PreventionFIRST!

2020 Coalition Academy



Screen Time & Health Outcomes

James Syphax, OCPS, CDCA
Prevention Action Alliance



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Housekeeping Notes:

- Continuing education will only be awarded for those who view the live session
- You must attend the entire training to receive continuing education hours
- Post event evaluation surveys are required to receive continuing education
- For Social Work/Mental Health Counselor credits you must provide your license number in the post event evaluation survey
- For CHES credits, you must provide your CHES ID in the post event evaluation survey
- You will receive your certificate for continuing education by email within 30 days of this training.



Screen Time and Health Outcomes

PreventionFIRST! Coalition Academy
September 29, 2020

James Syphax OCPS, CDCA



Lifetime Prevention | Lifetime Wellness





preventionactionalliance.org

Learning Objectives

THIS PRESENTATION DOES CONTAIN IMAGES OF GAMBLING ACTIVITIES AND GAMBLING DEVICES

Know the types of online gaming, gambling, and risk-taking activities available right now

Identify warning signs of youth problem gambling behaviors and the appropriate resources available in the State of Ohio

Understand the applicable diagnoses from the ICD and DSM





Defining Gambling

DSM-5: Risking something of value in the hopes of obtaining something of greater value

Gamblers Anonymous: Any betting or wagering, for self or others, whether money or not, no matter how slight or insignificant, where the outcome is uncertain or depends upon chance or "skill" constitutes gambling.







"Traditional" Video Gaming















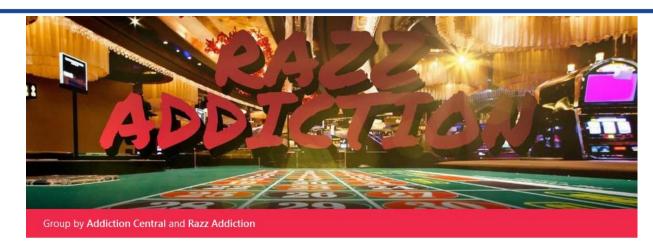






Creative Ways to Gamble





RAZZ ADDICTION

■ Private group · 9.4K members

About This Group

Welcome to Razz Addiction!!
Please take a few moments to read through our announcements and most importantly have fun!!

~May the odds be forever in your favor~ See Less

Private
Only members can see who's in the group and what they post

Waffles & Razzles

- Use of code words to avoid detection
- Understanding of Facebook algorithm
- Back-up groups linked
- Craft beer, sneakers, comic books, video games, video game add-ons (skins, weapons, etc.)
- OR playing for cash

Creative Ways to Gamble





Group Rules from the Admins

1 For The First Time Waffler

If it is your first time playing here in a waffle, we ask that you make your payments up front until our admin team is familiar with you.

2 Waffling Your Own Sneakers

If you're interested in posting your own sneakers for waff, please PM and admin and we will discuss with you options for doing so.

3 Prizes and Authenticity

All prizes in waffles hosted by our admin teams are guaranteed authentic products. Often, our prizes will be authenticated by services such as StockX or GOAT.

4 Non-Payment on Waffles

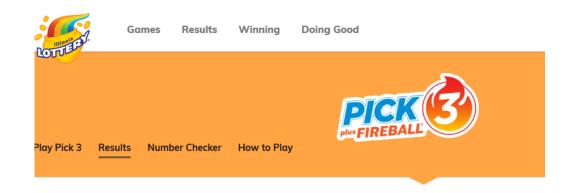
If you choose to not pay, you will be permanently banned from SHWG. These games are dependent on all players paying before they can be ran.

5 Other issues, concerns, or suggestions

If you have any issues, concerns, or suggestions, please PM an admin or moderator and we will assist you.

Razzles & Waffles



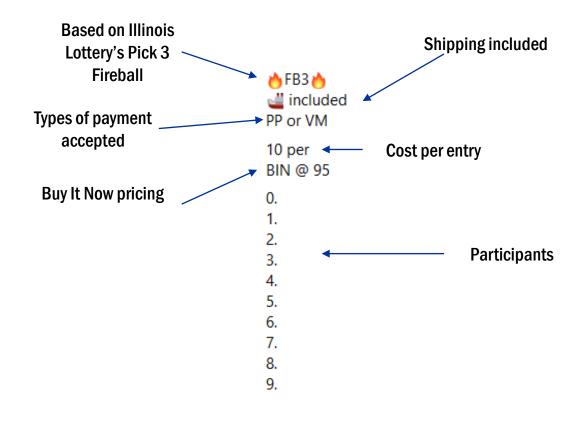


Draw Results Pick 3

Click for more details on winning combinations and prize payouts.

Any day

Friday in midday 9 1 7 8 >



Cryptocurrency Casinos





Bitcoin Casinos

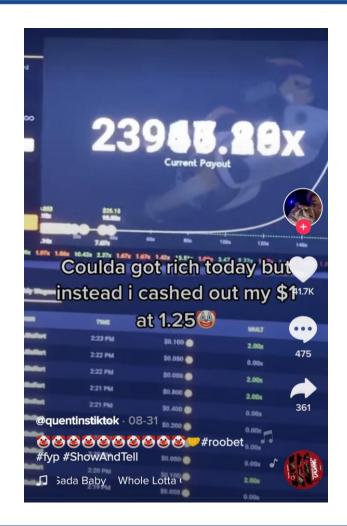
- New and traditional games
- Crash streamed on Twitch
- No parental detection



Gambling for Followers </









Resources for Ohio





CHANGE THE GAME
UNLOCKTHEREALITY
OF YOUTH GAMBLING
Unlock the Reality of Youth Gambling



Assess your risk for problem gambling, learn about the warning signs, and find out how to keep gambling fun and responsible at BeforeYouBet.org.

GAMBLING PROBLEM? 1-800-589-9966

FOREYOUBET.ORG

1000







Problem Gambling Ohio Helpline 800-589-9966

Don't wait. Call today.

Risk & Protective Factors (Individual and Peer)



RISK FACTORS

- Early initiation
- Early big wins
- Greater confidence of winning
- Impulsivity
- Competitiveness
- Interaction with anti-social peers
- Friends' use (peer pressure)
- ATOD use
- Time spent
- Psychological distress (ACEs)

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- Female
- Prosocial involvement
- Early losses
- Boredom
- Awareness of risk

Gupta & Derevensky, 2001; Gupta & Derevensky, 2000; Hayatbakhsh et al., 2006; Johansson et al., 2009; King & Delfabbro, 2016; Raylu& Oei, 2002; Rho, et al., 2018; Scholes-Balog et al., 2014; Sheadet al., 2010; Volberg, 2008; Winters et al., 2002 (Research

Risk & Protective Factors (Family)





RISK FACTORS

- Family Conflict
- Family history of anti-social behavior
- Parental involvement
- Parental history

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

• Encouragement of prosocial behavior

Gupta & Derevensky, 2001; Gupta & Derevensky, 2000; Hayatbakhsh et al., 2006; Johansson et al., 2009; King & Delfabbro, 2016; Raylu& Oei, 2002; Rho, et al., 2018; Scholes-Balog et al., 2014; Sheadet al., 2010; Volberg, 2008; Winters et al., 2002 (Research

Risk & Protective Factors (Community/School)





- Exposure
- Availability & accessibility
- Media portrayal
- Academic failure and poor school performance
- Low school commitment

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Connection





Diagnoses and Differences

Not Diagnosable:

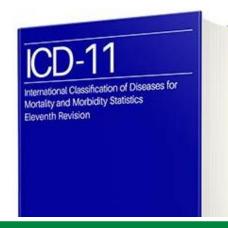
Internet Addiction Disorder

Currently Diagnosable by the ICD:

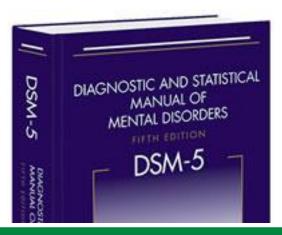
- Gaming Disorder
- Gambling Disorder (formerly pathological gambling)
- Hazardous Gaming
- Hazardous Gambling

Currently Diagnosable by the DSM:

Gambling disorder (formerly pathological gambling)





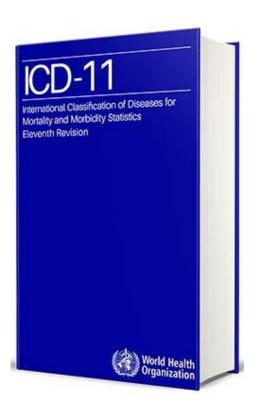






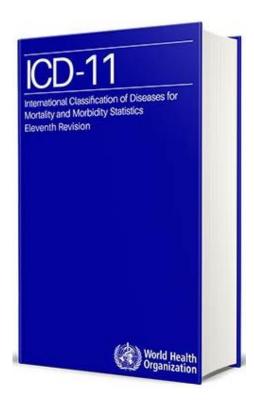


Gaming Disorder

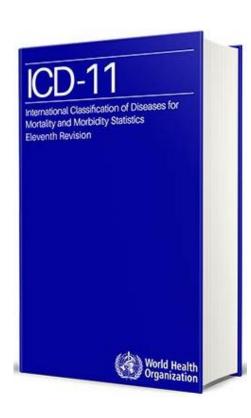


- Disorders due to substance use or addictive behavior
 - 6C51 Gaming Disorder (also 6C51.0 and 6C51.1)
 - Gaming disorder is characterised by a pattern of persistent or recurrent gaming behaviour ('digital gaming' or 'video-gaming'), which may be online (i.e., over the internet) or offline, manifested by:
 - 1. impaired control over gaming (e.g., onset, frequency, intensity, duration, termination, context);
 - 2. increasing priority given to gaming to the extent that gaming takes precedence over other life interests and daily activities; and
 - 3. continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences.
 - The pattern of gaming behaviour may be continuous or episodic and recurrent. The pattern of gaming behaviour results in marked distress or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. The gaming behaviour and other features are normally evident over a period of at least 12 months in order for a diagnosis to be assigned, although the required duration may be shortened if all diagnostic requirements are met and symptoms are severe.

Gambling Disorder (

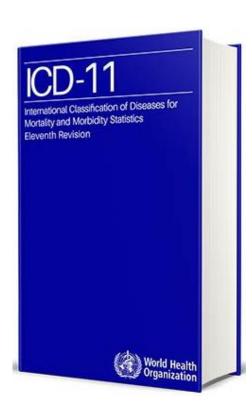


- Disorders due to substance use or addictive behavior
 - 6C50 Gaming Disorder (also 6C50.0 and 6C50.1)
 - Gambling disorder is characterised by a pattern of persistent or recurrent gambling behaviour, which
 may be online (i.e., over the internet) or offline, manifested by:
 - 1. impaired control over gambling (e.g., onset, frequency, intensity, duration, termination, context);
 - 2. increasing priority given to gambling to the extent that gambling takes precedence over other life interests and daily activities; and
 - 3. continuation or escalation of gambling despite the occurrence of negative consequences.
 - The pattern of gambling behaviour may be continuous or episodic and recurrent. The pattern of gambling behaviour results in significant distress or in significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning. The gambling behaviour and other features are normally evident over a period of at least 12 months in order for a diagnosis to be assigned, although the required duration may be shortened if all diagnostic requirements are met and symptoms are severe.



- Problems Associated with Health Behaviors
 - Defined as "factors influencing health status"
 - QE22 Hazardous Gaming
 - Hazardous gaming refers to a pattern of gaming, either online or offline that appreciably increases the
 risk of harmful physical or mental health consequences to the individual or to others around this
 individual. The increased risk may be from the frequency of gaming, from the amount of time spent on
 these activities, from the neglect of other activities and priorities, from risky behaviors associated with
 gaming or its context, from the adverse consequences of gaming, or from the combination of these. The
 pattern of gaming is often persisting in spite of awareness of increased risk of harm to the individual or
 to others.

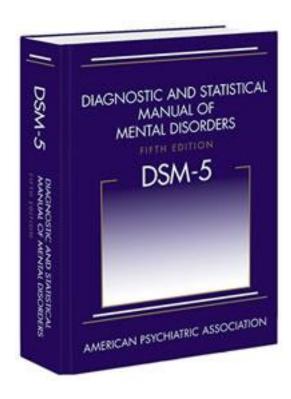




- Problems Associated with Health Behaviors
 - Defined as "factors influencing health status"
 - QE21 Hazardous Gambling
 - Hazardous gambling and betting refers to a pattern of gambling and betting that appreciably increases
 the risk of harmful physical or mental health consequences to the individual or to others around this
 individual. The increased risk may be from the frequency of gambling or betting, from the amount of
 time spent on these activities or the context of gambling and betting, from the neglect of other activities
 and priorities, from risky behaviours associated with gambling and betting or its context, from the
 adverse consequences of gambling and betting, or from the combination of these. The pattern of
 gambling and betting often persists in spite of awareness of increased risk of harm to the individual or
 to others.

Gambling Disorder





Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

- Gambling Disorder 312.31
 - 1. Persistent and recurrent problematic gambling behavior leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as indicated by the individual exhibiting four (or more) of the following in a 12-month period:
 - Needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement.
 - Is restless or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop gambling.
 - Has made repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop gambling.
 - Is often preoccupied with gambling (e.g., having persistent thoughts of reliving past gambling experiences, handicapping or planning the next venture, thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble).
 - Often gambles when feeling distressed (e.g., helpless, guilty, anxious, depressed). o After losing money gambling, often returns another day to get even ("chasing" one's losses).
 - Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling.
 - Has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling.
 - Relies on others to provide money to relieve desperate financial situations caused by gambling.
 - 2. The gambling behavior is not better explained by a manic episode



The average age of a gamer

Percentage of American households with at least one gamer

Percentage of gamers by gender (M/F)

Percentage of gamers that are college educated



65%

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65%

The average age of a gamer

33 Years

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65%

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Percentage of American households with at least one gamer

75%

Percentage of gamers by gender (M/F)

Percentage of gamers that are college educated



65%

The average age of a gamer

33 Years

Percentage of American households with at least one gamer

75%

Percentage of gamers by gender (M/F)

46% F / 54% M

Percentage of gamers that are college educated



65%

The average age of a gamer

33 Years

Percentage of American households with at least one gamer

75%

Percentage of gamers by gender (M/F)

46% F / 54% M

Percentage of gamers that are college educated

52%



65%

The average age of a gamer

33 Years

Percentage of American households with at least one gamer

75%

Percentage of gamers by gender (M/F)

46% F / 54% M

Percentage of gamers that are college educated

52%

Percentage of gamers that claim it provides relaxation & stress relief

78%

https://www.theesa.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ESA_Essential_facts_2019_final.pdf

Learning Objectives

Know the types of online gaming, gambling, and risk-taking activities available right now

Identify warning signs of youth problem gambling behaviors and the appropriate resources available in the State of Ohio

Understand the applicable diagnoses from the ICD and DSM



Prevention Action Alliance

Lifetime Prevention | Lifetime Wellness

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preventionactionalliance.org

Prevention Action Alliance is a 501(c)3 nonprofit based in Ohio dedicated to leading healthy communities in the prevention of substance misuse and the promotion of mental health wellness.

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Post Training Info:

- Please complete the evaluation survey in the post event email.
- The recording and supplemental materials will be available on the PreventionFIRST! website under TrainingHUB.
- STAY CONNECTED:





prevention-first.org

