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What to Expect:

1

Name 3 specific trends that are contributing to the convergence of gaming and gambling 2

Identify 5 common risk factors between gaming and gambling disorders

3

3 programmatic tools that can be used to address gaming and gambling with populations served.

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1- 2- 3 PHILOSOPHY.

Personal perspective:

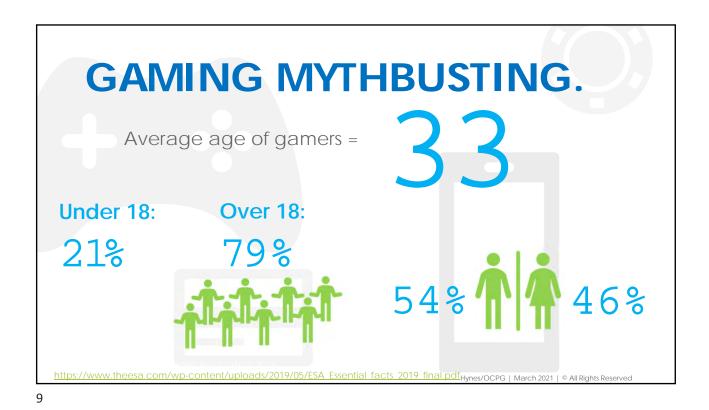
- 1. Gaming isn't inherently bad! There are many prosocial elements, effects, social benefits & learning aspects of gaming.^{1,2,3}
- 2. The focus of this content is balance and health.
- 3. The focus here is on a science-based, systems approach that can apply across many behaviors.

1. Gentile et al., 2009; 2. Greitemeryer & Mugge, 2014; 3. Saeleem et al., 2012

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COVID- 19 GAMING TRENDS

30% growth in gamers playing > 5hrs/week

39% growth in money spend

Permanent 21% increase in monthly spend by gamers

Source: Simon-Kucher & Partners, Global Gaming Study, 2020





DEFINING GAMBLING LEGALLY.



Outcome is beyond the participant's direct control.



Rose, 2006

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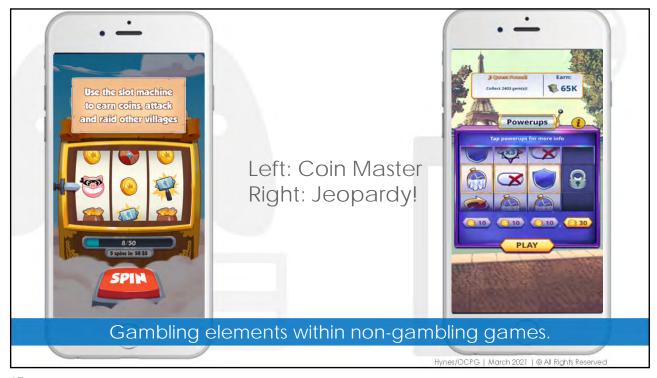
EXAMPLES Content Warning

The next slide contains active slot machine visuals.

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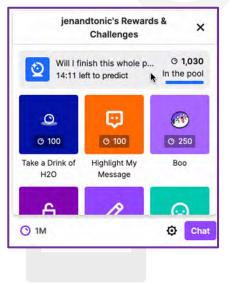




Viewers can use their channel "points" to "predict" and outcome to earn more channel points.

Channel points can be used to purchase more items in Twitch.

https://www.engadget.com/twitch-predictions-channel-points-182233979.html



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"MICROTRANSACTIONS"

REAL \$, VIRTUAL PRIZES

(BTW, this game grosses between \$20-\$30 million every month.)

Data source: sensortower.com









Left: Image credit Rockstar Games; article https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidthier/2019/07/25/gta-online-over-50-countries-have-banned-gambling-in-the-new-diamond-casino/?sh=16d33a991757; Right:

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LOOT BOX MICROTRANSACTIONS

Small payment →

- Weapons
- Characters
- "Skins"
- Cool rare stuff

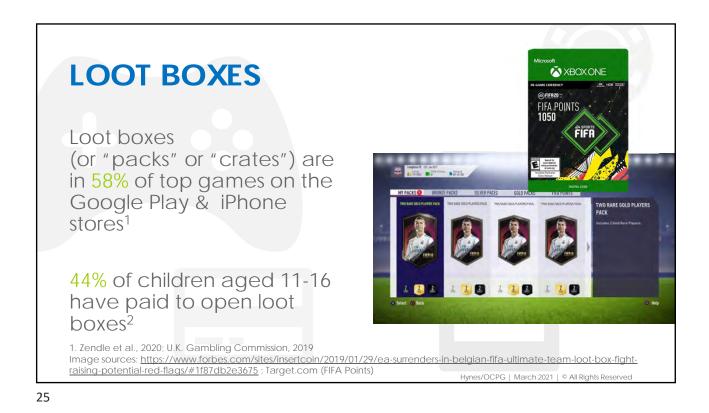
Structure:

- Random prizes
- Intermittent rewards
- Near-miss features



Video source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tAFFiGymEMc

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"SKINS" : CONSIDER THEM LIKE

VIRTUAL SNEAKERS



Weapons



Clothing



Dances / emotes

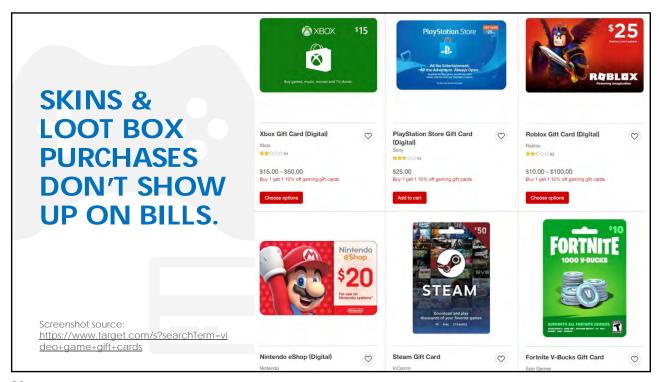
Skins can be used as virtual currency to gamble



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"COVID has been the oracle of the future."

Rahul Sood, CEO of esports betting site Unikrn (12/1/2020), Betting on Sports America

- Trends: primarily 1:1 translation sports to esports (FIFA, NBA2K)
- Wagering on games such as CSGO & COD will only continue to increase
- Increased betting sponsorship of leagues and teams – (e.g., Bet365)

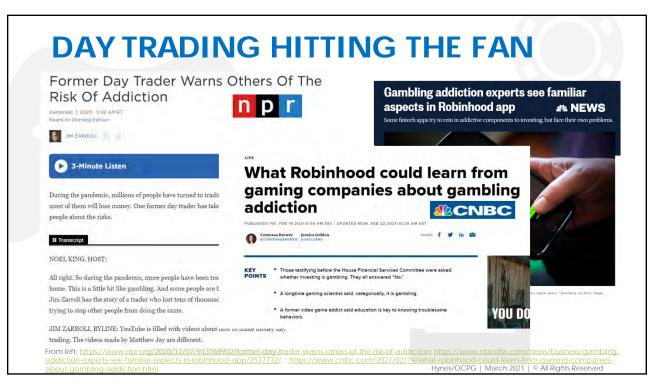
Source: Tatiana Tacca, Director of Esports Monument Worldwide (12/1/20), Betting on Sports America

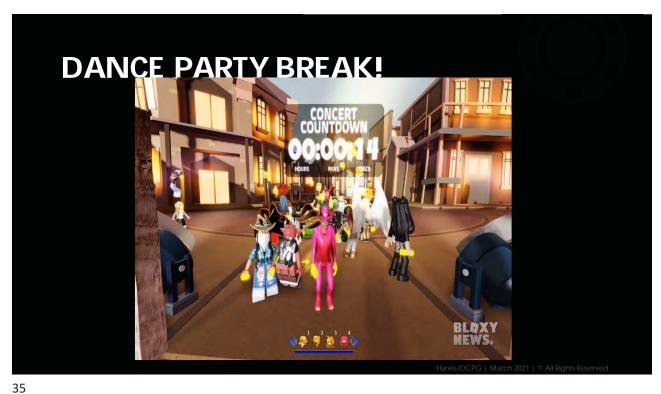
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DSM-5 (2013)

Gambling Disorder

Diagnostic Criteria

312.31 (F63.0)

- A. Persistent and recurrent problematic gambling behavior leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as indicated by the individual exhibiting four (or more) of the following in a 12-month period:
 - Needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement.
 - 2. Is restless or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop gambling.
 - 3. Has made repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop gambling.
 - 4. Is often preoccupied with gambling (e.g., having persistent thoughts of reliving past gambling experiences, handicapping or planning the next venture, thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble).
 - 5. Often gambles when feeling distressed (e.g., helpless, guilty, anxious, depressed).
 - After losing money gambling, often returns another day to get even ("chasing" one's losses).
 - 7. Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling.
 - 8. Has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling.
 - 9. Relies on others to provide money to relieve desperate financial situations caused by gambling.

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2019 WHO - ICD- 11: GAMING DISORDER

6C51 Gaming disorder

Parent

Disorders due to addictive behaviours

Show all ancestors ⊗

Description

Gaming disorder is characterized by a pattern of persistent or recurrent gaming behaviour ('digital gaming' or 'video-gaming'), which may be online (i.e., over the internet) or offline, manifested by: 1) impaired control over gaming (e.g., onset, frequency, intensity, duration, termination, context); 2) increasing priority given to gaming to the extent that gaming takes precedence over other life interests and daily activities; and 3) continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences. The behaviour pattern is of sufficient severity to result in significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning. The pattern of gaming behaviour may be continuous or episodic and recurrent. The gaming behaviour and other features are normally evident over a period of at least 12 months in order for a diagnosis to be assigned, although the required duration may be shortened if all diagnostic requirements are met and symptoms are severe.

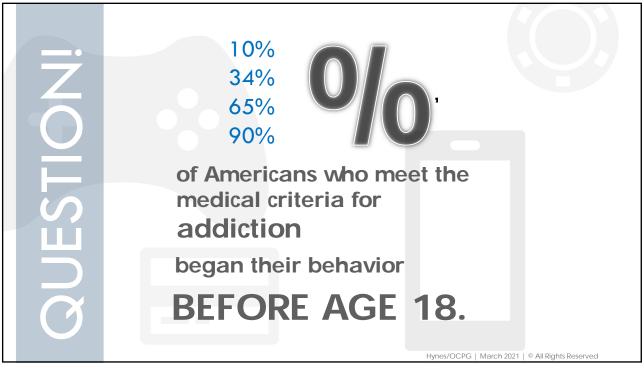
Exclusions

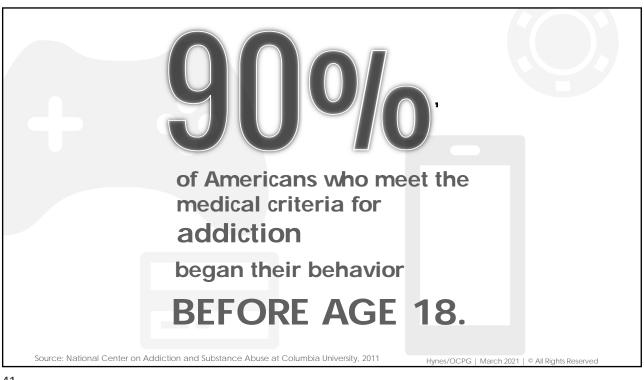
- Hazardous gaming (QE22)
- Bipolar type I disorder (6A60)
- Bipolar type II disorder (6A61)

Source: World Health Organization. (2019). http://www.who.int/features/qa/gaming-disorder/en/

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DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA COMPARED (DSM- 5)	
Gambling Disorder = 4 or more of the following:	Proposed Internet Gaming Disorder criteria:
Withdrawal	Withdrawal
Tolerance	Tolerance
Unable to cut back/quit	Unable to cut back/quit
Preoccupation	Preoccupation
Gambling when distressed Chasing losses	Gaming to relieve negative moods Continuing to game despite problems
Lying/concealing	Deceiving family members or others
Jeopardizing relationships, jobs, educ.	Jeopardizing relationships, jobs, educ.









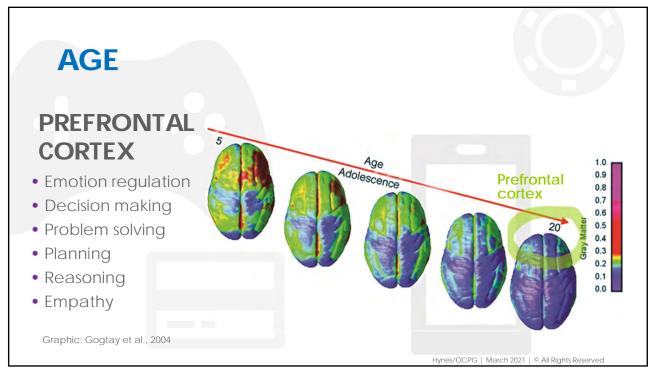
97% of social casino games are accessible to under 12.

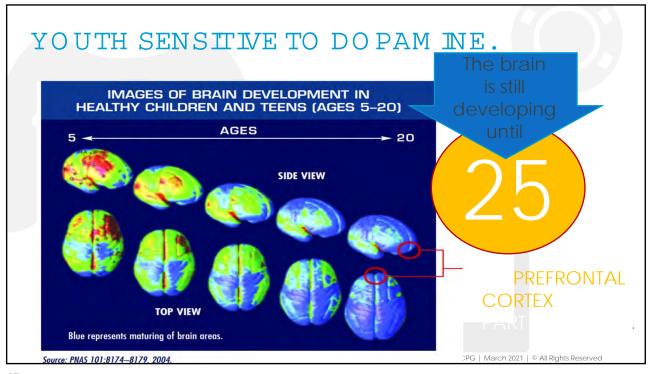
>93% of Android & iPhone games that featured loot boxes were deemed suitable for children aged 12+.

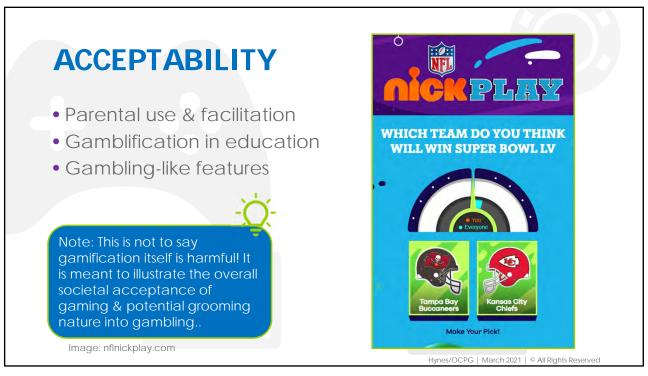
Source: Zendle & Scholten, 2020; Zendle et al., 2020



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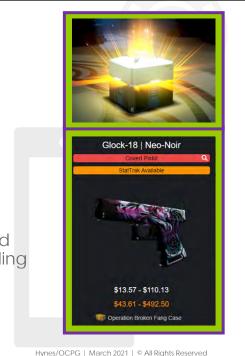




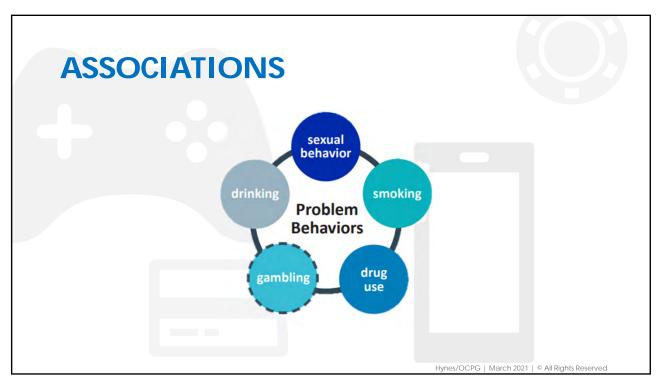
ASSOCIATIONS

- Paying for loot boxes linked to problem gambling¹
- Rare loot box opening triggers arousal & rewards responses, greater urge to open more²
- Among gamblers, those who bet skins had higher rates of at-risk and problem gambling than those who did not (23% vs. 8%).3

1. Zendle & Cairns, 2018; 2. Larch et al., 2019); 3. Wardle, 2019 Images: dotesports.com; csgostash.com



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KEY INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS FOR GD:

- Impulsivity
- Low self-control
- Anxiety
- Severe depressive systems
- Poor sleep quality
- Active pursuit of goals
- Money spent on gaming
- Weekday game time

- High sensation seeking
- Emotion-focused coping styles (suppressive/reactive)
- Attention problems
- Conduct disorders
- Delinquency

Conclusions: These risk factors <u>allow for</u> the prediction of GD... In the future, these risk factors could also be used to inform clinical services for GD diagnosis & treatment.

Brezing, Derevensky, & Potenza, 2010; Dowling et al., 2017; Derevensky, 2019; Johansson et al., 2009; Kuss & Griffiths, 2012; Richard et al., 2020; Rho et al., 2017; Severo et al., 2020; Shead, Derevensky, & Gupta, 2010; Sugaya et al., 2019

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FAMILY GD RISK FACTORS & COMMUNITY RISK FACTORS



FAMILY:1

- Low family support
- Inadequate supervision



COMMUNITY:2

- Availability/accessibility
 - Community laws & norms



1. King & Delfabbro, 2018 2. Not yet verified; based upon prevailing ATOD prevention research

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YOUTH GAM BLING RISK & PROTECTIVE

FACTORS BY DOM AIN IND IND UDIAL & PEER



- Male
- Early initiation
- Early big wins (gambling)
- Greater confidence of winning
- Impulsivity
- Competitiveness
- Friends' use/pressure
- Substance use
- Time spent (gaming)
- Psychological distress, mental health issues (gaming: anxiety)

- +Female
- + Prosocial involvement
- + Early losses
- + Boredom
- + Awareness of risk

Gupta & Derevensky, 2001; Gupta & Derevensky, 2000; Hayatbakhsh et al., 2006; Johansson et al., 2009; King & Delfabbro, 2016; Raylu & Oei, 2002; Rho, et al., 2018; Scholes-Balog et al., 2014; Shead et al., 2010; Vollberg, 2008; Winters et al., 2002

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YOUTH GAM BLING RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS BY DOM AIN



COMMUNITY



- Exposure
- Availability & accessibility
- Media portrayal

- Academic failure & poor school performance
- Low school commitment

+ Connection

Gupta & Derevensky, 2001; Gupta & Derevensky, 2000; Hayatbakhsh et al., 2006; Johansson et al., 2009; King & Delfabbro, 2016; Raylu & Oei, 2002; Scholes-Balog et al., 2014; Shead et al., 2010; Volberg, 2008; Winters et al., 2002

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YOUTH GAM BLING RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS BY DOM AIN

FAM LY 📶



- Family conflict
- Family history antisocial behavior
- Parental attitudes & involvement

+ Encouragement of prosocial behavior

Gupta & Derevensky, 2001; Gupta & Derevensky, 2000; Hayatbakhsh et al., 2006; Johansson et al., 2009; King & Delfabbro, 2016; Raylu & Oei, 2002; Rho, et al., 2018; Scholes-Balog et al., 2014; Shead et al., 2010; Volberg, 2008; Winters et al., 2002

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RISK POPULATIONS: KEEP IN MIND TRAUMA IS LIKELY INVOLVED.

3 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences associated with **3x rate** disordered gambling

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Em otional dysregulation Selfm edicating w/substance use, eating, gam bling, etc. Substance use disorders, eating disorders, disordered gam bling

Associated w/ ADHD, personality disorders & disordered gambling

Source: Poole et al., 2017

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PROTECTIVE FACTORS^{1,2,3}:



INDIVIDUAL FACTORS



SCHOOL FACTORS:

- Gender (female)
- Resilient Temperament
- Positive Social Orientation
- Intelligence

Academic achievement



COMMUNITY/FAMILY FACTORS

- Strong & positive bonds / parent-child connectedness
 (GD) ⁴
- Warm family environment (GD)⁴
- Parental monitoring of activities & peers
- Involvement of parents in children's lives
- Clear rules & consistently enforced within family

1. SAMHSA, 2014, 2019a; 2. NHSDUH, 2010; 3. O'Connell et al., 2009; 4. Liau et al., 2014

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TAKE- HOME ON RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS

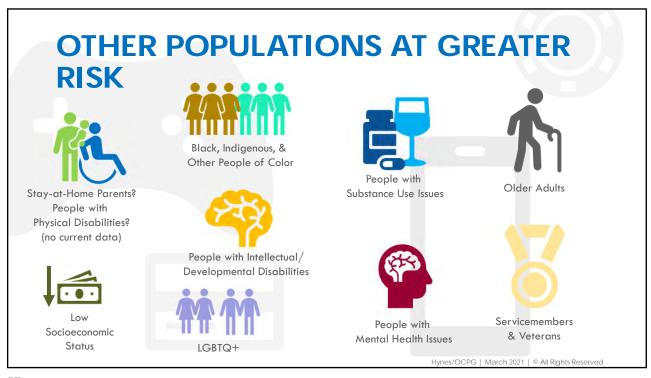


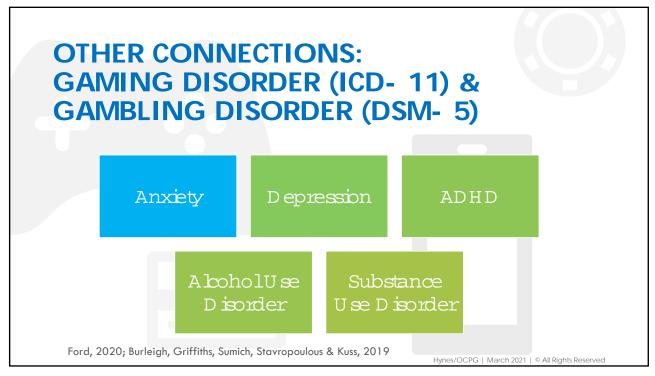
Most risk & protective factors for problem gambling are similar to other problem behaviors, with some exceptions.

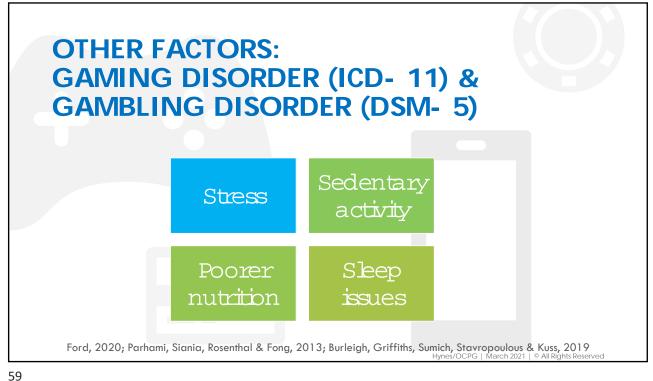


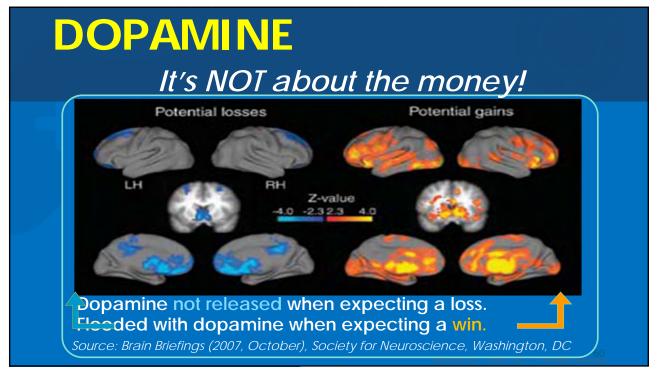
Interventions to address problem gambling should address reduction of risk factors AND bolster protective factors.

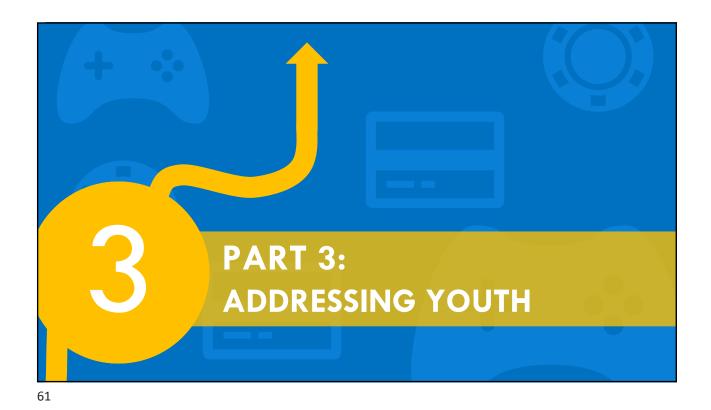
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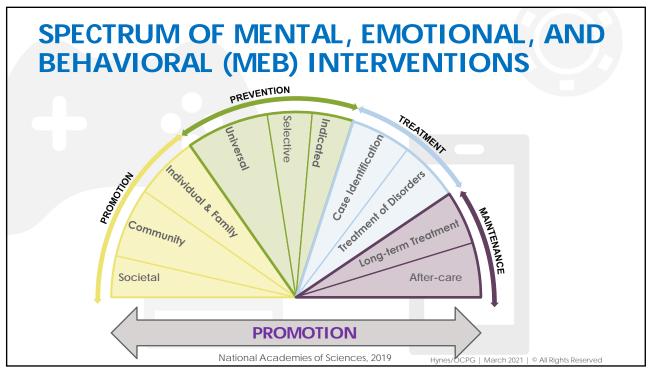
















WHAT IS EFFECTIVE?

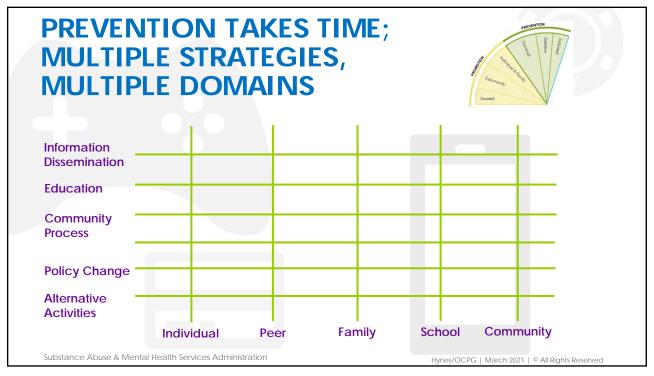


- ✓ Interactive
- Structured sessions over time
- ✓ Delivered by trained facilitator (also including trained peers)
- ☑ Providing opportunity to PRACTICE (e.g., coping / decision making)
- ✓ Changing perceptions of the risks associated with use, emphasizing the immediate consequences (get out of the prefrontal cortex)
- ✓ Dispelling misconceptions regarding norms

International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, 2018

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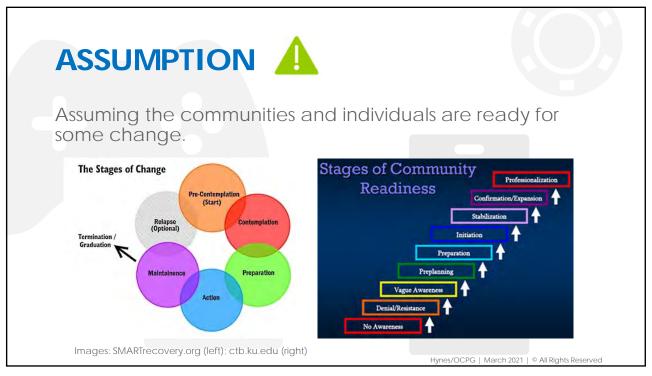
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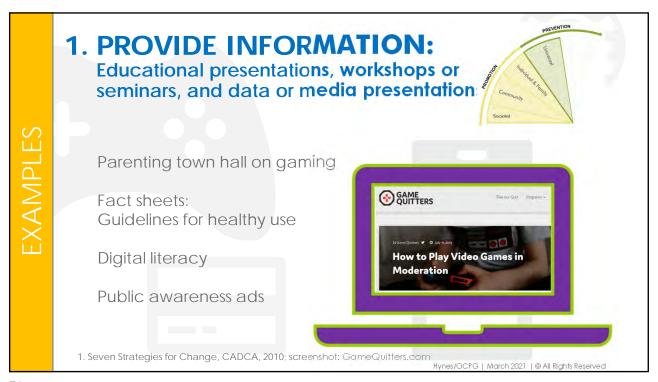




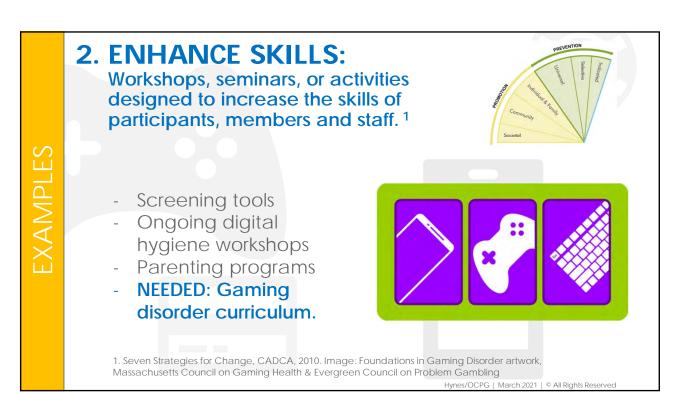














ADDITIONAL EXAMPLE **OF ENHANCING SKILLS**

The Good Behavior Game

- Kindergarten 2nd grade
- Classroom management; behavioral "vaccine"
- Impulse control, self-regulation
- NO specific prevention "curriculum"

Over 4 decades of research proving reduced rates alcohol, tobacco, other drugs, suicide, increase in graduation...

Assumption: extrapolate to gaming.

Tingstrom et al., 2016; image: paxis.org



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3. PROVIDE SUPPORT:

Creating opportunities to support people to participate in activities that reduce risk or enhance protection.1

- Art therapy
- Music therapy
- Group counseling
- Stress management
- Conflict management
- Empowerment programs
- Self-control training programs

10 or more sessions has significantly larger effects²

1. Seven Strategies for Change, CADCA, 2010; 2. King & Delfabbro, 2018; Image: SearchInstitute.com

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protective factor

promotion:

40 Developmental Assets®



//





Planning and decision-making—Young person knows how to plan ahead and make choices

I voung people need the skills to interact effectively with others, to make difficult decisions, and to cope with new situations.

I cultural competence—Young person has empathy, sensitivity, and friendship skills.

Cultural competence—Young person has knowledge of and conflort with people of different cultural/macal/eithinic backgrounds.

Peasitance skills—Young person seeks for resolve conflict normoleculty

Personal power—Young person seeks for resolve conflict normoleculty

Young people need to believe in their own self-worth and to feel that they have control over the things that happen to them.

Self-esteem—Young person reports having a high self-esteem.

Self-esteem—Young person reports that 'my life has a purpose."

Positive view of personal future—Young person is optimistic about their personal future.

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4. ENHANCE ACCESS/REDUCE BARRIERS: Improving

systems/processes to increase the ease, ability, and opportunity to utilize those systems and services.¹



Easily useable and no-cost parental controls

Accessible classes for parents:

- Providing childcare, transportation
- Providing in native language and / or providing translations

Providing low-cost gaming help/interventions for families

Strengthening Families Program by Dr. Karol Kumpfer

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Family-based interventions are

children and adolescents.2

seen as most promising across risky behaviors (gaming, alcohol use) and depressive symptoms in

1. 1. Seven Strategies for Change, CADCA, 2010; 2. Mason & Spoth, 2012; 3. Image: StrengtheningFamiliesProgram.com Hynes/OCPG | March 2021 | © All Rights Reserved

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5. CHANGE CONSEQUENCES: Increasing or decreasing the probability of a behavior by altering the consequences for performing that behavior. Parental monitoring: Non-gaming incentives for engaging in alternative activities Revoking access related to unwanted behaviors Time limit settings

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1. Seven Strategies for Change, CADCA, 2010



6. CHANGE PHYSICAL DESIGN:

Changing the physical design of the environment to reduce risk or enhance protection.

Introduce in-game features to help self-monitoring / awareness:

- Education
- Limit-setting
- Reminders on playing time
- Implement self-exclusion

Use player data to support health research & plan prevention efforts.



even Strategies for Change, CADCA, 2010; 2. Stevens et al., 2021; Griffiths & Pontes, 2020
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SUESTION

In the U.S., which government entity regulates video gaming?

- a. The Federal Trade Commission
- b. The Federal Communications Commission
- c. The Federal Gaming Commission
- d. None of the above

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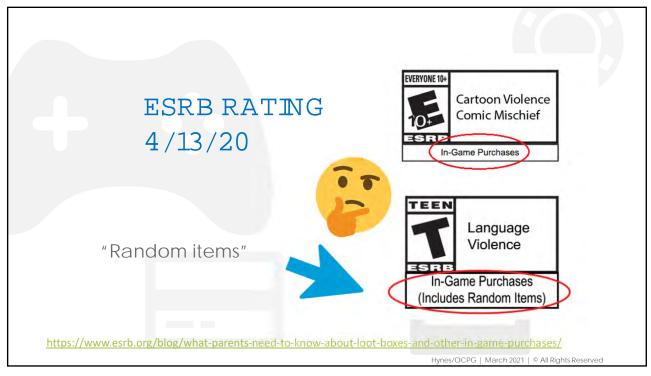
QUESTION!

Because there is none!

- a. The Federal Trade Commission
- b. The Federal Communications Comission
- c. The Federal Gaming Commission
- d.None of the above

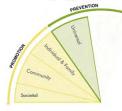
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7. MODIFY/CHANGE POLICIES:

Formal change in written procedures, by-laws, proclamations, rules, or laws.



Enact laws preventing sale of certain games to minors (e.g., those containing loot boxes)

Proactively support / fund prevention programming:

- Percent from industry (similar to alcohol / tobacco / gambling)
- Government funding / grants

Enact school / workplace policies & training.

1. Seven Strategies for Change, CADCA, 2010

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EXAMPLE PREVENTION STRATEGIES BY DEVELOPMENTAL PHASE & DOMAIN

	Pre- conception	Prenatal/ Infancy	Early Childhood	Childhood	Early Adolescence	Adolescence
FAMILY		Prenatal careHome visiting		Evidence-based parenting programsEvidence-based digital skill building		
SCHOOLS			 High-quality preschool and childcare Classroom-based prevention curricula Afterschool programs Booster sessions on digital health / gaming 			
COMMUNITY	 Community organizing to improve neighborhood environments Support for evidence-based strategies Support for out-of-school activities Support for skill-building among behavioral/public health providers 					
POLICY	 Community members have ensured access to services to meet basic needs Promotion and support of healthy lifestyles Policy to promote and support evidence-based strategies Policies protecting youth gaming/gambling 					





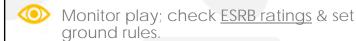




START EARLY (e.g., toddler age) For <25, talk brain development.

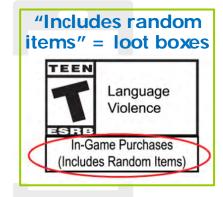


Assess for prosocial benefits, pros/cons.





Set age-appropriate time/game limits.



Tips on talking: https://www.starttalkingnow.org/find-resources#conversations (alcohol); https://www.beforeyoubet.org/how-to-talk-to-kids-about-gambling/ (gambling); image source: esrb.org

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FOR PARENTS & CAREGIVERS: PRIMARY PREVENTION TIPS



Keep devices (consoles) in open areas. Set location / time rules for laptop, mobile devices.



Be curious about the games; play to understand.



Check your own habits.

Keep talking. Ongoing conversations have better results.



https://www.healthychildren.org/English/family-life/Media/Pages/How-to-Make-a-Family-Media-Use-Plan.aspx https://www.aap.org/en-us/aap-voices/Pages/How-Shared-Screen-Time-Can-Help-Spark-Tough-Conversations-with-Teens.aspx Hynes/OCPG | March 2021 | © All Rights Reserved





GD SCREENING: IGDT- 10

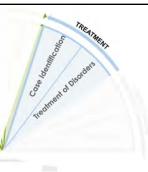
- 1. When you were not playing, how often have you fantasized about gaming, thought of previous gaming sessions, and/or anticipated the next game?
- 2. How often have you felt restless, irritable, anxious and/or sad when you were unable to play or played less than usual?
- 3. Have you ever in the past 12 months felt the need to play more often or played for longer periods to feel that you have played enough?
- 4. Have you ever in the past 12 months unsuccessfully tried to reduce the time spent on gaming?
- 5. Have you ever in the past 12 months played games rather than meet your friends or participate in hobbies and pastimes that you used to enjoy before?
- 6. Have you played a lot despite negative consequences (for instance losing sleep, not being able to do well in school or work, having arguments with your family or friends, and/or neglecting important duties)?
- 7. Have you tried to keep your family, friends or other important people from knowing how much you were gaming or have you lied to them regarding your gaming?
- 8. Have you played to relieve a negative mood (for instance helplessness, guilt, or anxiety)?
- 9. Have you risked or lost a significant relationship because of gaming?
- 10. Have you ever in the past 12 month jeopardized your school or work performance because of gaming?

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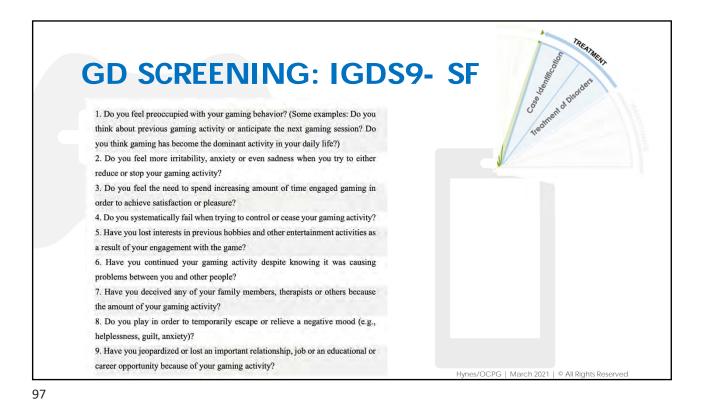
GD SCREENING: GAS-7



How often during the last six months:

- 1. Did you think about playing a game all day long?
- 2. Did you spend increasing amounts of time on games?
- 3. Did you play games to forget about real life?
- 4. Have others unsuccessfully tried to reduce your game use?
- 5. Have you felt bad when you were unable to play?
- 6. Did you have fights with others (e.g., family, friends) over your time spent on games?
- 7. Have you neglected other important activities (e.g., school, work, sports) to play games?

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Gambling Disorder:
https://idph.iowa.gov/igtp

Iowa Problem Gambling Services

Working to reduce the harm caused by problem gambling by funding a range of services for lowans.

1-800-BETS OFF

1800BETSOFF.ORG

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YOUR









