

Rapport de recherche

PROGRAMME ACTIONS CONCERTÉES

Appendix 2

Conceptual Model

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This project is anchored in the epidemiological triad model – host, agent and environment [1], - part of the population health approach. Applied to gambling, 1) 'the agent' refers to gambling activities and their characteristics, such as risk factors, 2) 'the host' is the potential, social, or problem gambler and his psychosocial characteristics, and 3) 'the environment' is the physical and socio-political context in which the game and the player are inscribed. Thus, **at the individual level**, studies have found an association between problem gambling and a particular profile [2]. **At the social level**, a higher prevalence is found among some social groups, such as men, young people, individuals from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, and certain ethno-linguistic minority groups [3]. **At the level of the environment**, link is sometimes established between increased gambling accessibility and prevalence of problem gambling [4, 5]. Moreover, since each type of gambling activity is marked by specific characteristics, which in turn lead to different prevalence rates of gambling and problem gambling among the different population subgroups [6], a modulation by type of game would not only produce a better understanding of a game's addictive properties, but also of the risk factors associated with it. To conclude, the advantage of such a model remains primarily in its ability to explain gambling behavior based on a set of integrated risk factors, and thus answer the question: 'why some people develop gambling problems and others who play do not?'.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1. Multilevel perspective on gambling behaviours

