# GAMBLING HARM PREVENTION: STRUCTURES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND WAYS FORWARD

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### **PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- 1. On harm prevention
- 2. Effective harm prevention measures
- 3. Responsibilities in harm prevention
- 4. Barriers for harm prevention
- 5. Ways forward for improved harm prevention

### THE LANCET Public Health





### **ON HARM PREVENTION**

# PREVENTION

### PRIMARY

Preventing the initial use of or the delay of initial substance use

### SECONDARY

Early detection of or reduction of substance use once problems have already begun

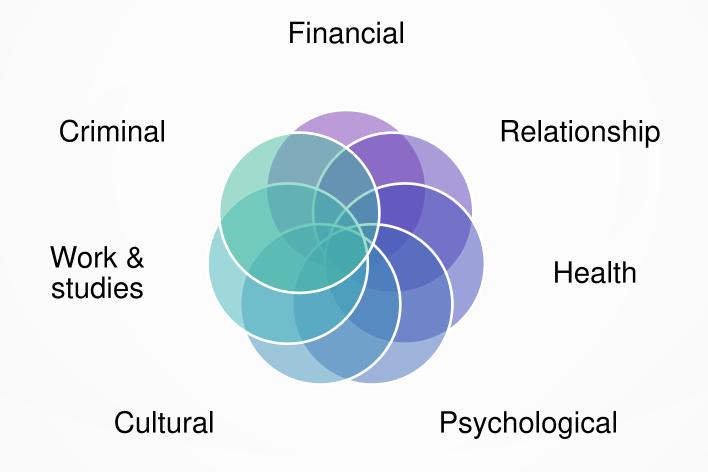
### TERTIARY

Reducing substance use problems or harms to prevent further deterioration or death.

# HARM REDUCTION



### WHAT HARMS ARE WE PREVENTING?



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Langham, E., Thorne, H., Browne, M., Donaldson, P., Rose, J., & Rockloff, M. (2015). Understanding gambling related harm: A proposed definition, conceptual framework, and taxonomy of harms. *BMC public health*, *16*, 1-23.



# **EFFECTIVE HARM PREVENTION MEASURES**

### Primary (universal)

- Reducing availability
- Reducing accessibility
- Reducing visibility (including marketing)
- Limiting harmful products and characteristics

### Secondary (selective)

- Binding mandatory limits
- Warnings
- Personalised feedback
- Duty of care interventions

### Tertiary (indicated)

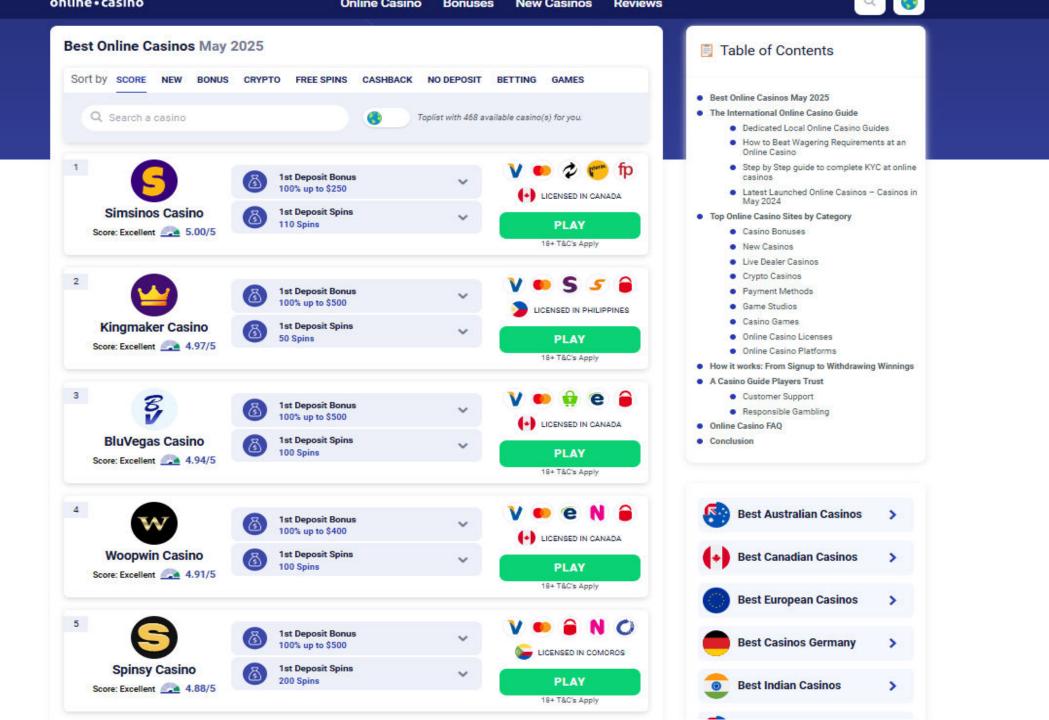
- Duty of care interventions
- Self-exclusions
- Effective forms of treatment: CBT, motivational interviewing



# LIMITING AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

- Age limits
- Opening hours (including online)
- Availability across brands
- Blocking offshore gambling provision
  - DNS and payment blocking
  - App availability, SEO
  - Limiting availability of wider ecosystem (e.g., affiliate websites)







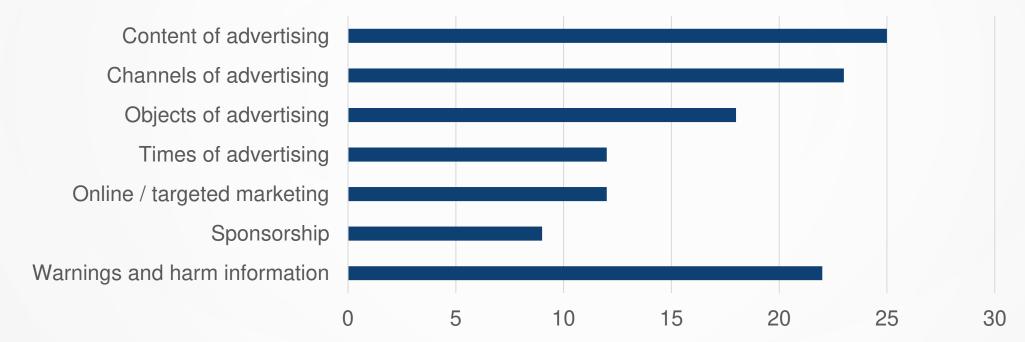
- Reducing or prohibiting marketing (also WHO)
- Untargeted marketing: recruits new customers
- Targeted marketing: particularly harmful
- Data-driven practices
- Increasingly opaque online marketing
- Alibi brand marketing (brand extensions)





# GAMBLING ADVERTISING REGULATIONS IN EUROPE (N=30)

Advertising restrictions, European countries (N=30)



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Marionneau, V., McGrane, E., Ukhova, D. & Wardle, H. (forthcoming). Regulation of gambling advertising in Europe: A comparative policy review.



### LIMITATIONS PROPORTIONATE TO HARM













Lotteries

Online Online casino gambling

EGMs

Casino S

Sports betting

Population prevalence (k=131)

44.7%	7.8%	2.7%	11.6%	5.6%	6.9%
(42.0 - 47.4)	(6.2 - 9.5)	(2.1 - 3.4)	(9.8 - 13.5)	(4.8 - 6.5)	(6.0 - 7.8)

PG prevalence amongst those who gamble on specific products (k=36)

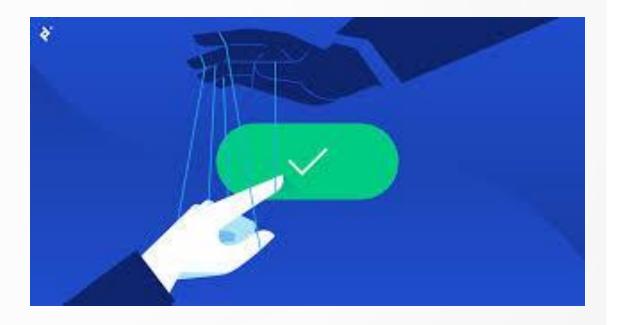
2.0%	8.6%	15.8%	8.1%	10.0%	8.9%
(1.4 - 2.7)	(6.0 - 11.5)	(10.7 - 21.6)	(5.5 - 11.1)	(6.0 - 14.7)	(5.2 - 13.5)

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Tran, L. T., Wardle, H., Colledge-Frisby, S., Taylor, S., Lynch, M., Rehm, J., .Volberg, R., Marionneau, V., ... & Degenhardt, L. (2024). The prevalence of gambling and problematic gambling: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Public Health*.



- Nudge: encouraging certain behaviour
- Sludge: Detrimental frictions
- Dark patterns: deceptive userinterface design
  - Asymmetric dark patterns
  - Covert dark patterns
  - Deceptive dark patterns
  - Restrictive dark patterns



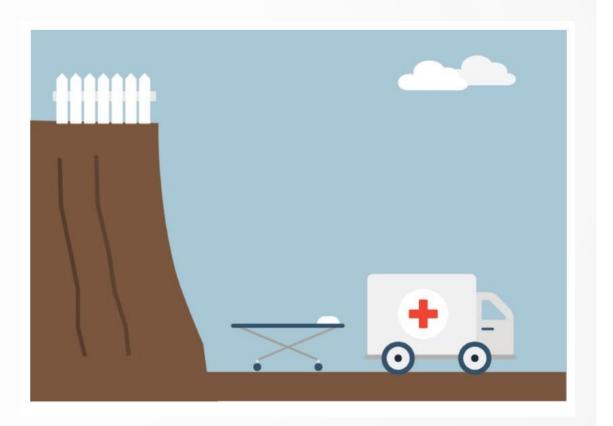
#### HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Newall, P. (2025). Sludge, dark patterns and dark nudges: A taxonomy of on-line gambling platforms' deceptive design features. *Addiction*; Mathur et al. (2019). Dark patterns at scale: Findings from a crawl of 11K shopping websites. *Proceedings of the ACM on human-computer interaction*, *3*(CSCW), 1-32.



# **BINDING MANDATORY LIMITS**

- Binding, global and reasonable
- Spending limits, loss limits
- Limits on maximum wagers
- Time-based limits and mandatory breaks
- Reasonable baseline
  - Potential alignment with LRGG?
  - Increases with affordability checks





# DUTY OF CARE: SECONDARY OR TERTIARY PREVENTION?



### Tracking 'markers of harm'

Patterns of spend, repeat deposits, insufficient funds on account

Time indicators, night time gambling

Use of RG tools, customer-led contacts



Setting predetermined thresholds to flag potentially harmful patterns



Intervention

Messaging Phone call contact Exclusion, closing account



- Who is responsible for implementing and enforcing harm prevention measures?
  - Particularly in competitive online systems
- What kind of barriers exist for effective harm prevention?
- 10 key informant interviews in countries that have recently implemented a licensing system in online gambling
  - Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Ontario (Canada)
  - Thank you to my colleagues Nina Karlsson and Mette Kivistö Colleagues
- Focus on harm prevention in competitive markets

Marionneau, Karlsson, Kivistö (forthcoming). Responsibilities in gambling harm prevention and reduction: Evidence from recently regulated licensed markets. Forthcoming



# RESPONSIBILITIES

D		
	Public information, awareness campaigns, esearch and education	Policymakers, health professionals, researchers, industry, NGOs
R	Restricting advertising	Policymakers, regulators, industry, NGOs
R	Restricting availability and product design	Policymakers
P	Pre-commitment strategies and self-exclusions	Policymakers, regulators, industry, individuals
D	Outy of care policies	Policymakers, regulators, industry
	nforming about risk and signposting to upport	Industry
	Provision of and access to support and reatment	Policymakers, individuals, health professionals, NGOs
	Proactive interventions	Industry, regulators

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# "EVERYONE HAS TO DO SOMETHING"

- Policymakers set the framework for harm prevention
- Regulators issue further guidance
- Industry should comply and follow regulations
- Regulators enforce and monitor
- NGOs and researchers can nudge for reforms
- Individuals use the tools that are provided and are receptive to interventions

Who has overall responsibility?



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# **BARRIERS TO HARM PREVENTION**

	$\odot$	Competing interests
	FT	Industry power
		Lack of resources
	4551	Lack of centralisation and cooperation
		Offshore operations
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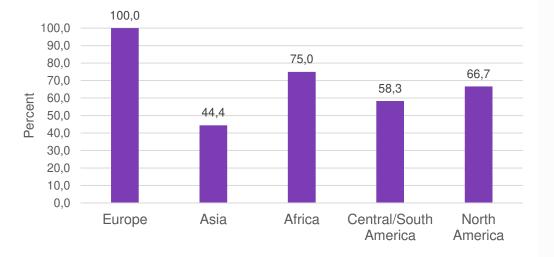


- Harm prevention and profit are contradictory objectives
  - Effective harm prevention will negatively impact profit
- Smaller companies may have even stronger conflicting interests

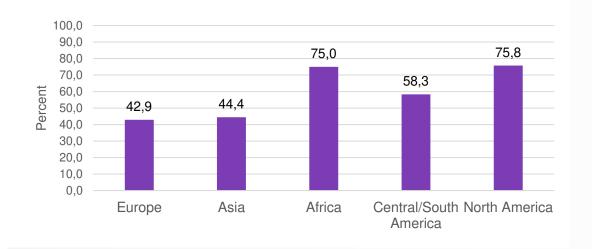
"The majority of the companies that have a license in Sweden, they don't have the manpower, and they don't have the real will. They're trying to survive in a very competitive market where there's another 80 online casinos available. If they start limiting their MVPs [most valuable players], they're out of business. That's that simple." (Sweden, NGO)

Inherent contradictions also in legislation

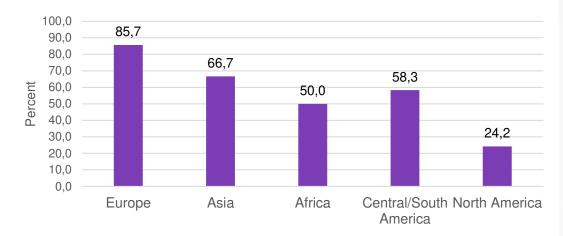
Any integrity/consumer protection reasons



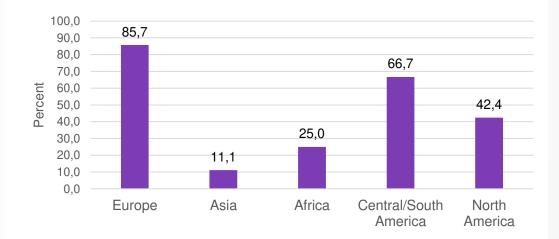
Any revenue/economic reason



#### Any health reason



#### Any crime reason



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Wardle et al., 2024. The Lancet Public Health Commission on Gambling.: Legislative framings for gambling policy (N=80 jurisdictions, including 39 US states with major gambling policy changes 2018-2023.)



	Limiting harm and/or consumption	Security, legality and crime prevention	Financial reasons				
	Denmark						
Alcohol	n/a						
Gambling	X	X					
	Finland						
Alcohol	Х						
Gambling	X	X					
	Iceland						
Alcohol	X						
Gambling	X	X	X				
		Norway					
Alcohol	X						
Gambling	X	X	X				
Sweden							
Alcohol	X						
Gambling	x	X	X				

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Marionneau, V., Lindeman, M., Cisneros Örnberg, J., & Karlsson, T. (2025). From policy to politics: Is there a Nordic Model for the regulation of alcohol and gambling? Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs.



- Power in framing societal perceptions of gambling
- Power over regulators regulatory capture
- Lobbying for industry-friendly regulations and promotion of self-regulation

"Well, I mean, the challenges are that we end up or retain a landscape where people are guided by industry discourse and lobbying... to remain in a situation where **ineffective measures are promoted** and where you have the famous story about the emperor with the new clothes, and everybody's afraid to say that he's actually naked. To a large degree, that's what's happening in the Netherlands." (NL researcher)



#### Product and system design

Design of gambling products, including structural characteristics, that make products more harmful

Deployment of online choice architecture and dark patterns techniques to influence behaviours.

Development of boundary-spanning products (eg, social casino games, daily fantasy sports etc); and cross selling of gambling products

# Commercial practices and partnerships

Direct and indirect marketing, advertising, and promotion, drawing on data surveillance for profiling and targeting

Widespread partnerships and sponsorships with sporting, media, charitable and benevolent, and financial organisations, creating a complex commercial ecosystem with vested interest in commercial gambling expansion

ADS

Use of social media and influencer promotions to promote brands and products that normalises gambling

#### Shaping politics and regulatory agendas

Lobbying of policy makers, regulators, and decision makers, including funding political campaigns

> Shaping the evidence base by controlling research funding and agendas, and access to data, while undermining legitimate science and research

Resisting regulatory change, presenting industry as a legitimate stakeholder in the policy and decision-making process

#### Shaping public perception

Framing gambling as harmless leisure and emphasising the industry's role in wealth creation, employment, and revenue generation

Associating sole responsiblity for harms with the shortcomings of individuals and not a consequence of commercial products, practices, and policies

Promoting corporate social responsibility and related policies that focus on the individual and to deflect attention away from commercial practices

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Wardle, H., Degenhardt, L., Marionneau, V., Reith, G., Livingstone, C., Sparrow, M., ... & Saxena, S. (2024). The lancet public health commission on gambling. *The Lancet Public Health*, *9*(11), e950-e994. : Commercial determinants of gambling



- Lack of resources for regulation, harm prevention, research
- Difficulty in remaining proactive
- Even monitoring duties cannot be properly performed with existing resources

"[The companies] have estimated that the chance of getting caught in this net is small." (SE researcher).



- Need for more international collaboration between regulators
- Need for cross-operator monitoring of harms
  - Centralised precommitment
  - Centralised duty of care

So, what we see quite often, [...] we say, 'well we lower your limit because we're a bit worried about your behaviour.' Very often we don't see these players afterwards. I'm not really sure that they've actually stopped playing. More likely it is that they just moved to another operator." (NL industry)



- Licensing systems have not solved the offshore problem
- Offshore gambling undermines effective harm prevention

"Internet is Internet and, regardless, if you cancel every opportunity to transfer money, you can always do this on the dark web. There will always be opportunities, you can use the VPN or whatever. But you need to have that [...] in the public mind or so to speak that you should go to the licensed." (SE researcher)



# WAYS FORWARD?

#### Balancing existing asymmetries

- Asymmetry of power between industry and other actors
- Asymmetry of responsibilities (conflicting responsibilities)
- Asymmetry between harm prevention and harm reduction

#### Offshore trope

• What is the empirical relationship between harm prevention and offshore gambling?

#### Collaboration!

- EU-level regulation, World Health Assembly
- Cross-sectoral collaboration -> understanding emerging patterns
- Collaboration in data collection and research\*

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI \* Marionneau, V., Kristiansen, S., Lindqvist, H., Silvennoinen, I., Eidem, M., Degnepoll, L. & Wall, H. (2025). Towards standardised data collection practices for gambling helplines. Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs.

