Supporting the Gambling Commission’s research programme

Have problem forms of gambling changed over time in the UK?

The gambling environment in the UK and mental health of people with gambling problems has changed considerably since the 2005 Gambling Act was implemented. Using information provided by a sample of men seeking treatment with the Gordon Moody Association, the authors explore the nature and extent of changes that occurred between January 2000 and November 2015. Not only do the forms of play that are most often linked to problems vary over time, reports of co-occurring mental health disorders, suicide attempts, and prescription drug use have increased.

Read more here.


Understanding disordered patterns of online sports betting

Among people seeking treatment for gambling problems, online sports betting is among the most commonly identified harm related gambling activities. This study begins by using behavioural data provided by an online gambling operator to examine patterns of play among 19 people with gambling problems, followed by in-depth interviews with selected participants. The authors identify six features of online sports betting that contribute to an ‘Online Sports Betting Loop’ that make it difficult for players to disengage, and than suggest potential solutions that could effectively interrupt the loop.

Read more here.

View the Open Access article here.


Young people’s and adults’ awareness of gambling advertising and sponsorship in sport in the UK

Although most gambling advertisements are banned from television before 9 pm, sports betting is promoted throughout the day at live sporting events with the potential to affect young viewers. This study assesses the awareness of among youth (age 8 – 16 years) and adults of gam...
advertising and sponsorship of UK sports and the extent to which gambling advertising and sponsorship in sport are perceived to be normal. Using mixed methods that include questionnaires, and an implicit recall activity with a matching exercise and magnet board, researchers found age group differences, but that young people are well aware of gambling brands and view gambling advertisements during sports events as normal, despite current advertising restrictions.

Read more here.

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Social workers’ experiences with clients at risk of gambling-related harms

Although social workers often have clients who are experiencing gambling related harms (GRH), there is little research that focuses on social workers’ roles, their experiences with clients, and how they support clients reporting GRH. Through the analysis of in-depth interviews, researchers identified four main themes including: (1) concern about the appeal of gambling to their clients, (2) a perceived lack of understanding of the complexities of GRH, (3) uncertainty regarding ways to support clients’ GRH experiences due to a lack of experience and training, and (4) a desire for gambling-specific professional development activities.

Read more here.


Informing the National Strategy to Reduce Gambling Harms

A rapid review of gambling participation and problem gambling among migrants

Information about how gambling related harm affects migrants has had limited research attention, despite migrants having a potentially greater risk for experiencing harm. Following PRISMA guidelines, the authors carried out a rapid evidence review help improve understanding of the extent, reasons for, and impact of gambling among migrants, along with existing supports available to those experiencing harms. A “harm paradox” may be at play, and suggestions are provided for future research directions and ways to improve gambling support services for migrants.

Read more here.
Skin betting in video games and other forms of gambling among British children

Children in Britain cannot legally gamble, but many take part in gambling-like activities such as skins betting within video games and other forms of gambling. Using data from the 2017 Youth Gambling Survey (N = 2,881, age 11-16 years), this study addresses the extent to which skin betting is combined with other gambling forms, how skin betting (alone and with other gambling forms) differs by demographic factors, and whether rates of problem gambling differ among four specific gambling behavioural categories. Participation in skin betting and other gambling forms varies by gender and age, and while skin betting on its own was not linked to problem gambling, combining skin betting with other gambling forms places children at greater risk of experiencing gambling problems.

Read more here.

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