

Gambling-related harm in UK elderly populations

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Project description

- ❑ Target Group: UK Older adults 65+
- ❑ Aim: Develop knowledge and understanding of gambling related harm
- ❑ Background: limited empirical research - ignored
- ❑ High prevalence detected

Prevalence

British Gambling Prevalence Survey (Wardle et al., 2011)
identified significant increases

Past year gambling by age estimates for 75+

52% - 1999

57% - 2007

63% - 2011

☐ Understand the increase



4yr Research Program: Aims

Understanding behaviour = intervention-screening-prevention

- ❑ PG related harm/identification of risk factors

- ❑ Development of Prediction Model

4yr Research Program: Objectives

- ❑ Observe common gambling behavioural & cognitive patterns
 1. Frequency
 2. Duration
 3. Preferences
 4. Reward
 5. Motivation
- ❑ Identify key variables & relationships
(risk factors for Gambling-Related Harm)
- ❑ Inform future quantitative designs

Gambling behaviour and motivation across UK older adult populations: Study 1



Identifying behaviour

- ❑ Currently in a weak position
- ❑ Non UK specific data
- ❑ Amalgamated with general population (demographic factors such as age have been identified)
- ❑ Attempts
- ❑ Creates limitations

Design/Methodology

- ❑ **Systematic Grounded Theory** (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).
- ❑ Effects of gambling-related harm in late adulthood including gambling are limited across the literature.
- ❑ Participants – Mean age: 76.8
- ❑ Recruitment sites: Commercial and non - commercial gambling venues.
- ❑ Semi structured interviews – individuals homes - diverse settings

Core Concept

Mechanism to alleviate from psychological and physical lifestyle changes associated with the ageing process

Figure 1: ABC model alleviating distress from psychological and physical lifestyle changes



Discussion

- ❑ How we can replace gambling to achieve these escapes
- ❑ Consider costs of gambling (social costs)
- ❑ Treatment- 3rd sector services available
- ❑ Better than negative consequences of gambling

Future research direction

Comparative analysis of demographic & physical health differences

Psychological health differences with specific reference to affective disorders

Initiate development of a prediction model for gambling-related harm presenting factors that illuminate vulnerability

Future research

- ❑ Consider older adults that sit in the 5%
- ❑ We are now in a stronger position to look more specifically
- ❑ Identification of risk factors for problem gambling behaviour
- ❑ Prediction model
- ❑ Attempts- Accurate measurement tools

Q&A

References

Strauss A L, & Corbin J. (1988). *Basics of Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques*. 2nd edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Wardle H Moody A, Spence S, Orford J, Volberg R, Jotangia D, Griffiths M, Hussey D, & Dobbie., F. (2011). *British Gambling Prevalence Survey*. Report prepared for the Gambling Commission.