

Gender Differences in MH & SA Disorders as Correlates of Gambling Disorders: A Preliminary Report

- **Thomas E.
Broffman,
LICSW,
LCDP, LCDS,
CEAP**
- **Doctoral
Candidate**
- **Boston College,
Graduate School
of Social Work**
- **Dual Diagnosis
Co-ordinator,
Eleanor Slater
Hospital**



Introduction

- Review of the Literature
 - Crockford & el-Guebaly 1998 Review
 - Co-morbidity **pathological gambling-substance use disorders** (14 studies reviewed)
 - Co-morbidity **pathological gambling-mood disorders** (20 studies reviewed)
 - Co-morbidity **pathological gambling-anxiety disorders** (5 studies reviewed)



Research Question:

- **What are the relationships between mental health, substance abuse, and gambling disorders among men and women?**



Hypotheses:

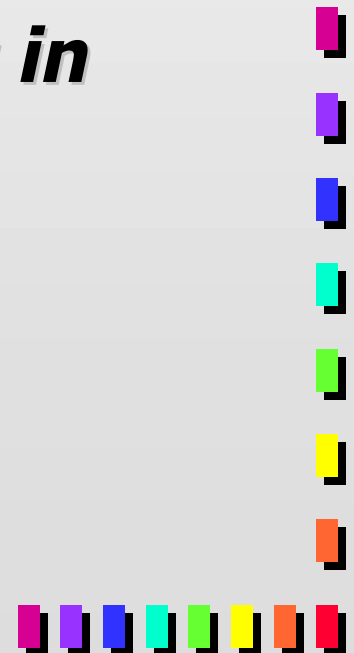
1. Higher levels of depression will be associated with higher levels of gambling disorders among females.
2. Higher levels of anxiety will be associated with higher levels of gambling disorders among males.
3. Higher levels of substance abuse disorders will be associated with higher levels of gambling disorders among males.



Methodology:

■ Sample

- 100 gamblers in treatment
 - 50 men and 50 women
- 100 gamblers in community (matched sample)
 - 50 men and 50 women
- ***to date 63 gamblers in treatment***
 - ***38 men 25 women***



Methodology:

- Design/Data Collection Procedure
- 164 item questionnaire
- includes 5 sub-scales
- non-random sample gamblers in treatment
- utilize NODS as measure of gambling disorder
 - 5 or more (met DSM-IV diagnostic Criteria Pathological Gambling)
 - 3 or 4 problem gambler
 - 1 or 2 social gambler (community sample)
 - 0 non gambler



Methodology:

■ 5 Instruments

■ AUDIT

- Alcohol Use Disorders Inventory Test (10 items)

■ DAST

- Drug Abuse Screening Test (28 items)

■ NODS

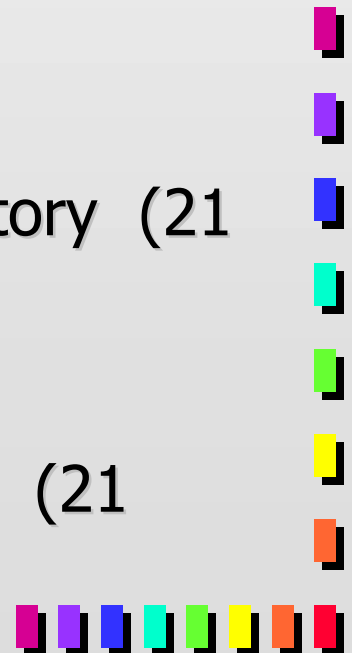
- National Opinion Research Center Gambling Diagnostic Screen (17 items)

■ BDI

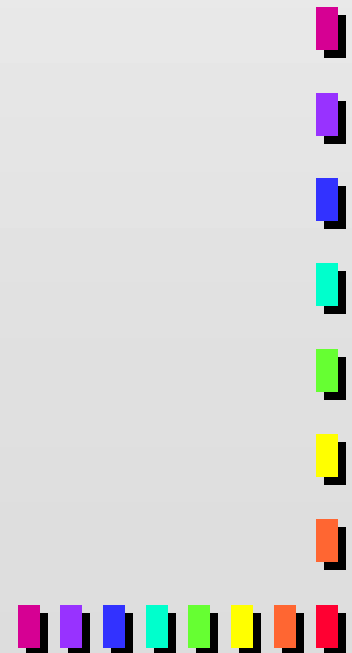
- Beck Depression Inventory (21 items)

■ BAI

- Beck Anxiety Inventory (21 items)



Sub-scale Scoring



Preliminary Results:

■ Statistics Employed

- bivariate analysis
- chi square

■ Summary of Results

- partial sample
- significant findings include:
 - gender differences in
 - BDI, BAI, DAST, & AUDIT scores
 - co-occurrence of eating disorders
 - recent life losses
 - level of gambling losses/income
 - gender differences in gambling preferences and gambling problems
 - level of self-help participation
 - referral source for gambling treatment
 - use of NODS as a screening tool



Discussion:

- Theoretical/practice/policy implications
- Limitations of the Study
- Directions for Future Research

