“¡Hagan juego, menores!” Frecuencia de juego en menores de edad y su relación con indicadores de adicción al juego

Engl. transl.: “Place your bets, children!”The frequency of gambling among minors and their relationship with gambling addiction indicators

# Keywords

* Gambling addiction
* prevention
* adolescence

# Details

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## Topics

* Wellbeing
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* Access, inequalities and vulnerabilities

## Sample

807 students in 13 public and private schools of Valencia (Spain)

## Implications For Parents About

Parental practices / parental mediation

## Implications For Educators About

Other

## Implications For Policy Makers About

Creating a safe environment for children online

## Implications For Stakeholders About

# Abstract

This paper aims to analyze minors’ involvement with gambling, especially the relationship
between certain games and the incidence of gambling addiction indicators. It also
addresses gender differences. A gambling addiction prevention program named Ludens
was implemented with 807 students in public and private schools of Valencia. This
prevention program contains a survey that evaluates the frequency of gambling as well
as pathological gambling through NODS. The main results show that 62.1% of minors
reported having played a game of chance over the past year. The most common ones
were sports betting and football pools. Among those who play, 22.6% have from one to
three DSM-5 criteria for pathological gambling, while 2.8% show four or more criteria,
which is the figure used for the diagnosis of pathological gambling. Significant gender
differences in frequency of play and incidence and vulnerability to pathological gambling
were found. The results obtained reveal that, although gambling is forbidden for minors,
this activity is not uncommon among them. Some types of gambling have a greater correlation
with problematic gambling indicators, which are also the games for which there
is lax control over access to these by minors. This situation could be remedied - and
addiction to gambling could be prevented - with appropriate regulatory measures, such
as the gambler’s reliable identification.

# Outcome

analyze minors’ involvement with gambling, especially the relationship between certain games and the incidence of gambling addiction indicators. It also addresses gender differences. A gambling addiction prevention program named Ludens was implemented.
The main results show that 62.1% of minors reported having played a game of chance over the past year. The most common ones were sports betting and football pools. Among those who play, 22.6% have from one to three DSM-5 criteria for pathological gambling, while 2.8% show four or more criteria, which is the figure used for the diagnosis of pathological gambling. Significant gender differences in frequency of play and incidence and vulnerability to pathological gambling were found. The results obtained reveal that, although gambling is forbidden for minors, this activity is not uncommon among them. Some types of gambling have a greater correlation with problematic gambling indicators, which are also the games for which there is lax control over access to these by minors. This situation could be remedied – and addiction to gambling could be prevented - with appropriate regulatory measures, such as the gambler’s reliable identification.