

Casinos have economic benefits such as job creation and increased tax revenue, but there are problems with gambling and pathological gambling.

Gambling addiction puts social costs such as property dumping, family dismantling, suicide and crime on society; it is very difficult to measure the social costs of casinos as currency values.

The fact that a gambling addict may have other illnesses, such as alcoholism or drug addiction

It interferes with accurately measuring the social costs of gambling.

Lottery and [카지노사이트](#) are less likely to reduce sales, but it is not known how much gambling addiction in casinos and lottery tickets is affected.

The National Gambling Impact Research Council on the Effect of Gambling, founded by the Clinton administration in 1993,

Reports filed in March 1996 included \$715 a year for problem gamblers (three million adults) and \$1200 a year for pathological gamblers (2.5 million adults).

It estimated the baccaratite social costs caused by gambling addicts at about \$5 billion a year.

The social costs from gambling addiction still appear to be less than \$160 billion a year for American alcohol abuse and \$125 billion a year for heart disease.

Casinos have a positive impact on regional economic growth, and Nevada is a representative example of pursuing economic development through casino accreditation.

Nevada maximized economic benefits, including casino site permits and tax collection, attracting unprecedented capital investment in the Las Vegas strip in the 1990s.

As casinos [바카라사이트](#) expanded their facilities, in the early 1980s, Nevada casinos developed into a global industry beyond the local industry.

Since 1960, Nevada has become one of the three fastest growing economies in the United States.

The policy goals of the Nevada Bacarasite Game Control Act, enacted in 1959, are as follows.

Casino companies play an important role in Nevada's economic development through free competition and the welfare of its residents.

Game tax rates are the lowest in the United States at 6.75% to support economic development through casino employment maintenance and sustainable investment.

The Indian Game Regulation Act, which legalized Indian casinos in 1988, was enacted to develop Indian reserves with poor economy.

Because the casino industry is capital-intensive, it is difficult to achieve the policy goal of legalizing the casino that was originally intended unless it attracts investment capital.

Large investments in the casino industry were made in four locations: Nevada, Atlantic City, Macau and Singapore.

The success of the Nevada casino industry in attracting large-scale investment capital was due to its monopoly status in the United States until New Jersey legalized casinos in 1976.