



# BẦU CUA TÔM CÁ: GAMBLING IN THE ASIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

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## OBJECTIVES

At the end of this presentation, participants will be familiar with...

- 1) The cultural context of gambling in Asian cultures
- 2) The rates and trends of gambling problems in the Asian American community.
- 3) The migratory and acculturation factors that impact gambling
- 4) The shame, stigma and other challenges to help seeking and treatment

# ASIANS IN AMERICA

- 5.6 % (17.3million) identified as Asian, either alone or in combination with one or more other races.
- Asian population grew faster, 43% increased, than any other race group between 2000 and 2010
  - <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-11.pdf>
- In Washington, 6 largest Asian groups
  - Chinese (188,216)
  - Filipino (162,658)
  - Indian (139,801)
  - Vietnamese (101,807)
  - Korean (94,037)
  - Japanese (92,184)
  - [https://capaa.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Washington-2020.API\\_.FactSheet.pdf](https://capaa.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Washington-2020.API_.FactSheet.pdf)





## STATISTICS

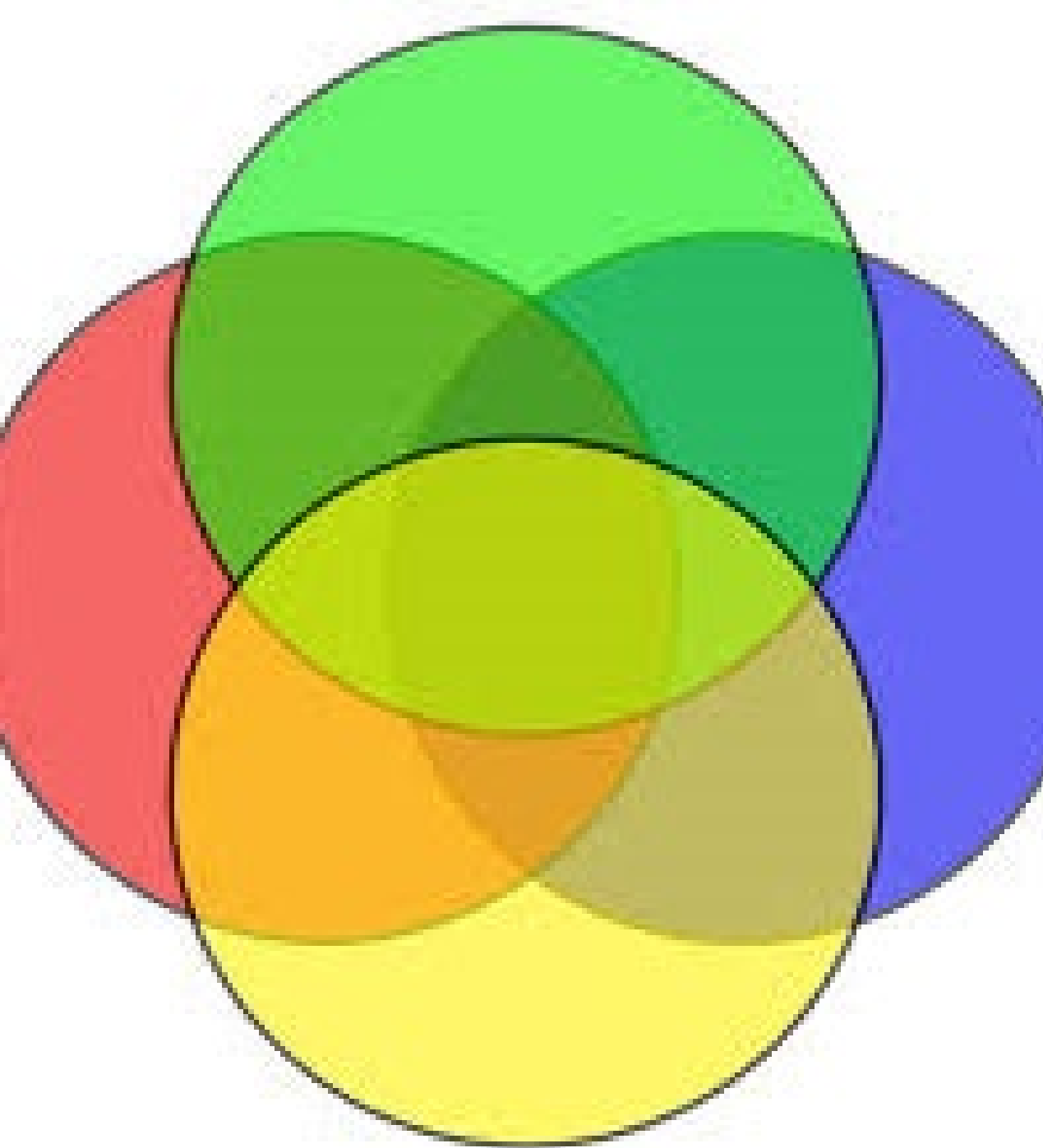
- Worldwide, Asians tend to have higher prevalence rates in gambling problems when compared to general population.
- ~1% of adults in US have severe gambling problems.
- Prevalence rate 2-3X higher in Asians than that of Whites/Caucasians.
- Lifetime prevalence rate of disordered gambling, 2.3% Asians vs 1.2% Whites/Caucasians





## STATISTICS

- Rate of gambling problem: from 6 % to nearly 60 %, depending on the specific Asian ethnicity (Southeast Asian refugees scoring highest).
- Rate of problem gambling among Asian immigrants residing in the US is also much higher than rates in their homelands.



## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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Culture

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Migratory and Acculturation  
Trauma and Stressors

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Gambling Environment

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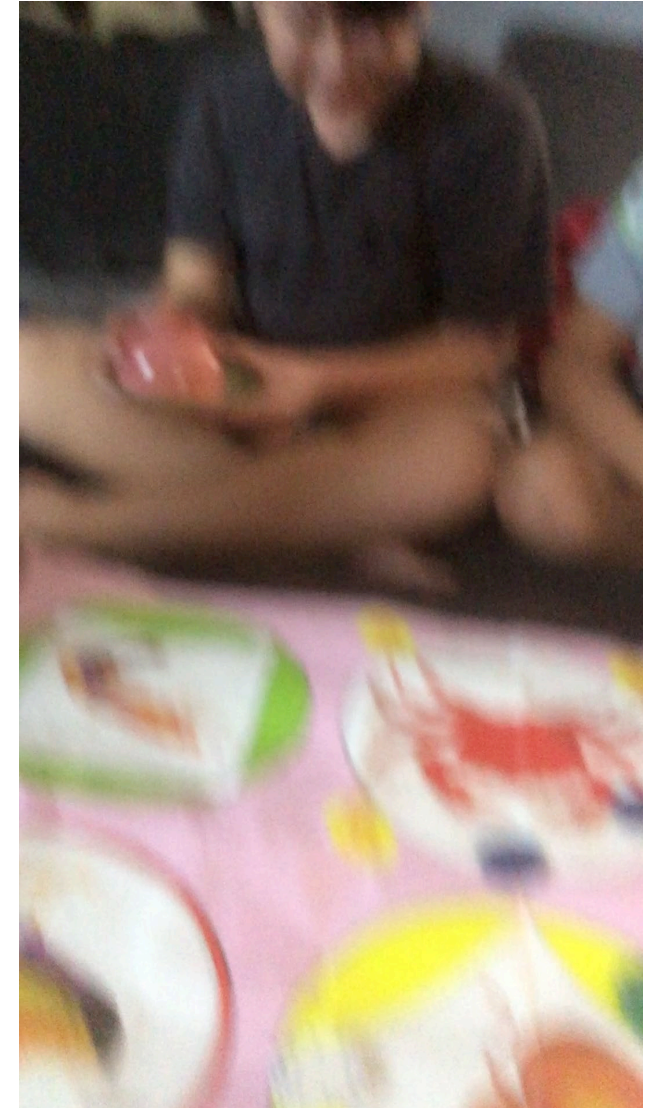
Individual Predisposition





# GAMBLING IN ASIAN CULTURES

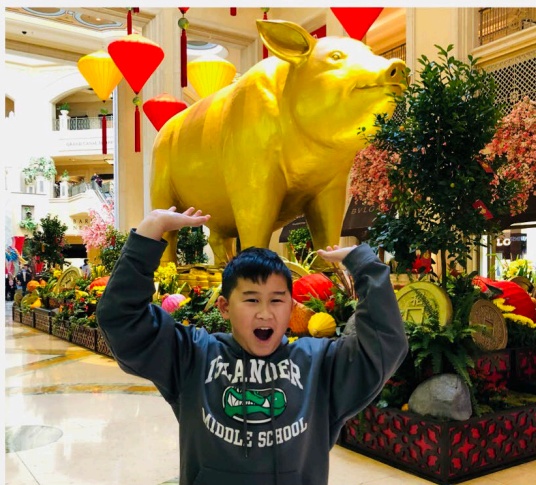
- Strong belief in luck, fate, fortune
- Social Entertainment
  - Card games, dice games, cock fights, mahjong
- Cultural traditions
  - Intergenerational
  - Bầu Cua Tôm Cá during Tết



- Immigrant mentality of risk-taking and fearlessness
- Filling a deep psychological and social void due to migratory trauma and hardships of acculturating to a new country
- Highly co-morbid with substance use, mood, anxiety and personality disorders
- Low-income, young, single men







# GAMBLING ENVIRONMENT

- **Increased target availability and accessibility**
- Games and décor specifically tailored to Asians
- Asian entertainers
- Ethnic food
- Free transportation
- Card dealers and customer service workers who speak Asian languages
- Advertisement in ethnic newspapers





# BARRIERS TO SERVICES

- Of those who called gambling helpline, AA gamblers more likely to report gambling-related suicide attempts.
- Cultural Stigma and Shame. While gambling is accepted, losing is not. Impacts beyond individual but also to extended family.
- Language: lack of English proficiency and cultural equivalence in terminologies:
  - **chơi** cho vui (play for fun)
  - **chơi cò bạc** (gambling)
  - **cờ** vua (chess)
  - tiền **bạc** (money)
- Lack of health literacy, insurance and transportation.
- Lack of cultural-relevant services.





# HAPPY LUNAR NEW YEAR

**BEGINNING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12**



## COLLECTIBLE PLAYERS CLUB CARD

**2021 YEAR OF THE OX**

Receive at Players Club with membership. Friday – Sunday.

## DRAGON DANCE

**FEBRUARY 12 | 6:30PM**

Celebrate Lunar New Year with an evening of luck and dance as a dragon dance travels across the casino floor.



## OX PLUSH KEEPSAKE GIVEAWAY!

**CLAIM REDEMPTION VOUCHER  
AT ANY PROMOTIONS KIOSK**

Distribution at Players Club: Friday – Sunday | Table Games: Daily

# Q&A





# SOME RESOURCES

- Alegria, A. A., Petry, N. M., Hasin, D. S., Liu, S. M., Grant, B. F., & Blanco, C. (2009). Disordered gambling among racial and ethnic groups in the US: results from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions. *CNS spectrums*, 14(3), 132–142. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1092852900020113>
- Barry, D. T., Steinberg, M. A., Wu, R., & Potenza, M. N. (2009). Differences in characteristics of Asian American and white problem gamblers calling a gambling helpline. *CNS spectrums*, 14(2), 83–91. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1092852900000237>
- Calado, F., & Griffiths, M. D. (2016). Problem gambling worldwide: An update and systematic review of empirical research (2000-2015). *Journal of behavioral addictions*, 5(4), 592–613. <https://doi.org/10.1556/2006.5.2016.073>
- National Center for Responsible Gaming Fact Sheet. [https://www.icrg.org/sites/default/files/oec/pdfs/ncrg\\_fact\\_sheet\\_gambling\\_disorders.pdf](https://www.icrg.org/sites/default/files/oec/pdfs/ncrg_fact_sheet_gambling_disorders.pdf)
- Wooksoo Kim (2011): Acculturation and gambling in Asian Americans: when culture meets availability, *International Gambling Studies*, doi:10.1080/14459795.2011.616908

