot machine gaming accounted for 89% of all purses earned. The remainder was generated from a portion of total dollars wagered on horse racing. The increase in purses can be attributed to an expiration of transfers from the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund to the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Restricted Receipts Account. The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act provided for increased purses in order to attract better quality horses to the Commonwealth which, in turn, creates more competitive and exciting races. Horse owners train thoroughbred and standardbred horses and enter races with a high amount of risk without a guarantee of a return on their investment by winning races. These purses spur investment within the agricultural industry in the Commonwealth as horse owners utilize purses in order to pay all expenses and employ staff to train and care for their horses.

Purses Earned



Dollar amounts are in thousands

Purses Paid



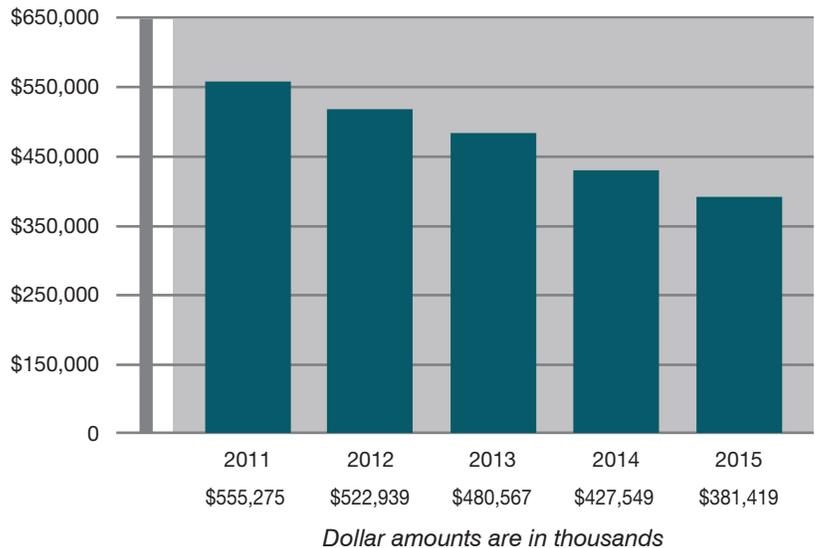
Dollar amounts are in thousands

TAXABLE Handle

\$381

million in taxable handle was wagered in 2015 which represents an 11% decrease when compared to 2014. Taxable dollars wagered within Pennsylvania on any race held throughout the country continues to decline due to a decrease in demand for wagering on out-of-state races by Pennsylvania residents. A significant portion of taxable handle is generated by wagers placed on races held outside of Pennsylvania via simulcast wagering. The decrease in taxable handle in 2015 can also be attributed to a dispute regarding simulcast rates which negatively impacted four of the six racetracks in Pennsylvania. This impasse took place during the first three months of 2015 and prevented patrons at four of the racetracks in Pennsylvania from wagering on races held at tracks such as Santa Anita Park, Gulfstream Park, Laurel Park, and others. This led to a 25% decline in taxable handle during the first quarter of 2015. In addition, almost half of the off-track wagering facilities have closed in recent years due to a decrease in simulcast wagering. However, Pennsylvania's racing industry continues to evolve with increased emphasis on the live races taking place within the Commonwealth. Wagering on Pennsylvania races by non-residents has increased significantly since slot machine gaming commenced in 2006; however, these wagers are not included in the tax base.

Taxable Handle



LIVE Racing Handle

\$722 million was wagered on Pennsylvania races in 2015 representing a 6% decrease when compared to 2014. Live racing handle is total dollars wagered on races which take place within Pennsylvania and can be broken down into several categories. These figures do not include total dollars wagered on races held outside the Commonwealth, as revenue generated from slot machine gaming for the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund only impacts demand for wagering on Pennsylvania races.

Live On-Track Handle

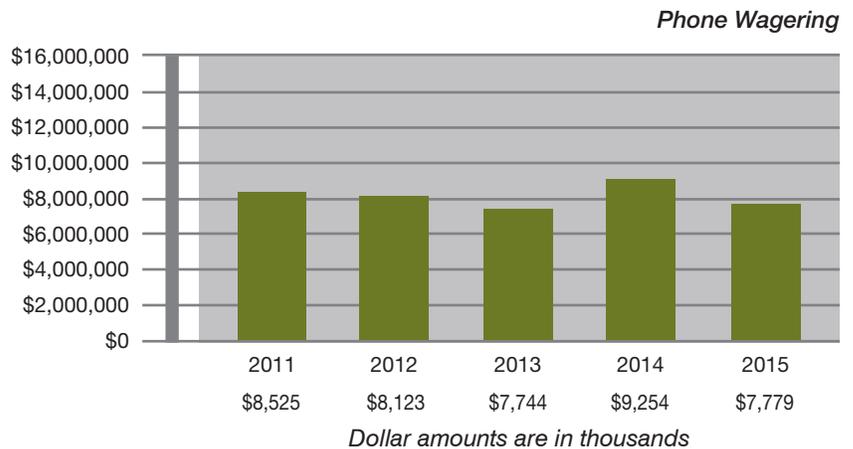
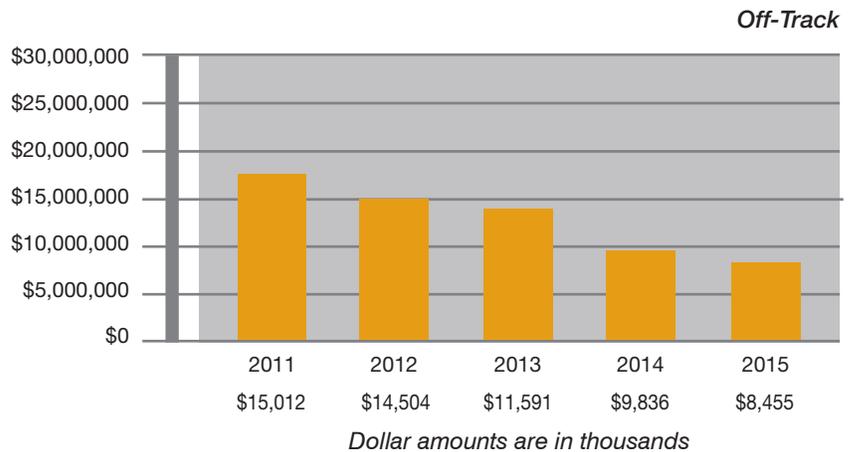
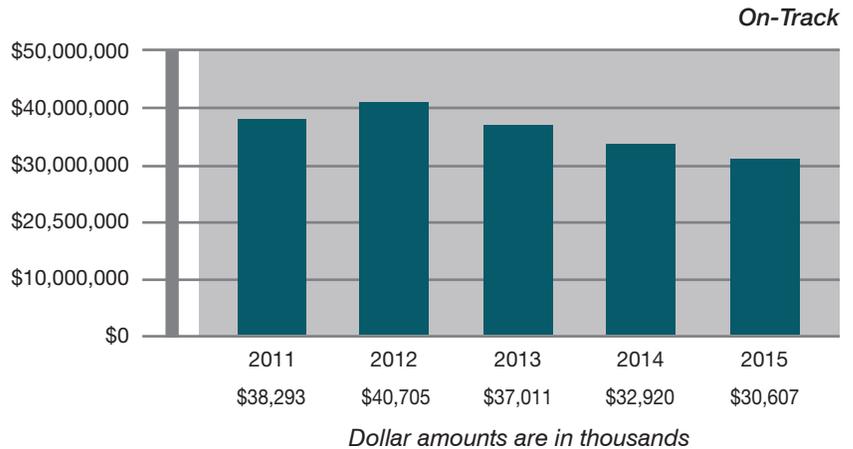
\$31 million was wagered on races held at the six racetracks in the Commonwealth in 2015 representing a 7% decrease when compared to in 2014. The racetrack casino operators and the horsemen's organizations are continuing to improve the racing product and enhancing marketing initiatives with a goal of increasing patronage at the racetracks in the future.

Live Off-Track Handle

\$8.5 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania at the off-track wagering facilities located throughout the Commonwealth in 2015 representing a 14% decrease when compared to 2014. Off-track wagering facilities continue to struggle against alternative forms of entertainment available to the general public. In addition, the number of off-track wagering facilities open has declined from 23 facilities to just 11 currently operating locations. One off-track wagering facility closed in 2015 which negatively impacted live off-track handle.

Phone Wagering

\$7.8 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania through a phone or internet wagering service in 2015 representing a 16% decrease when compared to 2014. Patrons are taking advantage of new services which allow customers to wager and view live racing from their mobile devices, but not to the same extent as in 2014.



LIVE Racing Handle

In-State Export

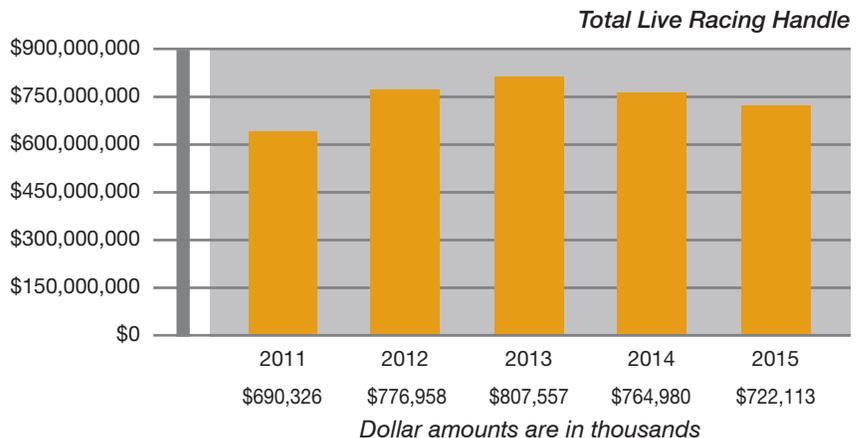
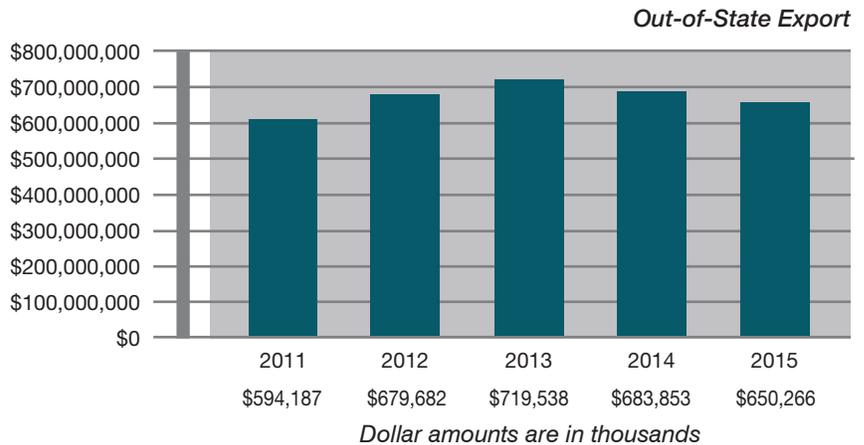
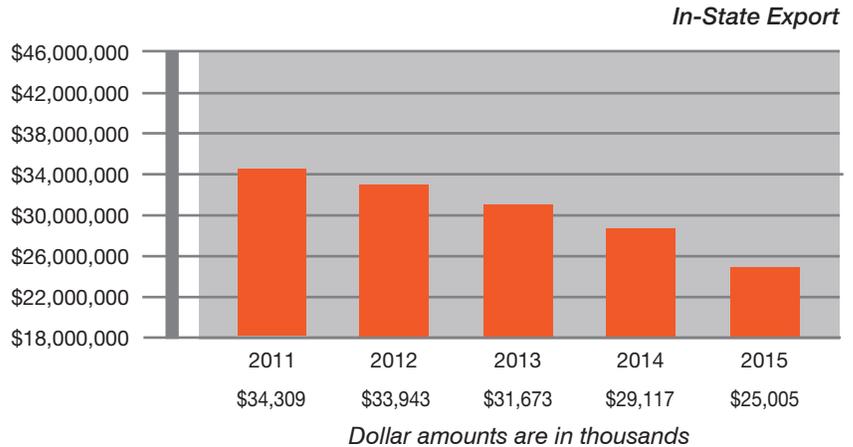
\$25 million was wagered on Pennsylvania races by patrons inside of the Commonwealth through simulcast wagering in 2015 representing a 14% decrease when compared to 2014. Racetrack casinos export their live racing signal to other properties within Pennsylvania and retain a portion of the amount wagered. Simulcast wagering continues to slowly decline as patrons choose to enjoy live racing at the track and alternative forms of entertainment.

Out-of-State Export

\$650 million was wagered on Pennsylvania races by patrons outside of the Commonwealth through simulcast wagering in 2015 representing a 5% decrease when compared to 2014. However, this figure is 43% higher when compared to the same time period before slot machine gaming commenced in 2006. Racetrack casinos export their live racing signal to other properties outside of the Commonwealth and retain a portion of the amount wagered. Out-of-state export is not included within the tax base.

Total Live Racing Handle

In total, \$722 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania in 2015 representing a 6% decrease when compared to 2014. 2015 marked the second year since gaming commenced that live racing handle declined year-over-year. Although it was a difficult year for the racing industry in Pennsylvania, total live racing handle in 2015 was still 24% higher when compared to the same time period before casino gaming commenced in 2006.





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