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# Academic Evidence: Gambling Related Harms

# Introduction





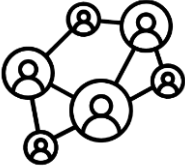
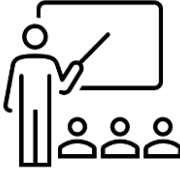


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- The purpose of these slides are to provide relevant and up to date literature to aid public health colleagues in evidencing gambling related harms as a public health concern.
- Please use these slides to support local development of products for gambling harms. If other partners locally may benefit from seeing this resource, please share with them as required.

# The Scope of Gambling Related Harms



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<b>Mental Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b>Financial</b>	<b>Relationship: Family, Friends and Partners</b>	<b>Education and Employment</b>	<b>Cultural, Stigma and Ethnicity</b>	<b>Crime and anti-social behaviour</b>

Literature will be categorised by the following six categories, encompassing a scope of gambling related harms.

# The Scope of Gambling Related Harms



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- For the purpose of this slide pack, gambling related harms have been categorised into six themes.
- For each of the six themes of gambling harms, content is split into four sections:
  - Literature and Prevalence
  - Lived Experience (including affected others)
  - Interventions and Treatment
  - Academic Resources Summary

# Guidance on Gambling Harms Literature



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- The gambling industry fund academic research into gambling, which can influence messaging. This resource has attempted to present as much literature that is free from any conflict of interest (COI).
- COI: If academics accepted money or worked for the gambling industry at the time of the publication. This can also be partnerships or indirect funding or speaking at events.
- Despite all efforts, in order to provide as much helpful evidence, some papers have COI when:

# Guidance on Gambling Harms Literature



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One or more of the author team has: worked for industry in a research/ consultancy role, is linked to a GRH charity that accepts industry funding or works in a GRH treatment service that accepts funding from the gambling industry.

Additionally, some of the international studies referred to will have different laws surrounding gambling compared to the United Kingdom so please note they may not have directly replicable results for creating interventions.

# Guidance on Gambling Harms Literature



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Then when reading the research papers, please be aware of other influencing factors that goes into the design of the publication as this can have a bearing on the final outcomes. This can be the sample size, the statistical tests used, the demographics of the population and the research question being asked.

# Hierarchy of Evidence

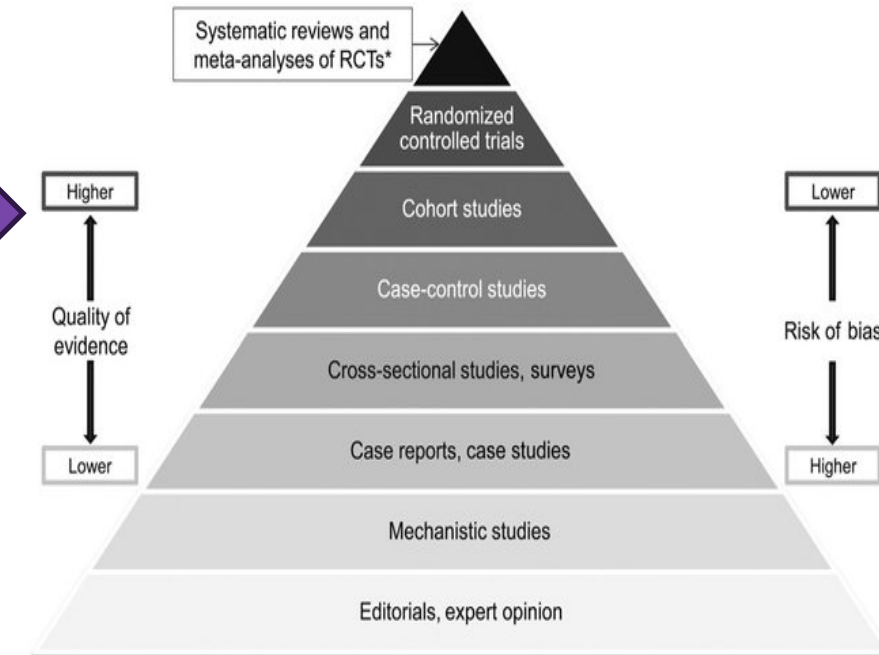


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Building on the previous slide, there are a range of academic papers used in the formation of the slide deck. As a guide, the quality of evidence can be graded by using the following image here

However, relying solely on policy documents and reviews on GRH's does not factor in the qualitative studies that impact how harm is experienced, described and addressed.

Hence, there is a blended collection of academic papers from interviews, prevalence studies, frameworks, policy guides and literature reviews to reflect the multifaceted nature of GRH research.



[Source: \(PDF\) Options for basing Dietary Reference Intakes \(DRIs\) on chronic disease endpoints: report from a joint US-/Canadian-sponsored working group \(researchgate.net\)](#)



# Guidance on Gambling Harms Literature



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- We want to move away from being reliant upon industry funding as laid out by the ADPH NE 2024 position statement
- However, this will take time and needs to happen gradually across treatment pathways, educational institutions, health services and local councils.
- Therefore, papers which have some ties to the industry but had no influence over the design, write up or analysis of the results will be included.

# Information on the Literature

- On each slide you will find:
- Hyperlinks to the academic text
- Links written in full in the notes sections
- Full references in order of appearance at the end of the slide deck



# Information on the Literature



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- Regarding the international studies, not only is there a difference by nationality there is also a cultural difference. Not all studies can be replicated in another nation due to these cultural differences.
- It is also important to recognise that the slides are split into specific gambling harms. Please remember when reviewing the literature to not only take the individual perspective but also the wider environmental viewpoint as well.
- Placing gambling on the same level as other topics such as tobacco, alcohol and fast-food shows it too has a direct impact upon the commercial determinants of health.
- Finally, the slides have just focused on the academic literature and not reports or government briefs relating to gambling or gambling related harms.



# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Literature and Prevalence



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- Mental health is a broad topic within gambling and GRH as it has a wide range of academic literature and sub-topics ([Bergamini et al., 2018](#)). This covers areas such as depression ([Sagoe et al., 2017](#)) and suicide ([Andreeva et al., 2022](#); [Marionneau and Nikkinen, 2022](#)) along with other topics of such as substance misuse ([Manning et al., 2017](#)). Mental health does not exist for one age group and can be affected for all age groups from adolescents ([Richard and Derevensky, 2017](#)) to adults ([Stanmyre et al., 2022](#)).
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature that gambling and mental health appears in the following populations;
  1. Canadian sample of 900 patients (with a mental illness) found that 5.3% presented with at-risk gambling ([Bergamini et al., 2018](#)).
  2. English sample of 1058 patients (general population) found that 0.9% presenting with high levels of problem gambling and 4.3% presented with low-moderate of problem gambling severity (PGSI 1-4) ([Cowlshaw et al., 2017](#))



The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Lived Experience (including affected others)



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- Lind et al reviewed GRH for affected others within a Finnish population survey ([2021](#)) covering 7186 adults aged 18 years and over who participated in the Gambling Harms Survey evaluating year 2016. The proportion of affected non-family members (ANFs) was 8.4%, and 5.6% were affected family members (AFMs). AFMs were usually women, and ANFs were usually men.
- Emotional, relationship, and financial harms were the most common types of harm. The odds of experiencing financial harm were highest for the 18- to 34-year-olds (OR 1.82) and for those whose partner/ex-partner had a gambling problem (OR 3.91). Having a parent/step-parent (OR 1.93) and child/stepchild (OR 3.64) increased the odds of experiencing emotional harm.
- Conclusions GRH profiles for AO subgroups varied, which emphasizes the need for effective harm minimization strategies for those in need.

# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Interventions and Treatment



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- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH that are dealing with mental health issues.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Cognitive Behavioural Therapies (CBT)
  2. Motivational Interviewing (MI)
  3. Group sessions or Workshops (AA Groups)
  4. Self-Help Interventions (Internet resources)
  5. Telephone Interventions (with a counsellor)
  6. Behavioural Therapy

# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Research Article Example



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- Title: “Should screening for risk of gambling-related harm be undertaken in health, care and support settings? Blank et al., (2021)”
- Aim: This study aimed to identify interventions to screen for risk of GRH. The criteria were setting, participants, interventions and outcome measures (gambling behaviours, service use).
- Finding: 3 papers evaluating screening interventions delivered in general practice, mental health service and substance abuse treatment, **indicated evidence of potential effectiveness. 6 papers supported the feasibility and acceptability of delivering interventions in various settings.**
- Conclusion: *Screening interventions appear feasible and acceptable in a range of community and healthcare settings for those at risk of gambling harm.*

# Mental Health & Wellbeing: Academic Resources Prevalence



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Prevalence of Mental Health	Canadian Patients with Severe Mental Illness	2018	Bergamini et al	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioural Addictions</a>	No	The study evidenced a higher rate of at-risk gambling > general population.
Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) and Problem Gambling Severity	English Health Survey Cross Sectional Analysis	2024	Moore et al	<a href="#">BMC Public Health</a>	No	Controlling for comorbidities, study found no associations between problem gambling severity and HRQoL.
Problem Gambling Severity & Health Risk Behaviours	Isle of Man Representative Sample	2020	Butler et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Compared to non-problem gamblers, low severity gamblers were 2x as likely & moderate/high severity gamblers were 3x as likely, to have low mental wellbeing
Prevalence rates of Gambling among Substance Misuse Population	Victoria, Australia patients	2017	Manning et al	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioural Addictions</a>	Yes	Elevated rates of harmful substance use among moderate-risk and problem gambling suggest overlapping vulnerability to addictive behaviours.
Psychiatric Comorbidity, Gambling Type and Gambling Disorders	Thailand General Population – National Mental Health Survey	2016	Assanangkornchai et al	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioural Addictions</a>	No	The study confirms the recognition of gambling disorders as a public health concern in Thailand and suggests a need for culturally specific preventive measures.
Gambling Problems relate to Health and Wellbeing	Australian Households from National Income Survey	2023	Tulloch et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	No	Living with someone with a gambling problem has health, financial and social impacts.



# Mental Health & Wellbeing: Academic Resources Lived Experience



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling-related suicides and suicidality: Qualitative Evidence Review	Suicidal Behaviour within Gambling Populations	2022	Marionneau and Nikkinen	<a href="#">Frontiers: Psychology</a>	Yes	Effective prevention is needed by adapting a more comprehensive public health approach & population-level interventions.
Gambling-related Suicides	Scoping Review between 1997 – 2021 literature	2022	Andreeva et al	<a href="#">Addiction Research &amp; Theory</a>	No	The work shows distinct risk factors among suicide decedents with a history of problem gambling & that this population presents an elevated suicide risk.
Mental Health, Problem Behaviours and Gambling Relationships	Mid West American High School Students	2017	Richard and Derevensky	<a href="#">Annals of Behavioural Science</a>	No	All mental health symptoms & problem behaviours were related to an increase in gambling frequency & risk for a gambling problem.
Demographic, Mental Health and Gambling Measures	Norwegian Representative Sample	2017	Sagoe et al	<a href="#">Frontiers: Psychology</a>	No	The need for recognizing externalizing & internalizing factors depression in the development of youth-targeted gambling interventions.
Harm reported by Affected Others (AO)	Finnish Gambling Population Study	2022	Lind et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	No	1 in 5 respondents were AOs of a problem gambler. Typically, problem gambler was a friend for men and family member for women.
Primary care Patients, Gambling Frequently, co-occurring lifestyle and Mental Health Issue	New Zealand Primary Care Patients	2006	Goodyear-Smith et al	<a href="#">BMC Family Practice</a>	No	Patients concerned about gambling were significantly more likely to have concerns about their smoking, use of recreational drugs, and alcohol.

# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Treatments & Interventions



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Mindfulness Profiles Among Gamblers	Males and Females recruited Online	2021	Stanmyre et al	<a href="#">Mindfulness Journal</a>	No	Mindfulness is a promising framework to guide investigations into prevention and intervention with individuals who experience gambling problems.
Screening for risk of Gambling	Healthcare, Treatment Services and Delivering Outcomes	2021	Blank et al	<a href="#">BMC Addiction Science &amp; Clinical Practice</a>	No	Screening interventions appear feasible and acceptable in a range of community and healthcare settings for those at risk of gambling harm.
Gambling Related Problems as a Mediator between Treatment and Mental Health	At Risk American West Coast College (University) Students	2015	Geisner et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	The importance of addressing the relationship between co-occurring mental health symptoms & disordered gambling in college students.
Psychological Therapeutic Approaches for Gambling Disorders with Psychiatric Comorbidities	Systematic Review 2010 – 2017 of Treatments	2017	Echeburua et al	<a href="#">SciELO Mexcio</a>	No	A combination of individual, family & group therapy may be the best option, although individualisation should be applied.
Help seeking for Gambling Problems	Australian Gamblers among regular and problem Gamblers	2014	Gainsbury et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	This research demonstrates that awareness of treatment services is relatively low.
Psychological Treatment among Pathological Gamblers	Premature Dropouts during Treatments for Gamblers	2007	Melville et al	<a href="#">Clinical Psychological Review</a>	No	Highlighted a need for more rigorous investigation of the extent of dropout and of variables associated with dropout from pathological gambling treatment programs.

# Mental Health and Wellbeing: Summary



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- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 22 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for Mental Health and Wellbeing GRH.
- 2 / 19 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topic of mental health encompasses a number of areas such as primary care, interventions and treatment, global health, comorbidities, depression, suicide and health risk.

# Financial: Literature and Prevalence



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- The next GRH topic is financial which covers sub-topics of gambling expenditure ([Markham, Young and Doran, 2014](#); [Salonen et al., 2018](#)), environment and socio-economic status ([Kristiansen and Lund., 2022](#)), banks ([Qian and Wu, 2021](#); [Marionneau, Lahtinen and Nikkinen, 2024](#)), inequality ([Pabayo et al., 2024](#)) and mental health ([Raymen and Smith, 2020](#)).
  - The sub-topic has plenty of evidence across multiple nationalities ([Christensen et al., 2015](#); [Liu et al., 2021](#); [Farrell and Fry, 2021](#)).
  - It also has a range of research covering different aspects of poverty ([Matheson et al., 2022](#); [Mtema et al., 2023](#); [O'Gilvie, 2023](#)).
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature that gambling and finance appears in the following populations;
1. Greek sample of 3404 citizens were called to assess problem gambling. Results found a 2.4% prevalence rate of all respondents meeting the criteria for problem gambling. Moreover, had started gambling during the recession ([Economou et al., 2019](#)).
  2. Canadian sample of 74,501 students found that there was an increased probability of participating in online gambling (only significant for males) (OR = 1.17). Evidence points to further health consequences, such as online gambling participation, stemming from exposure to income inequality ([Pabayo et al., 2024](#)).

The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Financial: Lived Experience (including affected others)



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- [Salonen et al \(2018\)](#) measured gambling expenditure by game type while controlling for demographics and other gambling participation factors. Using adult gamblers (n = 3555), examining the effects of demographics, gambling participation, and engaging in different game types on weekly-gambling-expenditure (WGE) & relative gambling expenditure (RGE).
- Male, lower education level, higher gambling frequency and higher number of game types increased both WGE and RGE. Betting games and online poker were associated with higher expenditure even when they were played less often than weekly.
- Seems that overall gambling frequency is the strongest indicator of high gambling expenditure. Our results showed that different game types had different effect sizes on gambling expenditure. Based on our results, future prevention and harm minimization efforts should be tailored to different game types for greater effectiveness.

# Financial: Interventions and Treatment



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- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH that are dealing with financial issues.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Debt and Financial Advice (Financial Charities)
  2. Working with your Bank to put blockers on
  3. Self-Exclusion from a venue or Betting Premises
  4. Online software to block access to Gambling Websites
  5. A significant other in charge of your finances
  6. Self-help guides (Online)



# Financial: Research Article Example



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- Title: "The impact of problem gambling on financial, emotional and social well-being of Singaporean families" ([Matthews and Volberg, 2013](#)).
- Aim: Reports on the extent of GRH in Asian societies, study interviewed 50 Singaporeans with a family member who is a problem or pathological gambler.
- Findings: **The enormous losses of savings, property and lifestyle, the emotional tensions based on constant harassment from moneylenders, the threats of suicide by the gambler place family members in a vulnerable state.**
- Conclusion: The greater role of public shame and embarrassment in dictating Asian families' responses *underscore the need for specialized services in these societies to assist family members to better cope with the financial, emotional and social strains caused by problem gambling.*

# Financial: Academic Resources Prevalence



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Problem Gambling during the Financial Recession (1 <sup>st</sup> ever prevalence study done on a Greek Sample)	Greek Citizens	2019	Economou et al.,	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Trajectories from gambling involvement to disordered gambling are gender-specific. Thus, interventions should be tailored by gender.
Electronic Gambling Machine (EGM) Location and Area Level Socio Economic Status (SES)	Denmark and Electronic Gambling Machines	2022	Kristiansen and Lund	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Issues</a>	No	Between area-level SES and EGM density, the study found a significant and positive correlation between low level of SES and EGM density.
Modelling Vulnerability to Gambling Related Harm	Melbourne, Australia	2012	Rintoul et al	<a href="#">Addiction Research and Theory</a>	No	High levels of EGM density in disadvantaged areas are contributing to a disproportionate share of EGM losses in already disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
Casinos and Poverty Levels	New York	2023	O'Gilvie	<a href="#">Humanities and Social Sciences Communications</a>	No	This study contributes to the knowledge pool on the proximity of urban casinos' neighbouring communities and poverty-level outcomes for a major metropolitan city.
Density of Gambling Machines and Area Level Socio Economics	Finland and EGM	2019	Raisamo et al	<a href="#">BMC Public Health</a>	No	EGMs are unequally located in Finland, with more EGMs located in socio-economically less advantaged areas.
Gambling Preferences and Bank Risk Taking	Chinese Banks from 2008-2017	2021	Qian and Wu	<a href="#">Economic Modelling</a>	No	Banks in provinces with higher gambling preferences exhibit higher risk-taking. Local gambling preferences can increase bank non-performing loans by heightening risk-taking.



# Financial: Academic Resources Lived Experience



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Expenditure by week and Game Type	Finland Problem Gamblers	2018	Salonen et al	<a href="#">BMC Public Health</a>	No	Overall gambling frequency is the strongest indicator of high gambling expenditure.
Work Stress, Problem Gambling among Casino Employees	Chinese Casino Employees	2013	Wong and Lam	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	In addition to job stress and male gender, other risk factors for problem gambling were also found.
Problem Gambling, Financial, Emotional and Social Wellbeing	Singaporean Families (Affected Others)	2012	Matthews and Volberg	<a href="#">International Gambling Studies</a>	No	Asian families' responses underscore the need for specialized services for problem gambling.
Households Gambling Related Harm by Deprivation	New Zealand inequality increases between 2008-2012	2014	Tu, Gray and Walton	<a href="#">International Gambling Studies</a>	No	Harm was experienced disproportionately by those in more deprived areas, who were 4.5x as likely to experience gambling-related arguments or money problems.
Debt Stress relationship between Problem Gambling and Mental Health	Australian Adults	2020	Swanton and Gainsbury	<a href="#">Social Science and Medicine</a>	Yes	Gambling treatment should address debt stress to reduce psychological harms.
Recovery and Gambling	Maylasan Gamblers in a Recovery Programme	2014	Choong, Loo and Ng	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	The common factors that were evident are the gambler's motivation to quit & also their family's support.

# Financial: Treatments & Interventions



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Harm Minimization Policy Considerations	Online Gamblers	2020	Gainsbury and Blaszczynski	<a href="#">HEINOnline</a>	No	Digital payment systems should include strong harm-minimization features with evaluations carried out to determine the extent to which they reduce GRH.
Gambling Addiction programme into a Homeless Shelter	Homeless Population	2022	Matheson et al	<a href="#">PLOS One</a>	No	This project demonstrates that gambling within the context of poverty requires a unique treatment space and approach.
Tools that Restrict Money for Gambling	Scoping Review	2021	Rodda	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioural Addictions</a>	Yes	Financial institutions and gambling venues to act to reduce unrestricted access to money by people who have GRH.
Electronic Messages on Gambling Machines	Regulatory Policy Review	2017	Ginley et al	<a href="#">Addiction Research and Theory</a>	No	Messages were more effective at modifying behaviour when they were brief, easy to read, and direct.
Public Health Framework for Loot Boxes	Videogame and Esport Bettors	2022	Xiao et al	<a href="#">Current Addiction Reports</a>	Yes	Many potential public health approaches to loot box regulation, such as expenditure limits or harm-reducing modifications to loot box design (e.g., fairer reward structures), deserve further attention.
Consumer Protection Tools	Internet Gamblers	2019	Procter et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviors</a>	Yes	Consumer protection tools are viewed as easy to use and straightforward. Interventions should encourage customers to view protection tools as relevant for and used by all gamblers.

# Finances: Summary



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- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 25 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for Finances GRH.
- 4 / 25 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topic of finances encompasses a number of areas such as interventions and treatment, economies, poverty, deprivation and protection tools.

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Literature and Prevalence



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- The next theme of GRH covers Relationships: Family, Friends and Partners ([Ferland et al., 2021](#))
  - The work covers topics such as family ([Tulloch et al., 2022](#)), partners / significant others ([Holdsworth et al., 2013](#)) and affected other ([Lind et al., 2022](#)).
  - The work also covers how interventions can be used to reduce GRH caused to affected others ([Vassallo, DeGiovanni and Montgomery, 2023](#)). Finally, it also reports on how GRH is discussed and communicated by significant others who are concerned about problem gambling with their partners/family ([Riley et al., 2021](#))
- 
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature that gambling and finance appears in the following populations;
    1. Australian sample of 15,475 adults reported on family gambling problems and other health behaviours. Prevalence rate of 1,7% of all households reported a family gambling problem ([Tulloch et al., 2020](#)).
    2. Finnish sample of 3994 family members and close friends responded to a gambling survey. One fifth (21.2%) of all respondents where an affected other from gambling related harms ([Lind et al., 2022](#)).

The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Lived Experience (including affected others)



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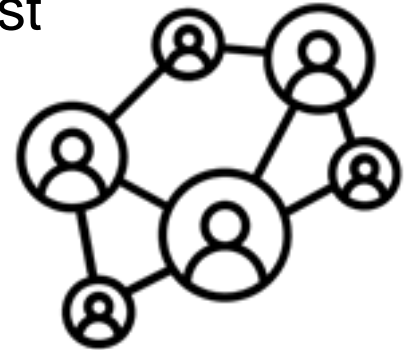
- [Marionneau et al., \(2023\)](#) looked at Intimacy, relationality and interdependencies: relationships in families dealing with gambling harms during COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic had important implications on family life and gambling behaviours. This is likely to have affected family relationships in families experiencing gambling harms.
- The current study uses evidence from a qualitative survey (N=39) and interviews (N=5) collected with family members of gamblers to explore how family members of gamblers experienced addictive relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic in Finland. The results show that gambling negatively affects intimate relationships, relationality and interdependencies in families.
- For many, gambling-related harms were accentuated by the intensification of addictive relationships during the pandemic. For others, availability restrictions of gambling brought relief. The results also show a need for more family-oriented help services and highlight the importance of prevention.

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Interventions and Treatment



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- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH and those who are affected others.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Family and Community Training
  2. Coping Skills Training
  3. Group sessions or Workshops (AA Groups)
  4. Counselling / Family Counselling / Couples Counselling
  5. Women's Only Shelters / Services (from abuse or violence from a partner).
  6. Sharing Bank accounts / Partners and Family aware of Finances
  7. Implementing blockers to Phones and Devices to prevent accessing Gambling websites



# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Research Article Example



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- Title: Treatment for the concerned significant others (CSO's) of gamblers: A systematic review ([Edgren et al., 2022](#))
- Aim: To examine the interventions for CSOs, evaluate potential benefits, and thematically describe treatment processes.
- Findings: Core themes in the treatment process identified in the qualitative synthesis included: **information and understanding, social support, coping skills, communication, and strain**. 19/768 records were included. 9 interventions were utilized: 3 CSO directed, 4 for couples, and 2 low threshold online interventions.
- Conclusion: *For the variable needs of CSOs to be met, interventions need to be tailored accordingly. Assignment to treatment types is suggested to be based on screening procedures.*

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Academic Resources Prevalence



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Related Harms	Finnish Population Survey	2021	Castren et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</a>	No	The proportion of affected non-family members (ANFs) was 8.4%, and 5.6% were affected family members (AFMs).
Gambling and Negative Life Events	UK Men Representative Sample	2017	Roberts et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	No	Disordered gambling remains associated with trauma after adjusting for substance dependence and also linked to stressful life events.
Gambling and Physical Partner Violence (PV)	National Epidemiologic Survey on USA Adults	2018	Roberts et al	<a href="#">American Journal on Addiction</a>	No	There are prospective associations with gambling problems and physical PV which have implications for identification, spontaneous disclosure & treatment seeking.
Family Gambling Problems (FGPs) and Health Indicators	Australian Adult Representative Sample	2020	Tulloch et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	FGPs occur within a complex of other addictions and stressors, impacting the quality of life of people close to problem gambling.
Gambling Frequency and Gambling Problems	Finnish significant Others of Gamblers	2015	Saloen et al	<a href="#">Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</a>	No	Overall, among 18–64 year-old Finnish people, gambling frequency increased significantly between 2007 and 2011.
Harm reported by Affected Others (AO)	Finnish Cross sectional Study	2022	Lind et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	No	One in five respondents were affected others of a problem gambler (AOs). Young age, gambling problem and psychological distress were linked with being an AO.



# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Academic Resources Lived Experience



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Harms during Covid-19	Families and Relationships	2023	Marionneau et al	<a href="#">Bristol University Press</a>	No	The results show that gambling negatively affects intimate relationships, relationality and interdependencies in families.
Gambling Related Harms and Relationships	Relation to the Gambler and Affected Others	2021	Ferland et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	The extent and intensity of the consequences experienced vary widely based on their level of emotional and financial involvement with the gambler.
Families Experience as Affected Others	United Kingdom Families	2023	Azemi, Avdyli and Bytyqi	<a href="#">Frontiers in Psychology</a>	No	Overall, gambling addiction leads to further addiction, crime, and severe, family-relation sufferings.
Family Violence among treatment seeking gamblers	New Zealand Families affected by Gambling	2017	Bellringer et al	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	Female gamblers with dependent children living at home had greater odds of being a victim of family violence than male gamblers without dependent children living at home.
Family Coping from Gamblers in the Family	Hong Kong Families affected by Gambling	2016	Chan et al	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	Family member-specific treatment groups targeting family coping are required to alleviate the level of negative impacts of gambling disorder on family members.
Gambling Problems and Partners	Partners of Gamblers Interpretations	2013	Holdsworth et al	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	The need for greater understanding of partners' experiences and public health initiatives that protect partners and their families from the harmful effects of gambling problems.

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Treatments & Interventions



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Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Treatments for Affected Others	Affected Others from Gambling	2022	Edgren et al	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioural Addictions</a>	No	Several interventions were identified, yet no specific interventions appeared more beneficial than others.
Strengthening Services for Gambling Related Intimate partner Violence (IPV)	Women who experience Domestic Abuse from Gambling	2022	O'Mullen et al	<a href="#">BMC Public Health</a>	No	Effective service responses are dependent on understanding how problem gambling and IPV intersect.
Analysis of Interventions	Women harmed by Other's Gambling	2021	Palmer du Preez et al	<a href="#">Critical Gambling Studies</a>	No	Gambling services must support women and families in ways that go beyond personal functioning, extending into the social and political conditions of possibility for harm and recovery.
Accessing a Social Service	Impacts of Gambling on Affected Others	2018	Landon, Grayson and Roberts	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health Addiction</a>	No	The results highlight the normality of harmful gambling across generations, the lack of any positive aspects to gambling for affected others and the impacts on families and children.
Efficacy of Psychosocial Interventions	Harm Minimisation to Affected Others caused by Gambling	2023	Vassallo, DeGiovanni and Montgomery	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	The goal for future interventions aimed at affected others of problem gambling should focus primarily on the wellbeing of affected others.
Treatment for Family Members and those Members affected by Gambling	Affected Others of Gambling and Families	2019	Rodda et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction</a>	No	These findings suggest interventions need to be able to accommodate both gambler-focused and family-focused approaches.

# Relationships – Family, Friends, Partners: Summary



ADPH  
North East

- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 20 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for relationships GRH.
- 0 / 20 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topic of relationships encompasses a number of areas such as domestic violence, interventions and treatment, affected others and covid-19.

# Education and Employment: Literature and Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

- The next theme of GRH is the areas of Education ([Keen, Anjoul and Blaszczyński, 2019](#)) & Employment ([Grönroos et al., 2021](#)). Education covers multiple topics under the field of GRH which includes systematic reviews of educational programmes ([Forsström et al., 2021](#)).
  - Calls for ending industry funding for providing education and training on GRH ([Limb, 2023](#)). Web based education and training programmes ([Canale et al., 2016](#)) on GRH. Education or training in schools ([Keen, Blaszczyński and Anjoul, 2017](#)), addiction prevention programmes ([Chóliz, Marcos and Bueno, 2022](#)) and or public health interventions ([Blank et al., 2021](#)).
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature on gambling research within education and employment appears in the following populations;
1. Swedish sample of 3639 working adults reported on gambling within the workplace. Prevalence rate of knowing a colleague who gambles was 4.7% of all employees ([Rafi, Lindfors and Carlbring, 2023](#)).
  2. Swedish sample of 9420 16–84-year-olds took part to understand gambling prevalence across occupation. Males who worked in manual labour jobs with no fixed address most common for gambling. When gender factored in, the top 3 occupations for gambling were 1) building, construction and service, mobile, (2) vehicle drivers, and (3) monotonous manual indoor work ([Binde and Romild, 2020](#)).

The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Education and Employment: Lived Experience (including affected others)



ADPH  
North East

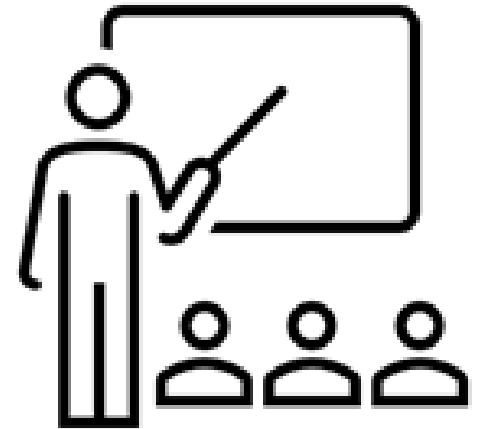
- [Hing and Breen \(2005\)](#) reported on Stage One of a project examining the gambling behaviour of employees in Queensland (Australia) gaming venues and how aspects of their workplace might influence that behaviour, to identify how gaming venues can provide a work environment that encourages responsible gambling amongst employees.
- From interviews with 32 gambling counsellors, 40 risk factors for gambling problems, 15 protective factors against gambling problems and 14 venue strategies for encouraging responsible gambling amongst employees were identified.
- A number of broad conclusions can be reached. First, staff who work in gaming venues appear an at-risk group for problem gambling. Second, this risk stems from a variety of factors relating to working in a gambling environment. Third, numerous workplace factors also protect some staff by deterring them from gambling, by minimising harmful behaviours and by improving informed consent. Finally, there are strategies venues can implement to better encourage responsible gambling amongst their staff.

# Education and Employment: Interventions and Treatment



ADPH  
North East

- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH and those who are affected others.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Web based interventions
  2. Workplace programmes
  3. Long term education programmes
  4. Personalised Feedback
  5. School-based gambling programme (teachers trained to deliver it)



# Education and Employment: Research Article Example



ADPH  
North East

- Title: "Gambling and debt: the hidden impacts on family and work life" ([Downs and Woolrych, 2010](#)).
- Aim: It discusses the impacts of gambling-related debt on the family and work life.
- Findings: 18 semi structured interviews performed across two regional focus groups with gambling counsellors, debt advisor, healthcare professionals, those with GRH and representatives from the gambling industry. **Making practitioners aware of the needs of the families of problem gamblers must be a key target for those working in the areas of awareness, prevention and treatment of problem gambling.**
- Conclusion: *This study shows that the impacts of gambling-related debt on families and the wider community are poorly recognised and little understood. The needs of families in supporting problem gamblers and resolving gambling-related debt is an important matter that should be addressed by policymakers, advice services, health services and employers.*

# Education and Employment: Academic Resources Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Prevalence of Gambling Problems	Australian Firefighters	2020	Cowlishaw et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	No	A significant minority of firefighters reported gambling problems (12.3%). These rates were comparable to other common mental health disorders in firefighters.
Social Disadvantage and Gambling	Finland	2021	Latvala et al	<a href="#">Social Disadvantage and Gambling Severity</a>	Yes	Gambling policy should be focus on reducing gambling-related harms in general, with a special focus on reducing the unequal burden borne by those who are financially disadvantage.
Socio-Demographic Factors and Gambling Expenditure (GE)	Finland Population Based Study	2022	Gronroos et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Participants in the low GE group differ from those in the intermediate and high GE groups in terms of socio-demographics and gambling behaviour.
Problem Gambling among the Working Population	Finland Population Survey	2013	Castren et al	<a href="#">BMC Public Health</a>	No	Unemployment and smoking predicted significantly for problem gambling. Females were more attracted to scratch card gambling and daily Keno lotteries compared to males.
Workplace Prevention Programme for Problem Gambling	Randomised Control Trial on Managers in	2022	Rafi et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Issues</a>	No	A workplace prevention program aimed to increase managers' inclination to act regarding an employee's gambling resulted in statistically significant changes for those who attended training.
Gambling and Covid-19	UK Sample	2022	Sharman et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction</a>	Yes	Individuals whose financial circumstances were negatively affected by lockdown were more likely to perceive an increase in gambling than those whose financial circumstances were not negatively affected.



# Education and Employment: Academic Resources Lived Experience



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Related Harms and Socio-Economic Groups	Ethnic populations in New Zealand	2012	Walker, Abbott and Gray	<a href="#">Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</a>	No	The proportion of New Zealander's experiencing broader gambling harms is much higher than the prevalence for problem gambling.
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Job Satisfaction and Responsible Gambling (RG)	Casino Employees	2015	Song et al	<a href="#">Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research</a>	No	These findings will contribute to understanding the impacts of CSR and RG on casino employees' behavior toward customers and providing practical implications to the casino industry.
Casino Gambling and Workplace Fraud	Casino (USA Example)	2010	Kelly and Hartley	<a href="#">Management Research Review</a>	No	Managers in casino regions that become aware of the risks and employ the recommended measures may prevent and minimize business fraud.
Gambling and Debt	Family and Work life UK	2010	Downs and Woolrych	<a href="#">Community Work and Family</a>	Yes	The needs of families in supporting problem gamblers and resolving gambling-related debt is an important matter that should be addressed.
Gambling in the Workplaces	Swedish Employees	2023	Rafi, Lindfors and Carlbring	<a href="#">Environmental and Occupational Health Practice</a>	No	Organizations should consider implementing gambling policies that facilitate helping workers who are problem gamblers.
Gambling among the Workplace	Risk and Protective Factors in Gaming Venue Employees	2005	Hing and Breen	<a href="#">Gambling Research</a>	No	Staff who work in gaming venues appear an at-risk group for problem gambling.

# Education and Employment: Treatments & Interventions



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Addiction Prevention Programme	14-19 year olds in Spain	2022	Choliz, Marcos and Bueno	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	The results obtained after applying the prevention program indicate that Ludens is effective as a universal prevention program for gambling addiction.
Web Based Gambling Intervention Programme	High School Students in Italy	2016	Canale et al	<a href="#">Computers in Human Behaviour</a>	No	The intervention group reported fewer gambling problems than controls.. The intervention decreased the amount of gambling among frequent gamblers.
Gambling Awareness Programme	Primary, Junior High and High Schools in Mid West USA	2009	Taylor and Hillyard	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health Addiction</a>	No	Teaching minors about the risks of gambling and the effects it can have is an important preventative measure.
Workplace Problem Gambling Prevention Programme	Managers and HR Officers	2019	Rafi et al	<a href="#">Frontiers in Psychology</a>	No	The results suggest that the presentation of cases, facts, and general knowledge was appreciated by most participants.
Responsible Gambling Education	Macao China	2020	Ji and Kale	<a href="#">Asian Education and Development Studies</a>	No	Effective long-term responsible gambling education is needed in Macao to further people's understanding of gambling and gambler's fallacy.
Review of Educational Programmes and Consumer Protection Measures	Systematic Review	2021	Frosstrom et al	<a href="#">Addiction Research and Theory</a>	No	The results showed that only two measures (long term educational programs and personalized feed-back) had an impact on gambling behaviour.

# Education and Employment: Summary



ADPH  
North East

- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 23 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for education and employment GRH.
- 3 / 23 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topics of education and employment encompasses a number of areas such as workplaces, interventions and treatment, covid-19 and social disadvantage.

# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Literature and Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

- The next GRH section of the slides includes the areas of culture ([Ho, 2016](#)), stigma ([Hing et al., 2014](#)) and ethnicity ([Walker, Abbott and Gray, 2012](#)). Stigma is one of the most widely searched terms and areas within the field of GRH ([Andrà et al., 2022](#)). The topic of ethnicity is a growing field within gambling research ([Grant and Chamberlain, 2023](#)). Particularly for ethnic or indigenous populations with a considerable amount of research coming out of Australia ([Awaworyi Churchill and Farrell, 2020](#); [Rowlatt et al., 2023](#)) and New Zealand ([Kolandai-Matchett et al., 2017](#); [Lin et al., 2011](#)).
- Finally, the topic of gambling culture covers a wide variety of issues ([Raylu and Oei, 2004](#); [Subramaniam et al., 2015](#)). It is not associated to just one group of people, a particular nationality ([Binde, 2014](#)) or by method of gambling.
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature on gambling research within culture, stigma and ethnicity in the following populations;
  1. Singaporean sample of 6616 participants reported on gambling. 48.9% of older adults reported lifetime gambling. Older gamblers more likely to be male, widowed or married and had lower education. Yet these males had significantly lower odds of pathological gambling ([Subramaniam et al., 2015](#))
  2. Hong Kong students sample of 2258 aged between 12-17 found that playing Poker and gaming in Arcades had the strongest predictor value. Implying a gambling-permissive culture regarding gambling as an entertainment ([Ho, 2016](#)).

The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Lived Experience (including affected others)



ADPH  
North East

- [Takiguchi, Kawanishi and Samuelsson \(2022\)](#) explored family members' experiences of gambling problems within the specific context of the Japanese gambling policy.
- Interviews with family members reveal self-stigma of being bad parents which elicits shame and efforts to maintain secrecy, as well as public stigma involving labelling, isolation, risks of status loss, social exclusion and discrimination. The focus on individual pathology in Japanese legislation as well as in public and professional perception, reinforces self-blame, anxiety, and remorse on the part of affected family members.
- When contrasted with the lived experiences of gamblers' family members, the inconsistencies and unreasonableness of the individual pathology paradigm in Japanese gambling policy become evident. It is necessary to shift the focus of gambling policies from individual to socio-political-cultural factors, investigating how these factors influence gambling-caused harm, especially in the Japanese context.

# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Interventions and Treatment



ADPH  
North East

- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH and those who are affected others.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Telephone Intervention
  2. Contact Interventions
  3. Education-based Interventions
  4. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
  5. Pharmacotherapy
  6. Working with Gatekeepers / Use of Indigenous Language



# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Research Article Example



ADPH  
North East

- Title: "Risk and protective factors associated with gambling consequences for indigenous Australians in North Queensland" ([Breen, 2011](#)).
- Aim: The purpose of this paper was to examine risk and protective factors associated with the consequences of card gambling and commercial gambling for Indigenous Australians in north Queensland.
- Findings: Risk factors associated with both card and commercial gambling were found to be poverty and a reluctance to seek gambling help, while for card gambling only, generational influences was a risk factor. In contrast, protective factors for both card and commercial gambling consequences were reported as positive role models, family relatedness and cultural resilience.
- Conclusion: Culturally distinctive risk and protective factors, once identified, can be the target of public health strategies to promote responsible gambling awareness among Indigenous gamblers.

# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Academic Resources Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Culture and Age Influences upon Gambling and Problem Gambling	Singaporean	2015	Subramaniam et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours Reports</a>	No	48.9% of older adults in Singapore reported lifetime gambling. Older gamblers were more likely to be males, married or widowed, and had lower education.
Perceived and Experienced Stigma between Gambling Populations	Italian Gamblers and Non-Gamblers	2022	Andra et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	That gambling-related social stigma is spread across social demographic variables.
Disordered Gambling among Racial and Ethnic Groups	United States of America Adults	2009	Alegria et al	<a href="#">National Institute of Health</a>	No	The prevalence of disordered gambling, but not its onset or course of symptoms, varies by racial and ethnic group.
Gambling Harms and Help Seeking among Indigenous Populations	Indigenous Australians	2013	Hing et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Local Aboriginal services were preferred as the main sources of professional help for gambling-related problems.
Risk Factors, Permissive Gambling Culture and Individual Factors	Hong Kong Students	2017	Ho	<a href="#">Deviant Behaviour</a>	No	Playing Poker and gaming in Amusement Game Centers (entertainment venues with gaming machines) had the strongest predictive value on problem gambling.
Gambling Related Harms affecting Migrants	United Kingdom Migrant Communities	2019	Wardle et al	<a href="#">Addictive Behaviours</a>	Yes	Evidence of a harm paradox for gambling among migrants. Need better understanding of the cultural harms experienced by migrant gamblers.



# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Academic Resources Lived Experience



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Risk and Protective Factors with Gambling among Indigenous Peoples	Australians in North Queensland	2012	Breen	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health Addiction</a>	No	Culturally distinctive risk and protective factors, once identified, can be the target of public health strategies to promote responsible gambling awareness among Indigenous gamblers.
Secrecy, Self-Blame and Social Exclusion	Japanease Family experiences of Gambling Problems	2022	Takiguchi, Kawanishi and Samuelsson	<a href="#">Frontiers in Psychology</a>	No	Necessary to shift the focus of gambling policies from individual to socio-political-cultural factors, investigating how these factors influence gambling-caused harm.
Gambling Harms experienced by Pacific People	Cultural Related harms in New Zealand	2017	Kolandai-Matchett et al	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health</a>	No	Implications for culturally appropriate harm minimisation strategies and prevention interventions for this population are suggested.
Perceptions of Gamblers	Systematic Review	2021	Wohr and Wuketich	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Gambling problems are thought to be rather concealable, whereas the negative effects on the concerned persons' lives are rated to be quite substantial.
Knowledge, Views and Experiences of Gambling Related Harms	Different Ethnic and Socio-Economic Groups in New Zealand	2012	Walker, Abbott and Gray	<a href="#">Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</a>	No	The proportion of New Zealander's experiencing broader gambling harms is much higher than the prevalence for problem gambling.
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Gamblers	East Asian Descendants in Australia	2023	Rowlatt et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	With increases in gambling availability, there is likely to be an increase in harm. Research informing how best to mitigate this harm should be the priority.

# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Treatments & Interventions



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Reversing harmful Effects of Gambling: Intervention	Indigenous Families New Zealand	2013	Morrison and Boulton	<a href="#">Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health</a>	No	Gambling is a significant problem affecting not only the lives Māori women, but also of their children.
Practical Treatments on Problem Gambling	Sociocultural Factors across Populations	2016	Richard et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Treatment providers and behavioural addiction professionals can increase their understanding and skills when conceptualizing PG clients from a diverse background.
Treatment of Gambling Problems for Problem Gamblers	Asian Gamblers	2013	Raylu, Loo and Oei	<a href="#">Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy: An International Quarterly</a>	No	These studies support the general treatment literature in showing that CBT and pharmacotherapy have a role to play in treating Asian problem gamblers.
Problem Help seeking for Gamblers	Awareness, Barriers and Motivators for Treatments	2013	Gainsbury, Hing and Suhonen	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Public education should aim to de-mystify the treatment process and educate gamblers about symptoms of problem gambling to reduce shame, stigma, and denial and encourage help seeking.
Telephone Intervention for Disordered Gambling	Asian Americans in California	2012	Parhami et al	<a href="#">Asian American Journal of Psychology</a>	No	The implementation of this type of intervention is feasible at a small community-based organization and may be effective in treating gambling-related disorders for Asian American populations.
Gambling Disorder and Stigma	Treatment and Prevention	2022	Quigley	<a href="#">Current Addiction Reports</a>	Yes	Gambling disorder is highly stigmatized relative to other mental health problems, in part because it is viewed as more likely to be caused by controllable factors.

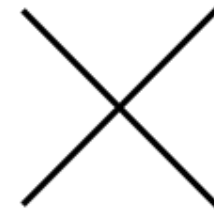
# Culture, Stigma and Ethnicity: Summary



ADPH  
North East

- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 23 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for culture, stigma and ethnicity GRH.
- 2 / 23 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topics of culture, stigma and ethnicity encompasses a number of areas such as migrants, nationalities, perception, exclusion, interventions and treatment.

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Literature and Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

- The next GRH section of the slides includes the areas of Crime ([May-Chahal et al., 2017\\*](#)) and Antisocial Behaviour ([Mishra et al., 2011](#)). These can cover fraud to fund gambling habits ([Dougherty et al., 2021](#)). It can also cover prisoners and their experiences with gambling ([Banks et al., 2020](#)). Finally, it can also report on domestic violence where gambling has been a contributing factor ([Hing et al., 2022](#)). The sub-field of crime also divides these topics up by nationality ([Castrén et al., 2021](#)), expert witness testimonies ([Smith and Simpson, 2014](#)), employee embezzlement ([Binde, 2016](#)) and online gambling crimes ([McMullan and Rege, 2010](#)).
- Regarding prevalence rates it is shown in the literature on gambling research within Crime and Antisocial Behaviour in the following populations;
  1. Finnish adolescents 14 - 16-year-olds relationship between gambling and violent behaviour took part in a national survey in 2011. 47.1% of adolescents had gambled during last 6 months and 13.2% had experienced GRH ([Rasanen et al., 2015](#)).
  2. Australian Male Prisoners took part in a study to assess lifetime prevalence of problem gambling (PG). 60% of all prisoners (sample = 296) indicated lifetime PG with 18% reporting they were incarcerated due to offending relating to their gambling problem ([Riley et al., 2018](#)).

The next slide goes into more detail regarding the lived experience of GRH from the perspective of affected others.

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Lived Experience (including affected others)



ADPH  
North East

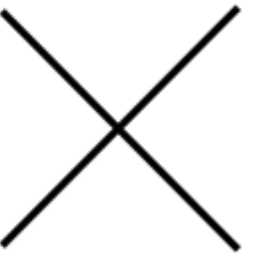
- [Palmer du Preez et al \(2018\)](#) looked at Family Violence in gambling help seeking populations. Their study examined family violence among 454 problem gambling help-seeking clients (370 gamblers, 84 affected others) recruited through 3 national gambling treatment services in New Zealand.
- Past-year family violence among gamblers in this sample was 46.8% for victimization, 41.2% for perpetration and 55.0% for any form of family violence. Among affected others the occurrence was 65.5% for victimization, 57.1% for perpetration and 71.4% for any form of violence. The most common type of violence was verbal intimate partner violence. Affected others and women gamblers reported higher rates of violence victimization and perpetration.
- These findings underscore the importance of screening gambling help-seeking clients for family violence, and the development of prevention and treatment programmes to address violence in this population, with particular attention to affected others and women gamblers.

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Interventions and Treatment



ADPH  
North East

- There are a range of interventions and treatments available to help those with gambling or GRH and those who are affected others.
- These treatments and interventions can range from (not an exhaustive list these are just examples)
  1. Educational programmes
  2. Psychological Interventions (with a Public Health Framework)
  3. Screening for Gambling related Harms when Assessing Prisoners
  4. Mental Health Support
  5. Prevention and Treatment programmes (with single-sex spaces for females affected by partner violence)



# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Research Article Example



ADPH  
North East

- Title: "How to Support Prison Workers' Perceived Readiness to Identify and Respond to Possible Gambling Problems: a Pilot Study from Two Finnish Prisons" ([Castrén et al., 2021](#))
- Aim: This pilot study explores prison workers' knowledge, views, and opinions about problem gambling in two Finnish prisons.
- Findings: **81% of prison workers considered problem gambling a serious issue.** During the past year, **94.1% had encountered a prisoner with a gambling problem. Problem gambling was identified in connection with discussions about prisoners' illegal activity (50%), financial situation (25%), or other problems (25%).**
- Nearly half of the participants felt they did not have adequate training or information about problem gambling and expressed an interest in continuing education.
- Conclusion: *This pilot study provides the evidence for the development of tailored training programmes for prison workers. The next step is to increase awareness of gambling programmes in a wider national context and to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of training programmes.*

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Academic Resources Prevalence



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling and Violent Behaviour	Adolescent Gamblers in Finland	2015	Rasanen et al	<a href="#">Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</a>	No	Health promotion efforts among gamblers should take into account their increased risk for violent behaviour.
Gambling and Crime	English Prisons	2022	Smith, Sharman and Roberts	<a href="#">Crime Behavioural Mental Health</a>	No	One hundred and twenty-six (45%) reported gambling in prison, with eighty-one (30%) of participants reporting that gambling was a normal part of prison life.
Prevalence of Gambling Disorder in Prison Systematic Review	English Prisons	2020	Banks et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</a>	No	The screening of inmates should become standard practice across penal institutions and other criminal justice organisations, with a view to better addressing the needs of offender.
Problem Gambling (PG), Lifetime Prevalence within Prison Population	Australian Male Prisoners	2018	Riley et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</a>	No	Sixty percent of prisoners indicated a lifetime prevalence of PG with 18% reporting they were incarcerated due to offending relating to their gambling problem.
Gambling Harm and Crime Careers	English and Scottish Prisoners (Both Sexes)	2017	May-Chahal et al	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Significant association was found between higher level loss chasing and high rate offending in criminal careers.
Gambling Severity and Criminal Convictions	Finnish Population Survey	2021	Lind et al	<a href="#">Addiction Research and Theory</a>	No	That preventive efforts against problem gambling and interventions in criminal justice systems should be expanded to reduce social disadvantage.



# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Academic Resources Lived Experience



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Gambling Addiction and the Law	Expert Witness Perspectives in Canada	2014	Smith and Simpson	<a href="#">International Journal of Criminology and Sociology</a>	No	Addicted gamblers who resort to criminal behaviour might be remediated by multiple interventions.
Gambling and Intimate Partner Violence	Domestic Violence Victims United Kingdom	2023	Banks and Waters	<a href="#">International Review of Victimology</a>	No	Respondents indicated that coercive and controlling practices were employed by the intimate partner with a gambling disorder.
Gambling and Prison	Canadian Prisoners	2013	Beauregard and Brochu	<a href="#">Journal of Gambling Studies</a>	No	Participation in gambling is limited more by elements connected to the detention institution and the sentence.
Fraud to fund Gambling	Fraud Offenders	2021	Dougherty et al	<a href="#">Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</a>	No	A total of 160 fraud offenders were located, of whom 48 (30%) reported offending to fund gambling.
Illegal Behaviours as a result of Gambling	Gamblers diagnosed with Gambling Disorder	2022	Grant and Chamberlain	<a href="#">The American Journal of Addictions</a>	No	Illegal behaviours are commonplace in people with gambling disorders and linked to worse quality of life.
Gambling related Intimate Partner Violence	Females who are affected by Male partners Gambling	2022	Hing et al	<a href="#">Journal of Interpersonal Violence</a>	No	Gambling-related IPV against women was found to occur in the context of expressions of gender inequality, including men's attitudes and behaviours that support violence and rigid gender expectations, controlling behaviours, and relationships condoning disrespect of women.

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Treatments & Interventions



ADPH  
North East

Topic	Target Population	Year of Publication	Author	Journal and Link	Sourced Funding or COI from the Gambling Industry?	Primary Outcome Findings
Support Prison Workers to identify Gambling Harms	Finnish Prison Workers	2021	Castren et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction</a>	No	More than nine in ten (94.1%) had encountered a prisoner with a gambling problem.
Psychological Interventions from Problem Gambling	People involved in the Criminal Justice System	2022	Bellam et al	<a href="#">Journal of Psychology and Psychiatry Research</a>	No	Interventions included a brief referral system, cognitive behavioural therapy and a prison-based psychoeducational program.
Identifying GRH to inform Sentencing and Treatment Pathways	Members of the Criminal Justice Service	2020	Page, Turner and Plimley	<a href="#">Probation Quartey</a>	No	Our research demonstrates the importance of staff across the CJS being trained on gambling addiction, gambling related crime and referrals for relevant treatment pathways.
Problem Gambling and Support Preferences	Finnish Prisoners	2019	Lind et al	<a href="#">International Journal of Prisoner Health</a>	No	It is recommended that correctional institutions undertake systematic screening for potential problem gambling and implement tailored intervention programs for inmates with gambling problems.
Illegal Behaviours of those with Gambling Disorder & Recovery Efforts	Role of Mental health Providers	2022	Kim and Champion	<a href="#">Issues in Mental Health</a>	No	Gambling Disorder destroyed lives and created criminal victims thereby threatening familial and community health.
Family Violence from Gambling	Help seeking populations from New Zealand	2018	Palmer du Preez	<a href="#">International Gambling Studies</a>	No	The importance of screening gambling help-seeking clients for family violence, and the development of prevention and treatment programmes to address violence in this population, with particular attention to affected others and women gamblers.

# Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: Summary



ADPH  
North East

- From the slides shown in this section of GRH, there are 21 papers included.
- The full references are at the end of the slide deck in their own slides for crime and antisocial behaviour GRH.
- 0 / 21 of the papers mentioned have potential links to the gambling industry either through funding or a conflict of interest.
- From the slides, GRH within the topics of crime and antisocial behaviours encompasses a number of areas such as prisons, fraud, violence, interventions and treatment.

# Conclusion



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- The slides not only highlight the different types of GRHs, but it also shows how treatments and interventions can be applied to produce improved outcomes for those affected by gambling.
- The slide deck also provides context to how GRHs can affect not only the person who engages with gambling but the affected other such as family, partner, children, friends and their workplace.
- Feel free to disseminate to reference academic literature for GRH work.



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# Appendices

# Links to additional Material

- [GRH Slide Deck](#)
- [GRH Language Guide](#)
- [Statement of Funding from ADPH](#)
- [Newsletter](#)



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# Reference List: GRH Mental Health and Wellbeing



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# Reference List: Crime and Antisocial Behaviour



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