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Abstract

Smoking was banned in all Illinois casinos in January 2008. We explore the effects that the smoking ban has had on Illinois casino revenue and attendance. Our empirical methodology extends and enhances that of previous literature in that we observe a natural experiment in comparing the performance of Illinois casinos with out-of-state casinos (no smoking ban) that share a market with Illinois casinos. Estimates suggest that revenue and admissions at Illinois casinos declined by more than 20 percent (\$400 million) and 12 percent, respectively. Calculations reveal that casino tax revenue to state and local governments declined by approximately \$200 million.

Casino Revenue and the Illinois Smoking Ban

Introduction

Over the past decade a growing number of state and local governments have enacted laws that restrict or prohibit smoking in bars, restaurants, and other public places. As of January 2009, fifteen states and 774 city and county jurisdictions across the United States have enacted laws prohibiting smoking in bars, restaurants, and workplaces. Of the local prohibitions against smoking, 593 require smoke-free workplaces and 594 require smoke-free restaurants.¹

Proponents of smoking bans cite public health benefits whereas opponents argue that revenue and employment losses may outweigh the health benefits from a smoking ban. Research on the economic effects (revenue and employment) of smoking bans has revealed a negative effect for some businesses, although the magnitude of the smoking ban effect differs across studies.²

In addition to prohibiting smoking in bars and restaurants, many state and local governments have also enacted smoking bans in gaming establishments. As of January 2009, fifteen states have enacted 100 percent smoke-free laws for state regulated gaming.³ However, the extension of smoking prohibitions to commercial casinos is a new phenomenon. Of the 12 states with commercial casino gaming, only Colorado and Illinois prohibit smoking in

¹ See American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (2009a).

² Recent studies include Phelps (2006), Adams and Cotti (2007), and Fleck and Hanssen (2008). Phelps (2006) and Adams and Cotti (2007) used nationwide county-level employment data and examined the change in employment at bars and restaurants after communities adopted a smoking ban. Neither study found significant employment changes at restaurants, on average, but both find statistically significant employment declines at bars, with loss estimates ranging from 4 percent to 16 percent. Fleck and Hanssen (2008) analyzed quarterly restaurant sales data for 267 California cities over 25 years. They find a statistically significant 4 percent decline in revenue that is attributed to smoking bans. Other studies on the subject include Dunham and Marlow (2000a, 2000b, 2003), Glantz and Smith (1994), and Pakko (2008). Difficulties in estimating the effects of smoking bans and likely reasons for the divergent results across studies include differences in the type of ban (partial, full) across jurisdictions, the length of time each ban has been in place, the coverage of the data used in the analyses, and the relative size of the smoking population relative to the non-smoking population.

³ See American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (2009b). Native American gaming exists in 29 states and is not subject to state and local smoking laws.

commercial casinos.⁴ The smoke-free laws in those two states both took effect at the beginning of 2008.

The policy discussion on prohibiting smoking in casinos has received separate, and arguably sharper, debate than smoking bans in bars and restaurants, for several reasons.⁵ First, the marginal contribution of one or two casinos to local employment and tax revenue, most notably in the Midwest and South, is much greater than for a bar or restaurant -- in many small communities one or two casinos employ a large percentage of the population and also provide a large percentage of tax revenue to local communities.⁶ Second, many state and local governments earmark casino revenue to specific programs like infrastructure and education. Third, a casino smoking ban is likely to have a greater negative revenue impact on the gaming industry than a smoking ban would have on the restaurant industry because customers patronize casinos for longer time periods than they do restaurants. Finally, the view by some that casino gaming is a sinful activity increases attention to any public policy affecting casino gaming.

Research on the effects of a smoking ban on casino revenue has to date focused on the state of Delaware, which implemented a smoke-free law in December 2002.⁷ In the first study on the subject, Mandel, Alamar, and Glantz (2005) found that the smoking ban in Delaware had a negative but statistically insignificant effect on gaming revenue. After correcting for errors in the Mandel, Alamar, and Glantz (2005) study, Pakko (2006) found that the smoking ban in Delaware casinos resulted in a loss of about \$6 million, which represented a loss of over 12 percent relative to average monthly revenue in the year preceding the smoking ban. In a

⁴ See American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (2009b). Many commercial casinos designate a percentage of their floor space as non-smoking.

⁵ Points of debate have been summarized from floor debate transcripts from the Illinois General Assembly prior to passage of the Smoke Free Illinois Act in July of 2007. See http://www.ilga.gov/search/iga_search.asp?scope=sentran95 and search by keywords 'smoking ban.'

⁶ For example, contacts at the Casino Queen in East St. Louis, Illinois report that the city of East St. Louis receives over half of their annual operating revenue from the casino.

⁷ The three casinos in Delaware are not commercial casinos. They operate as part of the Delaware State Lottery and represent "electronic gaming devices" (slot machines) located at racetracks throughout the state. Casinos operating at racetracks are often called "racinos."

subsequent study, Pakko (2008) examined the effect of smoking bans on individual casino revenue in Delaware, finding that casino revenue declined significantly at each of the three Delaware casinos as a result of the smoking ban, with a total revenue effect of approximately 15 percent. Finally, Thalheimer and Ali (2008) estimate a system of slot machine demand equations for the three Delaware casinos. They find that the smoking ban in Delaware reduced gaming demand by nearly 16 percent.

In this paper we extend the economic research on the effect of smoking bans on casino gaming revenue. Our work has several advantages over previous studies on the subject. First, the focus of our analysis is casino gaming in the state of Illinois, the first example of a smoking ban that applies to full-service commercial casinos. Second, we use data for casino revenue in adjacent states in order to help identify the effect of the smoking ban in Illinois and to examine whether there were any revenue spillover effects for casinos located in within the same markets but were not subject to the smoking ban. Third, we explore the effect of the Illinois smoking ban on casino admissions as well as casino revenue. This provides insight into any difference in the number of patrons versus intensity of casino wagering after the smoking ban. Finally, we conduct several analyses using state-level data, market-level data, and individual casino-level data to assess the impact of the Illinois casino smoking ban on Illinois casinos as well as the casino markets in neighboring states that border Illinois. Our results have implications for both the casino industry and the state and local governments that receive a portion of their revenue from casino gaming taxes.

Background

Riverboat gaming was legalized in Illinois in February 1990 with passage of the Riverboat Gambling Act, making Illinois the second state in the nation to legalize riverboat gambling. There are currently nine riverboat casinos in Illinois, eight of which border

neighboring states – two along the Mississippi River across from St. Louis, one along the Mississippi River near Davenport, Iowa, one in southern Illinois on the Ohio River, and four along rivers in the Chicago area.⁸ In 2007, Illinois casinos generated nearly \$2 billion in adjusted gross receipts (AGR) and \$685 million in casino tax revenue to the state government (all earmarked for education) and \$120 million to the municipalities where the riverboats are located.⁹ The state of Illinois ranks 6th in terms of state-wide casino revenue generated, but the state has the fewest number of casinos of the top 6 states.

In July 2007, the state of Illinois passed the Smoke Free Illinois Act (SB0500, Public Act 095-0017).¹⁰ The Act prohibits smoking in public places, places of employment, and governmental vehicles. During debate, numerous industries including the casino industry argued, eventually unsuccessfully, for an exemption from the state-wide smoking ban.

One contribution of our study is that we empirically estimate the effect of the Illinois smoking ban on the revenue of out-of-state casinos that border Illinois. For our purposes, there are four distinct casino markets (based on geographic proximity) that each consist of casinos in Illinois and casinos in the border state (see Figure 1). Each market therefore has casinos directly affected by the smoking ban (the Illinois casinos) and out-of-state casinos that may have experienced revenue and visitation spillovers from the Illinois smoking ban. The first market, which we term the “Chicago area market,” consists of four casinos along Chicago area rivers and four casino locations in northwestern Indiana.¹¹ Second, the “Southern” market includes one casino in the city of Metropolis Illinois, which faces competition from a casino in southern Missouri as well as one in southern Indiana. The third market, the “Quad City market,” has one

⁸ The ninth casino is in Peoria which is located in central Illinois and thus faces no nearby out-of-state competitors.

⁹ See the Illinois Gaming Board 2007 *Annual Report* (<http://www.igb.state.il.us/annualreport/2007igb.pdf>.) Adjusted gross revenues are defined as total wagers less player winnings.

¹⁰ Full text of the Smoke Free Illinois Act as well as the voting history can be found at http://www.ilga.gov/search/iga_search.asp?scope=sentran95 and by searching with the keywords ‘smoking ban.’

¹¹ We treat the Majestic I and Majestic II—two casinos in Gary, Indiana sharing a common admissions gate—as one casino location.

casino on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River and four nearby riverboat casinos on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River.¹² Finally, the “St. Louis market’ includes three casinos in Missouri and two casinos in Illinois that are all located within the St. Louis metropolitan area.¹³ A listing of the Illinois casinos used in our analysis along with descriptive statistics is provided in Table 1.

The conceptual basis for the hypothesis that a smoking ban will have a negative effect on casino revenue (for those casinos in the smoking ban state) is straightforward – casino patrons who smoke will chose not to visit the now smoke-free casino or will gamble less as a result of taking breaks from gambling to go outside and smoke. The effect of the smoking ban will depend upon the size of these effects, and the size of each effect is a function of casino patron smoking rates.¹⁴ By examining both casino revenue and casino admissions, we provide insights into whether fewer patrons visited the Illinois casinos after the ban or whether wagering by the same number of patrons is less (thus suggesting no substitution with area casinos but rather less intense wagering).

One key factor in the potential revenue loss from a casino smoking ban is the percentage of gamblers who smoke. Those in the casino industry argue that a smoking ban will unfairly hurt their industry because casino patrons have a higher smoking rate than that of the general population (Pritsos, Pritsos, and Spears, 2008). However, Pritsos, Pritsos, and Spears (2008) find evidence that the smoking rate (about 21 percent) in casinos located in Nevada (Las Vegas, Reno, and Lake Tahoe) is not statistically different than that of the general population. It may be the case, however, that smoking casino patrons have higher gaming expenditures than non-smoking patrons. Petry and Oncken (2002) conducted a survey of gamblers who smoke and those who do not and found that smokers gambled on more days and spent more money

¹² The Quad cities include the cities of Davenport (Iowa), Moline (Illinois), Rock Island (Illinois), and Bettendorf (Iowa).

¹³ Data from the Lumiere Place casino, which opened in December 2007, is treated as a separately from those of the pre-existing casinos in the St. Louis market.

¹⁴ We assume that the smoking ban will not induce a significant number of people to begin gambling as a result of the ban.

gambling than did non-smoking gamblers. Thus, at a minimum, a casino smoking ban is likely to influence about 20 percent of all casino patrons and 20 percent of casino revenue if one assumes that the smoking rate for gamblers is the same as the general population and gamblers who smoke do not gamble more than non-smoking gamblers.¹⁵

One confounding issue with estimating the effects of the smoking ban is that the timing of the ban coincides with a general economic downturn. The 2008 Annual Report of the Illinois Gaming Board reports uncertainty about the relative importance of the two effects:

There are two factors underlying the reductions in this year's gaming revenues. The first is the smoking ban implemented by the Smoke Free Illinois Act (Public Act 95-0017), effective January 1, 2008. According to the casino industry, implementation of this Act has caused the AGR per admission to fall. This is because habitual smokers take smoking breaks, during which time they do not engage in gaming activity. The second factor is the downturn in the Illinois and national economies. As a discretionary form of spending, gaming expenditures are especially prone to reductions during hard economic times. The relative importance of the above two factors has not yet been quantified with certainty.

- 2008 Annual Report, Illinois Gaming Board, p. 12

Our objective in this paper is to statistically disentangle the factors underlying the decline in Illinois casino revenue. We approach the issue by estimating multiple linear regression models for casinos in Illinois, as well as in the surrounding states that also have riverboat casinos: Iowa, Indiana and Missouri. The model includes controls for seasonality, general economic conditions, previous policy changes, and weather events.

Empirical Model

We follow previous literature by capturing the revenue impact of the smoking ban using a dummy variable in a regression equation that includes controls for trend, seasonality, and

¹⁵ The adult smoking rates in 2007 for Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa were, respectively, 20.1 percent, 24.1 percent, 24.5 percent, and 19.8 percent. The U.S. smoking rate in 2007 was 19.3 percent. Data from the Centers for Disease Control were compiled by The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. See <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparemaptable.jsp?ind=80&cat=2>.

economic activity. We also include controls for specific exogenous factors, including changes in public policy as well as exceptional weather events. Specifically, the regression model takes the general form:

$$\log(y_t) = c + Trend(t) + Seas(t) + \bar{\beta}X_t + \gamma Smokefree_t + u_t \quad (1)$$

Where y_t represents either adjusted gross revenue or admissions. $Trend(t)$ and $Seas(t)$ represent general trend and seasonal components, and β is a vector of coefficients associated with a matrix of variables (X_t) that measures overall economic activity, policy changes and other exogenous events. The impact of the smoking ban is estimated by γ , the coefficient on a dummy variable that takes on the value of one since the implementation of the Illinois smoking ban (beginning in January 2008) and zero before.

Data coverage and description

Monthly data for adjusted gross receipts (AGR) and total admissions for 1997 through 2008 were readily available on websites of the government gaming commissions for Illinois and its contiguous states with riverboat gaming: Iowa, Indiana and Missouri. Details about the compilation of the data are reported in the Appendix.

Figure 2 shows statewide revenue over the sample period. Data for Illinois and its surrounding states all show an upward trend, with slowing growth that might be associated with the maturation of a relatively new industry.¹⁶ Each of the series also displays a pronounced seasonal pattern. The data for Illinois also appears to include structural breaks that can be associated with specific policy changes enacted by the state legislature (detailed below). Most prominent among these breaks is the sharp fall in revenue in 2008, coinciding with the

¹⁶ Mandel, et al. (2005) and Pakko (2006, 2008) cite this factor as an explanation for a significant quadratic trend in the revenues of gaming venues in Delaware. For the four states considered here, riverboat gaming was established in the early to mid 1990s .

implementation of the Illinois smoking ban. Although a nationwide recession began at the same time—and might be expected to depress gaming revenue—the downturn in Illinois represents a clear departure from the experiences of its surrounding states.

Figure 3 presents the data in a way that highlights the unique experience of Illinois casinos during 2008. In the three previous years, casino revenue in all four states was growing at rates of 4 to 7 percent. During 2008, revenue in the states surrounding Illinois continued to expand (albeit at lower rates in Indiana and Iowa). In Illinois, however, revenue plummeted by nearly 21 percent. This drop represents a decline of nearly 25 percent relative to trend.

The significance of this difference between the experience of Illinois and its neighbors is explored first in regressions for statewide totals. For this exercise, explanatory variables in the X matrix include $CEAI_{it}$, state-level indexes of coincident economic activity for each of the four states (from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia); $Snow_{it}$, a measure of monthly snowfall in each state; and dummy variables specifying particular policy changes or exogenous events.¹⁷ Two specific policy changes for the Illinois casino are represented by $Jul99$, the date when continuous riverboat boarding took effect, and $Jul03$, the date of a significant increase in the tax rate imposed on admissions and wagering.^{18,19} Because we have an interest in evaluating spillovers from Illinois policy changes on gaming in surrounding states, these two dummy variables are also included in the regressions for Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Additional dummy variables are relevant for the other states: $Aug02$ is the date on which Indiana casinos began continuous boarding, $Apr-May2001$ is a dummy variable for a period during which Iowa casinos

¹⁷ Monthly snowfall totals were obtained from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The data are measured in inches, represented as deviations from “normal” (1971-2000 averages). For the four states, snowfall data were collected for a representative centrally-located city: Illinois-Urbana, Indiana-Indianapolis, Missouri-Columbia and Iowa-Quad Cities (Moline, IL).

¹⁸ Prior to July 1999, riverboats took excursions that limited admittance times to specific cruise departure times. After that date, the boats were allowed to remain permanently docked, with continuous open boarding.

¹⁹ Although the tax changes did not affect customers directly, the response of casino operators was to cut back on expenses and to lower win-ratios. The effect of these responses had a demonstrable effect on both attendance and revenues. (See Mellen, 2003).

on the Mississippi river were closed due to flooding, and *Sep-Nov99* controls for the phased-in adoption of continuous boarding in Missouri.²⁰ The regressions each include a constant, a trend, and a trend-squared term. To account for seasonality, a full array of seasonal dummies is also included in each regression (coefficients not reported). The residuals of the regressions are modeled to include an AR(1) term. Standard errors for all regressions are calculated using the heteroschedasticity/autocorrelation adjustment procedure of Newey and West (1987)

The results for statewide totals of AGR are shown in Table 2. The regressions achieve a reasonable fit to the data, with each of the state-specific policy-variables displaying statistically significant impact (although there is no evident impact of Illinois policy variables on the revenue of other states). The key variable of interest—the dummy variable representing the Illinois smoking ban—enters with a statistically significant coefficient of -0.25, representing a percentage loss of approximately 22 percent.²¹ Coefficients on the smoking ban dummy variable for revenue in surrounding states are all positive. However, the point estimates are small and not statistically significant. Hence, there is no clear evidence that the losses at Illinois casinos are associated with revenue increases in nearby states.

Results for regressions using (log) total admissions as the independent variable are reported in Table 3. The coefficient on the smoking ban dummy variable for Illinois is negative and statistically significant, although the magnitude of the decline is considerably smaller than found for AGR. For admissions, the smoking ban dummy is associated with mixed changes in the other states; however, the point estimates are small and are not statistically significant.²²

²⁰ Continuous boarding was allowed for St. Louis area riverboats in September, with the policy extended across the rest of the state in November. To account for this phase-in, the variable *SepNov99* takes a value of 0.5 for September and October and a value of 1.0 thereafter.

²¹ The conversion of regression coefficients to percentage changes uses the formula $\exp(\gamma)-1$ (Halvorsen and Palmquist, 1980).

²² In these and subsequent regressions, the coefficient on the “open boarding” policy change of July 2003 is a large, negative, and statistically significant. This is an artifact of the counting of admissions. Before open boarding, patrons who stayed for more than one “cruise” were double counted. This practice ended with open boarding.

The statistically significant declines in statewide admissions and revenue in Illinois suggest that the smoking ban affected demand for casino gaming along both extensive and intensive margins. These findings are consistent with the survey results of Petry and Oncken (2002), which suggested that smoking patrons visit casinos more often and wagered more money. The results in Tables 2 and 3 suggest that smoking patrons continued to visit the casinos, but perhaps did not visit as often, stay as long, or wager as much as they did before the ban. To further investigate this proposition, and to evaluate more carefully the possibility of demand spillovers into neighboring states, we now turn to an analysis of data for individual casinos in the context of geographically defined markets.

Results for Individual Casinos in Illinois

Table 4 presents the coefficient estimates for the *Smokefree* dummy variable in regressions for each of the nine individual casinos in Illinois.²³ The full regressions – reported in the Appendix – include the policy variables for July 1999 and July 2003 along with a number of casino-specific events.²⁴

The first column shows the results for revenue (AGR). The impact of the smoking ban on Chicago area AGR is remarkably uniform, with each showing losses of over 20 percent. For casinos outside the Chicago area, the revenue losses range from less than 10 percent to nearly 30

²³ The casino in Rock Island opened a new, expanded facility in December 2008, resulting in a one month surge in attendance and revenues at the end of the sample period. To account for this event, regressions for Rock Island (and other casinos in the Quad Cities market) were estimated using data through November 2008 only.

²⁴ For example, the two casinos in Joliet had major renovations or new facilities in October 2001 (Harrah's) and May 2003 (Empress). The Hollywood casino in Aurora opened new facilities in February and June of 2002. Renovations and new facilities were also relevant for the Par-A-Dice in Peoria (Sept. 2005 and March 2007), and the Casino Queen in East St. Louis (August 2007). For the casino in Metropolis, Illinois, river conditions created transitory disturbances to business which we modeled with pulse dummy variables. All regressions for the individual casinos include the Coincident Economic Activity Index for Illinois. Snowfall variables are as follows: For Chicago area casinos, the snowfall for Chicago's Midway Airport is used; regressions for the casinos in East Peoria and Metropolis use snowfall totals for Urbana, Illinois. For the Rock Island casino, snowfall for Moline, Illinois is used. For the Alton Belle and Casino queen, the snowfall for St. Louis, Missouri is used.

percent. In every case, however, the coefficients from the AGR regressions are negative and statistically significant.

The second column of Table 4 reports the findings when total admissions is used as the dependent variable. A comparison of these estimates with those found for revenue highlights the importance of extensive versus intensive changes in demand. In some cases, total admissions declined by magnitudes similar to the fall in revenue (e.g. the Empress casino in Joliet). In other cases, declines in attendance were quite a bit smaller than the corresponding declines in AGR. In the majority of cases, attendance figures were significantly lower after the imposition of the smoking ban, but the magnitude of the declines were smaller than the declines in revenue. This observation reinforces the general findings reported for the state-level regressions shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Before moving on to examine regional markets more closely, it is worth noting that the one casino that seems least affected by the smoking ban is the one that faces the least competition, the Par-A-Dice casino in Peoria. Its location in the center of the state sets it approximately 90 miles from the nearest competition.²⁵ This is clearly one factor that could account for the relatively good performance of that particular venue.

Regional Market Analysis

It is possible that particular factors in each of the four geographic market areas of the state are relevant for the assessment of the smoking ban's impact on Illinois casinos. After all, we are limited to measuring the effects of the smoking ban solely by the timing of its imposition. It might still be the case that the 2008 recession had an impact on casino attendance and revenue that was not completely captured by the regression analysis of Illinois casinos alone. A

²⁵ Boyd Gaming Corporation, *2008 Annual Report*

comparison of the Illinois casinos with those in common markets but across state lines provides some insight in this possibility.

Chicago Market

The largest casino market is the Chicago area market. In addition to the four casinos in Illinois, there are four casino locations in northwest Indiana that are part of the greater Chicago metropolitan area.²⁶ Table 5 reports regression coefficients on the *smokefree* variable for AGR and total attendance for these locations.

In contrast to the AGR results for Illinois casino revenue, for which the coefficients on the smoking ban dummy variable were all negative and significant, no clear pattern emerges for the Indiana casinos. There is only one case (the Blue Chip casino) for which the smoking ban dummy is associated with a significant negative effect, and this might be associated with the impact of the competing casino in Michigan only 5 months before the Illinois smoking ban was implemented. Similarly, there is no clear pattern of changes in admissions at Indiana casinos after January 2008. Again with the exception of the Blue Chip casino, coefficients on the smoking ban dummy variable are very small and not statistically significant.²⁷

The clear differences between the Indiana casinos and the Illinois casinos in the Chicago area market are summarized in the last two rows of Table 5. The four casinos in Illinois show a

²⁶ The Majestic Star casinos in Gary Indiana are two separate gaming floors that share a common admission gate. For the purposes of this analysis, the revenues of these two casinos are combined.

²⁷ The full regression results – reported in the Appendix – include the July 1999 and July 2003 dates are included in these regressions in order to evaluate the prevalence of cross-border spillovers from policy changes in Illinois. There is little evidence of such spillover effects from these events, suggesting that it is not surprising for the smoking ban to show no significant, measurable effects on the nearby Indiana casinos. The regressions summarized in Table 5 also include a dummy variable for August 2007, the opening date for a new tribal casino in Michigan, only 10 miles north of the Blue Chip in Michigan City, Indiana. The impact of this event on the revenues and admissions are large and significant for the Blue Chip casino itself, but are not evident for other casinos in the market. The regressions for casinos in northwest Indiana all use the CEAI for Illinois and snowfall totals for Chicago (Midway). The regressions for Indiana casinos also include two Indiana-specific events: In August 2002 the Indiana Gaming Commission allowed continuous boarding. In two cases, major renovations were also associated with increased admissions and revenues: in August 2008 for the Horseshoe casino in Hammond and in February 2006 for the Blue Chip casino in Michigan City.

revenue decline of approximately 20 percent after the smoking ban implementation, while the Indiana casinos show no change. Admissions figures show a decline of about 13 percent in Illinois, compared to a very small and statistically insignificant decline at the Indiana casinos.

Southern Illinois Market

The Harrah's casino in Metropolis Illinois faces nearby competitors in two states: Casino Aztar in Evansville, Indiana and the Lady Luck in Caruthersville, Missouri. Of all the nine Illinois casinos, the Metropolis casino shows the largest losses in Table 4. The coefficients on the *smokefree* dummy variable for Metropolis are reproduced in the first row of Table 6 for comparison with results for the Evansville and Caruthersville casinos.

In Table 6, the dummy variable for the Illinois smoking ban is associated with negative responses at each of the non-Illinois casinos, for both AGR and admissions. In the case of Caruthersville, the declines are both statistically significant. These findings suggest that the regression model might not be capturing the effect of an overall slowdown in local market conditions, with the smoking ban dummy variable picking up some of that effect. Indeed, in the final row of Table 6, regressions for the sum of the two non-Illinois casinos display declines. In the case of the admissions regression, the downturn is clearly significant. If the dummy variable is overstating the revenue impact of the smoking ban for the Metropolis casino by over 6 percent, and overstating the impact on admissions by over 10 percent, that still leaves a relative decline of over 20 for AGR and about 8 percent for admissions—broadly consistent with the results for the Chicago market.

Quad Cities Market

In the Northeast corner of the state, Jumer's Casino in Rock Island faces an array of competitors across the Mississippi river in Iowa. Table 7 compares the experience of Rock Island with its four nearest competitors.

The first row of Table 7 show the coefficient estimates for Rock Island, which suggest losses of about 10 percent for revenue (statistically significant) and 5 percent for admissions (not significant). In terms of revenue impact, estimates for the four casinos across the river in Iowa stand in sharp contrast: The smoking ban dummy variable picks up revenue increases of nearly 20 percent for Catfish Bend and 14 percent for Isle of Capri in Bettendorf. For the four Iowa casinos combined, the regression model shows a significant increase of nearly 13 percent. In the same sense that estimates from out-of-state casinos in the Southern Illinois market might indicate smaller revenue impacts than directly measured by the *Smokefree* variable in the Metropolis regression, the estimates for the Iowa market show that the Rock Island casinos lagged its competitors by more than the smoking ban dummy variable would suggest. A 10 percent decline in revenue compared to a 14 percent increase in Iowa casino revenue places the relative performance for Rock Island nearly 25 percent below its Iowa competitors.

For the regressions using total admissions, two of the four Iowa casinos show statistically significant effects associate with the smoking ban dummy variable. Despite the large increase in revenue at Catfish Bend, admissions were down by about 7 percent. In contrast, admissions at the casino in Bettendorf show a statistically significant increase of 9 percent associated with the smoking ban. For the regression using admission totals for the four Iowa casinos combined, the coefficient is positive but not statistically significant.

St. Louis Market

The final market to consider is the St. Louis area market. This market includes two casinos on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river: the Argosy in Alton and the Casino Queen in East St. Louis. The regressions in Table 4 show that these two venues experienced losses of over 25 percent in revenue and between 15 and 20 percent declines in attendance. However, the situation in the St. Louis market is complicated by the opening of a new casino and hotel in St.

Louis city, the Lumière Place Casino, which opened in mid-December 2007. The timing of its opening – coinciding so closely to the implementation of the Illinois smoking ban – makes it nearly impossible to disentangle the effects with certainty. Nevertheless, careful analysis can yield some findings that are at least suggestive.

Table 8 presents results for the three other casinos on the Missouri side of the border, without taking any explicit account of the opening of Lumière Place. Two of the three show statistically significant declines in revenue: Ameristar Casino in St. Charles registered a decline of over 10 percent, and the President Casino (located less than a mile from the new casino) shows a revenue loss of nearly 20 percent associated with the smoking ban. On the other hand, the regression for Harrah's in Maryland Heights shows a small, positive point-estimate for the smoking ban dummy (although it is not statistically significant). The fourth and fifth rows in Table 8 compare the sums of the three Missouri casinos revenue and attendance figures to those using the sum of the two Illinois casinos. The Missouri total shows a revenue decline of about 10 percent, with the two Illinois casinos showing a loss of more than 28 percent. For admissions, the Illinois casinos were down by over 16 percent, as compared with less than 8 percent for the three Missouri casinos.

The final two rows of Table 8 indicate the impact that Lumiere Place had on revenue and admissions for the St. Louis market as a whole. Not including Lumiere's revenue, AGR in the St. Louis market was down by 14 percent as a result of the smoking ban. When Lumiere's revenue is included, the coefficient on the smoking ban dummy is slightly positive but not significant. For admissions, a negative coefficient for the total without including Lumiere is significant, but when Lumiere's attendance is added to the total, the coefficient is positive and significant. We can conclude that overall, revenue in the St. Louis market were consistent with no unusual aggregate changes in revenue in 2008, but with an increase in overall casino attendance that is likely associated with the novelty of a new casino.

If we assume (somewhat simplistically) that the opening of the Lumiere Place had the same impact on all other casinos in the market, the relatively poorer performance of the Illinois casinos still leaves room for the conclusion of a significant impact of the smoking ban. However, it is unlikely that the opening of a new competitor affected all other casinos in the market identically. Indeed, evidence from the Chicago market suggested that geographic proximity is an important determinant of competitive impact.

The results in Table 8 are consistent with that hypothesis as well. The President casino in downtown St. Louis – less than 0.5 miles from the new casino – showed large losses in 2008 for both revenue and admissions. On the other hand, evidence for effects on the other two casinos in Missouri is mixed. These casinos are both about 21.5 miles from the new Lumiere Place. We might expect, therefore, that the Casino Queen in East St. Louis – about 1.7 miles driving distance from the Lumiere place – lost more business to its new competitor than did the casino in Alton, Illinois (which is, coincidentally, about 21-1/2 miles from Lumiere Place).

A comparison of results for Missouri and Illinois totals in Table 8 provides some indication of the magnitude of the smoking ban's effect relative to the effect of new competition in the market. The 2008 dummy variable is associated with revenue declines at the three Missouri casinos of only 10 percent, compared to 26 percent for the two Illinois casinos. For admissions, the comparison is -16 percent for the Illinois casinos versus -8 percent for the Missouri casinos.

Despite the difficulty of estimating specific values for the effect of the smoking ban on each of the two Illinois casinos in the St. Louis market, the results of this exercise are generally consistent with the findings from other markets: The smoking ban was associated with significant revenue declines and smaller, but significant declines in admissions at Illinois casinos. For the St. Louis market, it may be difficult to be precise about the magnitudes, but the evidence is qualitatively consistent with outcomes in other markets around the state.

Interpreting the Regional Market Estimates

The exercise of estimating the impact of the Illinois smoke-free law on individual casinos and comparing those estimates to the experience of nearby out-of-state competitors can be interpreted as robustness check on our results for total statewide revenue and attendance. To the extent that local economic conditions or other exogenous factors affect our measurement of the smoking ban's effect, some adjustment to our raw estimates might be in order.

Table 9 summarizes our estimates for the smoking ban's impact on AGR and attendance figures: first, terms of the unadjusted estimated coefficients on the smokefree dummy variable, and second, with an adjustment for the estimates found for out-of-state casinos in the relevant geographic market. That is, we calculate the market-adjusted effect by taking the difference between the estimated coefficient for each individual casino and the coefficient found for the out of state casinos in the same market. So, for example, the adjusted coefficient for Harrah's in Metropolis (from Table 6) is $-0.3344 - (-0.0666) = -0.2678$, or -23.5 percent. This "difference in differences" calculation provides an alternative set of estimates for the statewide impact of the smoking ban.²⁸

The results for the Chicago-area market are the most straightforward to interpret. Each of the four Illinois casinos in the Chicago area suffered revenue losses of more than 20 percent. The corresponding estimates for competing casinos in Indiana show only small changes that are not generally significant. Similarly, our estimates of the smoking ban's impact on total attendance at Chicago area casinos shows a downturn of more than 13 percent, while the coefficient estimates for Indiana casinos in that market shows a downturn of only 3 percent. In terms of relative performance, total attendance at the Illinois casinos was down 10 percent

²⁸ The specific coefficients used for these comparisons are those reported in Table 5, line 5 (Chicago); Table 6, line 4 (Southern); Table 7, line 6 (Quad-Cities); and Table 8, line 4 (St. Louis).

compared with out-of-state competitors. These comparisons, along with their implications for AGR and total admissions at the Chicago area casinos, are shown in the first line of Table 10.

In the southern Illinois market, we found downturns in both revenue and attendance that were among the largest in the state. However, we also found that the *smokefree* dummy variable picked up negative effects for casinos in Indiana and Missouri as well. This suggests the possibility that there is some additional factor missing from the analysis, or that our regression specification is not fully accounting for the impact of the economic downturn on casinos in this market. Specifically, our estimates show revenue at the Metropolis casino was down by 28 percent while revenue at out-of-state casinos were down by 6 percent. Hence, in terms of relative performance, we might temper our estimate of revenue losses to be about 22 percent. A similar comparison for admissions indicates that the 19 percent loss at the Illinois casino, considered alongside a 10 percent decline in attendance at out-of-state casinos yields a measure of relative performance of approximately -9 percent.

In the Iowa market, we found significant positive effects associated with the *smokefree* dummy variable. This might indicate that the casinos on the Iowa side of the river benefited from the patronage of customers who chose not to attend the casino in Rock Island after the smoking ban, or it might indicate that there was a general upturn in demand within this particular market—but that the Rock Island casino did not share in the increase. Whatever the interpretation, the revenue decline of over 10 percent in Illinois contrasts with a revenue increase of more than 14 percent in Iowa, yielding a measure of relative performance amounting to -25 percent. In this market, coefficient estimates for the admissions regressions were not generally significant, but a comparison of coefficient point estimates yields a measure of relative performance equal to nearly -8 percent.

Finally, in the St. Louis market, one factor influencing revenue that is difficult to disentangle from the smoking ban is the opening of a new casino in downtown St. Louis. This

factor most certainly has an impact on the magnitude of our coefficient estimates. As a whole, the three pre-existing casinos on the Missouri side of the river suffered revenue declines of about 10 percent after January 2008, compared with declines of over 26 percent in the Illinois casinos in this market. The difference-in-differences effect is about -16 percent. For total admissions, the Illinois casinos were down 16 percent, the three Missouri casinos were down by over 7 percent, leaving a relative difference of nearly -9 percent.

When the coefficient estimates from the regressions for Illinois casinos are adjusted for market conditions measured for nearby out-of-state competitors, the results become more uniform across the state. In terms of relative performance, revenue was down by approximately 20 percent and total admissions were down by about 10 percent. These estimates are consistent with the regression results in Tables 2 and 3 for statewide totals. In fact, summing over the results for each of the nine casinos provides alternative estimates that are quite close to the regressions reported in Table 2 and 3 (22.1 percent for revenue and 12.3 for admissions). For the unadjusted coefficients, total revenue losses come to 21.8 percent with attendance declines of 13 percent. With the difference-in-differences adjustment for market conditions, revenue is calculated to have fallen by 20.4 percent, with admissions down 9.1 percent. These lower figures are primarily attributable to adjustments made for the Southern Illinois and St. Louis markets, to account for local market conditions.

Impact on Tax Revenue

Given the estimates reported above, it is clear that the Illinois smoking ban has been associated with declining attendance and falling revenue at riverboat casinos. For policymakers, a key question that arises from this analysis involves the impact on tax revenue.

The state of Illinois imposes both a per capita admission tax and a proportionate wagering tax on riverboat casinos. The admissions tax is set at \$2 a person for patrons of Casino Rock

Island and \$3 per person for the other eight casinos. From each admission \$1 goes to the host community where a riverboat gaming operation is located and the remainder goes to the State.

The wagering tax is set on a graduated scale, as a percent of AGR. The tax rates are reported in Table 10.²⁹ Each local government that serves as a host community for a casino licensee receives a share in an amount equal to five percent of AGR, with the remainder of the progressive tax revenue going to the state.

Using our estimated effects on revenue and admissions at the Illinois casinos, Tables 11A and 11B show the casino tax revenue impact of the smoking ban for both state and local governments. In Table 11A, using the unadjusted estimated coefficients reported in Table 4, we find total tax revenue declines of \$210 million. Of this total, the state lost \$197.7 million, while local communities collectively suffered revenue losses of \$12.3 million. Table 11B uses the market-adjusted coefficients. Tax revenue losses are slightly smaller using this calculation - total revenue was down by \$196.4 million, with the state's share of that loss \$185.3 million and the local communities' share equal to approximately 11.1 million.³⁰

Summary and Conclusions

In our analysis of revenue and attendance at Illinois casinos during the first year of the Smoke Free Illinois Act, we find that Illinois casinos suffered losses of more than 20 percent – well over \$400 million in total. Some of this loss appears to be associated with casino patrons gambling less when they do attend the casinos, and part of the loss is also evident in declining attendance. We find that the impact of the smoking ban on total admissions amounts to around 10 percent, with our point estimates indicating a downturn in the range of 9 to 13 percent. These

²⁹ The present tax structure has been in effect since July 1, 2005. Illinois Gaming Board, *Annual Report, 2008*.

³⁰ These figures only represent the loss in gaming tax revenue and admissions tax revenue. Total tax revenue losses to the state and local governments may be less if consumers substitute away from casino gambling into other taxable activities.

estimates imply substantial losses in tax revenue for the state and local communities that host casinos: total casino tax revenue was down by approximately \$200 million.

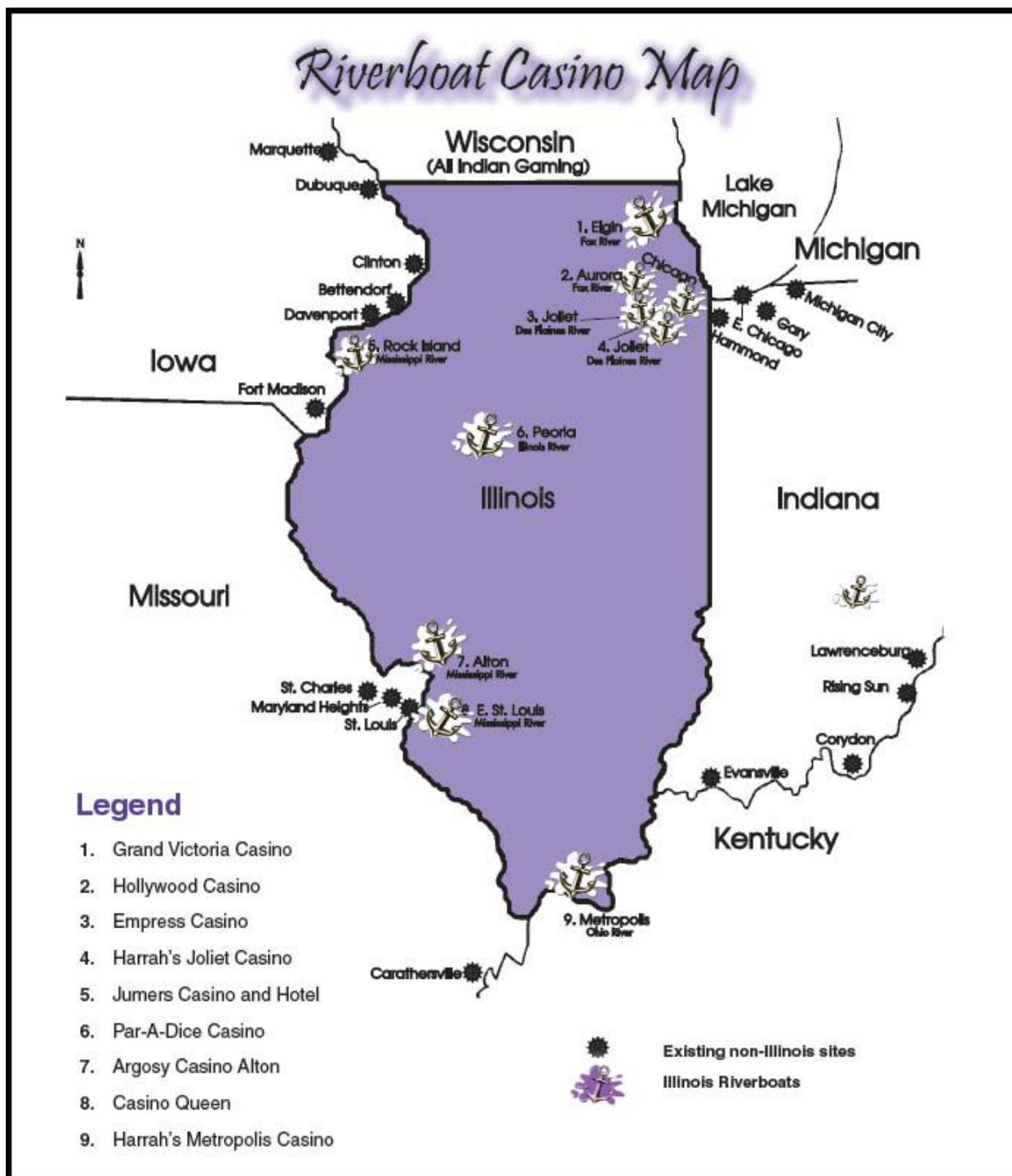
The economic effects of the Smoke Free Illinois Act—specifically with regard to casino revenue and government tax receipts—represent only part of the Act’s overall impact. In a full analysis, these costs need to be considered alongside other costs and benefits, including the public health benefits of the legislation. But as policymakers in Illinois and elsewhere ponder the implications of the Illinois smoking ban, these costs should be considered.

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Figure 1:



Source: Illinois Gaming Board, 2008 Annual Report

Figure 2:
Adjusted Gross Revenue for Illinois Casinos and Nearby States

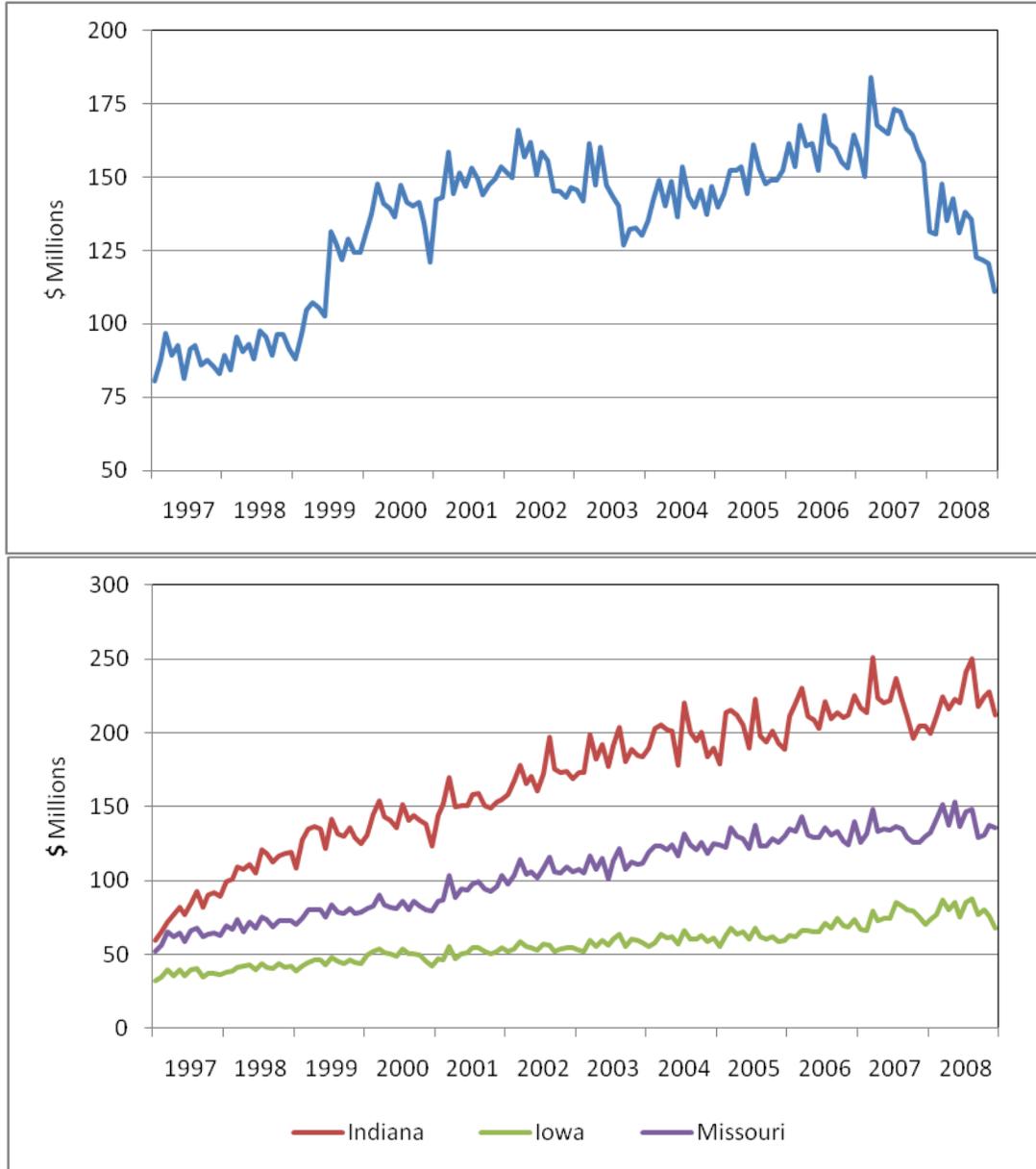


Figure 3:

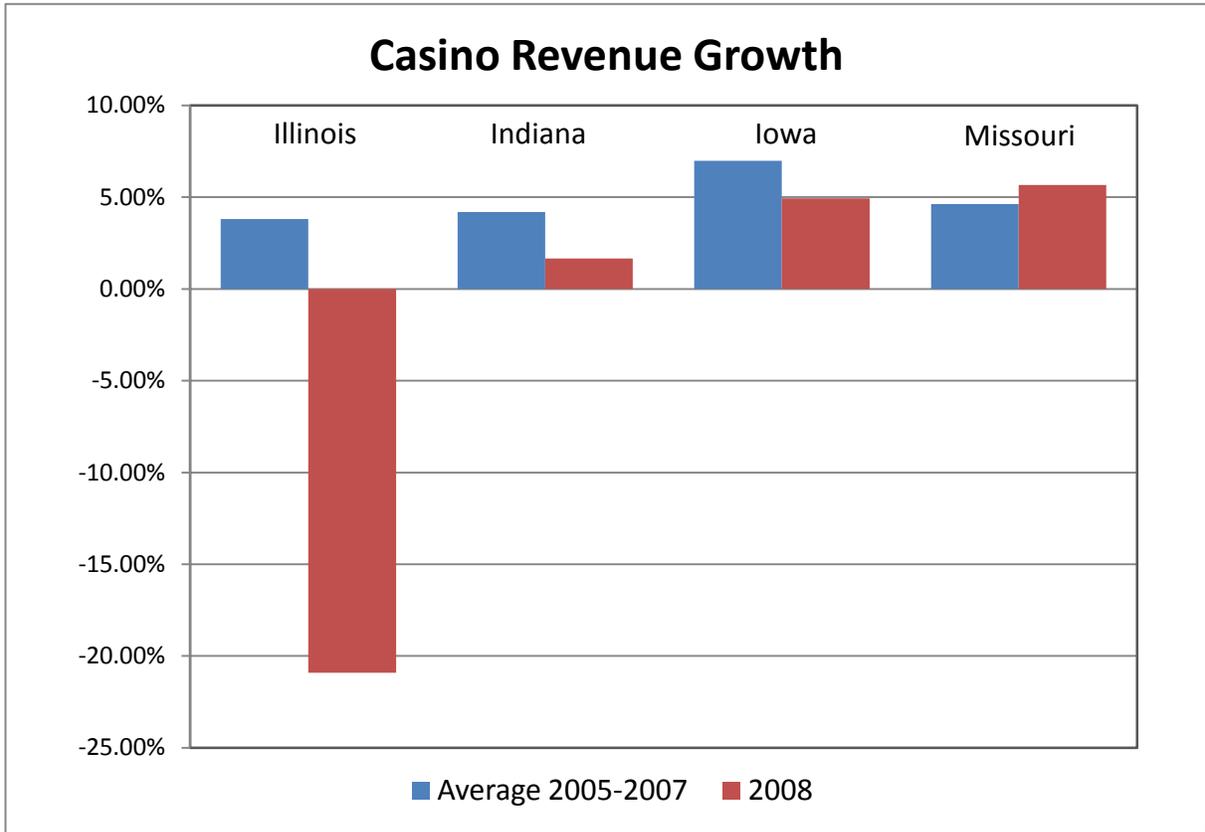


Table 1:
Illinois Riverboat Casinos 2008

City	Casino Operator	License Date	Gaming Space (Sq. Ft.)	2008 Admissions	2008 AGR
Alton	Argosy	Oct. 1991	23,000	1,182,856	\$90,689,307
Peoria	Par-A-Dice	Feb. 1992	26,116	1,350,245	\$116,726,216
Rock Island	Jumer's	May 1992	42,000	668,993	\$34,282,665
Joliet	Empress	Jul. 1992	50,000	1,678,360	\$183,930,419
Metropolis	Harrah's	Feb. 1993	30,985	1,076,085	\$126,501,001
Joliet	Harrah's	Aug. 1993	39,000	2,570,878	\$297,674,723
Aurora	Hollywood	Jul. 1993	41,384	1,627,759	\$220,000,676
East St. Louis	Casino Queen	Jul. 1993	40,000	2,296,919	\$160,194,391
Elgin	Grand Victoria	Oct. 1994	29,850	2,184,959	\$338,727,854

Source: Illinois Gaming Board, *2008 Annual Report*. AGR is adjusted gross revenue, defined as player wagers less winnings.

**Table 2:
State-Level Regressions for Adjusted Gross Receipts (AGR)**

	<i>Coefficient Estimates (Standard Errors in Parentheses)</i>			
	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Missouri
	[-22.1%]	[0.0%]	[2.2%]	[1.9%]
SMOKEFREE [†]	-0.2503 *** (0.0258)	0.0001 (0.0642)	0.0215 (0.0309)	0.0189 (0.0172)
Constant	14.5001 *** (1.0418)	11.5890 *** (2.6638)	13.8715 *** (1.2486)	20.0078 *** (0.8550)
Trend	0.6239 *** (0.1116)	1.1901 *** (0.1843)	0.4625 *** (0.1057)	1.1288 *** (0.0704)
Squared Trend	-0.1860 ** (0.0737)	-0.4852 *** (0.1166)	-0.0294 (0.0594)	-0.4361 *** (0.0343)
CEAI	0.7566 *** (0.2108)	1.3712 ** (0.5487)	0.7257 *** (0.2582)	-0.4442 ** (0.1776)
Snow	-0.0049 *** (0.0010)	-0.0046 *** (0.0010)	-0.0038 *** (0.0006)	-0.0023 (0.0019)
July 99	0.2080 *** (0.0297)	-0.0008 (0.0417)	0.0377 (0.0257)	-0.0019 (0.0148)
July 03	-0.1263 *** (0.0180)	-0.0608 ** (0.0261)	-0.0233 (0.0219)	0.0114 (0.0181)
Aug 02		0.0922 *** (0.0352)		
Apr-May 2001			-0.0972 *** (0.0144)	
Sep-Nov 99				0.0446 ** (0.0196)
AR(1)	0.4548 *** (0.1028)	0.6364 *** (0.0927)	0.4262 *** (0.1088)	0.0863 (0.0943)
Adj R-Squared	0.9787	0.9801	0.9703	0.9837

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.

[†] Figures in brackets [] are percentage changes associated with the estimated coefficients.

**Table 3:
State-Level Regressions for Total Admissions**

	<i>Coefficient Estimates (Standard Errors in Parentheses)</i>			
	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Missouri
	[-12.3%]	[- 5.1%]	[- 3.0%]	[3.8%]
SMOKEFREE [†]	-0.1309 *** (0.0263)	-0.0521 (0.0319)	-0.0303 (0.0422)	0.0370 (0.0275)
Constant	11.7670 *** (0.7558)	7.4486 *** (2.7001)	8.6545 *** (1.8473)	15.6725 *** (1.2109)
Trend	-0.2120 *** (0.0584)	0.5652 *** (0.2080)	-0.4491 *** (0.1615)	0.3729 *** (0.1119)
Trend Squared	0.1374 *** (0.0426)	-0.3214 *** (0.1054)	0.3466 *** (0.0858)	-0.2243 *** (0.0555)
CEAI	0.5603 *** (0.1557)	1.4840 *** (0.5603)	1.0655 *** (0.3827)	-0.1468 (0.2519)
Snow	-0.0066 *** (0.0009)	-0.0059 *** (0.0011)	-0.0045 *** (0.0006)	-0.0028 (0.0017)
July 99	-0.2713 *** (0.0177)	0.0397 (0.0396)	0.0485 (0.0399)	0.0717 *** (0.0255)
July 03	-0.1929 *** (0.0145)	-0.0161 (0.0185)	-0.0408 (0.0271)	0.0623 ** (0.0266)
Aug 02		-0.4833 *** (0.0380)		
Apr-May 2001			-0.1149 *** (0.0172)	
Sep-Nov 99				0.0596 ** (0.0273)
AR(1)	0.3860 *** (0.0848)	0.7379 *** (0.0695)	0.5623 *** (0.0966)	0.3997 *** (0.1048)
Adj R-Squared	0.9776	0.9625	0.8699	0.8987

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.

[†] Figures in brackets [] are percentage changes associated with the estimated coefficients.

Table 4:
Summary of Regression Results for Individual Illinois Casinos

Estimates of <i>SMOKEFREE</i> Impact		
	[Percent Change] Coefficient Estimate	(Standard Error)
	AGR	Admissions
Par-A-Dice, East Peoria	[-9.4%] -0.0990 *** (0.0143)	[5.9%] 0.0570 *** (0.0166)
<i>Chicago Area</i>		
Empress, Joliet	[-21.0%] -0.2360 *** (0.0336)	[-22.9%] -0.2598 *** (0.0574)
Harrah's, Joliet	[-21.9%] -0.2471 *** (0.0254)	[-16.7%] -0.1830 *** (0.0583)
Hollywood, Aurora	[-20.6%] -0.2305 *** (0.0525)	[-10.1%] -0.1069 ** (0.0431)
Grand Victoria, Elgin	[-21.3%] -0.2395 *** (0.0270)	[- 2.8%] -0.0282 (0.0230)
<i>Southern Illinois</i>		
Harrah's, Metropolis	[-28.4%] -0.3344 *** (0.0267)	[-18.8%] -0.2082 *** (0.0454)
<i>Quad Cities</i>		
Jumer's, Rock Island	[-10.6%] -0.1115 *** (0.0312)	[- 5.4%] -0.0551 (0.0400)
<i>St. Louis</i>		
Argosy, Alton	[-25.7%] -0.2969 *** (0.0309)	[-14.7%] -0.1590 *** (0.0389)
Casino Queen, E. St.	[-26.7%] -0.3104 *** (0.0191)	[-17.6%] -0.1936 *** (0.0454)

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.
Results for the full regressions are reported in the Appendix.

Table 5:
Summary of Regression Results for Casinos in Northwest Indiana

Estimates of <i>SMOKEFREE</i> Impact		
[Percent Change]	Coefficient Estimate (Standard Error)	
	AGR	Admissions
Horseshoe, Hammond	[- 1.5%] -0.0156 (0.0401)	[- 6.9%] -0.0711 (0.0470)
Ameristar, East Chicago	[2.9%] 0.0288 (0.0384)	[- 0.5%] -0.0049 (0.0481)
Majestic Star (I & II), Gary	[- 2.0%] -0.0236 (0.0254)	[- 3.3%] -0.0335 (0.0254)
Blue Chip, Michigan City	[- 8.8%] -0.0919 ** (0.0358)	[-10.6%] -0.1123 *** (0.0312)
<i>Indiana Total</i>	[0.4%] 0.0044 (0.0193)	[- 3.0%] -0.0306 * (0.0184)
<i>Illinois Total</i>	[-20.2%] -0.2257 *** (0.0170)	[-13.1%] -0.1408 *** (0.0326)

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.
 Results for the full regressions are reported in the Appendix.

**Table 6:
Summary of Regression Results for the Southern Market**

Estimates of <i>SMOKEFREE</i> Impact		
	[Percent Change] Coefficient Estimate	(Standard Error)
	AGR	Admissions
Harrah's, Metropolis (IL)	[-28.4%] -0.3344 *** (0.0267)	[-18.8%] -0.2082 *** (0.0454)
Aztar, Evansville (IN)	[- 5.0%] -0.0514 (0.0400)	[- 7.5%] -0.0776 ** (0.0362)
Lady Luck, Caruthersville	[-11.4%] -0.1205 *** (0.0381)	[-16.3%] -0.1779 *** (0.0426)
<i>Non-Illinois Total</i>	[- 6.4%] -0.0666 * (0.0343)	[-10.5%] -0.1104 *** (0.0342)

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.
Results for the full regressions are reported in the Appendix.

Table 7:
Summary of Regression Results for the Quad City Market

Estimates of <i>SMOKEFREE</i> Impact		
[Percent Change]	Coefficient Estimate (Standard Error)	
	AGR	Admissions
Jumer's, Rock Island (IL)	[- 10.6%] -0.1115 *** (0.0312)	[- 5.4%] -0.0551 (0.0400)
Catfish Bend, Burlington	[22.6%] 0.2040 *** (0.0388)	[- 6.9%] -0.0710 ** (0.0345)
Rhythm City, Davenport	[1.9%] 0.0188 (0.0533)	[- 4.4%] -0.0446 (0.0497)
Isle of Capri, Bettendorf	[12.0%] 0.0193 *** (0.0408)	[6.3%] 0.0611 *** (0.0196)
Wild Rose, Clinton	[- 0.3%] -0.0028 (0.0213)	[- 2.8%] -0.0286 (0.0218)
<i>Iowa (4) Total</i>	[14.6%] 0.1359 *** (0.0311)	[2.4%] 0.0240 (0.0308)

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.
 Results for the full regressions are reported in the Appendix.

Table 8:
Summary of Regression Results for the St. Louis Market

Estimates of SMOKEFREE Impact		
[Percent Change]	Coefficient Estimate (Standard Error)	
	AGR	Admissions
Harrah's, Maryland Heights	[0.7%] 0.0073 (0.0580)	[- 0.0%] -0.0003 (0.0576)
Ameristar, St. Charles	[-11.9%] -0.1272 *** (0.0413)	[- 5.9%] -0.0609 * (0.0347)
President, St. Louis	[-19.2%] -0.2131 *** (0.0348)	[-19.0%] -0.2111 *** (0.0670)
<i>Missouri Total</i>	[-10.3%] -0.1082 *** (0.0303)	[- 7.7%] -0.0799 *** (0.0252)
<i>Illinois Total</i>	[-26.2%] -0.3040 *** (0.0210)	[-16.4%] -0.1791 *** (0.0341)
Market Total without Lumière	[-13.7%] -0.1479 *** (0.0211)	[- 7.7%] -0.0805 *** (0.0187)
Market Total incl. Lumière	[0.5%] 0.0054 (0.0180)	[13.2%] 0.1241 *** (0.0406)

NOTE: *, **, and *** denote significance at 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01, respectively.
Results for the full regressions are reported in the Appendix.

Table 9: Revenue and Attendance Estimates by Illinois Casino

	Revenue Estimates				Attendance Estimates			
	Unadjusted Coefficients		Adjusted for Market		Unadjusted Coefficients		Adjusted for Market	
	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Admissions	Percent	Admissions
Par-A-Dice – East Peoria	-9.4	-12,133,325	-9.4	-12,133,325	5.9	74,637	5.9	74,637
Empress – Joliet	-21.0	-48,513,528	-21.4	-49,307,311	-22.9	-493,720	-20.5	-442,055
Harrah’s – Joliet	-21.9	-83,329,697	-22.2	-84,626,219	-16.7	-524,428	-14.1	-443,240
Hollywood – Aurora	-20.6	-57,096,219	-20.9	-58,067,362	-10.1	-185,369	-7.3	-134,317
Grand Victoria – Elgin	-21.3	-90,787,691	-21.6	-92,261,403	-2.8	-61,871	0.2	5,343
Harrah’s – Metropolis	-28.4	-50,141,728	-23.5	-41,445,767	-18.8	-249,807	-9.3	-123,811
Jumer’s – Rock Island	-10.6	-3,614,480	-21.9	-7,505,450	-5.4	-33,187	-7.6	-47,045
Argosy – Alton	-25.7	-31,333,127	-17.2	-20,978,374	-14.7	-204,238	-7.6	-105,640
Casino Queen – E. St. Louis	-26.7	-58,241,949	-18.3	-39,960,631	-17.6	-490,604	-10.7	-299,519
Total for Illinois	-21.8	-435,191,745	-20.4	-406,285,841	-13.0	-2,168,587	-9.1	-1,515,648
<i>Memo: Estimates from Statewide Regression</i>	-22.1	-443,669,617			-12.3	-2,045,376		

Note: Estimates for unadjusted coefficients are based on the results reported in Tables 4. Estimates for the “relative to market” columns use the differences in the smoking ban coefficient for the casino and the smoking ban coefficient for each casino’s respective out-of-state market, as reported in Tables 5 through 8.

Table 10: Illinois Wagering Tax 2008

Adjusted Gross Revenue (Millions of dollars)	Tax Rate (Percent)
0 - 25	15.0
25 - 50	22.5
50 - 75	27.5
75 - 100	32.5
100 - 150	37.5
150 - 200	45.0
>200	50.0

Source: Illinois Gaming Board, 2008 Annual Report.

Table 11A: Tax Revenue Impact Using Estimated Coefficients

Illinois Casino	Gaming Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)		Admission Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)		Total Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)	
	To State	To Local	To State	To Local	To State	To Local
Par-A-Dice	-4,322,497	-227,500	149,274	74,637	-4,173,223	-152,863
Empress	-22,199,958	-1,168,419	-987,440	-493,720	-23,187,398	-1,662,139
Harrah's	-39,581,606	-2,083,242	-1,048,857	-524,428	-40,630,463	-2,607,670
Hollywood	-27,120,704	-1,427,405	-370,739	-185,369	-27,491,443	-1,612,774
Elgin	-43,124,153	-2,269,692	-123,742	-61,871	-43,247,895	-2,331,563
Metropolis	-19,744,745	-1,039,197	-499,614	-249,807	-20,244,359	-1,289,004
Rock Island	-772,595	-40,663	-33,187	-33,187	-805,782	-73,850
Argosy Alton	-10,718,724	-564,143	-408,476	-204,238	-11,127,200	-768,381
Casino Queen	-25,766,848	-1,356,150	-981,207	-490,604	-26,748,055	-1,846,754
Total	-193,351,830	-10,176,412	-4,303,988	-2,168,587	-197,655,818	-12,344,998
Total by Tax	-203,528,241		-6,472,575		-210,000,816	

Note: Predicted values from Table 4 were used to compute AGR and admissions with and without a smoking ban. The AGR tax rates (Table 10) were then used to compute the revenue gain or loss from the smoking ban. Per Illinois law, we allocated 95 percent of the gain or loss in AGR tax revenue to the state and 5 percent to the home dock community. The admissions tax is set at \$2 a person for patrons of Casino Rock Island and \$3 per person for the other eight casinos. From each admission \$1 goes to the home dock and the remainder goes to the State.

Table 11B: Tax Revenue Impact Using Coefficients Adjusted for Market

Illinois Casino	Gaming Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)		Admission Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)		Total Tax Revenue (\$) Gain (+) or Loss (-)	
	To State	To Local	To State	To Local	To State	To Local
Par-A-Dice	-4,322,497	-227,500	149,274	74,637	-4,173,223	-152,863
Empress	-22,539,300	-1,186,279	-884,110	-442,055	-23,423,410	-1,628,334
Harrah's	-40,197,454	-2,115,655	-886,480	-443,240	-41,083,934	-2,558,895
Hollywood	-27,581,997	-1,451,684	-268,634	-134,317	-27,850,631	-1,586,001
Elgin	-43,824,167	-2,306,535	-123,742	5,343	-43,947,909	-2,301,192
Metropolis	-16,646,809	-876,148	-247,622	-123,811	-16,894,431	-999,959
Rock Island	-1,604,290	-84,436	-47,045	-47,045	-1,651,335	-131,481
Alton Belle	-7,473,546	-393,345	-211,280	-105,640	-7,684,826	-498,985
Casino Queen	-17,951,585	-944,820	-599,038	-299,519	-18,550,623	-1,244,339
Total	-182,141,645	-9,586,402	-3,118,677	-1,515,647	-185,260,322	-11,102,049
Total by Tax	-191,728,045		-4,634,324		-196,362,371	

Note: Predicted values from Table 4 were used to compute AGR and admissions with and without a smoking ban. The predicted values for 2008 were then adjusted using the differences in the smoking ban coefficient for the casino and the smoking ban coefficient for each casino's respective out-of-state market (from Tables 5–8). The AGR tax rates (Table T) were then used to compute the revenue gain or loss from the smoking ban. Per Illinois law, we allocated 95 percent of the gain or loss in AGR tax revenue to the state and 5 percent to the home dock community. The admissions tax is set at \$2 a person for patrons of Casino Rock Island and \$3 per person for the other eight casinos. From each admission \$1 goes to the home dock and the remainder goes to the State.