| 1 | [Recognizing Problem Gambling Awareness Month - March 2023] |
|----|---|
| 2 | |
| 3 | Resolution recognizing March 2023 as Problem Gambling Awareness Month in the City |
| 4 | and County of San Francisco. |
| 5 | |
| 6 | WHEREAS, Gambling, in both legal and illegal forms, is becoming more omnipresent |
| 7 | in our everyday lives, including through casinos and card rooms, lotteries, sports betting, |
| 8 | online gambling, video games, Daily Fantasy Sports, internet casinos, social media games, |
| 9 | and sweepstakes cafes; and |
| 10 | WHEREAS, In 2022 US legal gambling revenue reached a record high of \$60.4 billion |
| 11 | exceeding the 2021 record of \$53 billion; and |
| 12 | WHEREAS, In 2022 Americans wagered nearly \$83 billion on sports, a nearly 50% |
| 13 | increase over 2021; and |
| 14 | WHEREAS, In 2016 Americans lost nearly \$117 billion at casinos, more than any other |
| 15 | country; and |
| 16 | WHEREAS, A 2018 NICOS Chinese Health Coalition study found that 87% of |
| 17 | California's casino bus patrons are "probable problem gamblers"; and |
| 18 | WHEREAS, Six to eight million Americans, including more than 1.2 million Californians |
| 19 | meet the criteria for problem gambling and, by their gambling behavior, negatively affect the |
| 20 | lives of another 48 to 80 million individuals; and |
| 21 | WHEREAS, Problem gambling is defined as gambling behavior which causes |
| 22 | disruption in any major areas of life: psychological, physical, social, vocational, health, |
| 23 | spiritual or emotional; and |
| 24 | |
| 25 | |

Supervisors Peskin; Chan, Engardio, Walton, Stefani, Mandelman **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

| 1 | WHEREAS, Problem gambling ("gambling disorder") has been classified by the |
|----|--|
| 2 | American Psychiatric Association as an addiction with similarities to the causes and |
| 3 | consequences of alcohol and drug dependence; and |
| 4 | WHEREAS, Behavioral signs of problem gambling include gambling to escape |
| 5 | boredom, pain or loneliness, lying to loved ones to conceal the extent of gambling, needing to |
| 6 | gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve excitement, borrowing money to |
| 7 | gamble, and trying repeatedly over time to win back money lost; and |
| 8 | WHEREAS, Americans gamble more money each year than they spend on groceries, |
| 9 | betting upwards of \$900 billion annually; and |
| 10 | WHEREAS, Problem gambling is a public health issue impacting relationships, |
| 11 | families, businesses, and communities; and |
| 12 | WHEREAS, Populations at high risk for gambling problems include seniors, youth, |
| 13 | college students, veterans, African Americans, Asian Americans, LatinX and Native |
| 14 | Americans; and |
| 15 | WHEREAS, The World Health Organization has classified "gaming disorder" as a |
| 16 | mental health condition with behavioral signs mirroring those of gambling disorder; and |
| 17 | WHEREAS, Many video games include elements and practices of gambling such as in- |
| 18 | game purchases of loot boxes and token wagering and could possibly condition children and |
| 19 | youth for gambling/ gambling addiction; and |
| 20 | WHEREAS, approximately 8.5% of youths aged between 8-18 suffer from gaming |
| 21 | disorder; and |
| 22 | WHEREAS, Only 15% of problem gamblers ever seek treatment; and |
| 23 | WHEREAS, Numerous free resources, including self-help workbooks, phone-based |
| 24 | counseling, individual counseling, support group counseling, residential care and a locally- |
| 25 | |

| 1 | based helpline (1-888-968-7888) are now available for problem gamblers and affected |
|----|---|
| 2 | individuals; and |
| 3 | WHEREAS, The San Francisco Department of Public Health - Community Behavioral |
| 4 | Health Services (SFDPH-CBHS), in partnership with NICOS Chinese Health Coalition |
| 5 | (NICOS), made the City and County of San Francisco one of the first municipalities in the |
| 6 | nation to offer a problem gambling prevention program to its residents, beginning in 1998; and |
| 7 | WHEREAS, The NICOS problem gambling program model has been replicated |
| 8 | nationwide; and |
| 9 | WHEREAS, In 2022, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco |
| 10 | unanimously adopted a resolution, on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File |
| 11 | No. 220215 which is hereby declared to be a part of this Resolution as if set forth fully herein, |
| 12 | declaring the month of March as Problem Gambling Awareness Month; and now, therefore, |
| 13 | be it |
| 14 | RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco |
| 15 | recognizes the outreach efforts by SFDPH-CBHS and NICOS to communities struggling with |
| 16 | problem gambling; and, be it |
| 17 | FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco will continue to |
| 18 | support outreach, education and treatment programs for problem gamblers, in addition to |
| 19 | strengthening prevention strategies; and, be it |
| 20 | FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors recognizes the month of March |
| 21 | 2023 as Problem Gambling Awareness Month in the City and County of San Francisco. |
| 22 | |
| 23 | |
| 24 | |
| 25 | |