



# What Happens Behind Closed Doors?

By Timothy Fong MD, UCLA Gambling Studies Program, Los Angeles, CA

Whether it be cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, relapse prevention or psychodynamic psychotherapy, chances are there is a therapist in the local community offering that type of therapy for problem gambling (Fong, 2005). But what actually happens when the doors close and treatment begins? What does “treatment-as-usual” consist of? Therapists undergo hundreds (if not, thousands) of hours training, studying, getting supervision and discussing cases --- but how accurately do they deliver the type of therapy they advertise? As a general rule, most treatment providers will describe their therapeutic practice as “individualized to do whatever is necessary” to help patients recover (Rosenthal, 2008). This leads to the ongoing mystique and opacity about the therapy process. Characterizing what actually transpires inside the office of a gambling therapist will help to identify the specific components of therapy that lead to a successful (or unsuccessful) outcome.

California has a statewide treatment program called the California Problem Gambling Treatment Services Program (CPGTSP) that began operations in 2009. The objective of the CPGTSP is to provide quality and effective treatment to all California residents who have suffered

from the consequences of problem and pathological gambling. CPGTSP is built on the principle that the State of California would provide free, flexible, convenient, effective and consistent treatment services. There is a wide range of treatment services offered, from telephone interventions to intensive outpatient programs and residential treatment.

In order to be reimbursed for outpatient services, a licensed mental health provider must first complete 30 hours of training in gambling treatment and then become authorized by the state of California to be reimbursed for therapy services. Each provider within CPGTSP has the therapeutic freedom to deliver treatment for a problem gambler in any way they deem appropriate - put simply, they can “do whatever they want behind closed doors”. They are encouraged to utilize clinical tools, handouts and materials they received during the initial 30-hour training but they are not mandated to do so. CPGTSP providers were not selected based on treatment approaches or philosophies as this program was available for any licensed mental health provider.

State-reimbursed outpatient treatment services began in 2009. To characterize this workforce and to understand what actually happens behind closed doors, a mandatory CPGTSP Provider Survey was created and distributed to all CPGTSP-authorized providers.

## Methods

The survey was distributed via an online program in February 2012 and responses were received within a 30-day time frame. The survey was created at the UCLA Gambling Studies Program and tested for content and validity with the Office of Problem Gambling and other gambling treatment and research experts. The survey consisted of four parts: provider characteristics, feedback on CPGTSP services, description of type of services delivered and provider beliefs/perception about gambling.

## Results

### Demographics

A total of 418 surveys were distributed and 343 were returned and completed. Nearly 67% of the survey respondents were female and reported being in practice for an average of 15 years. Overall, 75% of the workforce identified themselves as Caucasian with the second largest ethnic group being Asian-Pacific Islanders, 9%.

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In regards to treating gamblers, this workforce described having an average of four years of experience in treating problem gamblers. The distribution of disciplines is listed below with Marriage and Family Therapists far outnumbering the next most common form of licensure.

**Table 1: Type Licenses Held by CPGTSP Providers:**

Marriage and Family Therapist	MFT	202	(59%)
Masters Social Work	MSW	20	(6%)
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	LCSW	46	(13%)
Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	45	(13%)
Doctor of Psychology	PsyD	29	(9%)
Medical Doctor	MD	1	(<1%)

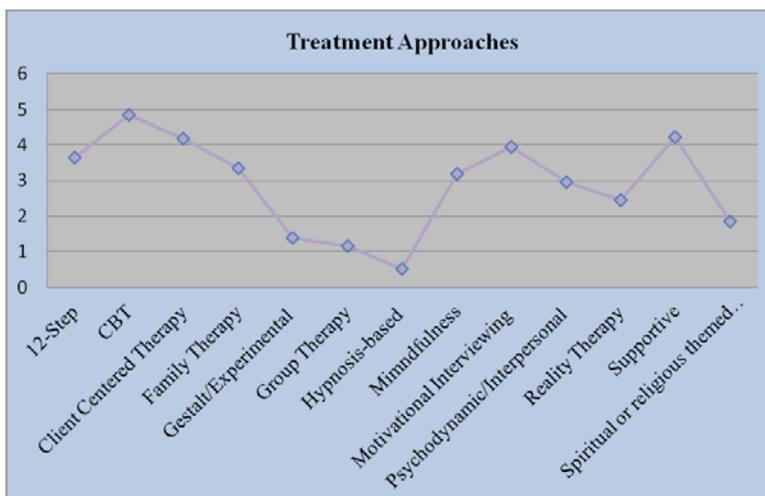
The ratio of MFTs to LCSWs and psychologists in California is close to 2:1 demonstrating that many more MFTs signed on to become state authorized providers. Reasons for this are not obviously clear as CPGTSP was made available to any interested licensed mental health provider and no discipline-specific recruitment occurred.

**Treatment Approaches**

Providers were then asked about what treatment approaches they actually use with gambling clients, and to indicate the frequency and to what extent they employ these therapeutic techniques. Responses are listed in Table 2:

**Table 2: Treatment Approaches Used by CPGTSP Providers**

(0 not at all, 6 very much)



As is evident from this Table, a wide variety of approaches were utilized with CBT and supportive psychotherapy being the most popular. CBT for problem gamblers carries the most amount of scientific support but very little data exists for supportive psychotherapy for gamblers.

**Beliefs About Treatment:**

Providers were asked a few questions about how they perceived problem gambling and what treatment goals should be considered for patients. These responses are provided in Table 3:

**Table 3: Beliefs about Treatment for Problem Gamblers**

(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, 4=Strongly Agree)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Mean
Problem gambling is a treatable condition	3.53
Clients need to accept that they have no control over their gambling	3.61
Abstinence should be an initial goal for all clients entering treatment	3.37
After successful treatment, clients will know they can never gamble again	3.13
After successful treatment, clients will be able to engage in controlled gambling	1.35
After successful treatment, clients do not have the urge or desire to gamble	1.03
In your opinion, attending Gamblers Anonymous...	
...is extremely important during treatment	3.65
...is important for some clients but not for others	3.84
...may be harmful for some clients	1.82
...is not necessary if the gambler is in therapy	1.43

The most striking finding is that the strongest belief about treatment for problem gamblers is that clients need to accept that they have no control over gambling and that this belief is considered more important than setting abstinence as the initial goal of treatment. The theme of most providers is to seek recovery as a process and seek to improve overall life satisfaction and reduce harm. Also important is the clear consensus that controlled gambling is not likely to be achieved post-treatment. In fact, this provider group agreed with the principles that gamblers should not gamble again and that urges or desire to gamble do not necessarily go away with treatment.

**Treatment Activities**

The most common treatment activity was referring clients to attend Gambler’s Anonymous (85% of the time). Secondly, providers reported using the CPGTSP materials offered to them by the state with about 60% of their clients. This includes handing out either a self-help workbook or using a state-provided manualized treatment workbook. Thirdly, providers attempted to meet

with family members about 50% of the time and also referred patients to psychiatry for a medication evaluation about 50% of the time. Lastly, providers recommended reading materials (21% of the time to all patients) and some physically gave out reading materials (14%) to their patients.

Together, this highlights an ongoing need for further psychiatric support to therapists of problem gamblers. It also suggests that training of therapists will greatly influence the type of activities conducted inside the office.

In summary, CPGTSP providers were predominantly female MFTS who had a few years of treatment experience before becoming authorized state treatment providers. Most employed a CBT, supportive, 12-step focused approach and operated toward a goal of sobriety, recovery and acceptance of symptoms. Future research in this area will further investigate the relationship between successful treatment outcomes, providers' experience level, licensure, practice setting, type of clients treated, prior experience with gamblers, and approximate number of gamblers seen since train-

ing. For example, since many of the providers utilize Gamblers' Anonymous (GA) or Gam-Anon as an additional treatment referral resource, it would be helpful to compare the treatment outcomes of those providers who do not refer to GA. Another critical area of examination is to identify the characteristics of the 'super therapists' (i.e., the ones who have impressive treatment outcomes) in order to better understand the traits and treatment activities that gamblers respond to. Paying closer attention to the types of treatment that are delivered, how they are delivered, and how they relate to outcome will help drive improved treatment outcomes.

#### References:

- Fong, T.W. (2005). Types of psychotherapy for pathological gamblers. *Psychiatry* (Edgmont), 2(5), 32-9.
- Rosenthal, R.J. (2008). Psychodynamic psychotherapy and the treatment of pathological gambling. *Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatr*, 2008, 30 Suppl 1, S41-50. ♦

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## 2012 Durand Jacobs Award: Call for Papers

The International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors at McGill University invites submissions to the 2012 *Durand Jacobs Award* competition, to be awarded to the best graduate student paper related to the psychology of addictive behaviors. This annual award is dedicated to Dr. Durand Jacobs' lifelong efforts to help mentor students. Published and/or publishable papers will be considered by the selection committee, comprised of an international panel of experts in the field. The recipient will receive an award plaque and their work will be featured in the Youth Gambling International newsletter. Graduate students from all related disciplines are encouraged to submit their papers by March 15, 2013.

Please submit all entries electronically to [lynette.gilbeau@mcgill.ca](mailto:lynette.gilbeau@mcgill.ca). If you have any questions, please direct them to Lynette Gilbeau by email, or telephone: (514) 398-4438. ♦

# The Relationship Between Social Media Use and Online Gambling: Is There a Migration?

By Rina Gupta, Ph.D., International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors

In previous years, cultural spaces where youth spent time socializing primarily consisted of shopping malls, movie theaters, game halls, and parks, amongst others. Today, the context within which youth are choosing to socialize has taken a digital turn. Youth socialize on such sites as Facebook and Twitter, which increasingly have available “fun” online gambling-like games. Indeed, youth are now exposed to a plethora of online gambling-like activities including poker or casino-type activities, played with virtual money. With no actual money being risked, many individuals perceive that such practices represent a relatively harmless form of entertainment. The risks associated with using social networking platforms, or popular apps, as a way of recruiting players to online gambling sites need to be better understood.

The convergence of gambling and digital media has meaningful implications for gambling among young people. New gambling technologies (i.e., play/practice sites in social network sites) make gambling increasing familiar and easily accessible to young people – accessibility being a factor that has been shown to heighten involvement in gambling when land-based casinos are opened in a jurisdiction that previously did not have such

venues (see Wohl & Sztainert, 2011). Moreover, these social media networks have a tendency to promote factually incorrect information about the nature of gambling, provide a convenient and easy escape from daily problems and hassles, depression, and psychological trauma (i.e., history of abuse or traumatic events; King, Delfabbro & Griffiths, 2010). In addition, the nature of these social media platforms can take place in a creative gambling environment that can make youth susceptible to peer pressure to gamble and to gamble in riskier ways.

The convergence of social media gambling simulated play-for-fun sites and Internet gambling has raised considerable concern among clinicians, researchers and legislators. Through a collaborative effort between the International Centre for Youth Gambling and High-Risk Behaviors at McGill University and Dr. Michael Wohl’s gambling lab at Carleton University in Ottawa, a qualitative study was conducted. Our collaborative team, which is being funded by the OPGRC, received a seed grant in late 2011 to carry out 6 focus groups with college students in both Montreal and Ottawa. The objective of this qualitative study was to help identify a better understanding of the factors that attract college students to

online gambling including the role played by social media sites amongst college students. More importantly, the issue of migration between the play-for-fun gambling social media sites and online gambling was explored. This qualitative study was conducted as a first-step in a comprehensive program of research on this topic.

In total six focus groups were conducted: Three focus groups with regular online gamblers (N=21); three focus groups with college students who gambled occasionally in traditional land-based venues, but were frequent users of social media websites (N=30).

Findings: The following reflect the major themes that surfaced during the focus groups

- There was a general consensus that online gambling and social media sites provide excellent opportunities for learning how to gamble so that when users play with friends or at the casino they have the “skills” to be successful.
- Social media sites, in particular, serve to teach how to gamble without risking real money.
- A common theme was that the play-for-fun gambling sites were easily accessible via smart phones, tablets or computers and they helped enhance how individuals feel about themselves.



• Loss of control was a major theme for both play-for-fun games and actual online gambling sites. Social media users expressed concerns about the addictive aspect of Facebook almost as much as online gamblers expressed how easy it is to lose control when gambling online. These activities were perceived as all-consuming.

• There was an expressed concern about how online site providers use psychological principles of persuasion to manipulate users and migrate people from the play-for-fun sites to online gambling sites.

• Privacy concerns were noted, however, this was of greater concern with social media users than online gamblers.

• Social media users perceived a greater relationship between social media and online gambling than did online gamblers. While the majority of the social media users do not gamble online, this appears to be a conscious choice based on their personal-

ity styles, a general distrust of the Internet as well as awareness that gambling is risky. In contrast, online gamblers perceived the link between playing for virtual money versus real money, if any, was minimal despite many stating that they learned how to play Texas Hold'em on Facebook. They reported that the interfaces of the games were significantly different (social media being much less sophisticated) such that individuals attracted to one medium would likely not be attracted to the other.

• Social media users seem satisfied with the “fun and socially competitive” aspect of playing gambling type games, whereas online gamblers are unimpressed and not entertained by them, preferring to play on the practice sites or actual sites of real online casinos.

• The notion that social media activity takes place in a ‘fake world’, having repercussions for the ‘real world’ is a new concept that emerged. It was explained that if a person starts playing

for fun in the fake world and fake money, and then transfers to gambling online, there is confusion and they can forget that they are playing for real money.

• Both social media users and online gamblers expressed that their higher education serves as a protective factor against addiction. They feel more savvy and capable of wiser decision-making compared to their non-educated peers.

The Carleton-McGill collaboration will pursue the above findings with empirical methods as a next step to developing a greater understanding of the potential risks for online gambling initiation that are inherent to the social media world. The next study is currently underway.

#### References

King, D., Delfabbro, P., & Griffiths, M. (2010). The convergence of gambling and digital media: Implications for gambling in young people. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 26, 175-187.

Wohl, M. J. A., & Sztainert, T. (2011). Where did all the pathological gamblers go? Gambling symptomatology and stage of change predict attrition in longitudinal research. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 27, 155-169. ♦



# The Bet's On - Kids, Football and Wagering

By Lynette Gilbeau B.Ed., International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors

In a shocking and lengthy investigation dubbed "Operation Dirty Play" nine men including eight football coaches were recently charged with gambling involving the South Florida Youth Football League (SFYFL), a league that is comprised of 22 clubs with roughly 6,000 children aged 5 to 15 from three counties. Many of the children are from impoverished neighbourhoods. Six of the nine accused in the case including the alleged ringleader and coach Brandon Bivins have lengthy prior criminal records. Bivins has prior convictions for aggravated assault, cocaine possession and grand theft.

The 18-month investigation was initiated when ESPN journalists alerted the Broward County Sheriff's office about suspicious activity at youth football games after the ESPN crews captured video footage of fans exchanging large sums of money at the games. The investigation used confidential informants and undercover police officers to place bets on games. The stakes were high for regular games and reports of amounts up to \$100,000 being bet on the youth football championship.

According to some reports, the investigation revealed that coaches met before games to decide point spreads. However, investigators do not believe that they encouraged the players to perform in certain ways to control the outcome of games. Additionally, the investigators noted there were no indications that players were aware of the betting. Michael Spivey, the president of the South Florida Youth Football League says that he was unaware of the gambling activity at games.

This is in sharp contrast to information gleaned from ESPN interviews with former players and coaches in the league. Findings from these ESPN interviews indicate that gambling on the youth league games has been rampant for years and that according to Rev. Wesley Smith, a local pastor, players and their parents received clothes, money and other gifts from coaches and league members as incentives to join certain teams or play well. Former SFYFL player, 21 year old Nick Tandy who now plays for an Ivy league school said people did not believe him when

he told them about the gambling and the amounts of money wagered when he was in the league.

The investigation also uncovered sophisticated betting gambling setups in two businesses - Showtime Sports and Apparel in Lauderdale Lakes and the Red Carpet Kutz Barbershop in Lauderhill, the latter owned by Bivins, the primary individual accused in the case. The barbershop served as a front for illegal wagering on sports games of all types including NFL, little league and college games. Inside the shop sat unused barber chairs and other hair cutting paraphernalia and accessible through a closet door was a back room where the gambling activity occurred. Patrons of the barbershop entered the room and depending on their type of wager proceeded to one of three windows in the room to place their bet. Once the bet was registered, a betting receipt including information such as the ID number, event date, time, wager and payout amounts was printed and given to the bettor. The investigation indicates that the barbershop received a lot of traffic with sometimes up to twenty people waiting in line outside. Authorities seized nearly \$40,000 in cash from a safe at one of these store front locations.

Since the investigation and arrests, SFYFL's President Michael Spivey has promised greater surveillance of fans. Reports indicate that more law enforcement officers and video surveillance will be present at all parks where games are played by the Fall of 2013. The SFYFL website indicates that the organization "is taking a hard stand on gambling, recruiting, paying kids to play and big hits on players. Any spectators or certified personnel caught doing any of the above will immediately be asked to leave the park." Furthermore, in a letter from Michael Spivey, he indicates that the league "will engage in a more aggressive approach to monitoring, identifying and addressing gambling activity." The letter further outlines the SFYFL's plan to overcome and deal with the league's persistent gambling problems including the creation of a gambling task force, an educational campaign for parents about the ramifications of accepting money or other in-

centives for their children to play, and a Zero Tolerance Policy that will see players suspended for accepting payments as incentives and repercussions for clubs within the organization that violate the anti-gambling rules.

In response to this investigation, some jurisdictions, such as Deerfield Beach, have instituted more rigorous screening and background checks of potential coaches. Many claim these screening processes are time consuming, costly and difficult to enforce. Currently, in South Florida, the screening process responsibility lies with each city and there is great variability in the processes and requirements for coach recruiting between jurisdictions. Certainly more stringent screening is warranted for the safety of the players and fans alike. Law enforcement officials have feared that if the illicit activities at these football games is not curtailed, that there is a great potential for serious/violent criminal activity to occur. It is clear from these investigations that a very sophisticated criminal element was at work with an overriding goal of making money all the while eroding the fundamental values that that organized sports are supposed to provide for youth - values such as fair play, sportsmanship, team camaraderie and the building of self-esteem. These values are particularly critical for children from impoverished neighbourhoods. While shocking

and disturbing, the findings of this investigation again underline the pervasiveness of gambling in our society and its impact on youth. There is little doubt that football is America's favourite pastime. What values are we teaching and/or modeling for our youth?

#### References

[http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083\\_162-57542828-504083/florida-youth-football-gambling-ring-nine-men-arrested-after-18-month-investigation-police-say/](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57542828-504083/florida-youth-football-gambling-ring-nine-men-arrested-after-18-month-investigation-police-say/)

<http://blogs.babble.com/strollerderby/2012/11/01/massive-youth-football-gambling-ring-exposed/>

<http://bigstory.ap.org/article/9-charged-fla-youth-football-gambling-ring-0>

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<http://sports.espn.go.com/espn/otl/news/story?id=6472436>

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[http://espn.go.com/espn/otl/story/\\_/id/8568724/nine-south-florida-youth-football-coaches-face-gambling-charges](http://espn.go.com/espn/otl/story/_/id/8568724/nine-south-florida-youth-football-coaches-face-gambling-charges)

<http://sports.yahoo.com/blogs/highschool-prep-rally/florida-youth-football-coaches-face-disturbing-charges-betting-111730314.html> ◆

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## NEWS BRIEFS

### Camelot Wins Pennsylvania Lottery Contract

Camelot Global Services, operator of the UK National Lottery, has been selected to run the Pennsylvania Lottery. Camelot was the sole bidder for the contract which was recently awarded. Camelot Global Services has promised an increase in profits for the Lottery, based on expanding the selection of games and other initiatives. Pennsylvania will become the third US state (the others being Illinois and Indiana) to have a private firm run its lottery.

### Americans Opposed to Online Lottery Ticket Sales

In a recent national poll, sponsored by the Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA), of registered voters in 43 states, 78 percent of respondents said they are opposed to online lottery ticket sales. The poll asked participants questions regarding the use of credit cards or other electronic means of payment to purchase lottery tickets online. The findings of this poll also indicate that these respondents would be less likely to support lawmakers who advocate for the sale of lottery tickets via the Internet.

### Oscar Betting Comes to Canada

In a recent press release, Atlantic Lottery announced it will take bets on the Oscars. "It was an obvious choice to offer since millions of people tune in to the annual awards show. People are always casting their votes around the water cooler at work and now they have the option to make their predictions pay off," said James Reilly, senior brand manager of sports lotteries with Atlantic Lottery. With this new offering, Atlantic Lottery will become the first and only regulated Canadian lottery to provide the ability to bet on award shows. ◆

## **Post Doctoral Position Available**

An immediate opening for a post-doctoral fellow focused upon studying youth risk-taking behaviors is available. A doctorate degree in developmental, clinical, school/applied, social, experimental or health psychology, addictions research, or related field is required. Fluency in French is an asset. An understanding of addictions is beneficial but not required. The candidate must have skills in statistical analyses and research methodology, and experience in using SPSS and/or SAS for data analyses. The successful candidate should be highly motivated, have strong library research skills, experience in academic writing, strong analytic skills, and be able to conduct field-based research projects independently. We are searching for someone who is independent, yet who enjoys working in a collaborative environment. We are offering either a one-year or two-year position. Salary is commensurate with other post-doctoral positions.

The successful candidate will work in the area of youth risk-taking behaviors and will become an active member of the International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors. He/she will be responsible to the two co-directors of the centre and will work closely with the research faculty, other post-doctoral candidates and graduate students. Responsibilities will include developing and conducting field-based research studies, analysis of data, manuscript writing, assistance with grant writing, and literature searches. The candidate will also contribute toward the development, production, and distribution of a quarterly publication. Opportunity to present at national and international conferences is offered and the candidate is expected to publish in peer reviewed journals.

Please e-mail or mail letter of application, curriculum vitae and three reference letters to:

Dr. Jeffrey Derevensky or Dr. Rina Gupta

School/ Applied Child Psychology

McGill University

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Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y2

Tel. 514-398-4249

Fax: 514-398-3401

E-mail: Jeffrey.Derevensky@mcgill.ca or Rina.Gupta@mcgill.ca

## News from the Centre...

### **Collaborative Research with Carleton University**

We are pleased to announce that a renewal has been awarded for our national collaboration with Carleton, as well as funding for three research projects to be completed over the next two years, examining the link between social media, play-for-fun games and the onset of online gambling among college students. The three projects will incorporate a combined research approach: survey, qualitative interviewing, and experimental laboratory design.

### **Partners in Prevention Initiative**

Again this year, our Centre will participate in the Partners in Prevention initiative, a collaborative partnership between the Lester B. Pearson School Board of Montreal (the largest English-language school board in Quebec) and Portage Adolescent Residential Rehabilitation Center (substance abuse rehabilitation center), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Montreal Urban Police (SPVM), community YMCA, and the International Centre for Youth Gambling. Annually, the Partners host events aimed at Grade 6 students and their parents to promote healthy choices in an attempt to minimize adolescent risky behaviours. In 2013, there will be three evening events starting in the month of February. Planning is well under way and we are excited about our involvement in this worthwhile cause. Stay tuned for more updates in the coming months. ◆

## Upcoming Events

- **New Horizons in Responsible Gambling: Developments in Prevention & Response**  
January 28-30, 2013  
Vancouver, Canada
- **12th Annual Alberta Conference on Gambling Research**  
April 4-6, 2013  
Banff, Alberta
- **RGC's Discovery Conference**  
April 14-16, 2013  
Toronto, Canada
- **The 9th Nordic Conference: Changing Landscape of Gambling - Treatment and Prevention**  
May 27-29, 2013  
Hamar, Norway
- **International Conference on Gambling & Risk Taking**  
May 27-31, 2013  
Las Vegas, USA

## Centre Fundraising Campaign in Full Swing

The Centre's ongoing fundraising campaign continues to grow with the support of corporate and private sponsors. Due to restricted government infrastructure funding, we have initiated a fundraising campaign to help us maintain our ability to develop and deploy empirically-based prevention and harm-minimization programs. The Centre is housed on McGill University's main campus in the heart of Montreal, Canada. McGill University is a public university and recognized charitable organization.

Donations can be made to:

The International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors  
McGill University  
3724 McTavish Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y2

Official letters of contributions and tax receipts will be forwarded

# Recent publications and presentations

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## REFEREED PUBLICATIONS

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Gupta, R., Nower, L., Derevensky, J., Blaszczyński, A & Faregh, N. (in press). Problem gambling in adolescents: An examination of the Pathways Model. *Journal of Gambling Studies*.

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Martins, S., Hedden, S., Goldweber, A., Storr, C., Derevensky, J., Stinchfield, R., Ialongo, N., & Petras, H. (in press). Childhood aggressive behavior and late adolescent gambling problems: Is there an association? *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*.

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Shead, N.W., Derevensky, J., & Paskus, T. (in press). Trends in gambling behavior among college student-athletes: A comparison of 2004 and 2008 NCAA survey data. *Journal of Gambling Issues*.

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Storr, C., Lee, G., Derevensky, J., Ialongo, N. & Martins, S. (in press). Gambling and adverse life events among urban adolescents. *Journal of Gambling Studies*.

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St-Pierre, R., Temcheff, C., Gupta, R., Derevensky, J. & Paskus, T. (in press). Gambling among college student-athletes: predicting gambling involvement and problems from gambling outcome expectancies. *Journal of Gambling Studies*.

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## INVITED PRESENTATIONS

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Paskus, T. & Derevensky, J. (2013). Changing patterns of gambling amongst college student athletes: Results from three NCAA sports wagering studies between 2004-2012. Invited paper presented to the 2013 NCAA annual convention, Grapevine, Texas, January.

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## RESEARCH REPORT

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Derevensky, J., St-Pierre, R., Temcheff, C. & Gupta, R. (2012). *Teacher Awareness, Beliefs, and Attitudes Regarding Adolescent Gambling and Problem Gambling Prevention*. Report prepared for the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Center, Ontario, 60 pp.

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Gupta, R., Derevensky, J. & Wohl, M.J. (2012). *A Qualitative Examination of Online Gambling Culture Among College Students: Factors Influencing Participation, Maintenance and Cessation*. Report prepared for the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Center, Ontario, 31 pp.

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## BOOK CHAPTERS

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Temcheff, C., Bowden-Jones, H., & Derevensky, J. (in press). Addictions. *Encyclopedia of quality of life research*. NY: Springer Publishing.

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Temcheff, C., St-Pierre, R. & Derevensky, J. (in press). Gambling among teens, college students and young adults. In D. Richards, A. Blaszczyński & L. Nower (Eds.), *Handbook of pathological gambling*. NY: Wiley-Blackwell. ◆

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# Holiday Campaign 2012

The annual Holiday Campaign, a collaborative initiative of the International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors at McGill University and the National Council on Problem Gambling (NCPG), highlights the risks of giving lottery tickets and scratch cards as holiday gifts to minors.

Support for the campaign by North American and international lottery corporations has grown incrementally every year since the program inception. Again in 2012, a record number of lottery corporations participated in the campaign. The final list of 2012 participating lotteries included:

AB Svenska Spel (Sweden), Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, Arizona Lottery, Atlantic Lottery, Austrian Lotteries, British Columbia Lottery Corporation, California Lottery, Camelot (United Kingdom), Colorado Lottery, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, Illinois Lottery, Hoosier (Indiana) Lottery, Hrvatska Lutrija d.o.o. (Croatia), Iowa Lottery, Kentucky Lottery Corporation, Loto-Québec, Manitoba Lotteries, Maryland Lottery, Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, Minnesota State Lottery, Missouri Lottery, New Mexico Lottery, North Carolina Education Lottery, Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation, Ohio Lottery Commission, Oklahoma Lottery Commission, Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation, Oregon Lottery, Rhode Island Lottery, Saskatchewan Lotteries, South Dakota Lottery, State Lottery of Serbia, Texas Lottery Commission, Vermont Lottery Commission, Virginia Lottery, Washington Lottery, and Wisconsin Lottery.

We would like to extend a heartfelt thank you the Kentucky Lottery Corporation for graphic design services and the Minnesota State Lottery for sponsorship of the campaign. The campaign momentum is growing annually. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank all of the lottery corporations who have collaborated with us in 2012 and look forward to even greater support for next year's initiative! ♦



Wishing you all a very  
Healthy, Happy and  
Prosperous 2013!!

## YGI Newsletter

A Quarterly Publication by the International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High-Risk Behaviors

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