



2014 | RACETRACK | CASINO

B E N C H M A R K

Report





Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

Members

William H. Ryan, Jr., Chairman

Gregory C. Fajt

Annmarie Kaiser

Keith R. McCall

John J. McNally, III

Anthony C. Moscato

David W. Woods

Kevin F. O'Toole, Executive Director

Prepared by:

Kevin C. Kile, Director of Racetrack Gaming



Summary

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.

The Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board (“PGCB”) is pleased to present this eighth annual Benchmark Report which provides an update on the impact that slot machine revenues are having on the horse racing industry and pari-mutuel wagering throughout the Commonwealth. This report examines measurable trends in horse and harness racing and other indicators involving the equine industry over the past five years.

In accordance with the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act, approximately 11% of revenue generated from slot machine gaming is earmarked for the horse racing industry in order to accomplish the intent of the Act. In 2014, approximately \$230 million in slot machine tax revenue was earmarked for the horse racing industry to enhance purses, assist breeding operations, provide health and pension benefits for horsemen, and provide resources for proper regulatory oversight. Additional funds were also allocated for other agricultural associated initiatives throughout the Commonwealth. Also, construction is on-going as the racinos continue to invest in improvements to their infrastructure on the backside of the racetracks by contributing \$60 million through the end of 2014 in new and renovated racing facilities. These new facilities such as barns, paddocks, and dormitories have significantly improved the living and working conditions for horsemen and their employees who work at the racetracks on a daily basis.

As such, individuals and businesses are continuing to participate in live racing in Pennsylvania due to enhanced purses, breeding incentives, and improved living and

working conditions. Approximately 18,000 individual horses raced in Pennsylvania in 2014 making more than 91,000 starts throughout the year. The participation from horsemen who invest directly into the Commonwealth’s economy demonstrates the size and scope of Pennsylvania’s racing industry which is due, in large part, to the success of legalized casino gaming.

Also, casinos are offering additional amenities such as hotels, spas, retail shopping, restaurants, and conventions in order to attract more patrons. Horse and harness racing is an additional entertainment option at the racinos that are currently operating in Pennsylvania. Big racing events held throughout the year attracted over 827,000 patrons to the racetracks in 2014 that, in addition to attending live racing, frequent the casino and other amenities as well. In fact, average daily gross terminal revenue generated from slot machine gaming by the six racinos that host racing was higher on race days when compared to non-race days over the past five consecutive years.

Approximately \$765 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania in 2014. This represents a decrease of 5.3% when compared to the same time period the previous year. Also, taxable handle generated within the Commonwealth decreased by 11% over the same time period. However, total live racing handle in 2014 was 32% higher when compared to the same time period before casino gaming commenced in 2006 and revenue generated from slot machine gaming continues to provide a positive overall impact on live racing in Pennsylvania.

BENEFITS

for Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board, guided by the 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.



The success of legalized casino gaming has enabled Pennsylvania to create a significant new tax base that is generating millions of dollars a day to lower school property taxes, help the horse racing and agricultural industries, fund economic development throughout the state, and provide financial help to local communities that host casinos. Casinos are also employing thousands of persons and spending hundreds of millions of dollars with other Pennsylvania businesses for goods and services.





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 2014, GTR was taxed at approximately 54% or approximately 54 cents of every taxable dollar.

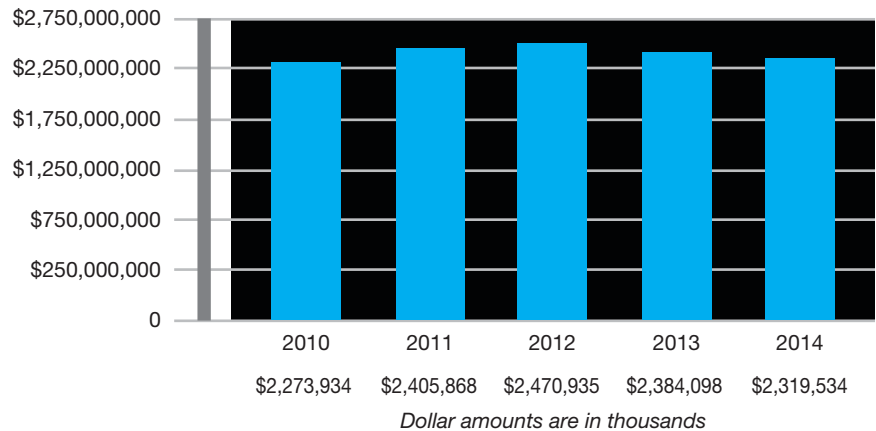
Slot tax revenue for this report is the amount of tax money generated by the play of slot machines and does not include revenue generated from table games. It can be broken down into four broad categories that equaled roughly a 54% tax on slots gaming revenue in 2014.

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 2014. This revenue is used for race horse development and other agricultural initiatives. 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.

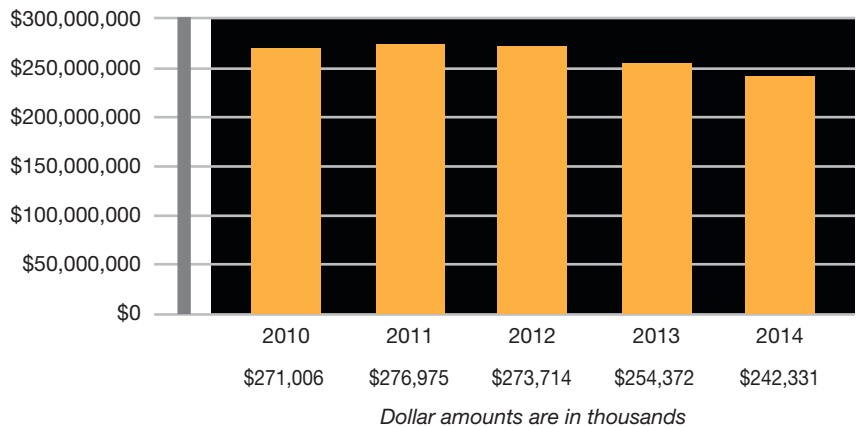
This report focuses mainly on the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund and its effects on the racing industry in Pennsylvania. In 2014, \$242 million in slot machine tax revenue was generated for the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund. This represents a decrease of approximately 4.7% when compared to the same time period the prior year which can be attributed to a decrease in GTR generated by the six Category 1 racinos.

However, Pennsylvania's 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 2014 reached \$10.5 billion. This new 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

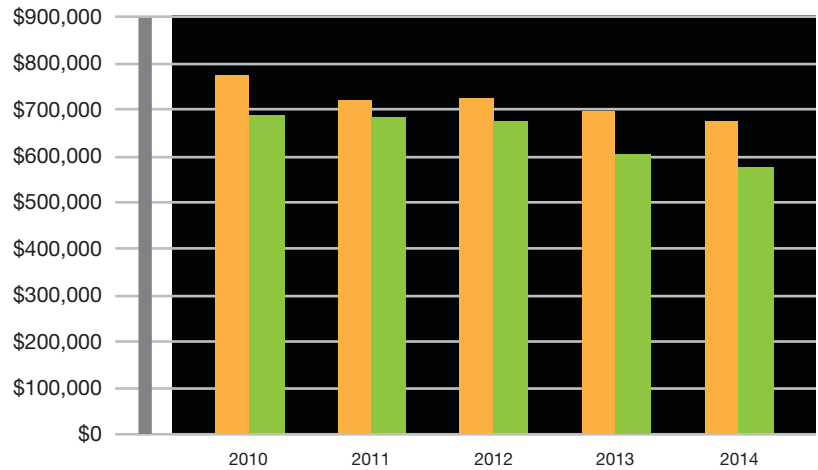


SLOT S

Race Days vs Non-Race Days

While the racing industry benefits significantly from slot machine gaming, the casino industry also benefits from live horse racing. Casinos within the Commonwealth and throughout the country are offering additional amenities in order to attract more patrons. Casinos benefit by offering additional amenities and events on property such as hotels, spas, retail shopping, restaurants, concerts, and conventions. All of these additional amenities can attract patrons to the property who would not otherwise visit just to play slot machines or table games, and enhance the overall experience of patrons who visit the casinos. Horse and harness racing is an additional entertainment option at the six racinos that are currently operating in Pennsylvania. Big racing events held throughout the year attract individuals to the casino that, in addition to attending live racing, frequent the casino and other amenities as well. In fact, for the past five consecutive years average daily gross terminal revenue generated from slot machine gaming by the six casinos which host racing was higher on race days when compared to non-race days. In 2014, average daily gross terminal revenue was 15% higher when there was live racing when compared to days when there was not live 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 provides value to the overall entertainment experience at the six racinos.

Average Daily Gross Terminal Revenue



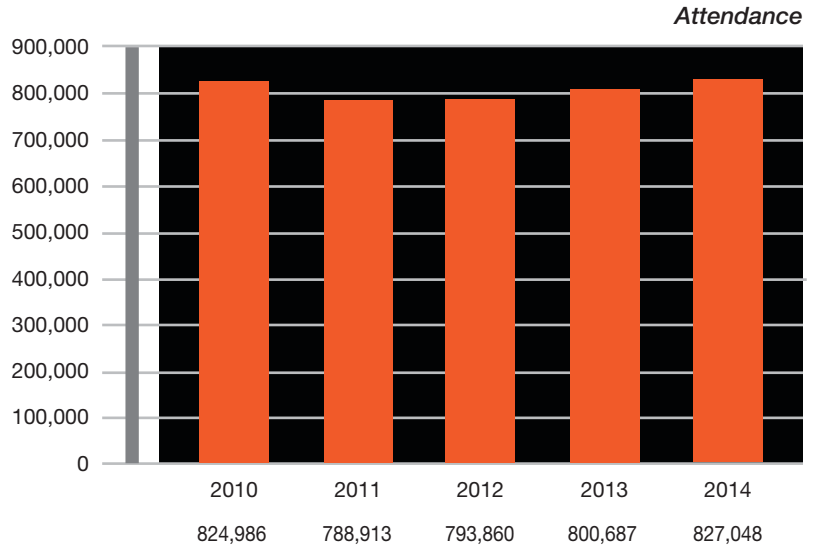
Race Days	\$ 768,456	\$ 733,471	\$ 736,259	\$ 699,579	\$ 663,021
Non Race Days	\$ 691,961	\$ 679,453	\$ 655,601	\$ 600,329	\$ 575,993



A T T E N D A N C E

At Pa Tracks

Introducing live racing to new fans is extremely important to the industry as attendance has historically decreased throughout the country. This is a challenge for the industry due to alternative forms of entertainment that are available to the general public. Racino operators and horsemen's organizations in Pennsylvania have successfully increased attendance at the tracks the last several years by organizing more "big events" at the racetracks. Events such as the Pennsylvania Derby held at Parx Casino attracts some of the best horses, trainers, and jockeys in the country which, in turn, draws patrons to the track who would not otherwise be interested. This strategy is proving to be successful and as a result, the total number of patrons who attended live racing at the tracks in Pennsylvania increased by approximately 3% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year. 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.



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

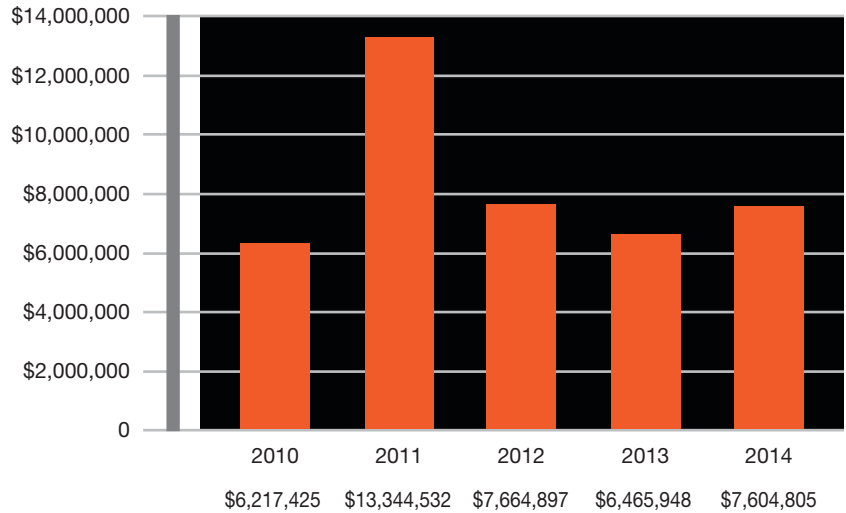
B A C K S T R E T C H

Improvements

Racinos throughout the Commonwealth are continuing to invest in the backside of their racetracks in order to improve the living and working conditions of personnel who work and reside in and around the stable and backside areas 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. This provision currently applies to four of the six operating racinos within the Commonwealth. Two of the racinos, which were more recently built, are not required to invest in backside improvements until the tenth year after the completion of the racetrack. The casinos offering live racing in Pennsylvania have invested approximately \$60 million through the end of 2014 on backstretch improvements which have significantly enhanced the living and working conditions for horsemen. Major projects completed at each racino include:

- Mohegan Sun Pocono has built a state-of-the-art racing paddock with stall space to accommodate enough horses to hold fourteen races a day with nine horses in each race.
- Hollywood Casino at Penn National Race Course has constructed 12 new barns with 48 stalls each, a dormitory for backside employees, a manure storage facility, and made multiple enhancements to the overall infrastructure of the backstretch.

Statewide - Backstretch Improvements

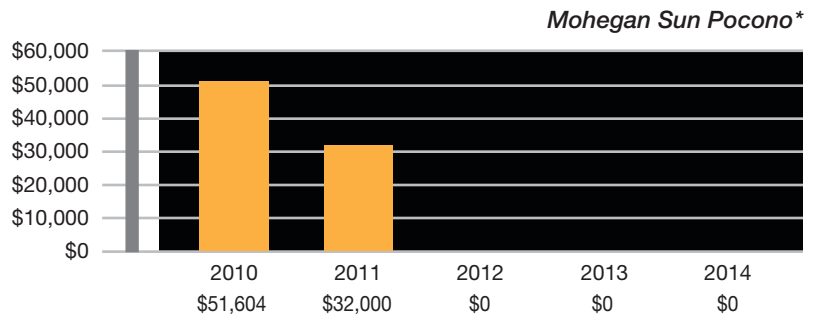
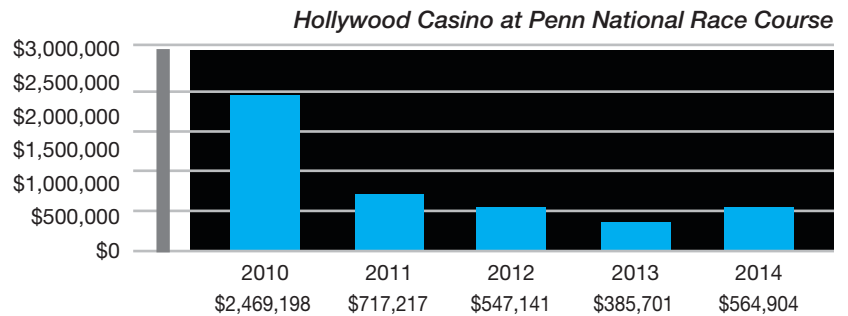
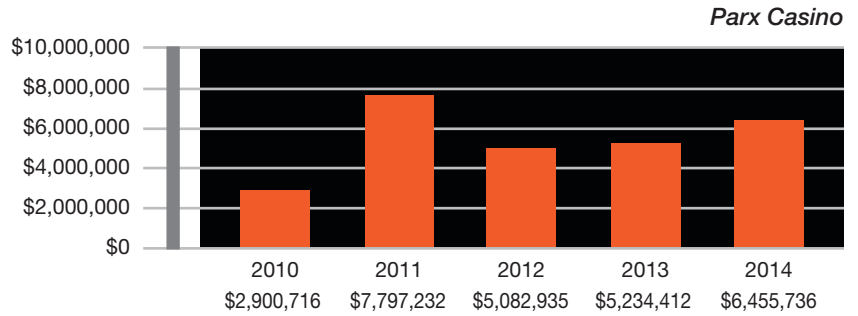


All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

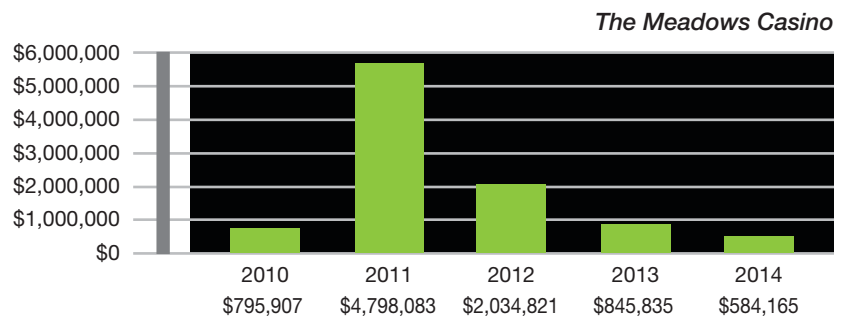
B A C K S T R E T C H

Improvements

- Parx Casino has completed the construction of 29 new barns with 42 stalls each along with a new manure storage facility. The living quarters for backside employees have also been renovated and multiple enhancements have been made to the overall infrastructure.
- The Meadows Casino has completed construction of a new paddock with stall space to accommodate enough horses to hold ten races and six new barns with 41 to 65 stalls each. They also renovated eight additional barns and multiple enhancements have been made to the overall infrastructure.



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



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

The

P E N N S Y L V A N I A

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:

- Approximately 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.
- Approximately 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 others in accordance with the rules and eligibility requirements of the organization.
- For thoroughbred tracks, approximately 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, approximately 8% is distributed to the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund as defined by the Race Horse Industry Reform Act. The Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Program is designed to promote Pennsylvania agriculture by providing funding for a series of races that feature the top horses sired by a registered Pennsylvania Stallion. The series has four 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 at 20 stops along the Pennsylvania fair circuit with five holding two day events.
- For standardbred tracks, approximately 8% is distributed into a restricted account in the State Racing Fund known as the Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund. This fund is intended to benefit the breeders of trotters and pacers in the Commonwealth. The program provides incentives to the owners of stallions and broodmares 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.

The PENNSYLVANIA Race Horse Development Fund - Distributions

Horse Racing Distributions

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Purses	\$ 157,089,030	\$ 181,321,256	\$ 177,269,965	\$ 165,608,544	\$ 178,846,753
PA Breeding Fund	\$ 16,213,108	\$ 18,634,739	\$ 18,184,986	\$ 17,125,771	\$ 18,413,707
PA Sire Stakes Fund	\$ 7,602,349	\$ 8,814,756	\$ 8,634,503	\$ 7,997,969	\$ 8,677,822
PA Standardbred Breeders Development Fund	\$ 7,602,349	\$ 8,814,756	\$ 8,634,503	\$ 7,997,969	\$ 8,677,822
Health & Pension Benefits	\$ 12,173,561	\$ 11,368,571	\$ 11,400,000	\$ 11,249,787	\$ 11,119,549
State Racing Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,200,000
Total	\$ 200,680,396	\$ 228,954,079	\$ 224,123,958	\$ 209,980,039	\$ 229,935,653

Non Horse Racing Distributions

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Fund	\$ 68,808,016	\$ 46,894,209	\$ 45,904,907	\$ 22,798,789	\$ 0
Farm Products Show Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 0
Restricted Receipts Account	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 17,659,000	\$ 17,659,000
Total	\$ 68,808,016	\$ 46,894,209	\$ 48,404,907	\$ 42,957,789	\$ 17,659,000

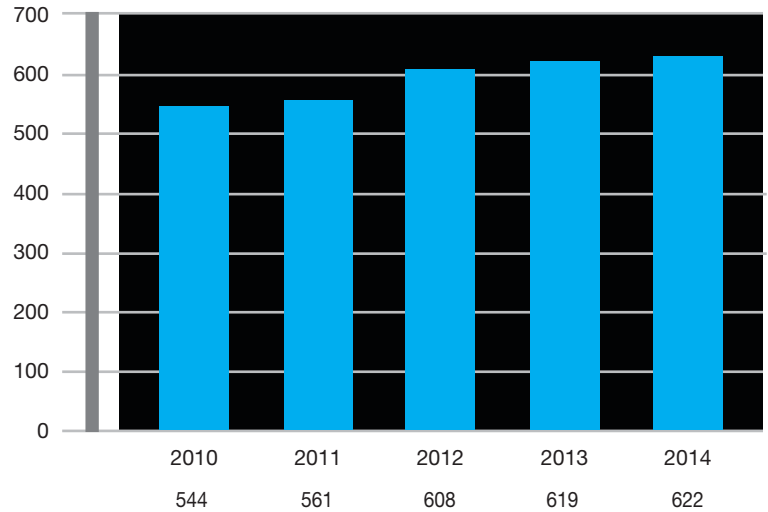
T H O R O U G H B R E D

Breeding

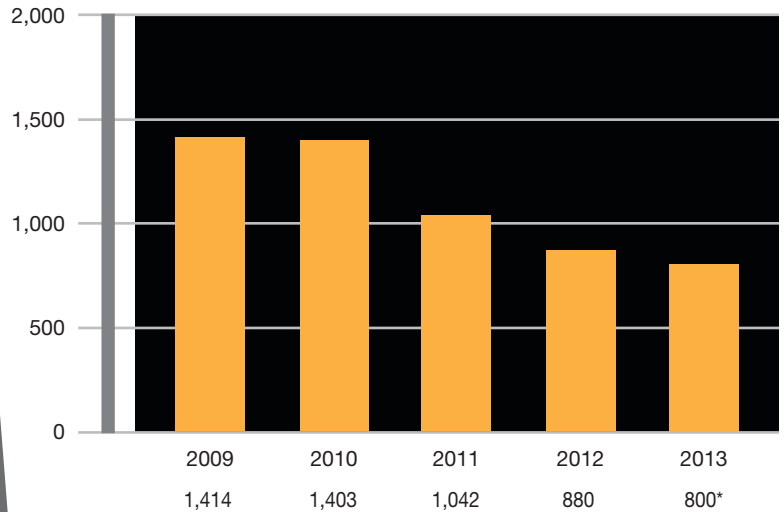
A portion of revenue generated from slot machine gaming is earmarked by statute to provide monetary incentives to breed horses in the Commonwealth through the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund. The breeding industry is a direct contributor to the agricultural economy and provides a steady stream of income to farmers and vendors who support the preservation of farmland. The Pennsylvania Breeding Fund is designed to enhance the thoroughbred breeding industry, offering monetary 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. The number of individuals or businesses that received awards from the Pennsylvania Breeding Fund increased by approximately 2% in 2014 when compared to the same period the previous year. At the same time, the number of thoroughbred foals registered with the Pennsylvania Horse Breeders Association has declined over the past several years which follows a similar trend seen throughout the rest of the country.



Thoroughbred Breeders



Thoroughbred Foals



* Figure for 2013 is an estimate

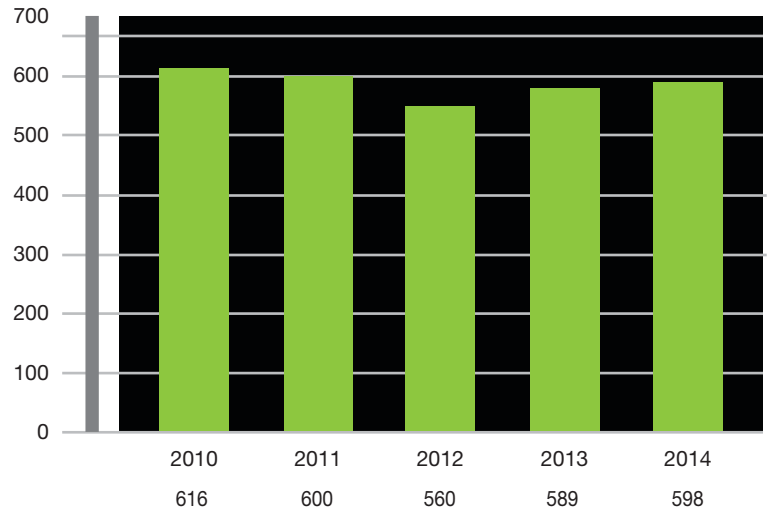
All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

S T A N D A R D B R E E D

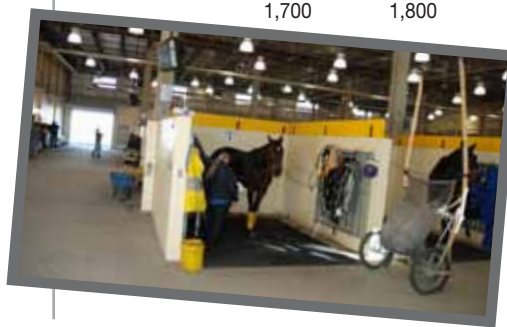
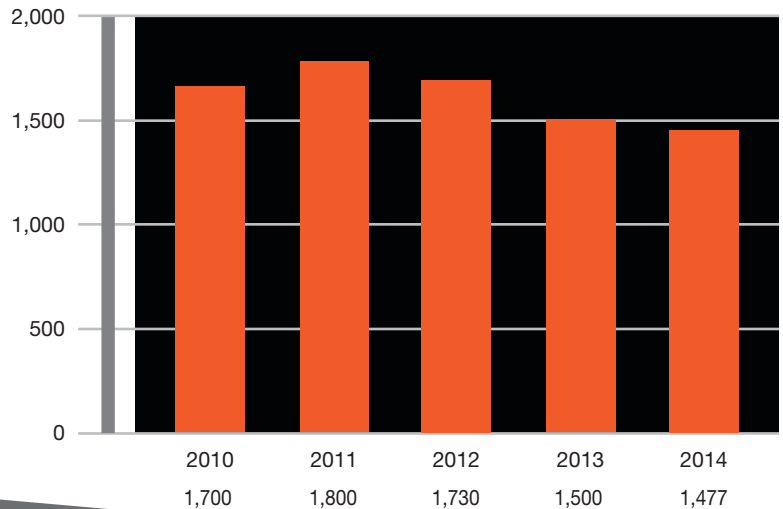
Breeding

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 residing in Pennsylvania. A change in the number of standardbred breeders indicates an increase or decrease of individuals or businesses who invest in standardbred horse breeding. The Pennsylvania Sire Stakes Fund provides funding for a series of races that feature horses sired by a registered Pennsylvania stallion. The series has four 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. The number of standardbred breeders who have received awards from the Pennsylvania Standardbred Breeders Development Fund increased by approximately 2% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year. At the same time, the number of standardbred yearlings whose nomination fee has been paid to participate in the Pennsylvania Sire Stakes program decreased by approximately 2% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year.

Standardbred Breeders



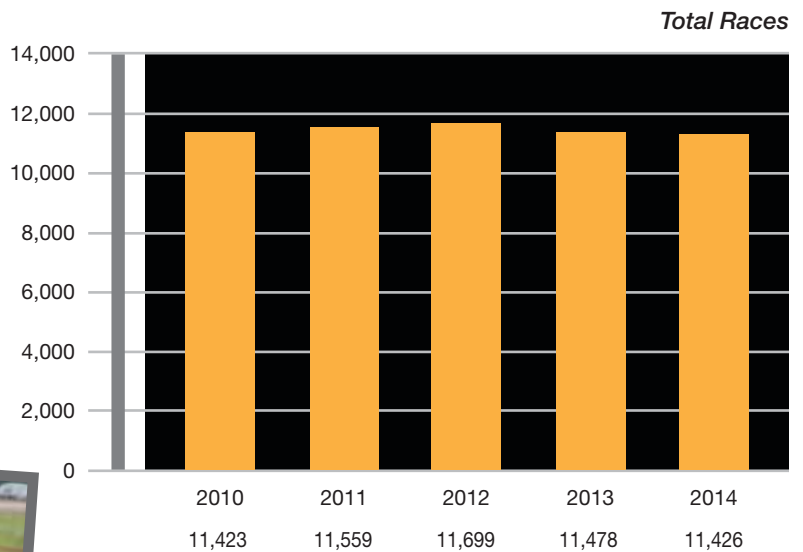
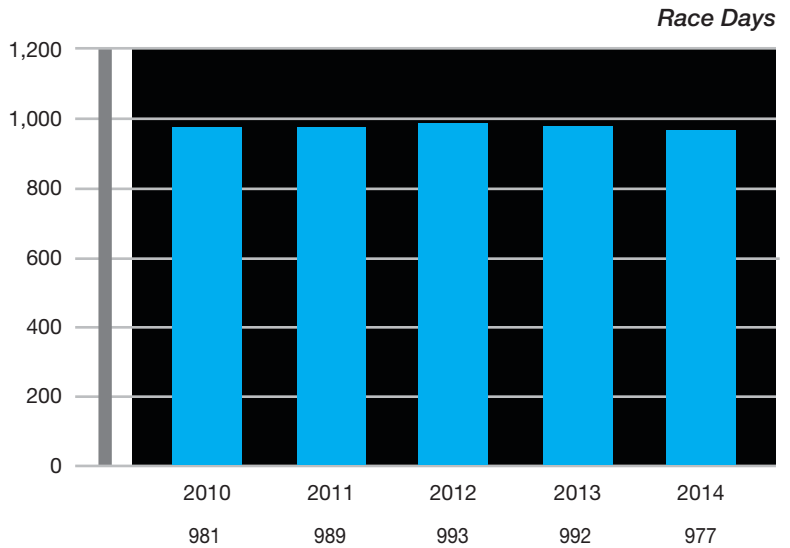
Standardbred Yearlings



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

LIVE Races

The number of days of live racing and the number of live races that take place are a strong indicator of total activity at the tracks in Pennsylvania. The number of race days and live races has been relatively stable with both decreasing by approximately 1% in 2014 when compared to the same period the previous year. By statute, each racino must schedule a minimum number of race days and live races per year. This is intended to provide stability for horsemen by providing assurance that a sufficient number of races are scheduled by the racino. In most cases, this provides year round employment in Pennsylvania for individuals working within the racing industry who invest directly into Pennsylvania's racing industry and agriculture. Conversely, it is also important that there are not too many races scheduled due to an inadequate number of horses available or a decrease in demand for wagering on the racing product.



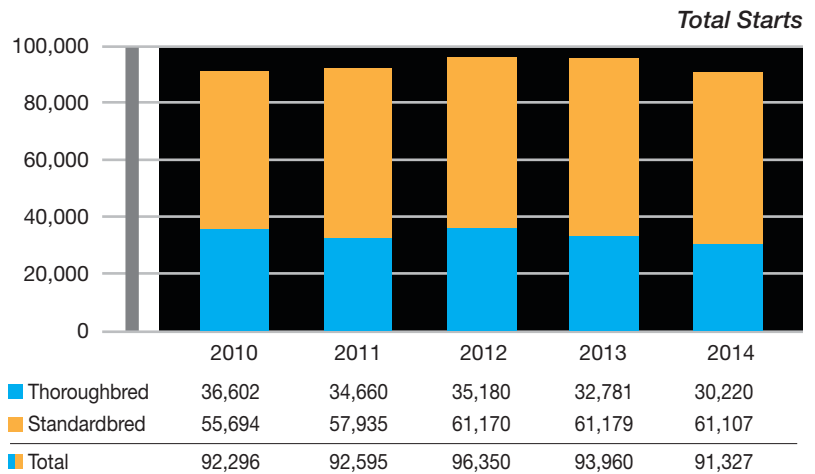
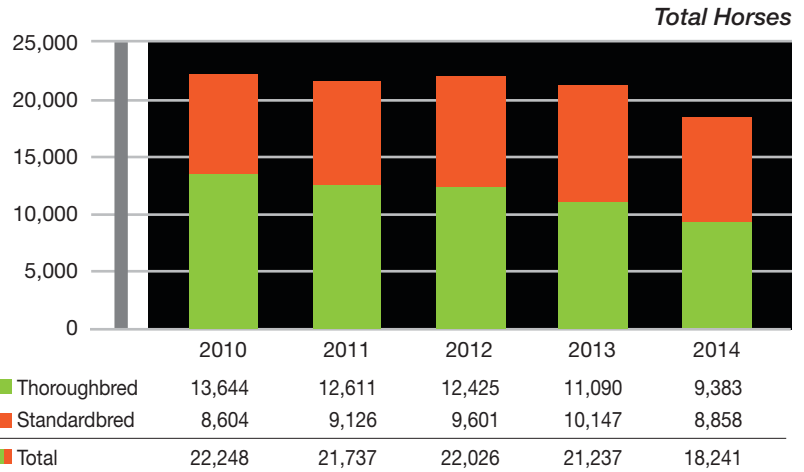
All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

H O R S E S

Competing

Individuals and businesses are continuing to participate in live racing in Pennsylvania due to enhanced purses, breeding incentives, and improved living and working conditions. Approximately 18,000 individual horses raced in Pennsylvania in 2014 making more than 91,000 starts throughout the year. This information demonstrates the size and scope of Pennsylvania's racing industry which is supported by the success of legalized gaming. Participation from horsemen in Pennsylvania leads to direct investment into the Pennsylvania economy and supports the overall agricultural industry. Horsemen who care for these horses employ trainers, grooms, veterinarians, blacksmiths, farm hands, exercise riders, hot walkers, jockeys, and drivers. The racino operators in Pennsylvania who accept wagers on the live races additionally 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. All of these individuals also invest in the local economy by purchasing goods and services to support their business and everyday needs.

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. Racino operators strive 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 creates above average competition between racetracks to attract a greater number of quality horses to fill races. Racetracks traditionally adjust the type of race or number of races they hold in order to ensure an adequate number of horses are entered to compete. In general, Pennsylvania racinos saw a slight decrease in average field size in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year.



Average Field Size

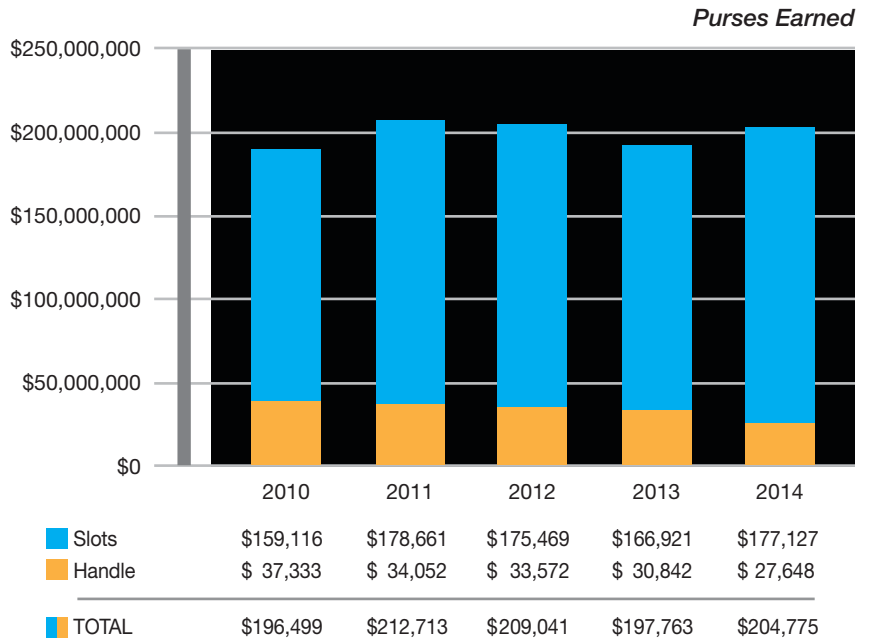
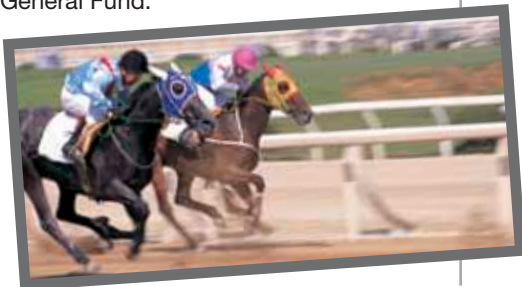
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Parx Casino	7.83	7.47	7.73	7.47	7.24
Presque Isle Downs and Casino	7.93	8.26	8.04	7.67	7.11
Hollywood Casino	8.68	8.01	8.09	7.69	7.26
Mohegan Sun Pocono	8.20	8.39	8.30	8.38	8.24
The Meadows Casino	8.38	8.28	8.35	8.33	8.30
Harrah's Philadelphia	7.50	7.64	7.66	7.72	7.76

All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

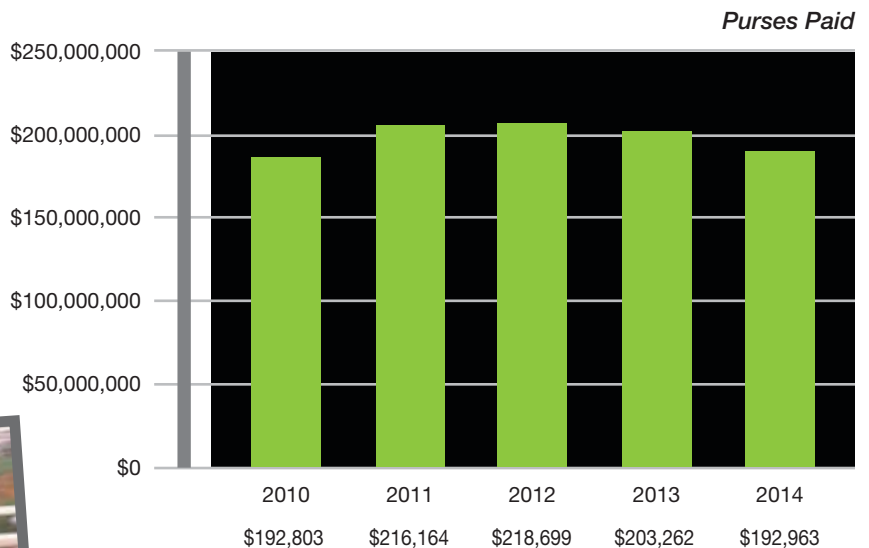
P U R S E S

Awarded

The amount of prize money paid to winning horses is derived from revenue generated from slot machine gaming and a portion of total dollars wagered on horse and harness racing. When slot machine gaming was legalized in Pennsylvania, the 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. Increased purses spur investment in Pennsylvania racing and equine related products and services, which benefits the agricultural industry in the Commonwealth. Horse owners breed and train thoroughbred and standardbred horses and enter races with a high amount of risk with a hope to earn a return on their significant investment. Horse owners rely on purses in order to pay all expenses and employ trainers, veterinarians, grooms, exercise riders, hot walkers, blacksmiths, jockeys, and drivers. In 2014, revenue generated from slot machine gaming accounted for approximately 87% of all purses earned. In addition, the amount of prize money available to be paid to winning horses increased by 3.5% in 2014 when compared to the same time period in 2013 due to the expiration of transfers from the Pennsylvania Race Horse Development Fund to the General Fund.



Dollar amounts are in thousands



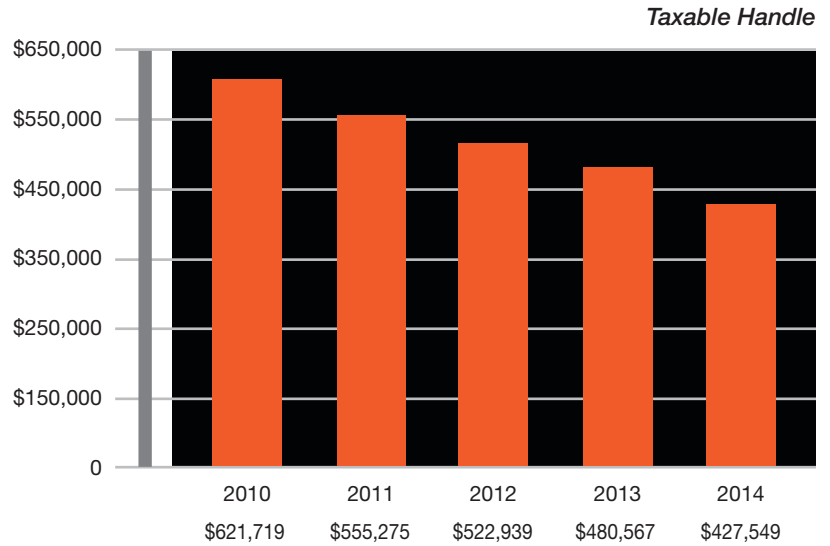
Dollar amounts are in thousands

All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

T A X A B L E

Handle

Total 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. Almost half of the off-track wagering facilities have also closed in recent years due to a decrease in demand for simulcast wagering. A significant portion of taxable handle is generated by wagers placed on races held outside of the Commonwealth via simulcast wagering. Total taxable handle decreased by approximately 11% in 2014 when compared to the same period the prior year. A portion of taxable handle derived from pari-mutuel wagering is used, in part, to ensure strong regulatory oversight of the horse and harness racing industry. An increase or decrease in taxable handle has a direct impact on resources available to ensure integrity within the industry and protect the safety and welfare of the individuals and horses participating in live racing. However, Pennsylvania's racing industry is continuing to evolve with increased emphasis on the live races that take 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.



Dollar amounts are in thousands



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board



Racing Handle



Live racing handle is total dollars wagered on races which take place within Pennsylvania and can be broken down into several subcategories. These figures do not include total dollars wagered on races held outside of 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

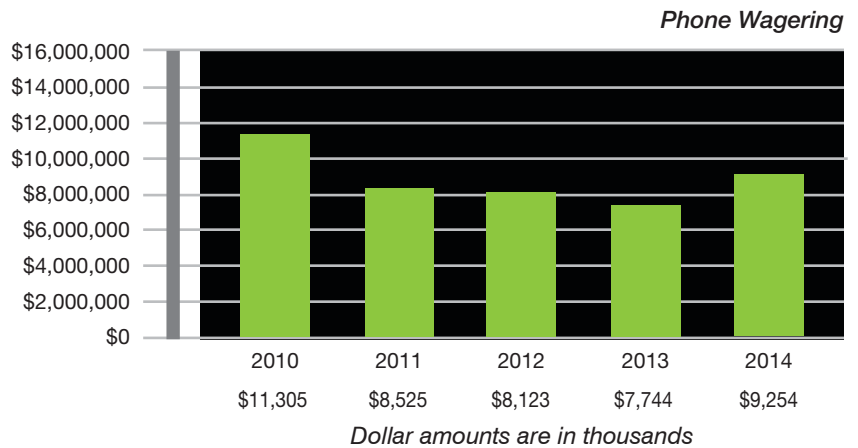
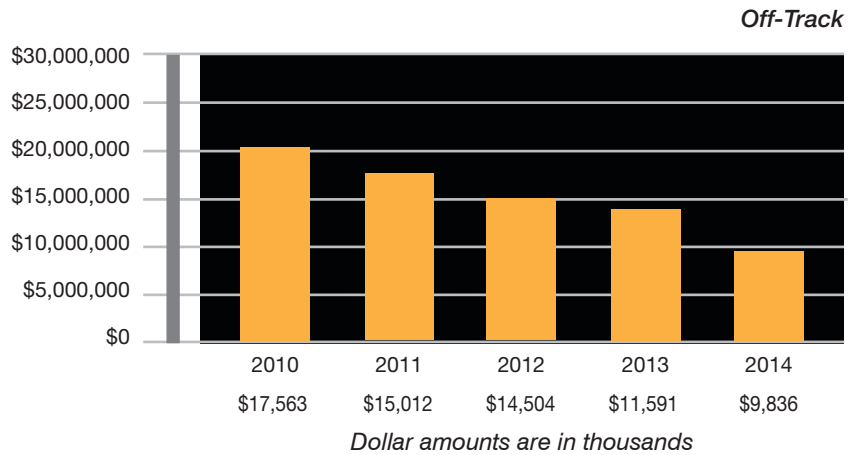
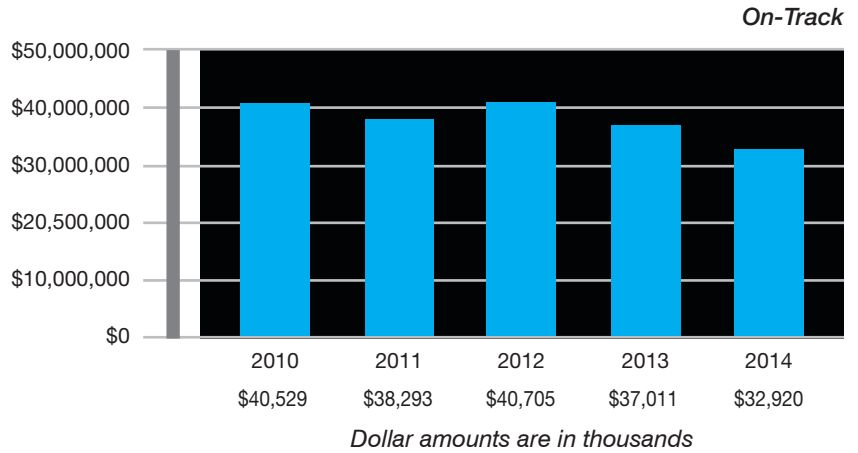
Approximately \$33 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania at the six racetracks in the Commonwealth in 2014. This represents a decrease of about 11% when compared to the same time period in 2013. It is hoped that racino operators and horsemen will reverse this trend with better quality races and enhanced marketing initiatives in the future to encourage patronage at the racetracks.

Live Off-Track Handle

Approximately \$9.8 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania at the off-track wagering facilities located throughout the Commonwealth. This represents a decrease of 15% in 2014 when compared to the same period the previous year. Off-track wagering facilities continue to struggle against alternative forms of entertainment also available to the general public. In addition, the number of off-track wagering facilities open has declined from 23 facilities to just 12 current operating locations.

Phone Wagering

Approximately \$9.3 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania through a phone or internet wagering service. This represents an increase of approximately 20% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the prior year. This increase is a result of patrons taking advantage of new services which allow customers to wager and view live racing from their mobile devices.



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board



Racing Handle

In-State Export

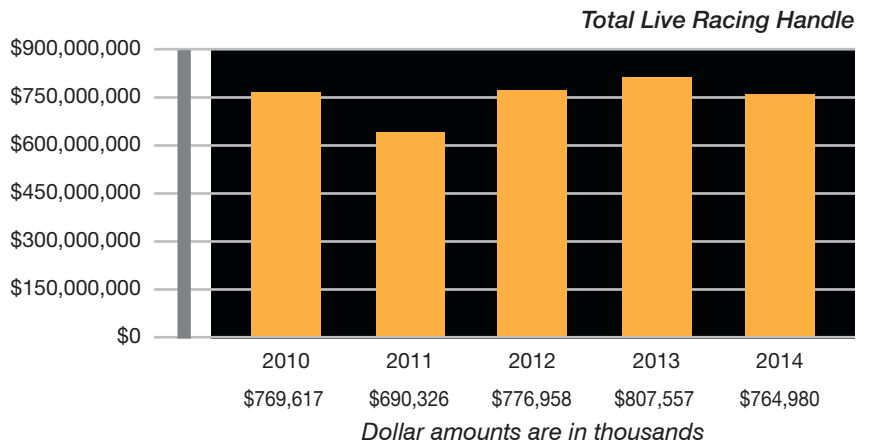
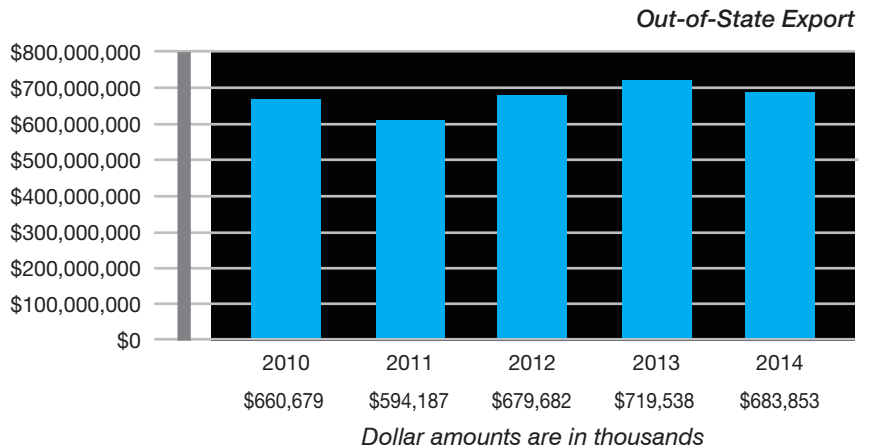
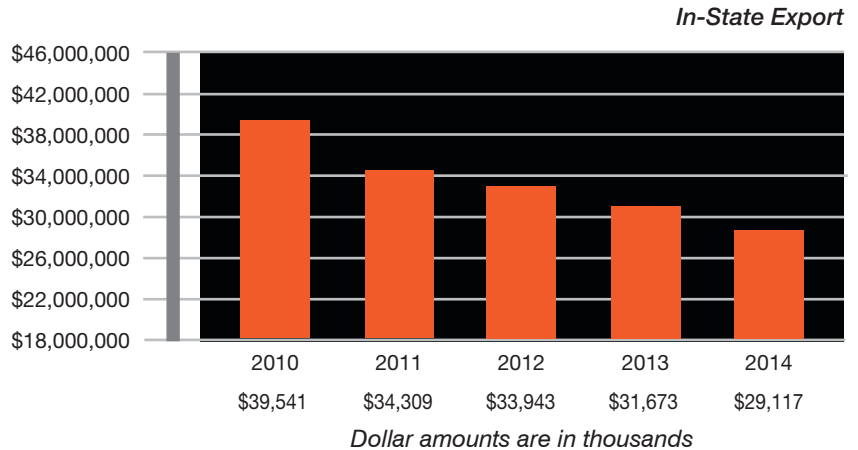
Approximately \$29 million was wagered on Pennsylvania races by patrons inside of the Commonwealth through simulcast wagering. This represents a decrease of approximately 8% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year. Racinos export their live racing signal to other properties within 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 or wager via phone wagering.

Out-of-State Export

Approximately \$684 million was wagered on Pennsylvania races by patrons outside of the Commonwealth through simulcast wagering. This represents a decrease of approximately 5% in 2014 when compared to the same time period the previous year. However, this figure is 50% higher when compared to the same time period before gaming commenced in 2006. Racinos 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, approximately \$765 million was wagered on races held in Pennsylvania in 2014. This represents a decrease of 5.3% when compared to the same time period the previous year. Although it was a difficult year for the racing industry in Pennsylvania, total live racing handle in 2014 was still 32% higher when compared to the same time period before casino gaming commenced in 2006.



All statistics have been provided from various sources and have not been audited by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board



Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board
303 Walnut Street
Verizon Tower, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 69060
Harrisburg, PA 17106

Phone: (717) 346-8300
Fax: (717) 346-8350

www.gamingcontrolboard.pa.gov

If you or someone you know has a gambling
problem, help is available and it works.
Call 1-800-GAMBLER or 1-800-848-1880