



Folkhälsomyndigheten
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF SWEDEN

Social support and social aspects of gambling and gambling problems in Swelogs 2021

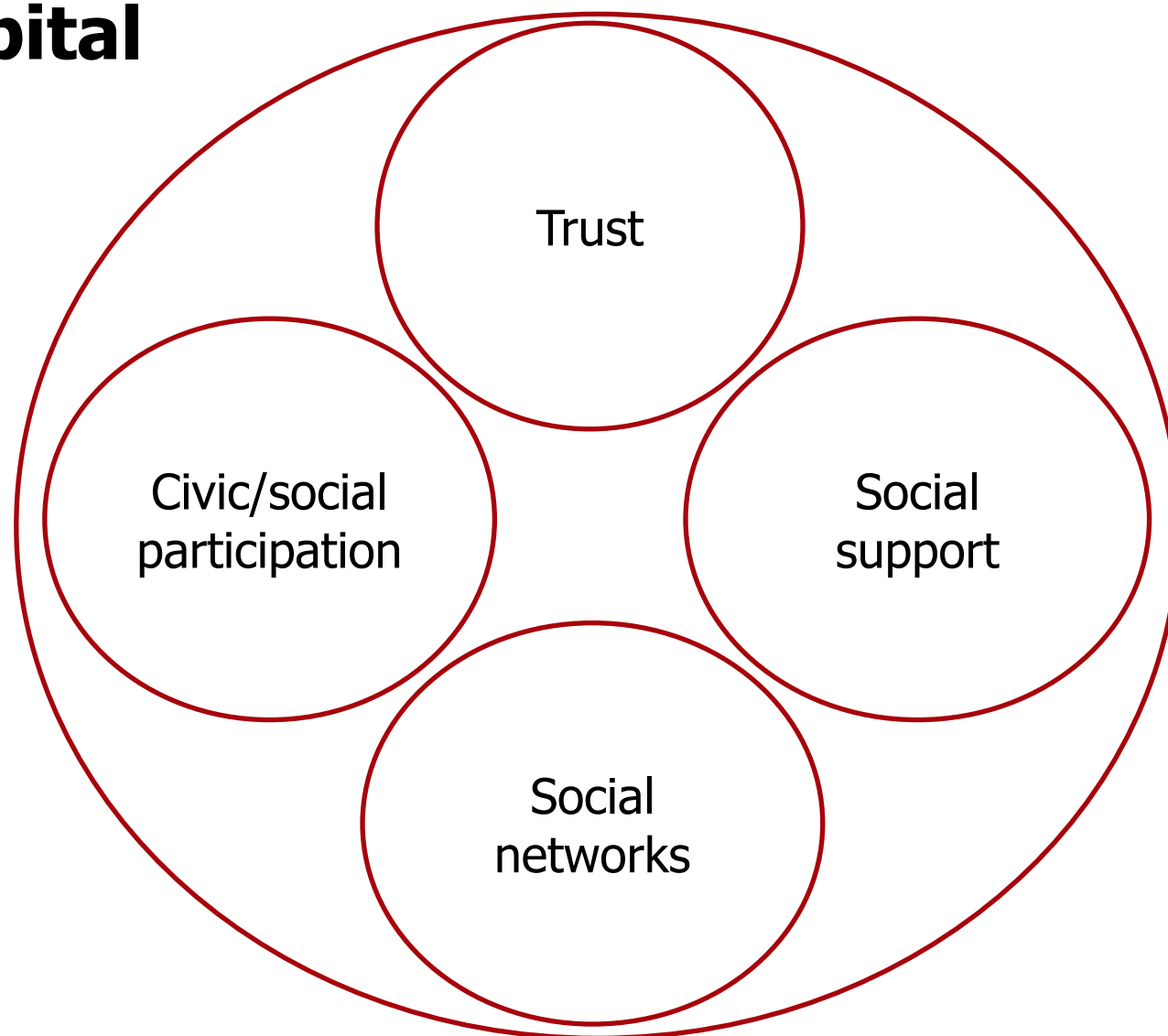
The 13th European Conference on Gambling Studies
and Policy Issues

6 - 9 September 2022 in Oslo, Norway

Magdalena Lagerlund, Public Health Agency of Sweden




Social capital



ORIGINAL PAPER

Social Capital and Gambling: Evidence from Australia

Sefa Awaworyi Churchill¹  · Lisa Farrell¹



ORIGINAL PAPER

Is a sense of community belonging associated with problem gambling in Canada?

Masato Izutsu¹  · Etsuji Suzuki² 



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Psychiatry Research

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Demographic and social variables associated with problem gambling among men and women in Canada

Tracie O. Afifi^{a,*}, Brian J. Cox^{a,b,c}, Patricia J. Martens^{a,d}, Jitender Sareen^{a,b}, Murray W. Enns^{a,b}



Association among men



Association among women

Swelogs prevalence study 2021

- Cross-sectional study among 16-84-year-olds
- Stratified random sample and weighted results
- N=7343
- 30 percent response rate
- Gambling participation 45% (likely underrated)
- Problem gambling severity index (PGSI)
 - Moderate risk/gambling problems (PGSI 3+) → 1,3%

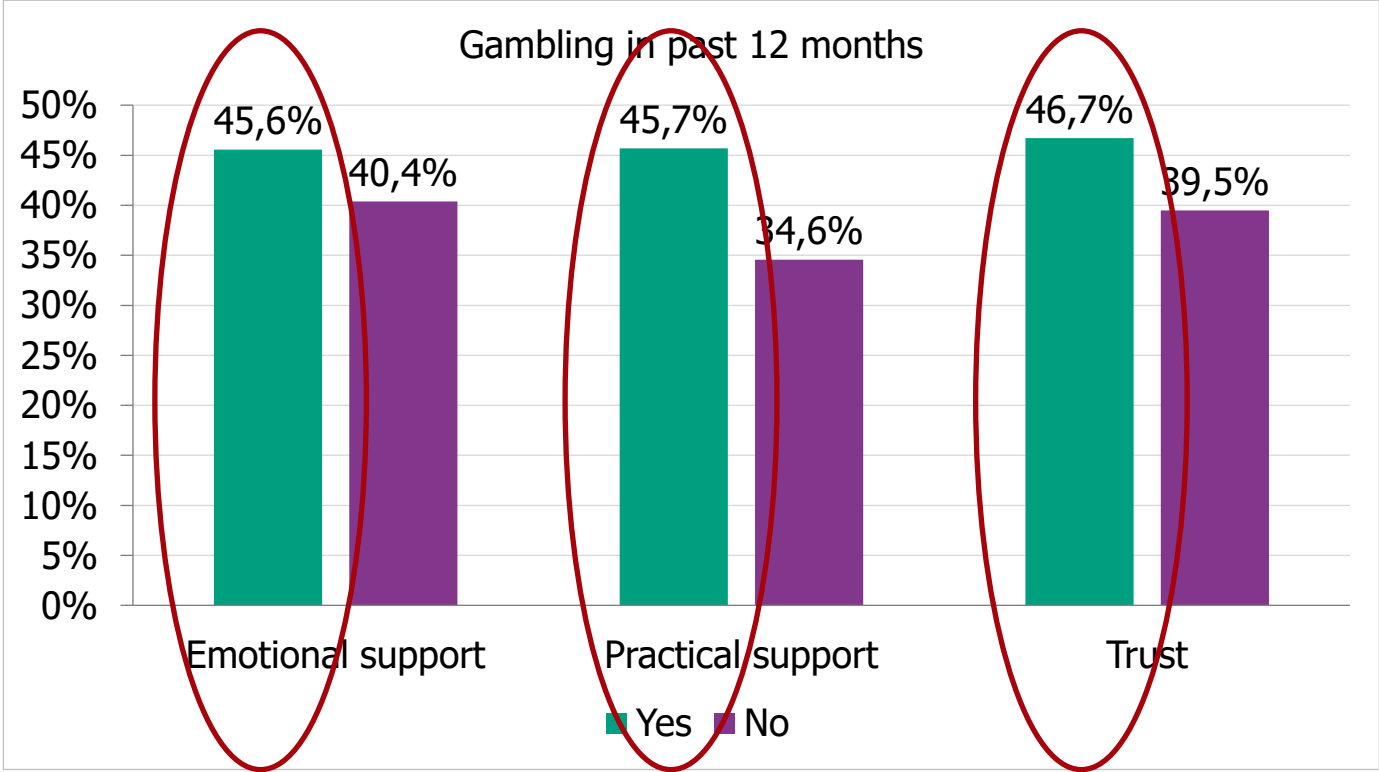
Main questions about social support in Swelogs

- Emotional support: Do you have anyone you can share your innermost feelings with and confide in? (yes vs. no or don't know)
- Practical support: Can you get help from any person or persons if you have practical problems or are ill? (yes, always or most of the time vs. no or don't know)

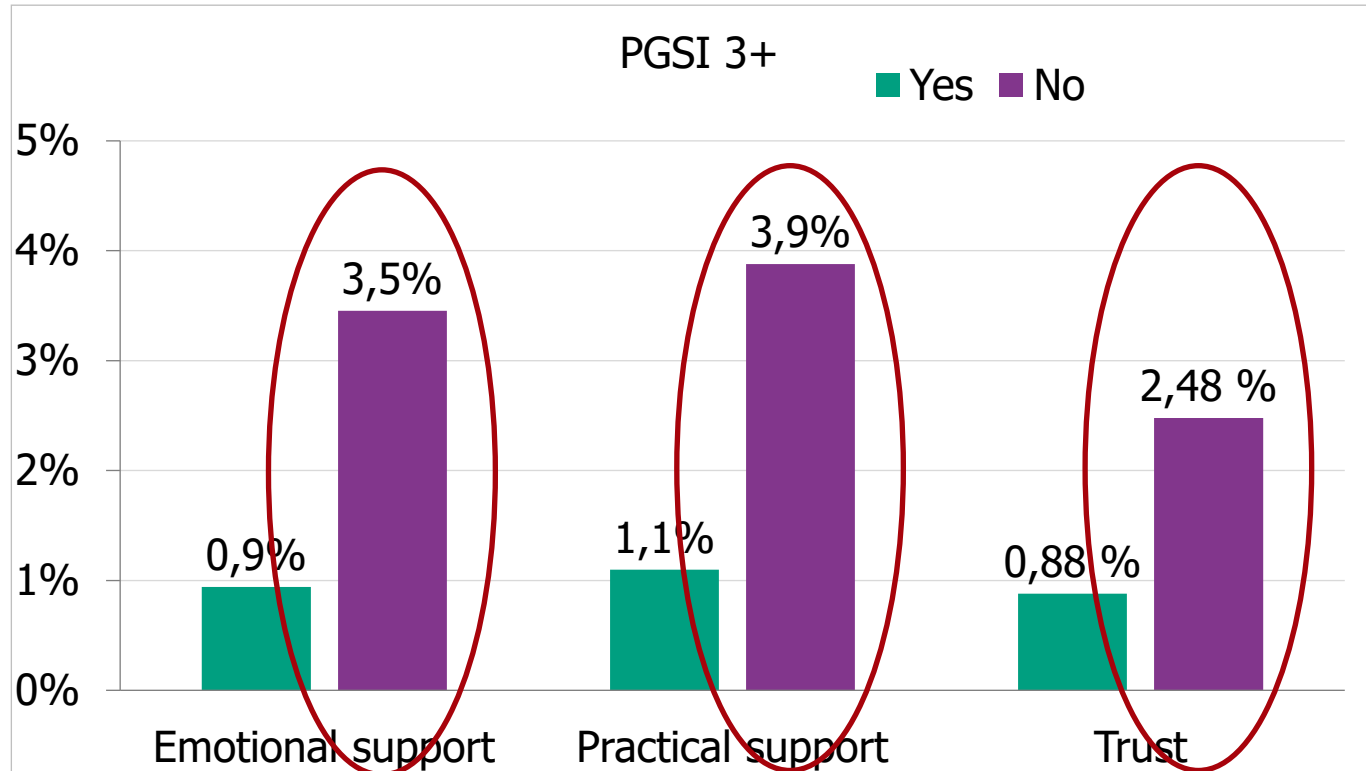
Other social aspects:

- General trust in people
- Being married or living with a partner
- Gambling as a way of socializing with other people
- Social context of gambling
- Employment status
- (Social participation – National Health Survey)

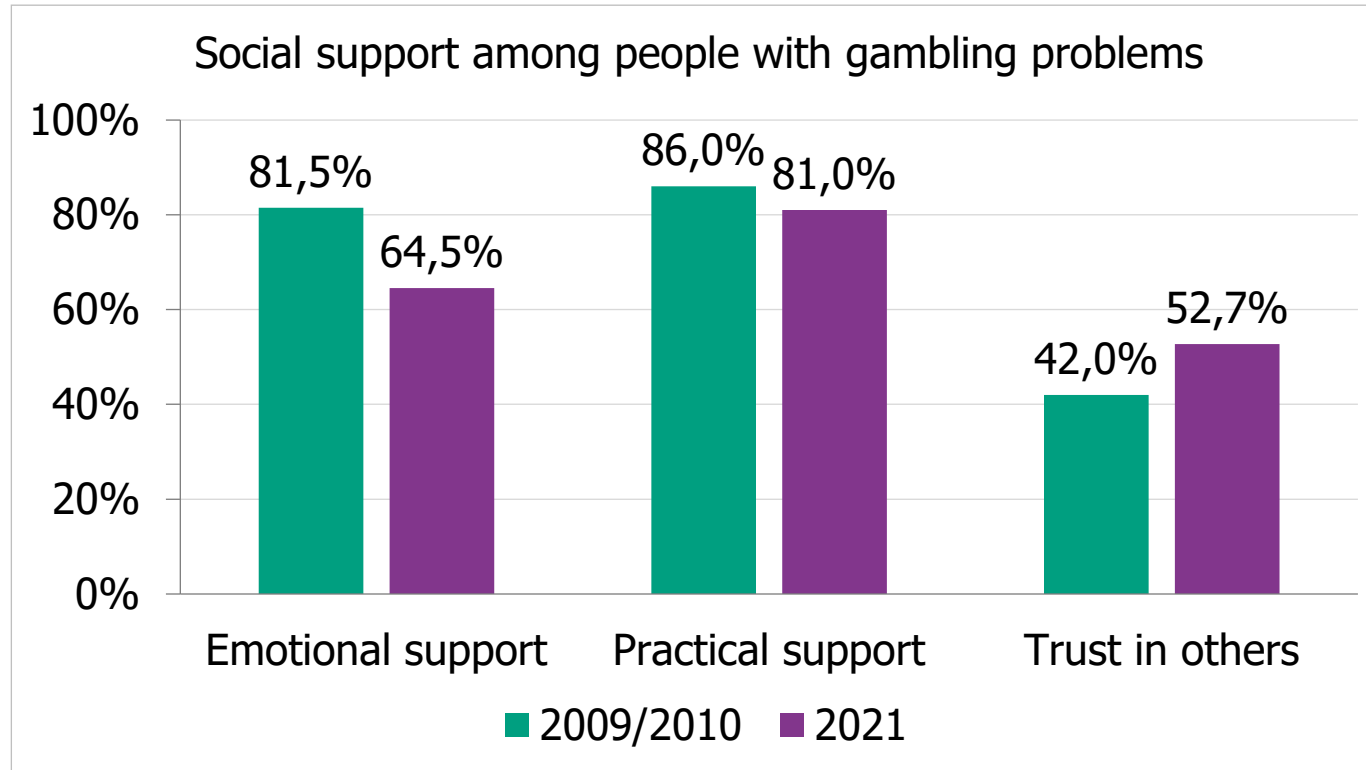
Gambling is more common among those who have social support and trust in others



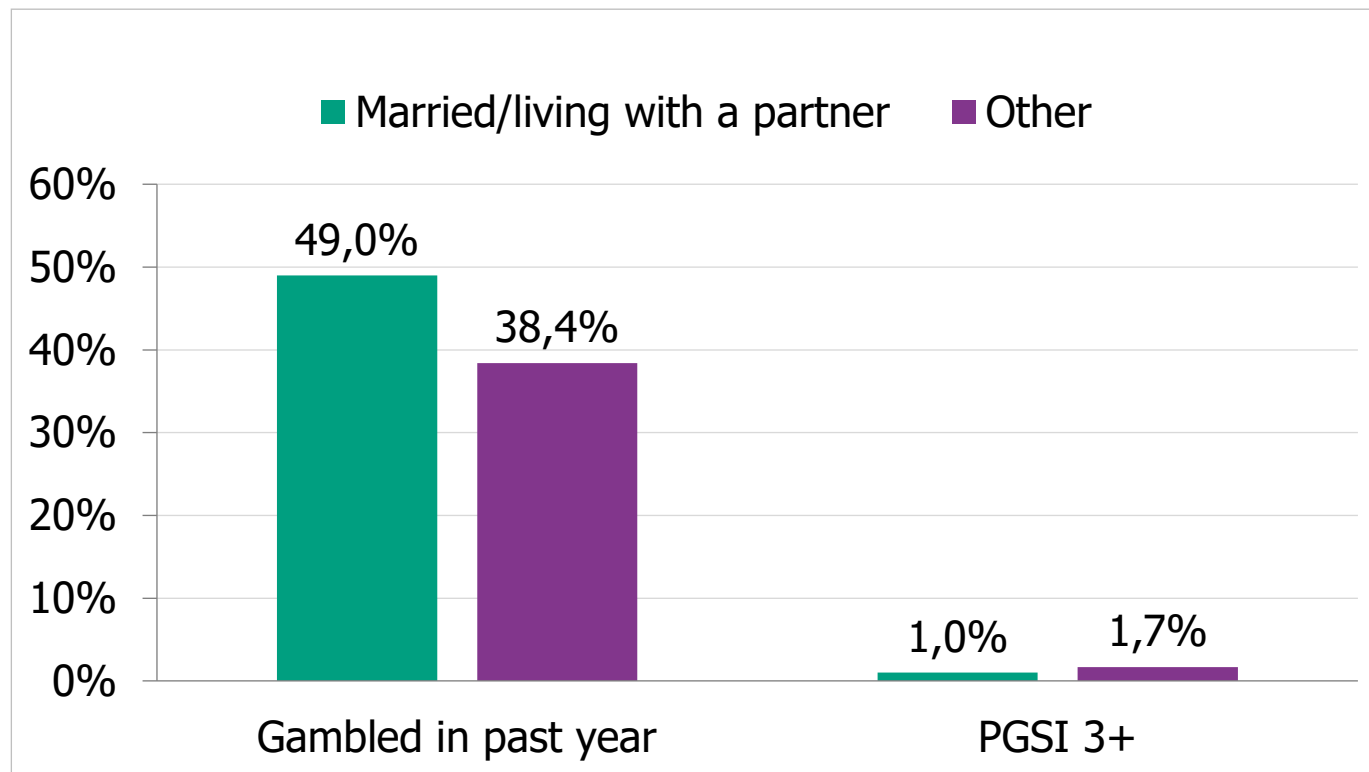
Gambling problems are more common among those who lack social support and trust



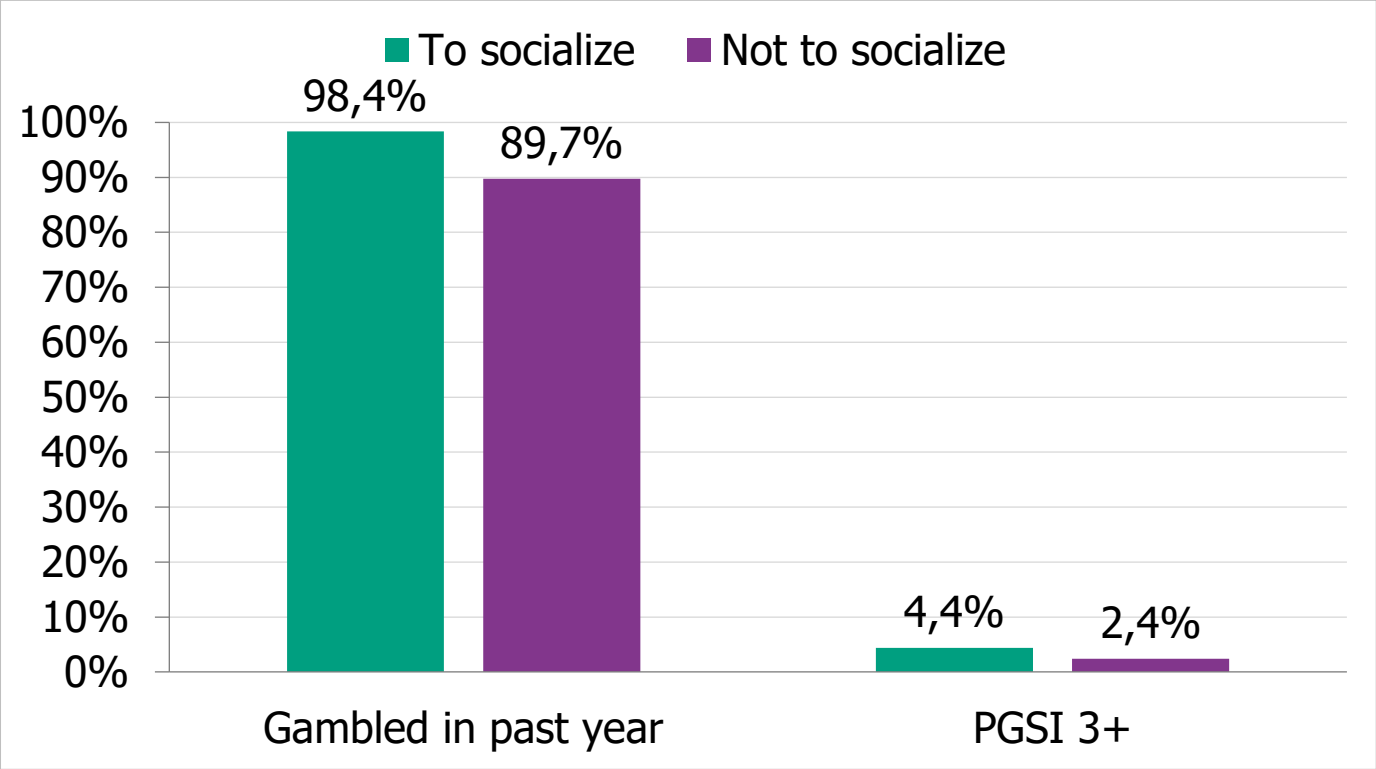
Social support has decreased over time, but general trust in others has increased



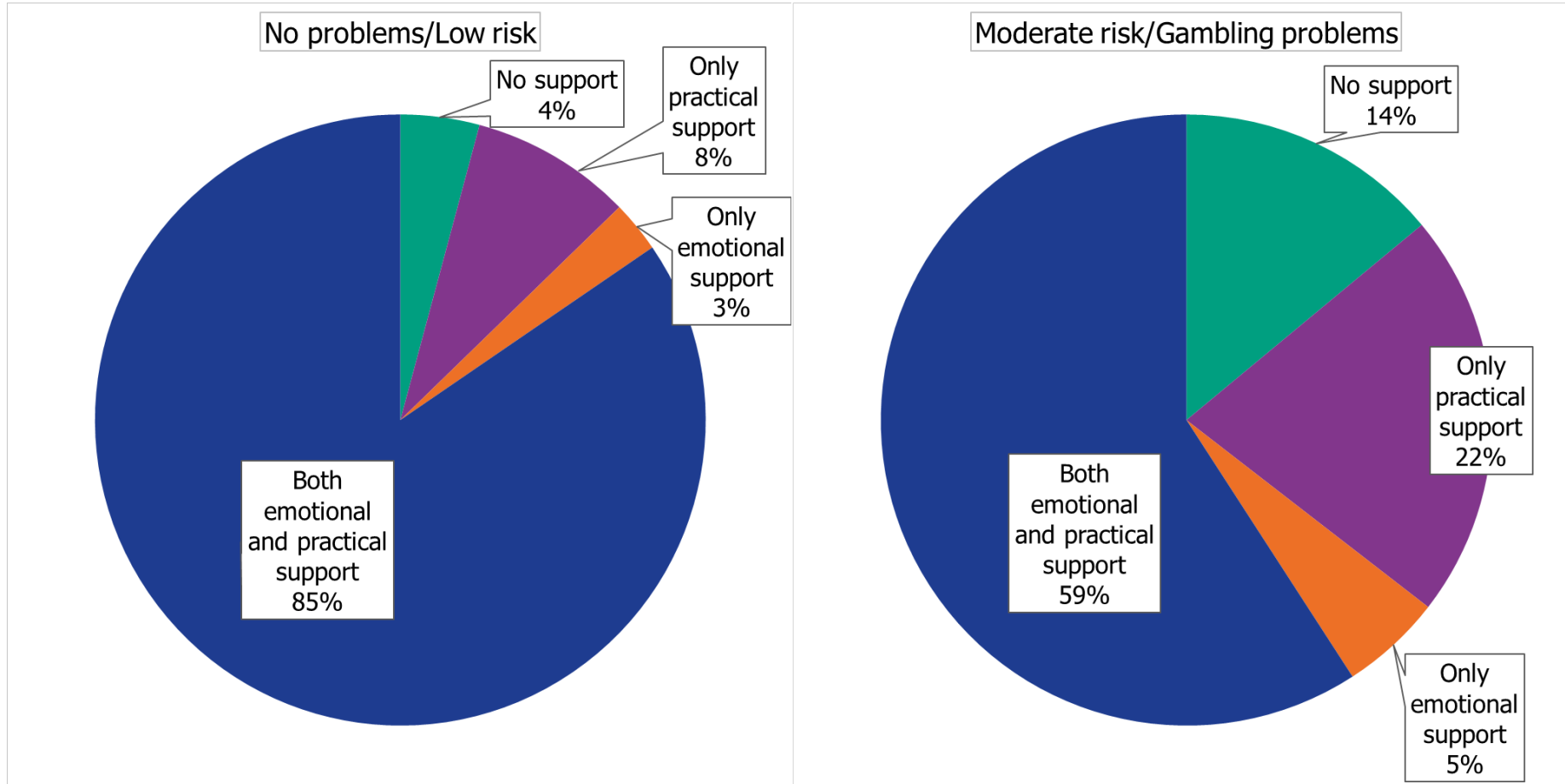
The role of relationship status



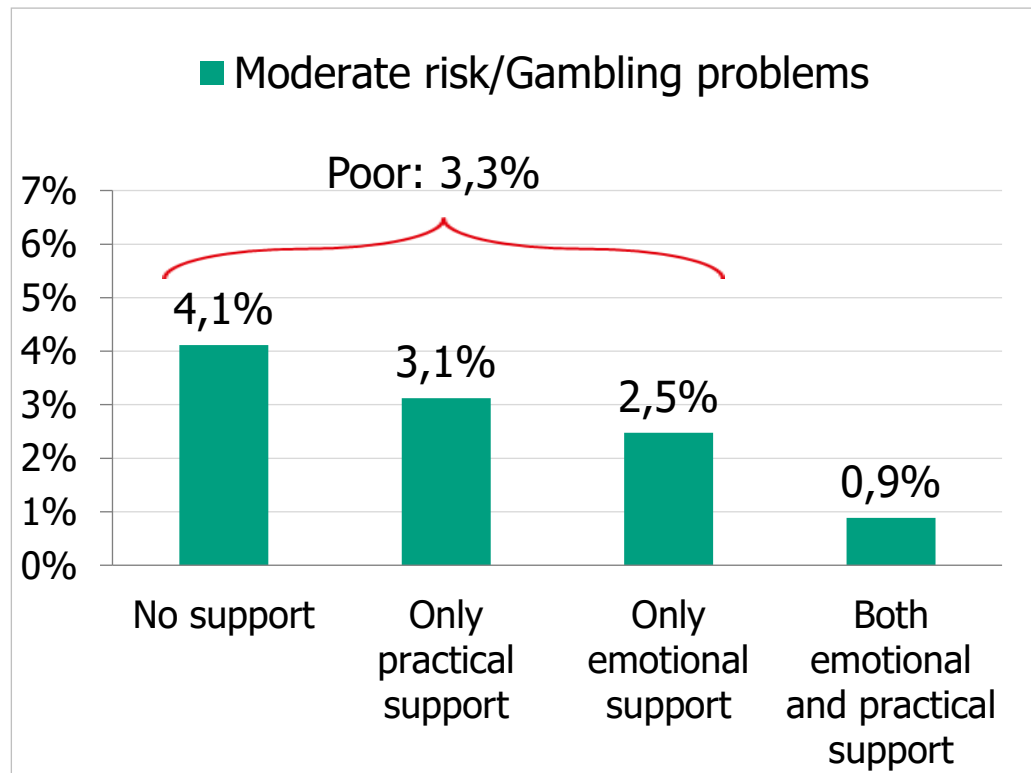
Reason for gambling



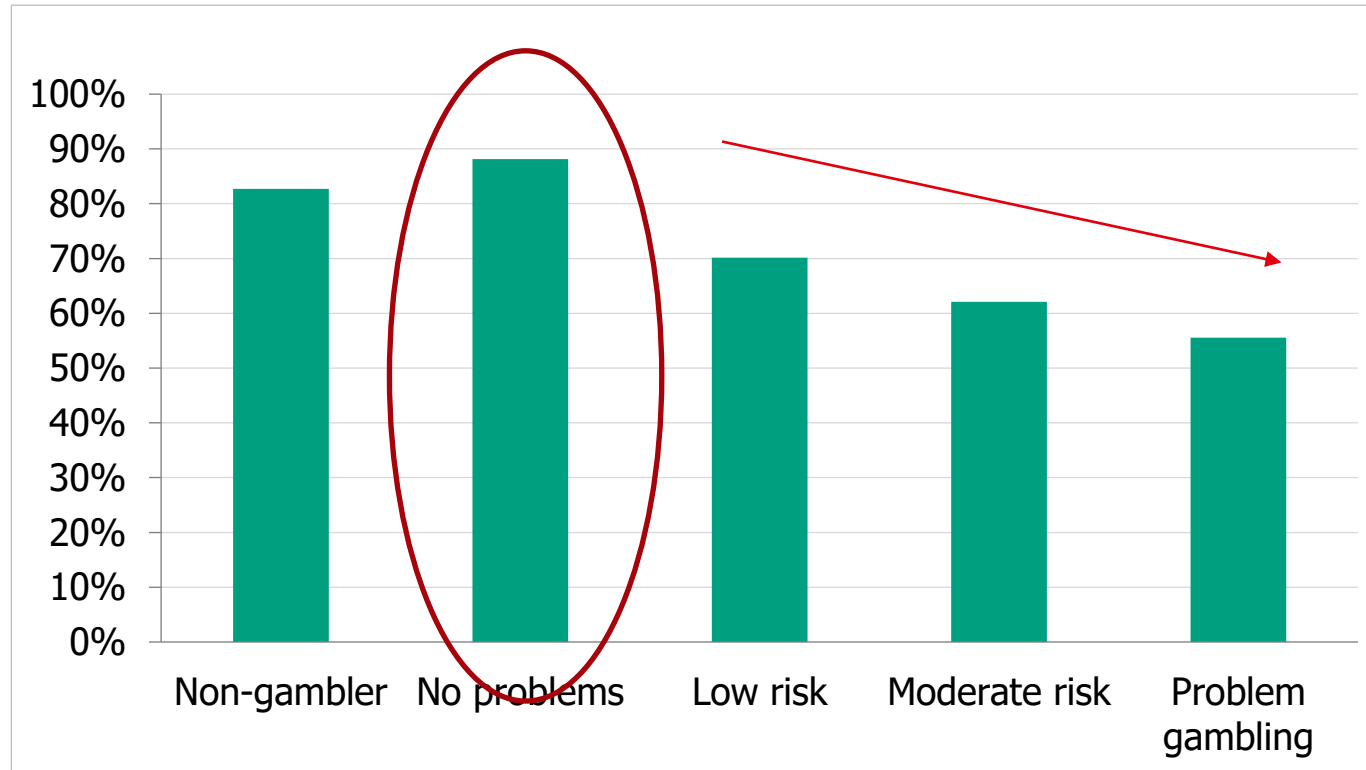
Less social support among those with gambling problems (PGSI 3+)



Proportion with gambling problems according to level of social support

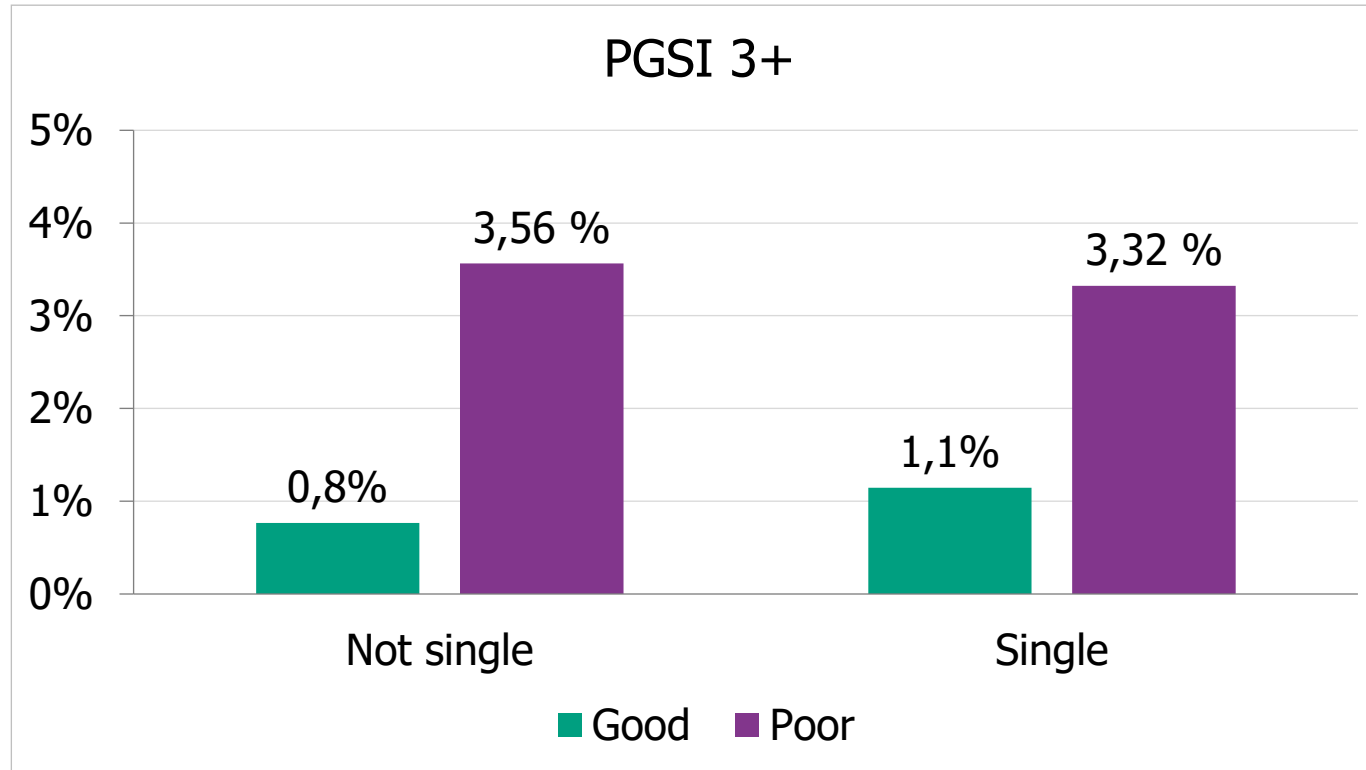


Social support decreases with increasing level of gambling problems



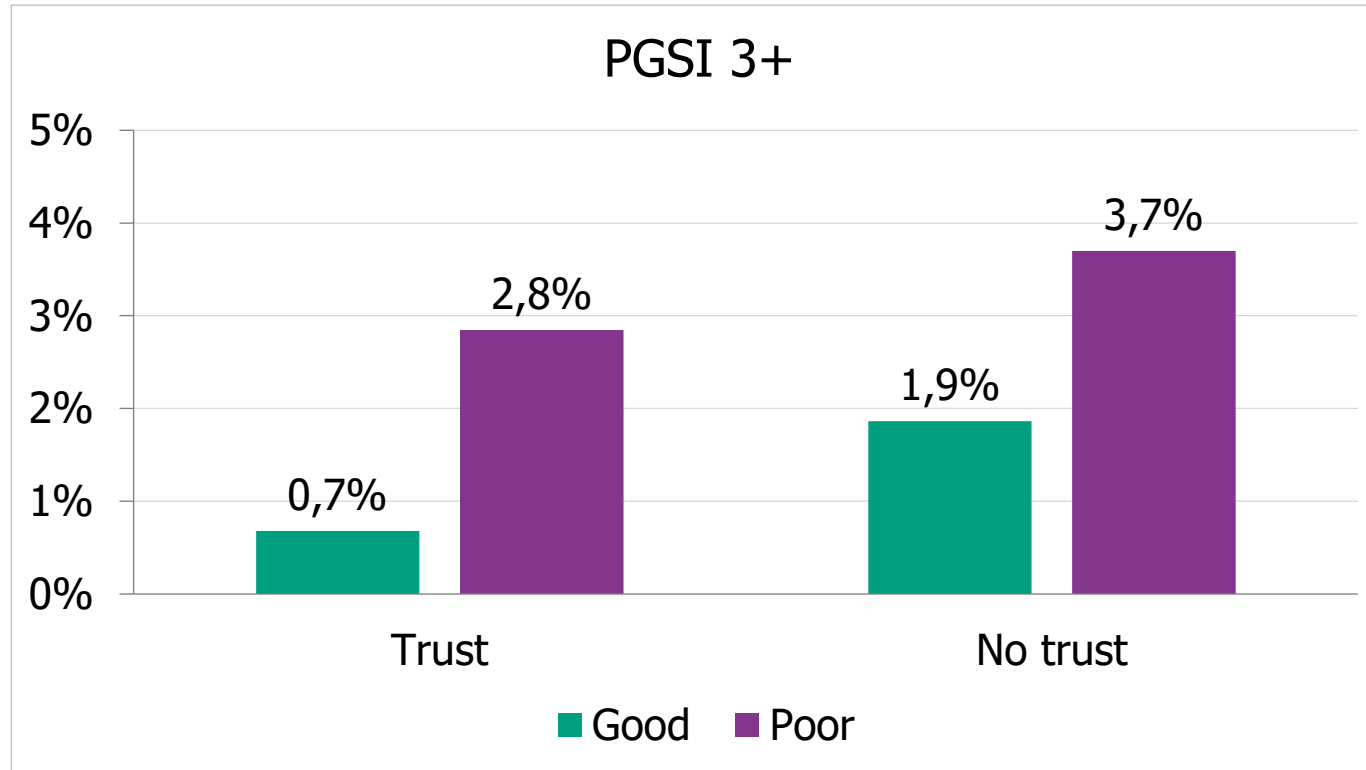
Association between social support and PGSI

- By relationship status



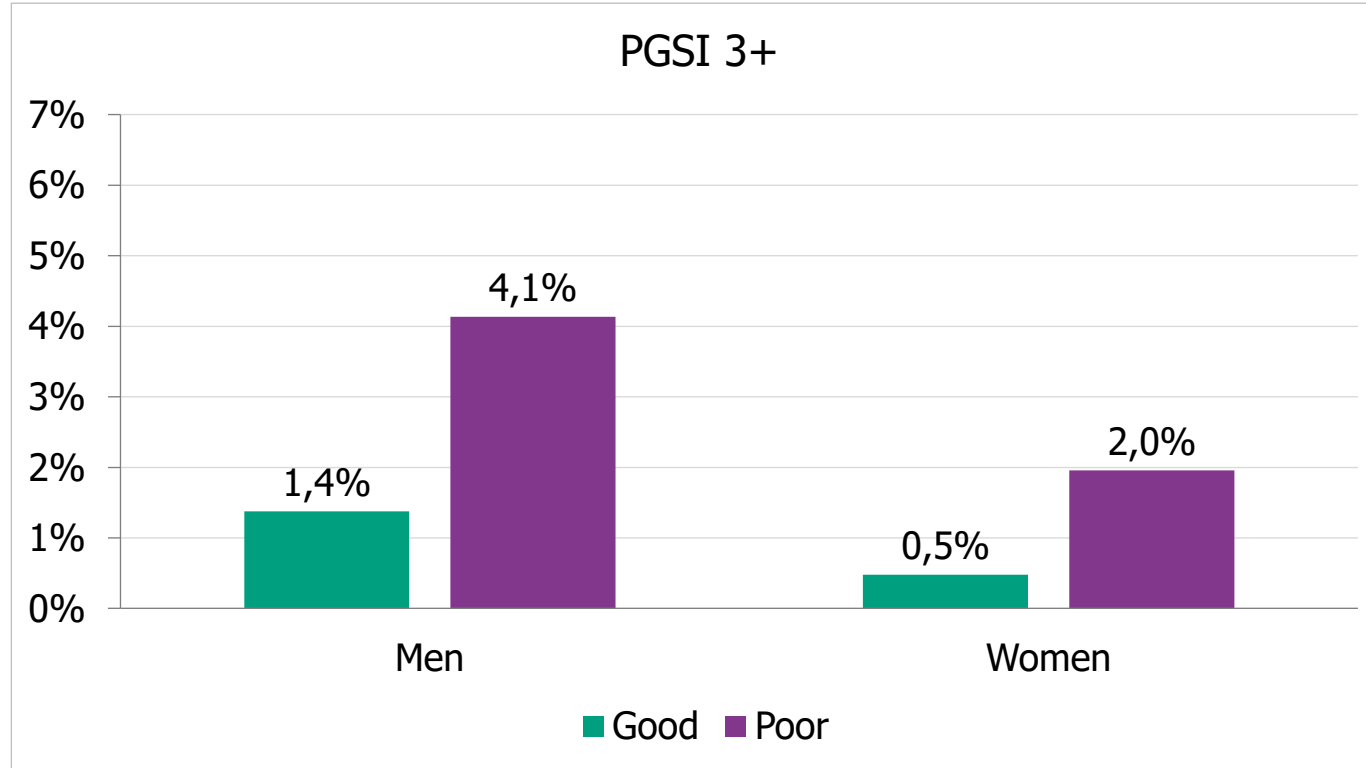
Association between social support and PGSI

- By general trust in others



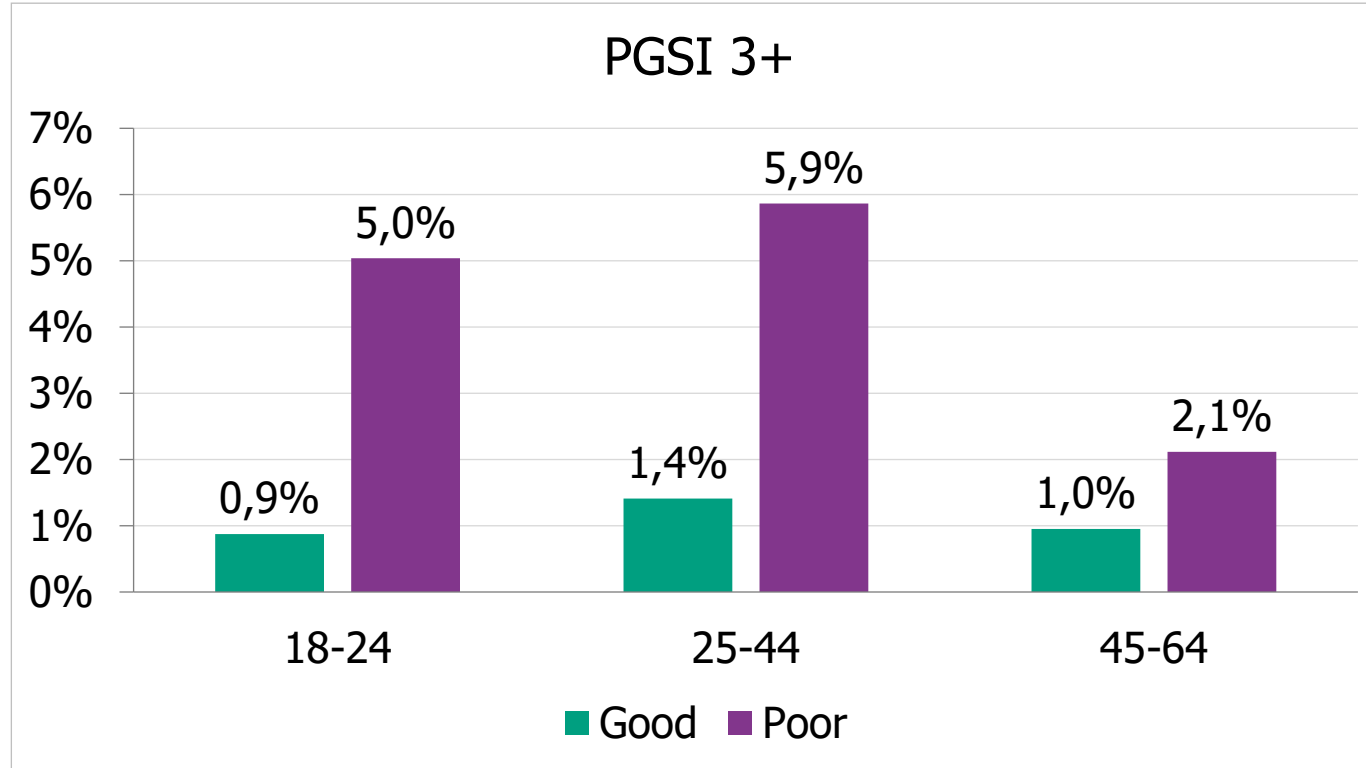
Association between social support and PGSI

- By gender



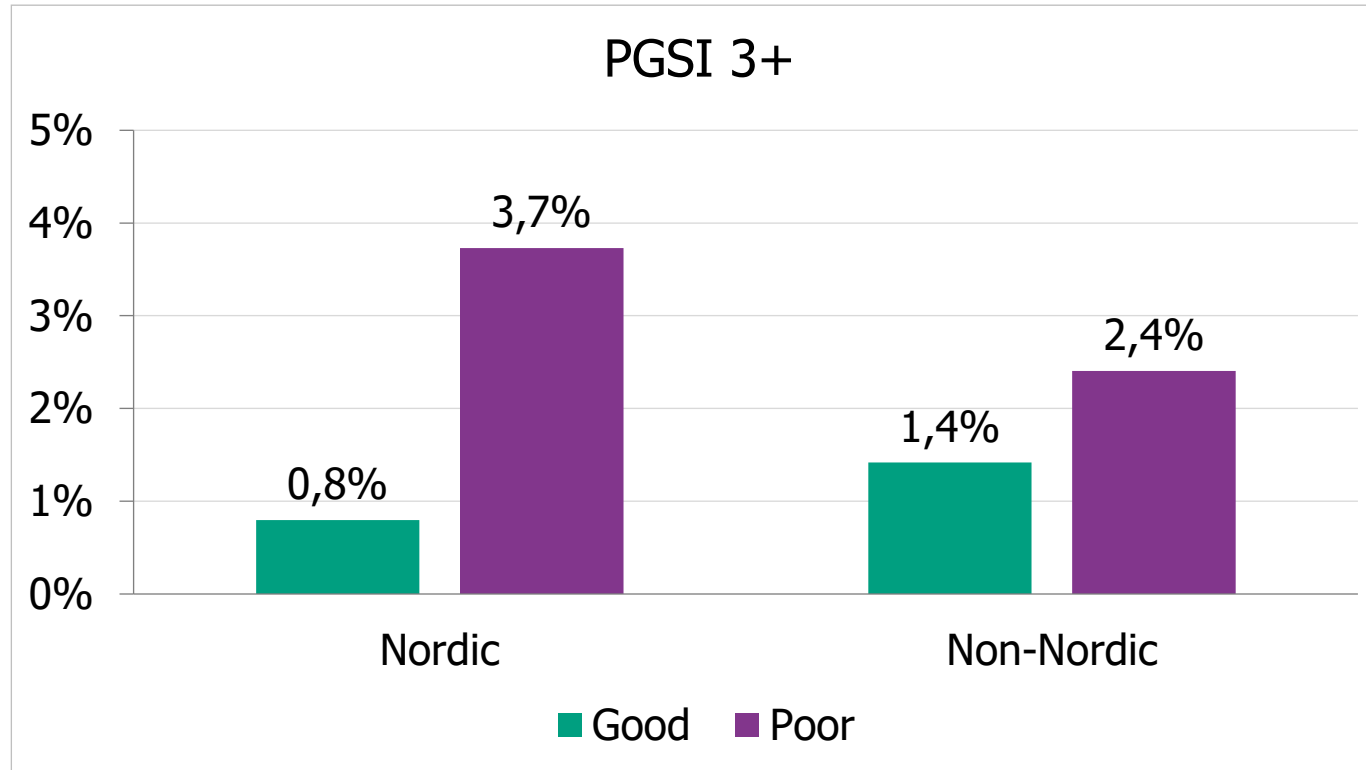
Association between social support and PGSI

- By age group



Association between social support and PGSI

- By country of birth



Multivariate logistic regression

		Crude OR (95% CI)	Multivar OR* (95% CI) N=7219	Multivar OR* (95% CI) N=6705
Support	Poor	4,8 (2,6-8,9)	3,8 (1,9-7,4)	3,3 (1,6-7,0)
	Some	3,4 (2,1-5,4)	2,9 (1,7-4,9)	2,0 (1,1-3,4)
	Good	Ref	Ref	Ref
Relationship	Married/cohab	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Single	1,6 (1,1-2,4)	1,3 (0,8-2,0)	0,9 (0,6-1,6)
Trust	Yes	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No	2,9 (1,9-4,3)	1,9 (1,2-3,0)	1,5 (0,9-2,4)
Psychological distress	Low	Ref		Ref
	Moderate	7,7 (4,3-13,8)		6,5 (3,6-11,9)
	High	15,0 (7,6-29,5)		8,9 (4,2-18,7)

* Adjusted also for gender, age group and country of birth

Conclusions

- Limitation: cross-sectional study design
- Social support seems to have a strong negative association with gambling problems
- Challenge: How can we catch people with gambling problems who lack social support and who are less likely to trust others?

Thank you!

Spelprevention.se

Folkhälsomyndighetens
kunskapsstöd om spel om
pengar och spelproblem.