

All Bets Are Off:

# Do Structural Characteristics of Online Slot Machines Promote Problematic Gambling?

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# Gambling Harms from the Public Health Perspective

## Player

### Vulnerabilities

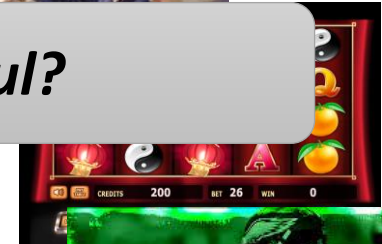
- Genetics
- Neurodevelopment
- Personality traits
- Adversity



*What makes some products especially risky or harmful?*

## Gambling Harm

	Total GGR	Slot GGR	Table Game GGR	Sports Betting GGR	iGaming GGR
	\$5.82B	\$2.72B	\$772.7M	\$1.48B	\$574.6M
Over Jan. 2023	+4.9% ▲	-4.8% ▼	-7.6% ▼	+39.2% ▲	+19.2% ▲



Environments

Products

Korn & Shaffer 1999

# “Structural Characteristics”

<b>Risk potential criteria</b>
Event frequency
Interval of payback
Jackpot
Continuity of playing
Chance of winning a profit
Availability
Multiple playing-/stake opportunities
Variable stake amount
<b>Sensory product design</b>
Near wins
<b>Totals</b>



# Effects of 'Bells & Whistles'

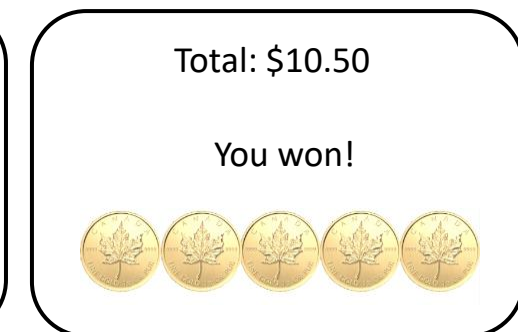
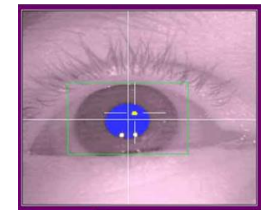
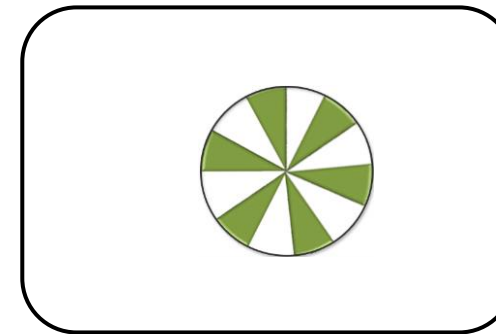
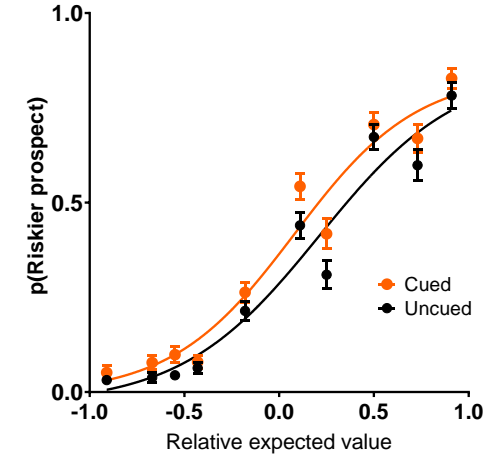
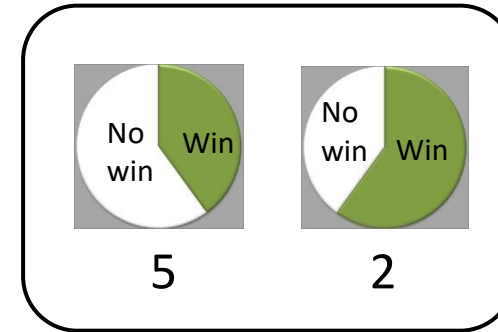


- Appealing to players; increase play enjoyment, excitement (*Griffiths 1990; Loba et al 2001; Delfabbro et al. 2005*)
  - Particularly for pathological gamblers (*Griffiths 1990; Loba et al 2001*)
- Slot machine sounds increase physiological arousal (*Dixon et al, 2014*)
- Help disguise losses as wins in multiline games (*Dixon et al 2010, 2014, 2015*)
- Promote riskier choices in laboratory gambling tasks both
  - In rats (*Barrus & Winstanley, 2016*)
  - In humans (*Cherkasova et al, 2018*)



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# The Effects of Sensory Feedback in Simulated Online Slot Machine Gambling

INTERNATIONAL GAMBLING STUDIES  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14459795.2022.2088822>

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## Behavioral analysis of habit formation in modern slot machine gambling

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- Online
- Via Amazon Mechanical Turk

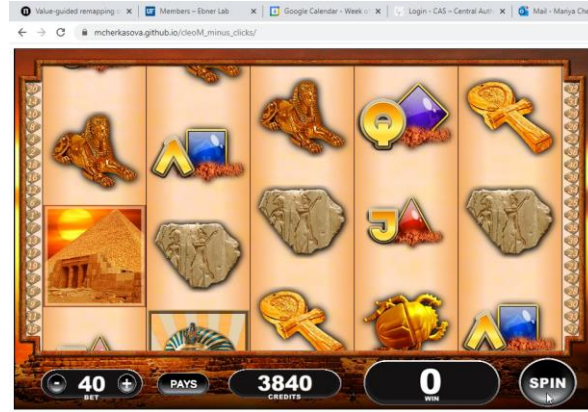
## Questions:

1. Does SF affect gambling behavior?
  - Bet sizes (credits per line)
  - Spin initiation latencies
    - post-reinforcement pauses – measure of hedonic enjoyment
2. Does SF affect gambling experience?
  - Immersion ('the zone')
  - Affect
3. Do the effects of SF differ as a function of player characteristics?

# Methods



**Sensory Feedback +**



**Sensory Feedback -**

- 200 spins
- Constrained to play on all 40 lines
- Allowed to change bet size: 1-5 credits per line
- Given 4000 credits (\$40) to play with
  - Any amount won over \$40 given as bonus

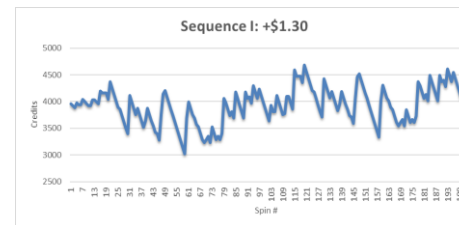
## Gambling Questions

- Frequency
  - In-person
  - Online
- Problems (PGSI)

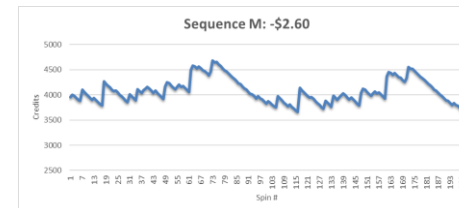
## Random assignment

SF+ vs SF-

- Bet sizes
- Speed of play



+\$1.30



-\$2.60

- GEQ-DQ (*Murch et al, 2019, 2020*)
- PANAS
- DASS
- ASRS

# Participants

n = 354	NG n=104 (59 males) Mean age: 39		AG n=250 (164 males) Mean age: 36*	
	SF- (n=52)	SF+ (n=52)	SF- (128)	SF+ (122)
Gambling Frequency: M (SD)				
Casino themed app	0	0	3.80(2.09)	3.57(2.32)
Online slots	0	0	2.67(2.18)	2.77(2.41)
Internet	0	0	3.59(2.12)	3.49(2.44)
Casino slots	0.21(0.89)	0.42(1.23)	2.02(2.22)	1.92(2.24)
Lottery	2.23(2.78)	3.12(3.07)	3.92(1.95)	3.90(2.11)
Sports pools	0.33(1.00)	0.35(1.15)	2.50(2.27)	2.00(2.03)
Sports bet	0.31(1.26)	0.21(0.82)	1.98(2.19)	1.58(2.23)
PGSI	1.46(4.10)	1.58(3.17)	6.47(5.26)***	5.39(4.98)***

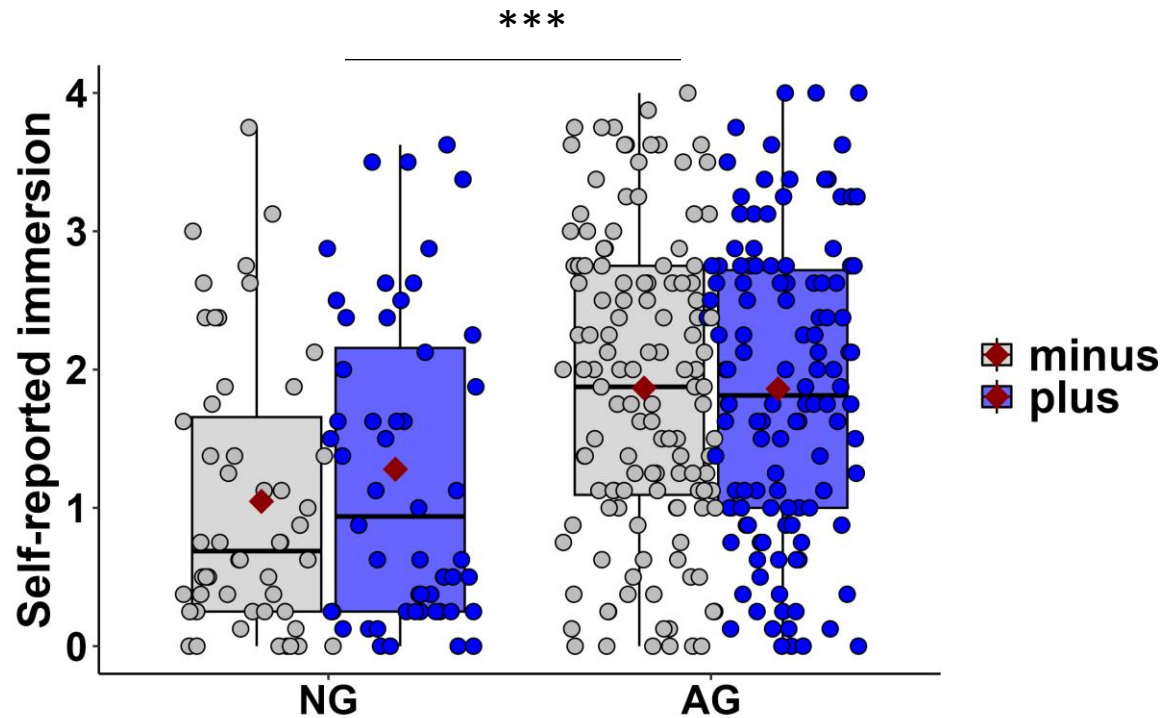
	SF-	SF+
NPG	123	132
PG	57	42

Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI): **0**=never; **1**=1-5 times/ year; **2**= 6-11 times / year, **3**=once / month; **4**=2-3 times / month; **5**=once / week; **6**=2-6 times / week; **7**= daily.

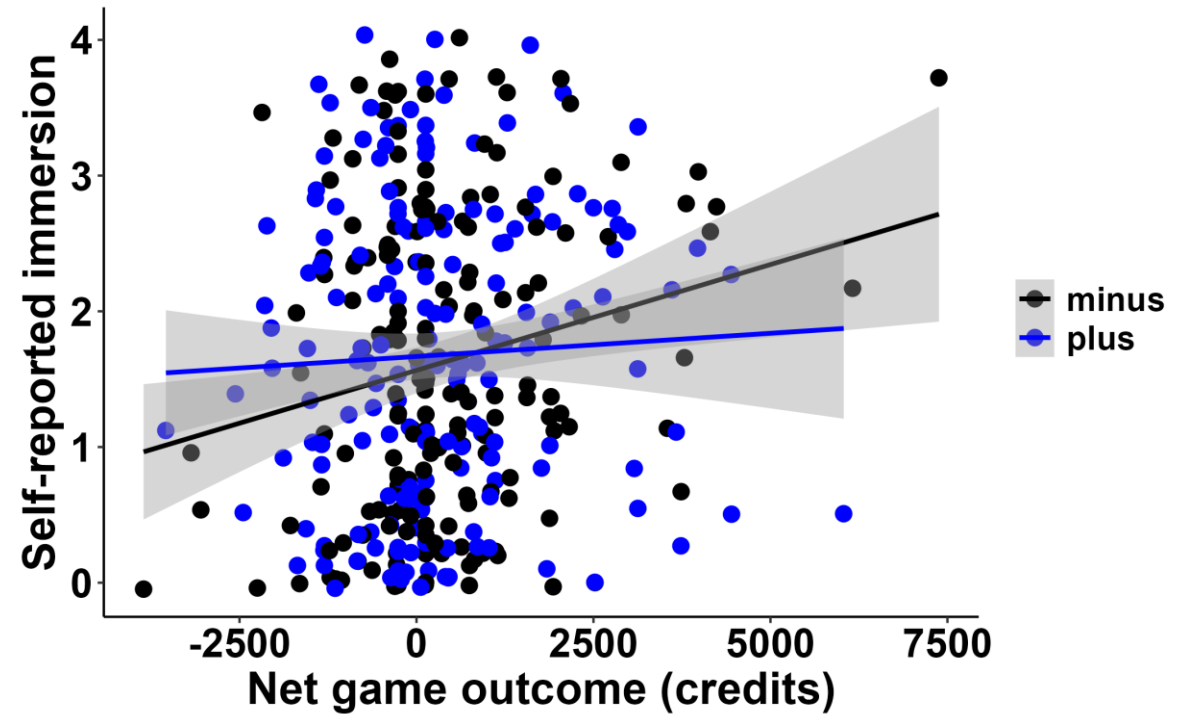


# The Effect of Sensory Feedback on Immersion

SF does not increase immersion

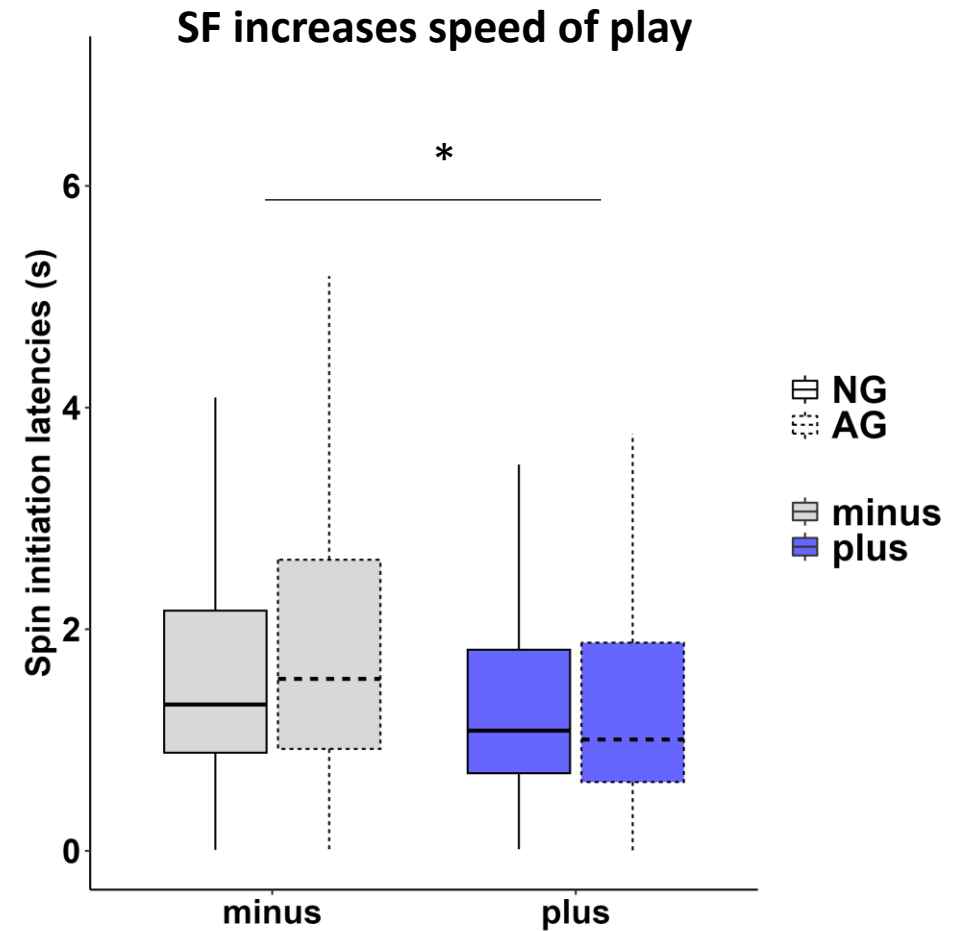
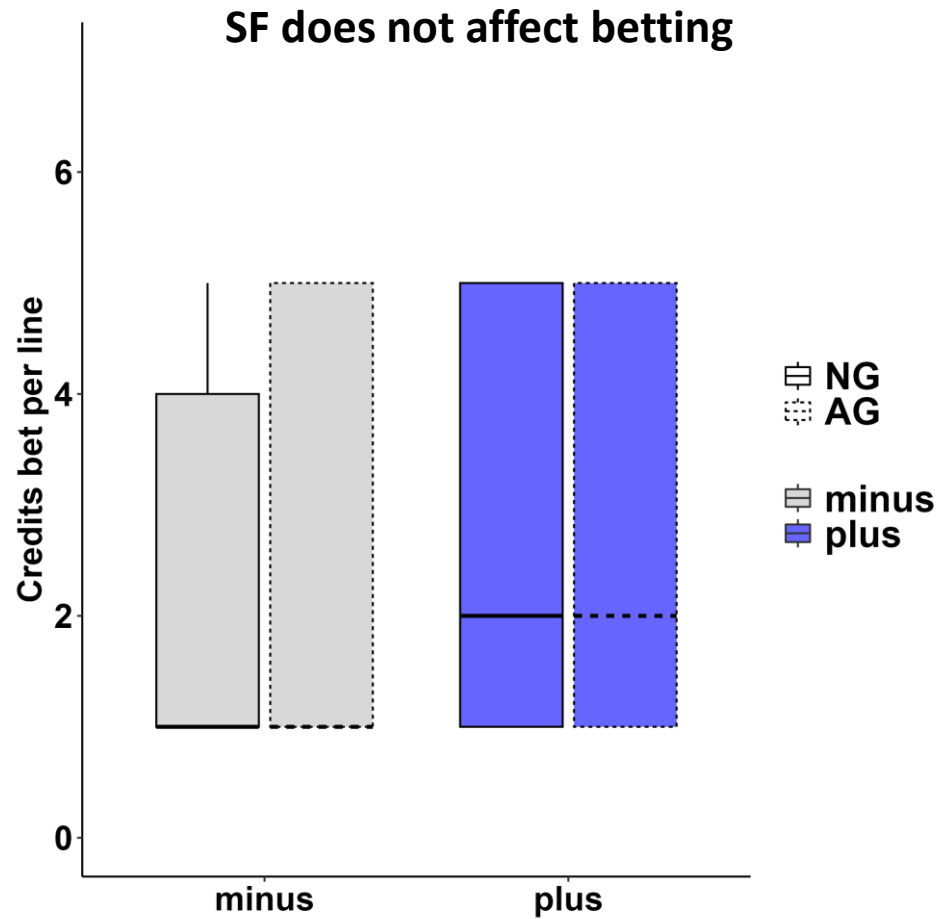


SF decreases the influence of profits on immersion



$$\text{immersion} \sim \text{SF} * \text{outcome} * \text{gambling} + \text{ASRS} + \text{DASS.depression} + \text{ethnicity}$$

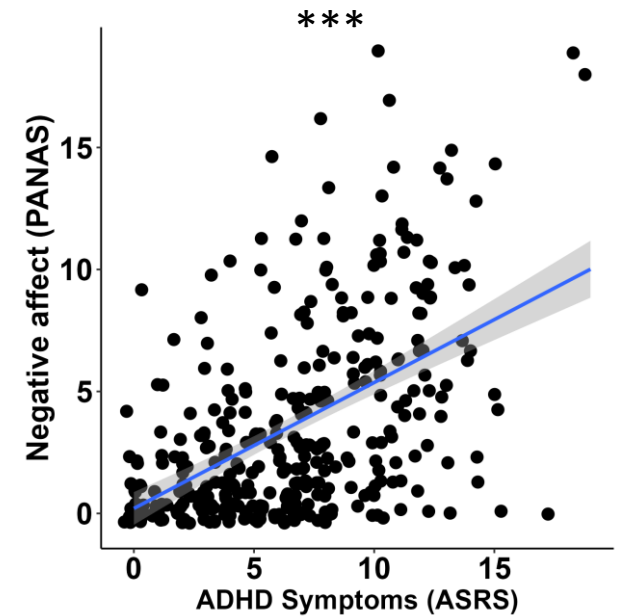
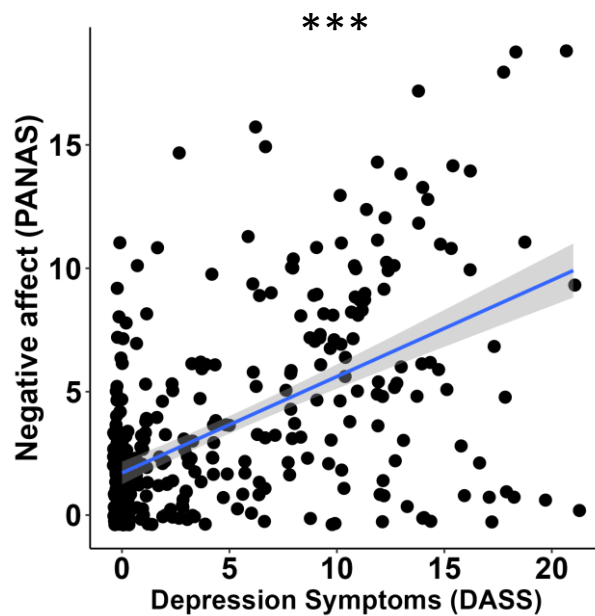
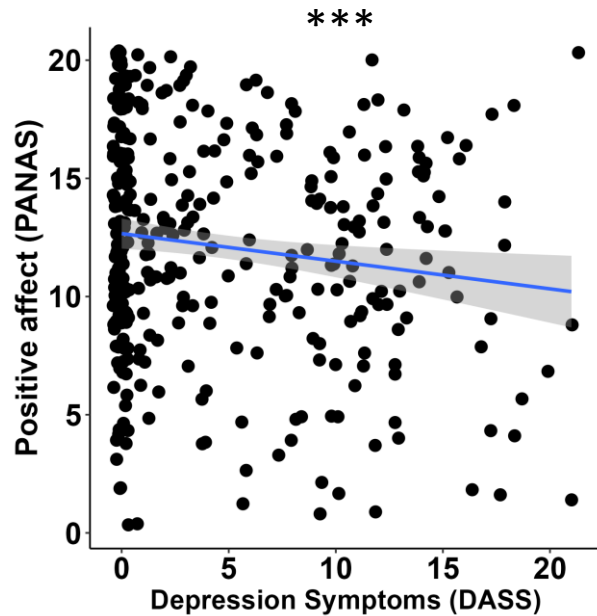
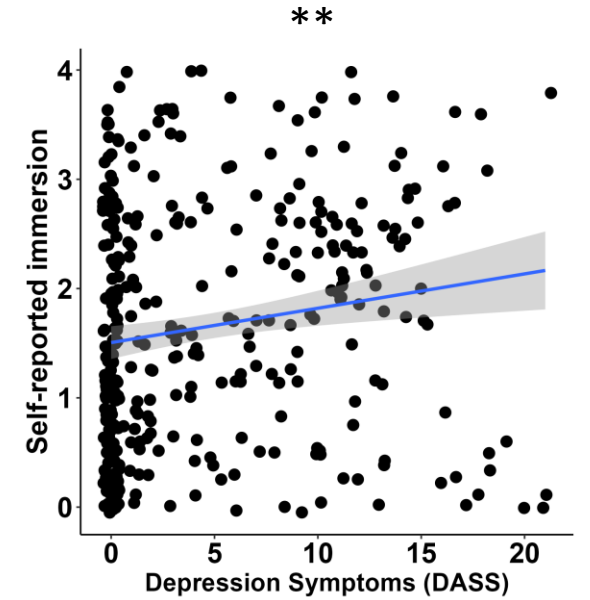
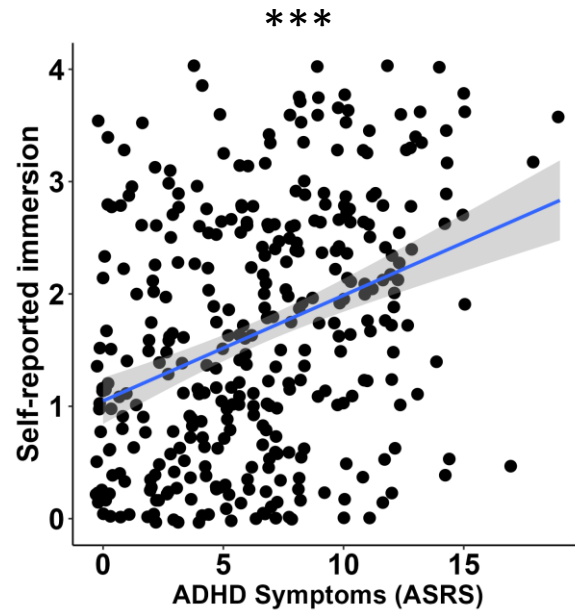
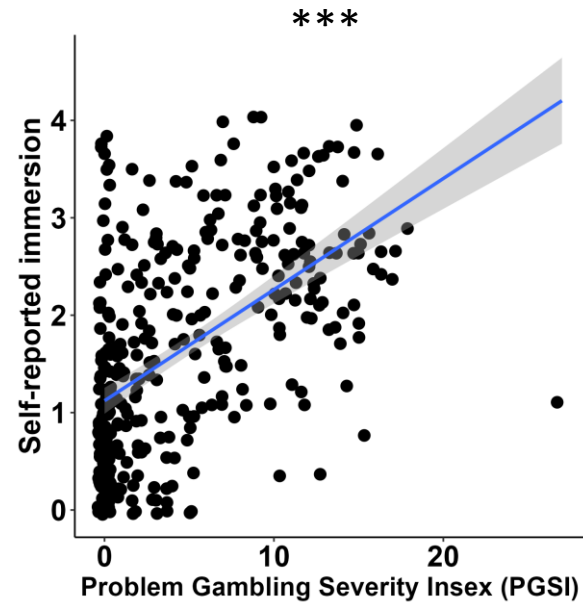
# The Effect of Sensory Feedback on Gambling Behavior



$bet\_per\_line \sim SF * credits * gambling + sequence + ASRS + DASS.depression + gender + age + (credits | id)$

$latency \sim SF * previous\_outcome + sequence + ASRS + DASS.depression + gender + age + ethnicity + (previous\_outcome | id)$

# Effects of Player Characteristics on Gambling Experience



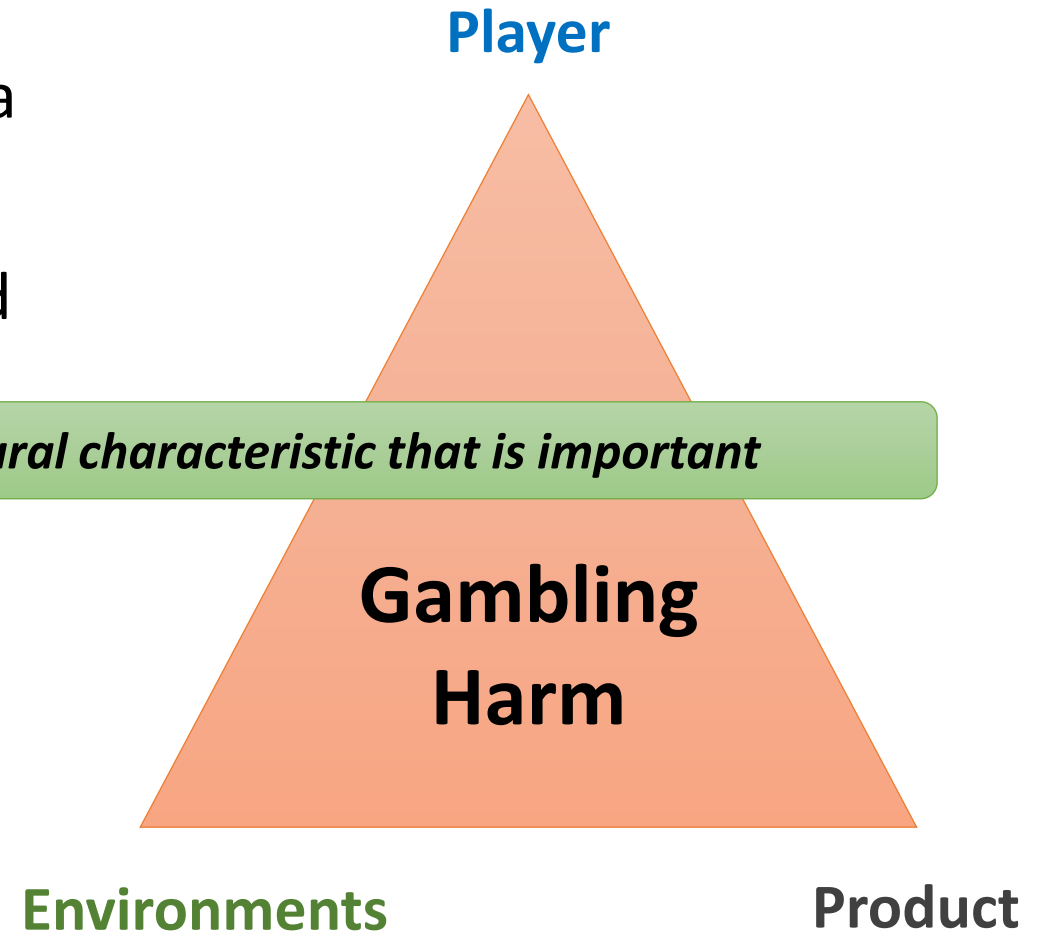
# Summary & Conclusions

- Sensory feedback promotes risk taking in a laboratory task but not in naturalistic online slot machine play
- Sensory feedback promotes activation and arousal

***Sensory feedback likely not be the only structural characteristic that is important***

Factor of risk taking in naturalistic slot machine play

- Sensory feedback has a subtle effect on game immersion
- Game experience variables are predicted by player characteristics
  - Gambling involvement / problems
  - Symptoms of depression and ADHD



# Ongoing Work



Cherkasova MV – PI, Clark L, Kestner K – co-Is

## Objective:

- To examine unique and joint contributions of reinforcement schedules and sensory feedback to slot machine immersion
  - Reinforcement schedules
  - Sensor feedback
- In a nationally representative sample (Qualtrics panels)
- Within-subjects design



# Ongoing Work

**Aim 1: To test the unique and joint contributions of reinforcement schedules and sensory feedback to immersion**

Simulator Versions				
	Standard	Sparse	Slow	Sparse & slow (supra-additivity)
Pay lines	40	40	40	40
Reinforcement ratio	36 % (~VR3)	18% (~VR6)	36 % (~VR3)	18% (~VR6)
Reinforcement interval	7 - 56 s (M=25s)	7 - 56 s (M=25s)	12-82 s (M=40s)	20-142 s (M=70s)
Reel spin duration	3 s	3 s	8 s	8 s
Total bet size	40 credits	40 credits	40 credits	40 credits
Sensory feedback	SF+/ SF-	SF+	SF+	SF+/ SF-

**Aim 2: To test individual differences in the effects of these product features**

**Aim 3: To validate eye-tracking & EEG as an objective measures of immersion**

- Lab study

# Acknowledgments & Disclosures



**Thank you!**



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

- **Luke Clark**
- **Mario Ferrari**
- Catharine A. Winstanley
- Brittney Russell
- Jason J.S. Barton
- A. Jon Stoessl
- Eve Limbrick-Oldfield



- **Alik Z. Assi**
- **Margaret Crow**



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