



**Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences
University of Zagreb, Croatia
&
University of Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina**



YOUTH PROBLEM GAMBLING: A COMPARISON BETWEEN CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

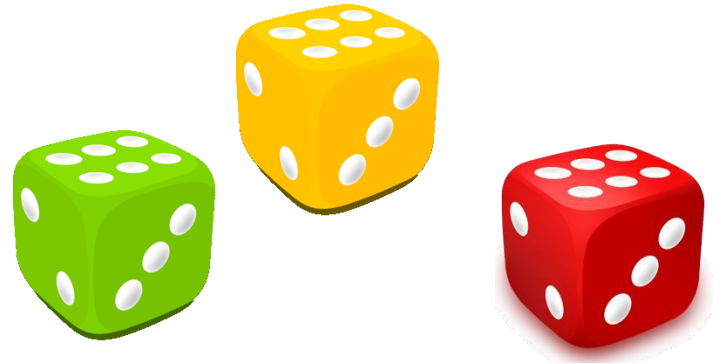
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ABOUT THE RESEARCH



NATIONAL RESEARCH

„Gambling of high-school students in Croatia”

NATIONAL RESEARCH
„Gambling of high-school students in Bosnia and Herzegovina”

- Parallel study within Croatian project
- N=1,036
- 2 cities/towns included



University of Zagreb

University of Tuzla



PROJECT TEAM



▪ Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences

- **Project holder**
 - **Leader:**
- Neven Ricijas, asst.prof.
 - **Associates:**
- Dora Dodig Hundric, PhD.
- Valentina Kranzelic, assoc.prof.

▪ Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

- **Associate:**
 - Aleksandra Huic, PhD.
- **Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences**
 - **Leader:**



- Meliha Bijedic,
asst.prof. ▪ **Associates:**
 - Ranko Kovacevic,
assoc.prof.
 - Elvis Vardo, asst.prof.
 - Lejla Kuralic-Cisic, PhD.

- ***Funded by national lotteries***



WHY THE COMPARISON?



DIFFERENCES

- Croatia
 - EU Member State
 - Predominantly Catholics (87%)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
 - Predominantly Muslim by religion (51%)

SIMILARITIES

- Both were part of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Geographic proximity
- Almost identical language
- Political, geopolitical & socio-economic similarities and connections





GAMBLING RELATED SIMILARITIES



- ❶ **Uncontrolled expansion** in gambling venues – especially sports betting (in residential areas, close to schools etc.)
- ❷ **No adequate regulation** (especially accessibility and availability)
- ❸ **No adequate legal rules** and/or guidelines for advertising



🎲 **Loose understanding** of legal rules (<18 etc.) 🎲

Lack of specific prevention and/or treatment interventions for young people



SAMPLE



Pairing samples

■ **CROATIA (n=2,702)**

■ **BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA**

(n=1,036)

National capitals



- | | | |
|-------------------|----|-------------|
| 1. Zagreb | ←→ | 1. Sarajevo |
| 2. Split | | 2. Tuzla |
| 3. Rijeka | | |
| 4. Osijek | ← | |
| 5. Slavonski Brod | | |
| 6. Vinkovci | | |

**Geographical
proximity
Similar size**

M=454 (47,5%)

M=515 (49,7%)

7. Koprivnica





SAMPLE



CROATIA

N=956
F=502 (52,5%)

$M_{age}=16.63$ (SD=1.2)

TYPE OF SCHOOL

3y vocational 217 (22.7%)

4y vocational 377 (39.4%)

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

N=1,036
F=521 (50,3%)

$M_{age}=16.60$ (SD=1.023)

TYPE OF SCHOOL

3y vocational 21 (2.0%)

4y vocational 651 (62.9%)

Equal in number, gender & age



**General
education high-school** 362 (37.9%)

**General
education high-school** 363 (35.1%)



MEASURES

1. GENERAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

2. GAMBLING ACTIVITIES QUESTIONNAIRE

3. CANADIAN ADOLESCENT GAMBLING INVENTORY (CAGI)

(TREMBLAY ET AL., 2010.)

4. MOTIVATION FOR GAMBLING CHECK-LIST

5. RISK AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR SCALE

(ATLANTA ET AL., 2005.)

6. COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS RELATED TO GAMBLING

7A. INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY ITEM POOL – 50 (IPIP-50)

(MLAČIĆ & GOLDBERG, 2007.)

7B. ZIMBARDO TIME-PERSPECTIVE INVENTORY (ZTPI)

(ZIMBARDO & BOYD, 1999.)

8. GAMBLING EXPERIENCE AND GAMBLING BEHAVIOR QUESTIONS

I. GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

Type of game	NO	YES	Once a year or less	Once a month	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day
VLTs	X						
Sports betting		X		X			
Lottery		X			X		



Never



Occasionally



Regularly



Frequency of REGULAR gambling >= 1x per week

	CRO (N=956)	B&H (N=1,036)
Sports betting	21,0%	13,7%
Lottery	2,7%	4,2%
Scratch cards	2,6%	4,4%
VLTs	7,5%	1,5%
Roulette	3,8%	1,2%
Betting on virtual races	7,3%	3,3%

Game of chance	Effect size (r)
Sports betting	0,1
Lottery	0,06
VLTs	0,28
Roulette	0,16
Virutal races	0,22



Country differences regarding gambling intensity



Game of chance

Scratch cards

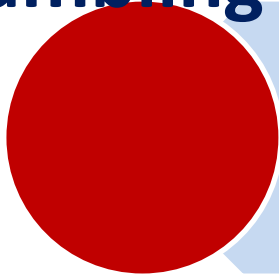
Small to medium effect sizes



II. GAMBLING RELATED PROBLEMS

Canadian Adolescent Gambling Inventory (CAGI)

Gambling Problem Severity Subscale (GPSS)

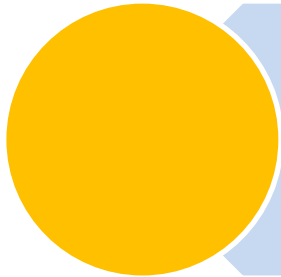


“RED LIGHT”

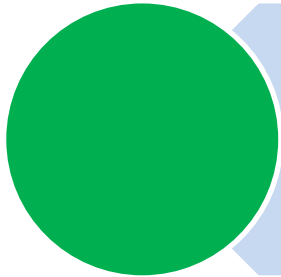
High severity

(6+ points)





“YELLOW LIGHT”
Low-to-moderate severity
(2-5 points)



“GREEN LIGHT”
No problem
(0-1 points)



RED LIGHT



YELLOW LIGHT



GREEN LIGHT



THE WHOLE SAMPLE

■ RED LIGHT ■ YELLOW LIGHT ■ GREEN LIGHT

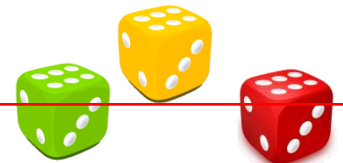


■ RED LIGHT ■ YELLOW LIGHT



15.10%

■ GREEN LIGHT



Chi-Square=15,816

74,00%

■ RED LIGHT ■ YELLOW LIGHT ■ GREEN LIGHT



THE SUBSAMPLE OF HIGH-SCHOOL BOYS



RED LIGHT



YELLOW LIGHT



GREEN LIGHT





RED LIGHT



YELLOW LIGHT



GREEN LIGHT



Chi-Square=27.660

58,90%

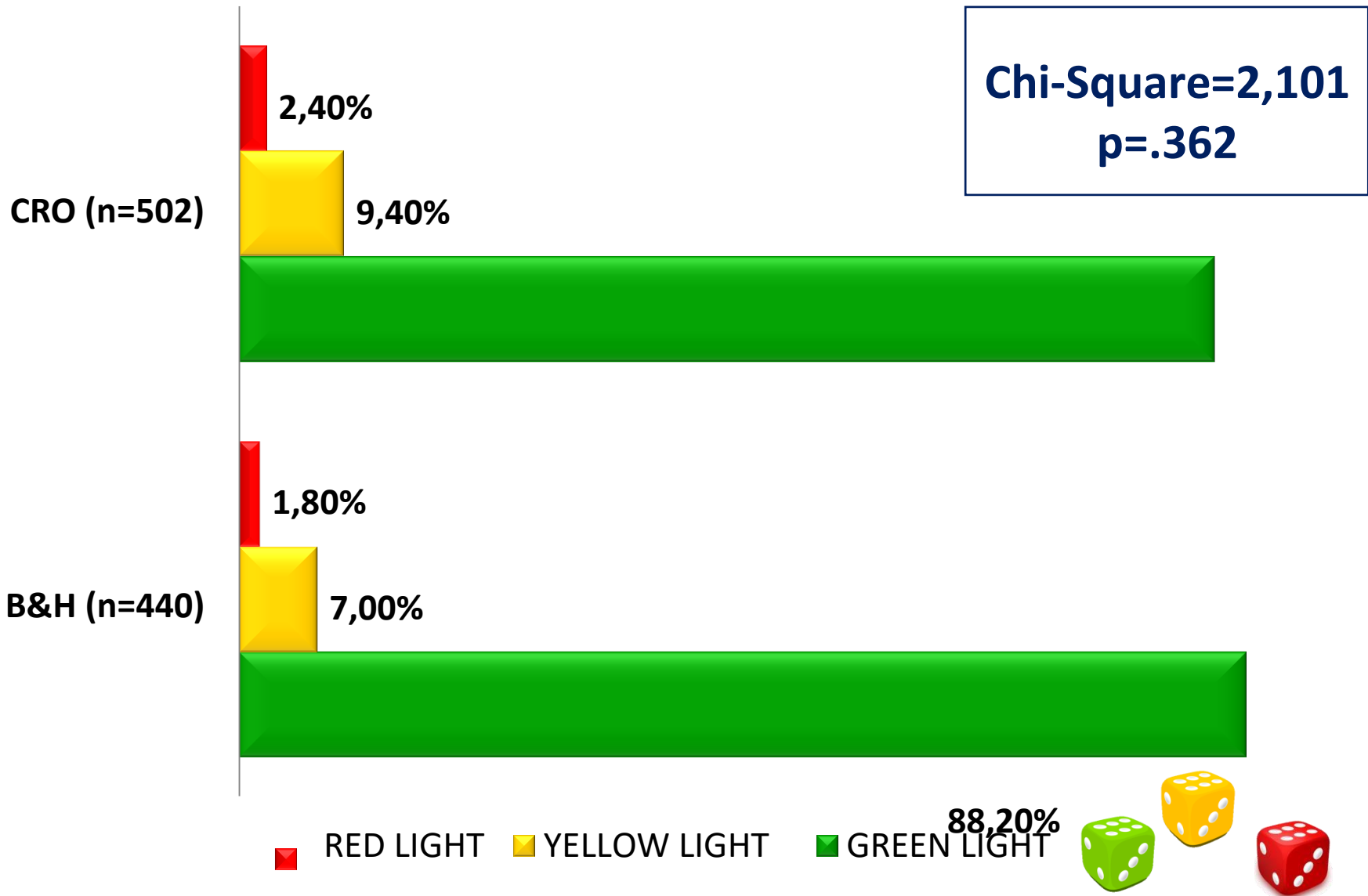
■ RED LIGHT ■ YELLOW LIGHT ■ GREEN LIGHT



THE SUBSAMPLE OF HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS

■ RED LIGHT ■ YELLOW LIGHT ■ GREEN LIGHT





91,10%



RED LIGHT



YELLOW LIGHT



GREEN LIGHT



III. PARENTS' AWARENESS OF GAMBLING

(STUDENTS' PERCEPTION)

Do your parents know that you sometimes gamble?

(yes / no / I don't gamble)

„Yes, they do.”





35,3%



29,5%

**Chi-Square = 12,046
p = 0.002**

**Chi-Square = 18,205
p = .000**

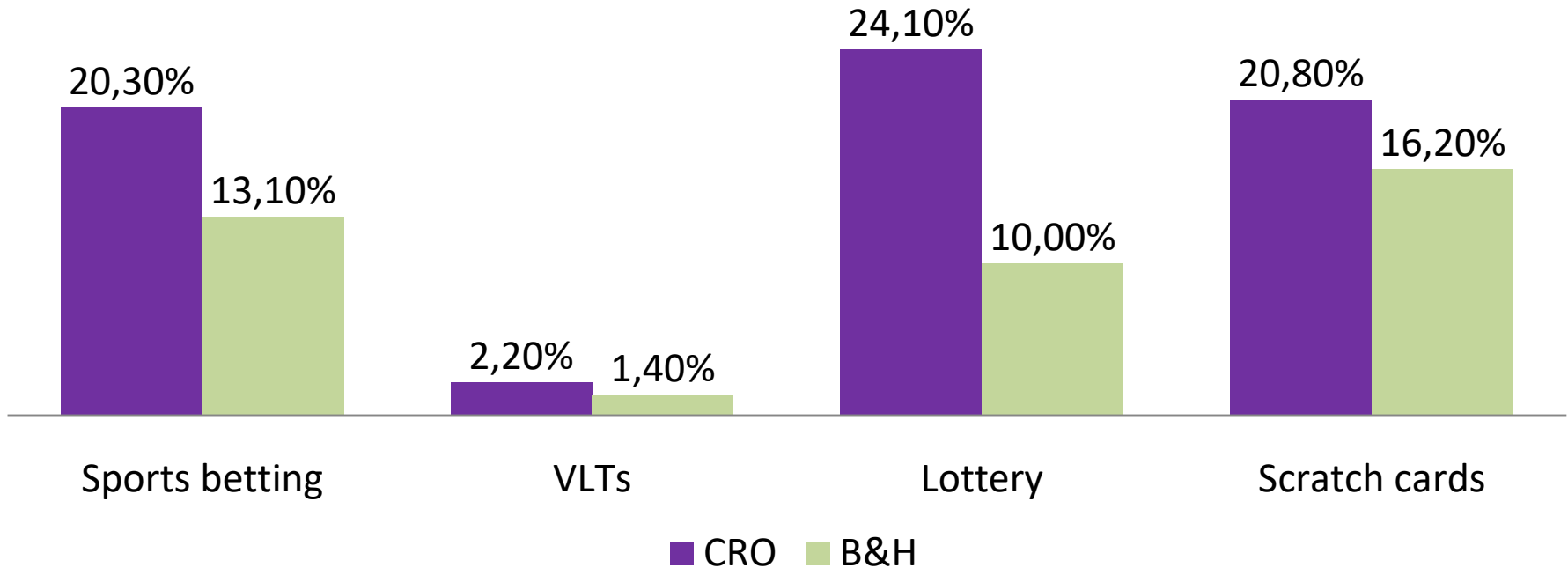
**Chi-Square = 1,726
p = .126**

**Chi-Square = 68,197
p = .000**

**Chi-Square = 6,546
p = .012**



IV. GAMBLING WITH PARENTS



- Expansion of empirical research and knowledge
- Parents' perception
- Student gambling
- Youth gambling prevention program „Who really wins?“



CONCLUSION



- Significant presence of gambling & gambling related problems



- **The necessity of implementing Croatian *good practice* examples**



Thank you for your attention!



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