

FULL-LENGTH REPORT



†The full list of authors and affiliations of Gambling Research Priority Setting Consortium can be found at the tail of the article.

*Corresponding author.
E-mail: andczako@gmail.com

**Corresponding author.
E-mail: zsolt.demetrovics@gmail.com

Research priorities in gambling: Findings of a large-scale expert study

ANDREA CZAKÓ^{1,2*} , MARC N. POTENZA^{3,4,5,6,7,8} ,
DAVID C. HODGINS⁹ , SHU M. YU¹ , ANISE M. S. WU^{10,11} ,
SUSANA JIMÉNEZ-MURCIA^{12,13,14,15} ,
HENRIETTA BOWDEN-JONES^{16,17,18} , DANIEL KING^{19,20} ,
JOËL BILLIEUX^{21,22} , BEÁTA BÓTHE²³ , DAN J. STEIN²⁴ ,
GAMBLING RESEARCH PRIORITY SETTING CONSORTIUM[†],
ZSOLT DEMETROVICS^{20,2,1**}

¹ Centre of Excellence in Responsible Gaming, University of Gibraltar, Gibraltar, Gibraltar

² Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

³ Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

⁴ Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

⁵ Connecticut Mental Health Center, New Haven, CT, USA

⁶ Connecticut Council on Problem Gambling, Wethersfield, CT, USA

⁷ Department of Neuroscience, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA

⁸ Wu Tsai Institute, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA

⁹ Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

¹⁰ Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Macau, Macao, China

¹¹ Centre for Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Institute of Collaborative Innovation, University of Macau, Macao, China

¹² Clinical Psychology Department, Bellvitge University Hospital- Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), Barcelona, Spain

¹³ Ciber Physiopathology of Obesity and Nutrition (CIBEROBn), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁴ Psychoneurobiology of Eating and Addictive Behaviors Group, Neurosciences Programme, Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), Barcelona, Spain

¹⁵ Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁶ Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, UK

¹⁷ National Problem Gambling Clinic & National Centre for Gaming Disorders, London, UK

¹⁸ Department of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, UK

¹⁹ School of Psychology, The University of Adelaide, Australia

²⁰ Flinders University Institute for Mental Health and Wellbeing, College of Education, Psychology and Social Work, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA, Australia

²¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

²² Centre for Excessive Gambling, Addiction Medicine, Lausanne University Hospitals (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

²³ Département de Psychologie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada

²⁴ SAMRC Unit on Risk & Resilience in Mental Disorders, Dept of Psychiatry & Neuroscience Institute, University of Cape Town, South Africa

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ABSTRACT

Objective: While gambling is a growing public health concern, research resources are limited, and no guidance is available to prioritise research. This study aimed to identify priorities for gambling research on a global scale using a systematic, transparent, and democratic methodology to inform researchers and other stakeholders. **Methods:** Leading gambling researchers were invited to list gambling-related research questions that can contribute to strengthening evidence-based policy, prevention, and effective early intervention and treatment of problem gambling. Suggestions were consolidated into research options and evaluated against six criteria (Answerability, Feasibility, Effectiveness, Impact on equity and an additional two based on the category of research options: Novelty and Relevance for description-type, Potential for burden reduction and Deliverability for intervention-related options). Stakeholders ($n = 14$) assigned relative weights to each criterion, and options were ranked according to their weighted research priority scores. **Results:** With input from 46.9% of eligible researchers ($n = 307$) from 35 countries, 1,361 questions were consolidated into 102 options. Evaluations showed strong agreement between experts, and the top 25 priorities were identified. The results highlight the need for further knowledge about the epidemiology, etiology, and consequences of problem gambling. Top-priority topics indicate the importance of focusing on vulnerable and minority groups, youth, significant others, technological innovations, advertisements, the convergence of gaming and gambling, and co-occurring conditions. Evaluating and tailoring existing measures were prioritised more highly than new interventions, and identifying factors underlying treatment seeking, drop-out and relapse was also considered a priority. **Conclusions:** This initiative successfully involved the global research community in identifying gambling research priorities. The results provide information for researchers and other stakeholders for future projects and funding.

KEYWORDS

gambling, gambling disorder, research priorities, addictive behavior, compulsive behavior, impulsive behavior, behavioral addiction, expert study, policy, treatment, intervention, prevention

INTRODUCTION

Gambling has experienced considerable expansion in the past decades and is now a legal activity in 80% of countries (Ukhova, Marionneau, Nikkinen, & Wardle, 2024). Gambling is generally considered a leisure activity, but it has also been recognised to have an addictive potential and negatively affect many people. Adverse consequences include financial, emotional, relational, and other harms, decreased work performance, and criminality (Langham et al., 2015). While a minority of people who gamble experience clinically significant impairments recognised as gambling disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2022; World Health Organization, 2019), harms from gambling are also experienced by those who do not meet the diagnostic criteria of gambling disorder (Browne & Rockloff, 2018) and by significant others of people who gamble (Langham et al., 2015). Gambling also generates substantial

economic burdens on societies, with the total burden approaching the levels of harm of major depressive or alcohol use disorders (Browne et al., 2016). The international prevalence of problem gambling is 1.41% in the adult population, according to a recent meta-analysis (Tran et al., 2024), although systematic reviews report variability in prevalence estimates related to methodological, geographical, and cultural differences (Gjoneska et al., 2025).

Despite personal, familial, and societal harms, gambling has often been neglected as a public health issue (Wardle, Degenhardt, Ceschia, & Saxena, 2021) and only recently started to be recognised as a serious public health concern (Ukhova et al., 2024) that requires evidence-based strategies to tackle related harms and reduce their impact, increased levels of research and action at national and international levels (Wardle et al., 2024). Gambling-related research has also increased in the past decades: the number of papers published in 2023 featuring the search term “gambl*” in the title or abstract in the Web of Science database was 759, more than three times higher than in 2003 ($n = 217$) and eleven times higher than in 1993 ($n = 66$). These manuscripts examine different aspects of gambling, including non-problematic, problematic, and disordered gambling and from different disciplinary perspectives, from genetics and neuroscience to psychological and social features, treatment, and policy issues. This rise indicates a continued need for empirical investigation towards understanding the development and maintenance of disordered gambling, how the related personal, familial, social, and economic burdens may be reduced, and how evidence-based prevention, treatment, and policy measures may be implemented.

As financial and human capacities for gambling research are limited, it is important to focus on the most pressing questions and establish priorities to properly inform stakeholders in gambling-related domains, including research communities, policymakers, and funding organisations. Nevertheless, few comprehensive initiatives have been undertaken and none have used systematic methodologies to consider gambling-related research at the international level. The consensus view of the National UK Research Network for Behavioural Addictions aimed to identify key gambling research priorities focusing solely on the United Kingdom (Bowden-Jones et al., 2022). In an earlier initiative, a team of international experts identified knowledge gaps and created a list of future research areas as a secondary goal linked to their comprehensive framework of harmful gambling (Abbott et al., 2018). Others applied a broader thematic focus that included gambling, such as the problematic use of the internet (Fineberg et al., 2018) or addiction research in general (West et al., 2019).

To fill this gap, a Research Priority Setting in Gambling Project Core Group (PCG) was created to identify research priorities (i) specifically in the gambling field, (ii) on a global level, and (iii) applying a systematic methodological approach.

METHODS

The exercise adapted the Child Health and Nutrition Research Initiative (CHNRI) methodology, a transparent

and democratic method developed to assist decision-making and consensus development in child health and nutrition (Rudan, Gibson, et al., 2008), and used later in various health domains (Rudan et al., 2017). Similar to most CHNRI exercises, the original methodology was amended to best suit the objectives.

The PCG, comprised of eight researchers from leading gambling research institutes and representing diversity in sex, geography, and research focus, defined the context, designed the methodology and conducted the project.

A comprehensive perspective was adopted when delineating the context for the research priorities, with an overarching aim to identify those gambling-related research areas that should be prioritized to strengthen existing evidence-based policy, prevention, and effective early intervention and treatment of problem gambling and gambling-related harms. The population of interest, those whose problems were aimed to be addressed, was defined on a global level and included all who have ever experienced or are at risk of experiencing any gambling-related harm, their families, affected others, communities, and societies in general. The timeframe for research priorities was the next five years.

The project was reviewed for ethical acceptability, approved by the University of Gibraltar, and preregistered on the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/abn3e>). It was conducted in three phases (see Fig. 1) and involved a diverse group of researchers and other stakeholders worldwide.

Phase 1 aimed to identify relevant research questions with the help of experts involved in gambling research. The inclusion criteria were being the first, last, or corresponding author of at least two gambling-related scientific papers. To identify eligible experts, a systematic database search was conducted in Web of Science using the keyword “Gambl*” within the title or abstract of papers published between 2017 and 2021. Experts were invited to complete an online survey and list 3 to 6 distinct research questions/avenues that they believed to be the most important to address in the next five years and provide information regarding their demographics, such as gender, geographical location and highest level of education, the number and types of affiliations, area of expertise, self-reported level of expertise in gambling in general and in gambling research, and scientific outputs such as publications and successful gambling-related research grants. Conflicts of interest were collected and transparently reported. Researchers contributing to all phases were invited to have group authorship provided they read, commented on and acknowledged the results and the manuscript. Phase 1 data were collected between August 2022 and February 2023.

The collected research suggestions were coded using ATLAS.ti Web (ATLAS.ti Scientific Software Development GmbH, 2023). Irrelevant and unclear responses were removed, and duplicates, redundancies, and overlaps were combined by two authors (AC & SMY). Following the CHNRI framework that organises proposed research topics by their depth into (1) broad research domains, (2)

research avenues, (3) research options, and (4) specific research questions (Rudan, Chopra, et al., 2008), the depth of the final list was set at the level of *research option* corresponding to research programs for which several research projects with different methodological backgrounds could be designed to answer multiple specific research questions. To reach a uniform level, suggestions focusing on narrow, specific questions were incorporated into broader topics. The language was standardised to help the scoring, e.g., *problem gambling* was used as a broader term for all levels of problematic gambling, including gambling disorder, while the term *gambling disorder* specifically referred to the mental health disorder defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM-5) and the International Classification of Diseases of WHO (ICD-11).

The final list was sorted into (1) description-type research aiming to understand problem gambling, investigate prevalence, underlying causes, consequences, and burdens, (2) delivery-type research aiming to improve the delivery and accessibility of available measures and interventions, (3) development-type research aiming to evaluate or improve the effectiveness and sustainability of measures and interventions, and (4) discovery-type research aiming to innovate and develop new interventions, prevention, treatments, or policies.

For the assessment of the research options, the PCG adopted eight criteria (see Table 1). As a modification of the CHNRI methodology, two sets of six criteria were used depending on the assessed question type. The first four criteria, Answerability, Feasibility, Effectiveness, and Impact on equity, were applied to all research options, while the last two criteria varied depending on the question type. The additional two criteria for *description-type research options* were Novelty and Relevance, while for the *intervention-focused delivery, development, and discovery-type options*, these were Potential for burden reduction and Deliverability of the intervention.

Phase 2 data were collected between May and September 2023. Phase 1 participants were invited to rate each option against six criteria considering a general, global perspective (yes (1 score), no (0 score), maybe (0.5 score), or I don’t know (missing)). These ratings were averaged for each criterion and for an overall Research Priority Score (RPS).

The level of average expert agreement (AEA) was determined for each research option by dividing the number of most frequent answers by the number of responses for each criterion and calculating an average of these criteria-level agreement scores. “Maybe” answers, not representing a definite opinion, were not included in the calculation.

To include the perspectives of gambling research beneficiaries, a broader range of stakeholders, including organisations providing funding for gambling-related research, gambling regulators, and policymaking bodies were involved in Phase 3. This phase aimed to determine the relative

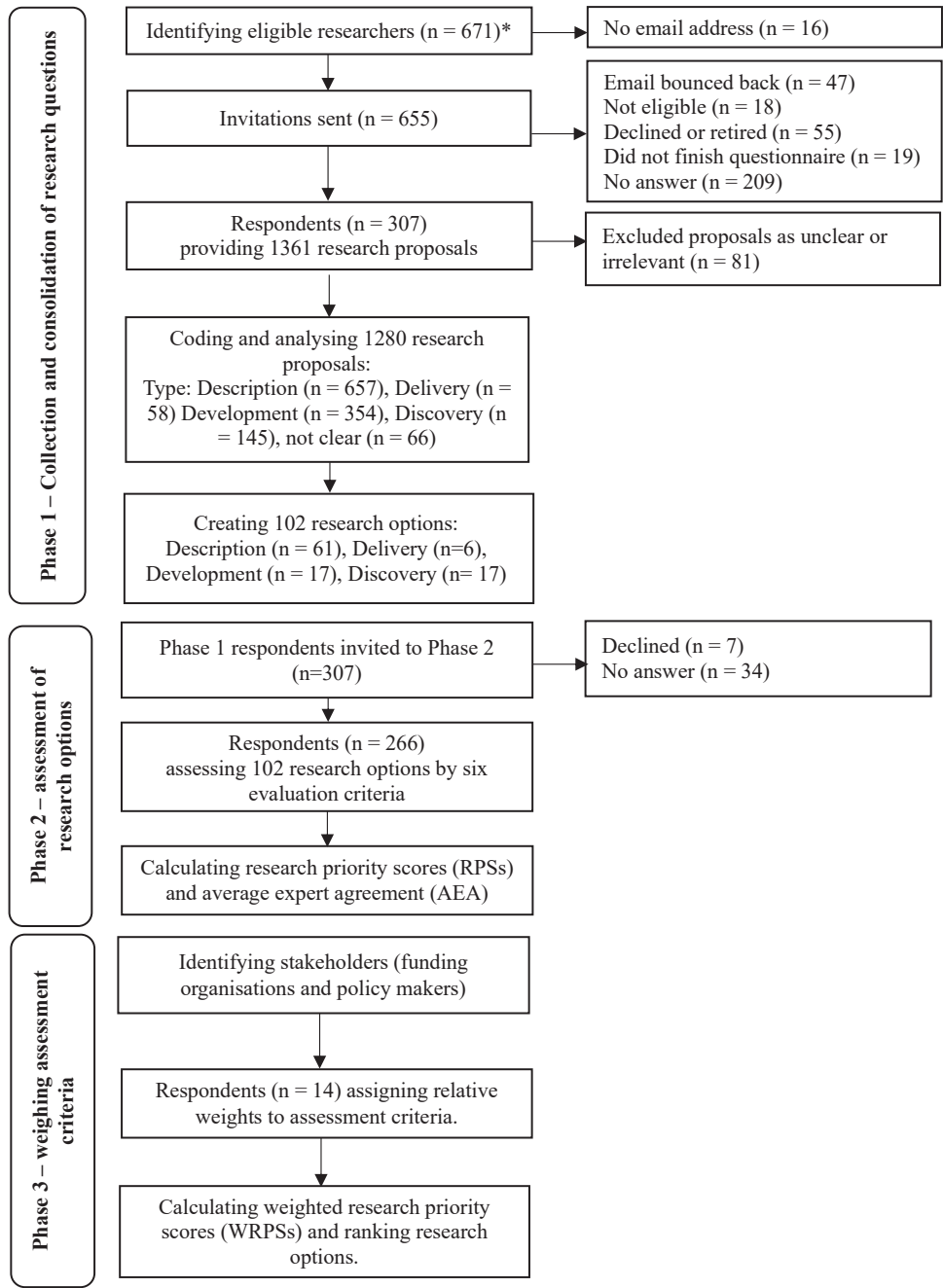


Fig. 1. Overview of the research priority setting process
*PCG members were excluded from the list of participants.

importance of each evaluation criterion (i.e., weighted research priority scores [WRPSs]). The list of invited organisations was compiled to be geographically diverse. Stakeholders were contacted through email and asked to complete an anonymous online survey, and distributing 100 scores among the six evaluation criteria in both sets of criteria. The relative weight of each criterion was calculated by dividing the mean value of the scores by 16.7 (100/6). Weights were calculated separately for the two sets of criteria. The research options were ranked according to their WRPS values, creating two ranks (i.e., description-type and intervention-focused) for research options. Analyses were performed using IBM SPSS 27 and Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS

Phase 1

In Phase 1, a total of 671 eligible researchers were identified. After three rounds of reminder emails, 46.9% of the invited experts completed the questionnaire (n = 307, male = 58.6%, M_{age} = 46.1, SD = 11.38; see Table 2). Participants were from 35 countries on 6 continents, most from Europe (54.2%) and North America (27.5%). Almost all (95.8%) were affiliated with universities or academic research institutes, and 17.6% with healthcare service provision. Most participants (86.6%) had a PhD degree.

Table 1. Criteria for assessing the research options

Criterion	Description	Relative weight* for the assessment of description-type questions	Relative weight* for the assessment of intervention-focused questions
Answerability	Can a study/studies be designed to answer the research question and to achieve the proposed aims of the research?	1.05	0.91
Feasibility	Are the necessary resources, conditions, and capacities available to conduct such research within the 5-year timeframe?	0.93	0.81
Effectiveness	Is the research likely to lead directly or indirectly to the development or improvement of effective measures (e.g., policies, interventions, treatment) within the 5-year timeframe?	1.12	1.18
Impact on equity	Does the proposed research have the potential to contribute to equity in disease burden distribution, for example, by increasing the availability of treatment and prevention for specific groups?	0.92	0.86
Novelty	Is the research likely to generate novel results that significantly add to our current knowledge?	0.69	NA
Relevance	Will the proposed research contribute to addressing knowledge gaps that are highly relevant to the overall understanding of problem gambling?	1.29	NA
Potential for burden reduction	Does this research have the potential to contribute significantly to <i>reducing the burden of problem gambling</i> on people who gamble, significant others, and society?	NA	1.15
Deliverability of intervention	Would there be <i>sufficient available resources</i> (infrastructure, human capacity) and support from relevant stakeholders <i>to successfully implement the developed measures</i> (e.g., intervention, policy) or the improvement of these measures?	NA	1.09

*The relative weights were assigned by stakeholders in Phase 3.

NA = Not applicable.

Regarding expertise, 71.3% listed psychology, 30.6% public health, 29.6% psychiatry, 22.5% neurosciences, and 20.8% epidemiology (see the full list of expertise in Table 2). The average level of self-reported expertise as a gambling researcher was 3.8 (SD = 0.87) (1 = very low to 5 = very high), while the average length for gambling-related research involvement was 12.2 years (SD = 7.11). One-third published more than 20 gambling-related peer-reviewed manuscripts, and most had been involved in gambling-related research grants as a collaborator (63.9%) or principal investigator (55.3%; see Tables 2 and 3).

Seventy-three participants (23.9%) confirmed having had a relationship with the gambling industry in the past five years. The nature of this relationship varied from consultancy to receiving data and research funding. Further information is provided in the conflict-of-interest statements (Supplementary material).

The participants listed 1,361 research questions, of which 81 were excluded as being unclear or irrelevant. Based on PCG analysis and discussions, the proposals were consolidated into 102 research options: 61 (59.8%) description-type and 41 (40.2%) intervention-focused.

Phase 2

Among the 307 invited experts, 86.6% ($n = 266$) participated in Phase 2 and assessed the 102 research options. Their demographic characteristics and expertise were comparable to those in Phase 1 (Table 2). RPSs of the research options ranged from 0.585 to 0.839, while AEA levels ranged from 66.2% to 95.9% (Appendix).

Phase 3

Representatives of 14 stakeholder organisations: eight from Europe, three from North America, and three from Australia, assessed the relative importance of the evaluation criteria. Weights assigned to the evaluation criteria are presented in Table 1.

WRPSs of the research options ranged from 0.584 to 0.848. Table 4 presents the top quarter of research options in both groups, including 15 from the description-type research options and 10 from the intervention-focused research options. AEA among these 25 options ranged from 88.7% to 95.9%.

Table 2. Demographic characteristics and expertise of Phase 1 and Phase 2 respondents

	Phase 1		Phase 2	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Gender	<i>n</i> = 304		<i>n</i> = 263	
Male	178	58.6%	157	59.7%
Female	126	41.4%	106	40.3%
Geographical location	<i>n</i> = 306		<i>n</i> = 265	
Europe	166	54.2%	145	54.7%
North America	84	27.5%	67	25.3%
South America	1	0.3%	1	0.4%
Asia	21	6.9%	21	7.9%
Africa	4	1.3%	3	1.1%
Oceania	30	9.8%	28	10.6%
Racial identity	<i>n</i> = 287		<i>n</i> = 249	
Indigenous	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Black/African	4	1.4%	3	1.2%
East Asian	22	7.7%	21	8.4%
South Asian	6	2.1%	5	2.0%
Hispanic	6	2.1%	5	2.0%
Middle Eastern	3	1.0%	2	0.8%
White/Caucasian	241	84.0%	210	84.3%
Mixed	3	1.0%	2	0.8%
Other	1	0.3%	1	0.4%
Highest degree of education	<i>n</i> = 307		<i>n</i> = 266	
Bachelor's degree	2	0.7%	2	0.8%
Master's degree	26	8.5%	25	9.4%
PhD or equivalent	266	86.6%	228	85.7%
Other	13	4.2%	11	4.1%
Number of affiliations	<i>n</i> = 307		<i>n</i> = 266	
1	176	57.3%	150	56.4%
2	94	30.6%	80	30.1%
3	31	10.1%	30	11.3%
4	6	2.0%	6	2.3%
Type of affiliation (multiple selection was possible)	<i>n</i> = 306		<i>n</i> = 266	
Academic (university or research institute)	293	95.8%	256	96.2%
Governmental Administration Body	6	2.0%	4	1.5%
Company/industry	6	2.0%	5	1.9%
Counselling, education, prevention institute/centre	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Health care service provider	54	17.6%	50	18.8%
Other	10	3.3%	10	3.8%
Area of expertise (multiple selection)	<i>n</i> = 307		<i>n</i> = 266	
Biology	10	3.3%	9	3.4%
Business and Economics	11	3.6%	11	4.1%
Computer Science and Mathematics	7	2.3%	7	2.6%
Cultural anthropology	10	3.3%	8	3.0%
Education Science	4	1.3%	4	1.5%
Epidemiology	64	20.8%	56	21.1%
Law/Legal Studies	10	3.3%	7	2.6%
Medicine and Health	52	16.9%	46	17.3%
Methodology	33	10.7%	29	10.9%
Neurosciences	69	22.5%	60	22.6%
Philosophy and humanities	5	1.6%	4	1.5%
Political science	8	2.6%	6	2.3%
Psychiatry	91	29.6%	80	30.1%
Psychology	219	71.3%	193	72.6%
Public Health	94	30.6%	81	30.5%
Social Sciences	58	18.9%	49	18.4%

(continued)

Table 2. Continued

	Phase 1		Phase 2	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Sociology	20	6.5%	17	6.4%
Statistics/data science	33	10.7%	29	10.9%
Other	18	5.9%	15	5.6%
Number of gambling related papers published	<i>n</i> = 299		<i>n</i> = 260	
Less than 5	75	25.1%	64	24.6%
Between 6 and 10	63	21.1%	56	21.5%
Between 11 and 20	60	20.1%	52	20.0%
More than 20	101	33.8%	88	33.8%
Number of gambling related papers published as a lead author	<i>n</i> = 296		<i>n</i> = 258	
Less than 5	133	44.9%	111	43.0%
Between 6 and 10	65	22.0%	57	22.1%
Between 11 and 20	47	15.9%	44	17.1%
More than 20	51	17.2%	46	17.8%
Number of successful gambling-related research grants as a principal investigator in the past 5 years	<i>n</i> = 295		<i>n</i> = 255	
0	132	44.7%	111	43.5%
1	62	21.0%	55	21.6%
2	37	12.5%	29	11.4%
3	16	5.4%	15	5.9%
4	9	3.1%	7	2.7%
5	12	4.1%	12	4.7%
≥6	27	9.2%	26	10.2%
Number of successful gambling-related research grants as a collaborator in the past 5 years	<i>n</i> = 285		<i>n</i> = 250	
0	103	36.1%	91	36.4%
1	59	20.7%	47	18.8%
2	41	14.4%	37	14.8%
3	28	9.8%	27	10.8%
4	11	3.9%	10	4.0%
5	7	2.5%	6	2.4%
≥6	36	12.6%	32	12.8%

Table 3. Gambling-related expertise of Phase 1 and Phase 2 respondents

	Phase 1					Phase 2				
	<i>N</i>	Min	Max	Mean	SD	<i>N</i>	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Proportion of time spent with the different gambling related professional activities										
Research	304	0	100	69.7	27.37	263	0	100	70.1	27.11
Education	304	0	70	10.8	13.21	263	0	70	10.8	13.20
Prevention	304	0	100	4.2	9.56	263	0	50	3.9	8.04
Clinical/treatment work	304	0	90	9.4	18.06	263	0	90	9.6	18.55
Policy related work	304	0	35	3.5	6.73	263	0	35	3.5	6.73
Other gambling related work	304	0	100	2.4	11.62	263	0	100	2.1	10.41
Level of expertise within the field of gambling as a whole (1 = very low, 5 = very high)	304	1	5	3.7	0.94	263	2	5	3.8	0.92
Level of expertise as a gambling researcher (1 = very low, 5 = very high)	304	1	5	3.8	0.87	263	1	5	3.9	0.85
Number of years involved in gambling research	307	1	42	12.2	7.11	266	3	42	12.2	7.14

Table 4. The 25 highest-ranking research priorities for gambling (WRPS = Weighted Research Priority Score, AEA = average expert agreement)

	Research option	Type of option	Theme	WRPS	AEA	Rank within question type	Overall rank
A Description-type	Investigating factors related to treatment outcomes for people with gambling disorder	Description	Treatment	0.848	94.9%	1	1
	Studying the epidemiology of problem gambling in vulnerable populations (e.g., underrepresented minority groups, individuals with mental disorders or brain injuries, low-income household members, homeless individuals)	Description	Epidemiology	0.845	94.8%	2	2
	Epidemiological research on gambling among adolescents and young adults	Description	Epidemiology	0.819	91.9%	3	4
	Epidemiological research on new forms of gambling	Description	Epidemiology	0.817	94.4%	4	5
	Studying the nature and harms related to newer forms of gambling and gambling-like activities (e.g., in-play betting, fantasy sports, cryptocasinos, esports betting, virtual reality gambling)	Description	Consequence	0.816	95.0%	5	6
	Investigating the role of gambling-focused advertising (including sponsorship, streaming platforms, online influencers) in problem gambling among youth	Description	Etiology	0.810	94.6%	6	7
	Investigating risk and protective factors of gambling problems among adolescents and young adults	Description	Etiology	0.806	92.5%	7	10
	Investigating the treatment needs of minority populations (ethnic, cultural, linguistic, gender, sexual, immigrant, etc.)	Description	Treatment	0.799	95.1%	8	11
	Assessing the impact of gambling and related harms in the case of significant others (children, partners, other family members) and investigating strategies of coping	Description	Consequence	0.796	93.3%	9	13
	Investigating the gambling behaviour and problem gambling in minority groups (ethnic, cultural, linguistic, gender, sexual, immigrant, etc.)	Description	Etiology	0.789	93.8%	10	15
	Cross-cultural epidemiological studies of problem gambling (e.g., across time, different jurisdictions and countries with different economic conditions)	Description	Epidemiology	0.787	92.3%	11	17
	Epidemiological research on the co-occurrence of problem gambling and non-gambling somatic, mental health and addictive disorders	Description	Epidemiology/comorbidity	0.784	90.0%	12	19
	Reaching a scientific consensus on the definition and empirically based measures of at-risk gambling and problem gambling	Description	Taxonomy	0.781	88.7%	13	20
	Studying the longitudinal relationship between gambling-like activities (e.g., loot boxes, social casino games), gambling engagement and problem gambling	Description	Etiology	0.776	89.7%	14	22
	Studying the individual and environmental factors of relapse in problem gambling	Description	Treatment	0.773	90.6%	15	24

(continued)

Table 4. Continued

	Research option	Type of option	Theme	WRPS	AEA	Rank within question type	Overall rank
B Intervention-focused (delivery, development and discovery type)	Investigating the effectiveness of mobile/online tools that increase the accessibility of problem gambling interventions	Delivery	Treatment	0.830	95.8%	1	3
	Identifying factors that hinder treatment-seeking for problem gambling	Delivery	Treatment	0.809	95.9%	2	8
	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing psychosocial treatments for gambling disorder	Development	Treatment	0.807	94.3%	3	9
	Identifying factors behind dropping out of problem gambling treatment	Delivery	Treatment	0.798	95.8%	4	12
	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing online and mobile gambling interventions for at-risk and problem gambling	Development	Prevention	0.792	93.7%	5	14
	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing gambling problem prevention programs for adolescents and young adults	Development	Prevention	0.788	95.1%	6	16
	Formulation of evidence-based recommendations for the regulation of gambling-related advertisements	Discovery	Policy	0.785	93.7%	7	18
	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing treatments for gambling disorder co-occurring with other addictive or mental health disorders	Development	Treatment	0.778	93.9%	8	21
	Development of evidence-based interventions to prevent relapse	Discovery	Prevention	0.776	91.9%	9	23
	Tailoring evidence-based treatments for subgroups of people with gambling disorder (e.g., youth, adolescents, older adults, women, minorities)	Development	Treatment	0.773	93.5%	10	25

Description-type research option priorities

Epidemiological themes focusing on different populations and gambling forms were the most prominent, including the epidemiology of problem gambling in vulnerable populations, adolescents and youth, and epidemiological research on emerging forms of gambling and on the co-occurrence of problem gambling and other disorders (A2, A3, A4, A11, A12).

The second most prominent theme was *etiological research* (A6, A7, A10, A14) investigating the role of gambling-focused advertising among youth, risk and protective factors of gambling problems among adolescents and young adults, gambling in minority groups, and longitudinal relationships between gambling-like activities and gambling.

Three research options focused on treatment-related topics. Investigating *factors related to treatment outcomes* was ranked first (A1), with an AEA of 94.9%. Other topics included the treatment needs of minority populations (A8) and relapse in problem gambling (A15).

Two options focused on the *harms and negative consequences of gambling* (A5, A9): studying harms related to newer forms of gambling and gambling-like activities and harms experienced by significant others such as children,

partners, and other family members and their strategies of coping. One *taxonomy-themed* research option suggested reaching a consensus on the definition and empirically based measures of at-risk and problem gambling (A13).

There were four options among the top fifteen according to the two group-specific criteria (i.e.: Relevance and Novelty) that were not included in the overall fifteen due to scoring relatively low on the Answerability and Feasibility criteria. These included the investigation of gambling-related policymaking and barriers to meaningful changes, establishing globally harmonised psychometric tools for cross-cultural research, assessing the social cost and public health impact of problem gambling across countries, and differentiating between harm from problem gambling and harm from co-occurring conditions (A18, A19, A22, A37).

Intervention-focused research option priorities

Five of the top ten options were development-type, three were delivery-type, and two were discovery-type. Six focused on treatment, three on prevention, and one on policy.

Treatment-themed options included investigating the effectiveness of mobile/online tools, psychosocial treatments, and treatments for gambling disorder co-occurring with

other disorders, identifying factors that hinder treatment-seeking and factors behind treatment drop-out and tailoring treatments for subgroups of people such as youth, older people, women, and minorities (B1, B2, B3, B4, B8, B10).

From the *three prevention-themed options*, the evaluation of youth prevention programs, online and mobile interventions for at-risk gambling, and the creation of interventions to prevent relapse were the emerging topics (B5, B6, B9). The *policy-themed research option* suggested formulating evidence-based recommendations for the regulation of gambling advertisements (B7).

DISCUSSION

This global priority-setting exercise identified the most pressing questions in gambling research through a well-defined process involving gambling researchers. More than half of the experts had led successful gambling related research grants as principal investigators in the past five years, and the majority has published more than five gambling related papers as a lead author.

Although the suggestions identified a wide range of topics, there was strong agreement regarding the most important research gaps. Several overlapping themes, objectives, populations, and methodological requirements emerged from the highly prioritised research options. The high proportion of descriptive research questions indicates that despite the increasing amount of gambling-related research over the past decades, there is a need to generate further *fundamental knowledge about the epidemiology, risk and protective factors of problem gambling and gambling-related harms*. This aligns with global research priorities set for other mental health disorders that include research on root causes, risk and protective factors (Collins et al., 2011), and also with UK research priorities that include longitudinal research on the prevalence of disordered gambling and gambling-related harms (Bowden-Jones et al., 2022). Although understanding the neurobiological basis of gambling disorder, which was one of the priorities set in the UK, was included in the listed research options, it did not emerge as a priority topic in this exercise.

The results highlight a need for an increased focus on *vulnerable populations* relating to ethnic, cultural, linguistic, gender, sexual, educational, and income factors. The prevalence of gambling problems in vulnerable groups, specific gambling-related harms and treatment needs require further exploration, especially as several of the above characteristics, including poor educational attainment and financial problems, were previously identified as risk factors for gambling disorder (Moreira, Azeredo, & Dias, 2023). The few available studies conclude that certain minority groups appear more vulnerable to developing gambling disorder (Okuda et al., 2016), tend to start to gamble and develop gambling problems at younger ages, and experience more negative consequences when diagnosed with gambling disorder (Grant & Chamberlain, 2023). The lack of research investigating

gambling in sexual and gender minorities has also been noted (Gartner, Bickl, Härtl, Loy, & Häffner, 2022; Lee & Grubbs, 2023).

Multiple specific concerns involve adolescents and young people. They are at heightened risk of problem gambling, likely due to their emotional and cognitive immaturity and increased susceptibility to peer influences and advertisements (Emond & Griffiths, 2020). According to the UK Gambling Commission report, 26% of teenagers have gambled for money within the past year, and 0.7% have experienced problem gambling (Young People and Gambling, 2023). Future research should focus on understanding the determinants of youth gambling, how these change over time (Calado, Alexandre, & Griffiths, 2017), and how health impacts and negative consequences might extend to adulthood (Armitage, 2021).

Research related to *significant others* of those who gamble was also highlighted. Negative consequences of gambling impact close individuals (Langham et al., 2015), including emotional, relational, and financial, health, and other harms, especially among former and present partners and family members (Hing et al., 2022). As these harms are associated with substantial distress, exploring causalities and the development and nature of harms needs further investigation (Tulloch, Browne, Hing, Rockloff, & Hilbrecht, 2023).

Two themes shifted the focus from those who gamble and experience gambling-related harms to the gambling industry. One was the *investigation of the risks and consequences of new technological innovations, emerging forms of gambling and gambling-like activities, including gambling-like elements of video games*. Features in the intersection of video games and gambling, such as loot-boxes, disproportionately affect youth, create challenges for families (Király, Zhang, Demetrovics, & Browne, 2021), and may promote gambling harms (Zendle & Cairns, 2018). Furthermore, emerging and rapidly changing technologies, including new devices, designs, personalised marketing strategies, and artificial intelligence, may increase the accessibility of gambling, create new risks and increase the ways people experience harm (Swanton, Blaszczynski, Forlini, Starcevic, & Gainsbury, 2021). The other theme concerned research on *gambling-focused advertising*, especially in relation to youth vulnerability, and formulating evidence-based recommendations for regulations. Although research focusing on advertising increased in the past decade, the pace and range of methods and topics should be expanded (Torrance et al., 2021).

Regarding research into prevention and treatment, the *empirical evaluation of the effectiveness of existing measures* was generally more highly prioritised than the creation of new interventions. This aligns with the UK research priorities, pressing the need to conduct randomised controlled trials on interventions and to investigate factors related to successful outcomes (Bowden-Jones et al., 2022), in line with previously set global mental health research priorities (Tomlinson, 2009). However, the range of measures to be evaluated needs to be determined, and a focus should be

placed on methodologically rigorous, high-quality studies (Brand et al., 2025).

Regarding the improvement of the accessibility and delivery of existing interventions, results highlight the importance of acknowledging the heterogeneity of people who gamble and *tailoring existing preventive and treatment measures* to the needs of different groups, including vulnerable groups, young people, women, and minorities. The *accessibility of available treatments* was also identified as an important research priority theme, including investigating the barriers to treatment-seeking and factors linked to dropping out. Despite the availability of various treatment services and self-help options, help-seeking among people with gambling problems remains low, with one-fifth or less seeking any help (Bijker, Booth, Merkouris, Dowling, & Rodda, 2022), and four out of ten dropping out (Pfund et al., 2021). Results suggest that individual and environmental factors related to *relapse* also need further exploration. Although there is a high rate of reoccurrence of gambling disorder after recovery, studies exploring predictive factors and long-term follow-up studies are scarce (Grall-Bronnec et al., 2021).

The *co-occurrence of physical and mental health disorders* was another key theme, signalling a need for related epidemiological research and the evaluation of treatment effectiveness. Gambling disorder is frequently associated with co-occurring mental disorders, for example, substance use, mood, anxiety, and personality disorders (Petry, Stinson, & Grant, 2005). However, there exists limited knowledge about the complex temporal and causal relationships between these different conditions and the underlying etiological factors (Hartmann & Blaszczynski, 2018). Furthermore, as these comorbid mental disorders are associated with higher problem-gambling severity and poorer treatment success (Wullinger, Bickl, Loy, Kraus, & Schwarzkopf, 2023), integrated assessment and treatment of co-occurring conditions are required (Dowling et al., 2015).

Reaching a *scientific consensus on the definition and appropriate measures of at-risk gambling and problem gambling* was also considered timely. Although multiple validated tools exist to identify problem gambling (Dowling et al., 2019), no consensus has been reached on their use and on how they should be applied in different contexts of screening, diagnosis, measurement of symptom severity or harms related to gambling (Bowden-Jones et al., 2022).

Several research topics identified in this collaborative work would require *longitudinal research designs* to fully comprehend the temporal relationships between different gambling-related phenomena and *cross-cultural designs* to understand the role of cultural, economic, and legislative environments. Such research methods will require significant financial resources, careful planning, and collaboration from the research community.

Finally, highly relevant topics suggested by the panel that were not considered feasible and answerable need further examination, and collaborative efforts are required to find ways of exploring them. Collaborative efforts should also be supplemented by the application of open science principles

in order to increase transparency, quality and replicability of research, and to ensure that results are widely available and have a meaningful impact (see Eben et al., 2023 for a discussion).

This project has limitations. While the sample of experts was balanced in terms of sex, participants from North America and Europe, and who were White, were over-represented, although this might be representative of the characteristics of the global researcher population. There was a high percentage of psychologists and psychiatrists among the respondents, which might contribute to the predominance of the treatment perspective, as opposed to other topics such as research on policies. This also indicates that the group of researchers publishing intensively in the field is relatively homogenous in terms of academic background, and gambling research would likely benefit from having more researchers from other disciplines, such as economics, sociology, mathematics, or political science. All stakeholders participating in Phase 3 were from Australia, Europe, and North America, while other parts of the world were not represented. Also, the range of the research priority scores was relatively narrow, making it difficult to differentiate between the level of importance of the top-priority questions. Findings suggest that all top-scoring themes are highly pressing.

In conclusion, this global exercise successfully involved the gambling research community and other stakeholders in identifying research priorities. Although we used a 5-year framework to help focus on what is feasible over a short term, many of the questions that require research are complex and not quickly resolvable, thus our view is that the results of this priority setting will, in fact be relevant for a longer time frame. These results provide valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and funding organisations. To proceed, research centres and groups should focus on these priorities and address the listed options through specific projects, and funding organisations should provide funds for their implementation. Nevertheless, in some of the more general topics, such as treatment, specific expert studies would help to reach a consensus on the most relevant sub-topics and methodological recommendations. Addressing these priorities should involve multiyear plans, collaborations, predictable funding streams and comprehensive research strategies.

GAMBLING RESEARCH PRIORITY SETTING CONSORTIUM FULL LIST OF AUTHORS AND AFFILIATIONS

Brett Abarbanel^{1,2,3}, Lucy Albertella⁴, Jean-Marc Alexandre^{5,6}, Youssef Allami⁷, Matteo Alois⁸, Laura Angioletti^{9,10}, Wen L. Anthony¹¹, Núria Aragay^{12,13}, Cecilia Åslund^{14,15}, Marc Auriacombe^{16,6}, Larry O. Awo^{17,18}, Stéphanie Baggio^{19,20}, Michael F. Baigent^{21,22}, Iris M. Balodis^{23,24,25,26}, Servane Barrault^{27,28,29}, Rafał P. Bartczuk^{30,31}, Malcolm Battersby^{22,21}, Maria E. Bellringer³², Anne H Berman^{33,34,35},

- Mónica Bernaldo-De-Quirós³⁶, Roshan Bhad^{37,38}, Alexander Blaszczynski^{39,3}, Marilisa Boffo⁴⁰, Céline Bonnaire^{41,42}, Marco Bortolato⁴³, Stephane Bouchard^{44,45,46,47}, Amy E. Bouchard^{48,49}, Matthias Brand^{50,51}, Helen Breen⁵², Tim B. Brosowski⁵³, Matthew Browne⁵⁴, Tony W. Buchanan⁵⁵, Ursula G. Buchner⁵⁶, Gerhard Bühringer⁵⁷, Alessandra Buja⁵⁸, Natale Canale⁵⁹, Rene Carbonneau^{60,61,62}, Sari Castrén^{63,64,65}, Maris Catania^{66,67}, Gaëlle Challet-Bouju^{68,69}, Heather A. Chapman^{70,71}, Emeline Chauchard^{72,73}, Juliet Honglei Chen⁷⁴, Samwook Choi^{75,76}, Jung-Seok Choi⁷⁷, Mariano Chóliz⁷⁸, Darren R. Christensen^{79,80}, Jenny Cisneros Örnberg⁸¹, Luke Clark^{82,83}, Irene Cogliati Dezza⁸⁴, David Columb^{85,86}, Olivier Corbeil^{87,88}, Aurélien Cornil^{89,90,91}, Pinhas Dannon^{92,93}, Christal N. Davis^{94,95}, Paul Delfabbro⁹⁶, Jeffrey L. Derevensky^{97,98}, Gaëtan Devos^{99,100,101,102}, Mike J. Dixon¹⁰³, Maria Anna Donati¹⁰⁴, Nicki A. Dowling¹⁰⁵, Magali Dufour¹⁰⁶, Simon Dymond^{107,108}, Enrique Echeburúa¹⁰⁹, Boris Egloff¹¹⁰, Jennifer D. Ellis¹¹¹, Tara Elton-Marshall^{112,113}, Ana Estévez¹¹⁴, Repairer Etuk¹¹⁵, Shirley Fecteau¹¹⁶, Fernando Fernández-Aranda^{117,118,119}, Naomi A. Fineberg^{120,121}, Gabriele Fischer¹²², Mal Flack¹²³, David Forsström¹²⁴, Rebecca G. Fortgang^{125,126}, Ingmar H. A. Franken¹²⁷, Fabio Frisone¹²⁸, Johannes Fuss¹²⁹, Sally M. Gainsbury³, Belle Gavriel-Fried¹³⁰, Anna M. Giannini¹³¹, Montserrat Gómez García^{132,133}, Joaquín González-Cabrera¹³⁴, Adam S. Goodie¹³⁵, Alessio Gori¹³⁶, Anna E. Goudriaan^{137,138,139}, Marie Grall-Bronnec^{68,69}, Roser Granero¹⁴⁰, Mark D. Griffiths¹⁴¹, Joshua B. Grubbs^{142,143}, Tara Hahmann¹⁴⁴, Anders Håkansson^{145,146}, Brian J. Hall¹⁴⁷, Juho Hamari¹⁴⁸, Wei Hao^{149,150}, Tobias Hayer⁵³, Robert M. Heirene³, Nerilee Hing¹⁵¹, Niklas Hopfgartner^{152,153}, Tristan J. Hynes¹⁵⁴, Richard J. E. James¹⁵⁵, Paula Jauregui¹⁵⁶, Emilien Jeannot^{157,158}, Andrew S. Kayser^{159,160,161}, Yasser Khazaal^{162,163}, Hyoun S. Kim^{164,165}, Serena King^{166,167}, Keiji Kobara¹⁶⁸, Komathi Kolandai^{169,170}, Toulou Kourgiantakis¹⁷¹, Ildikó Kovács¹⁷², Shane W. Kraus¹¹⁵, Ludwig Kraus^{81,173,174}, Søren Kristiansen¹⁷⁵, Daria J. Kuss¹⁷⁶, Jason Landon¹⁷⁷, Debi A. LaPlante^{178,179}, Bernard Le Foll^{180,181,182}, David M. Ledgerwood¹⁸³, Bonnie K. Lee⁷⁹, Bernadeta Lelonek-Kuleta¹⁸⁴, En Li¹⁸⁵, Kalle Lind⁶³, Philip Lindner¹⁸⁶, Jakob Linnet¹⁸⁷, Suzanne Lischer¹⁸⁸, Joanne Lloyd¹⁸⁹, Helen M. Lloyd¹⁹⁰, Christine Lochner¹⁹¹, Hibai Lopez-Gonzalez¹⁹², Valentina Lorenzetti¹⁹³, Eric R. Louderback^{178,179}, Johanna K. Loy¹⁹⁴, Amandine Luquiens^{195,196}, Joseph Macey^{197,148}, Juan M. Machimbarrena¹⁹⁸, Laura Macía Guerrero¹⁹⁹, Núria Mallorquí-Bagué²⁰⁰, Viktor Månsson^{201,34,202}, Loredana A. Marchica²⁰³, Emanuela Mari¹³¹, Simon Marmet²⁰⁴, Giovanni Martinotti²⁰⁵, Flora I. Matheson^{206,207,208}, Sachio Matsushita²⁰⁹, André J. McDonald^{23,26}, Daniel S. Mcgrath²¹⁰, Jose Menchon^{211,212,213}, Stephanie S. Merkouris²¹⁴, Gemma Mestre-Bach²¹⁵, Devin J. Mills^{216,217}, Lorenzo Moccia^{218,219}, Olof Molander²²⁰, Sabrina Molinaro²²¹, Pedro Morgado^{222,223,224}, Franziska Motka²²⁵, Viktor Mravcik^{226,227,228}, Lucero Munguía^{229,230,231}, W. Spencer Murch²³², Juan F. Navas²³³, Sarah E. Nelson^{178,179}, Laura L. Nicklin²³⁴, Giovanna Nigro²³⁵, Anders Nilsson³⁴, Xavier Noel²³⁶, Lia Nower²³⁷, Colin O'Gara^{238,239}, Jane E. Oakes²⁴⁰, Ugo Pace²⁴¹, Stefano Pallanti^{242,243}, Ståle Pallesen^{244,245}, Arpit Parmar²⁴⁶, Jonathan Parke^{247,248}, Alberto Parrado-González²⁴⁹, Alessia Passanisi²⁴¹, Raimondo M. Pavarin²⁵⁰, José C. Perales²⁵¹, Jan Peters²⁵², Rory A. Pfund²⁵³, Kahlil S. Philander^{254,39}, Fulvia Prever^{255,256}, Alessandro Quagliari^{257,131}, Jonas Rafi²⁵⁸, Carla J. Rash²⁵⁹, Vijay Rawat²⁶⁰, Jérémie Richard²⁶¹, Neven Ricijas²⁶², Amanda Roberts²⁶³, Simone N. Rodda^{177,214}, Jim Rogers²⁶⁴, Guyonne Rogier²⁶⁵, Sara Rolando²⁶⁶, Nina Romanczuk-Seiferth²⁶⁷, Don Ross^{268,269,270}, Hans-Jürgen Rumpf²⁷¹, Gillian E. H. Russell²⁷², Alex M. T. Russell²⁷³, Paul Sacco²⁷⁴, Dominic Sagoe^{244,245}, Anne H. Salonen^{63,275}, Eva Samuelsson^{276,277}, James L. Sanders⁷⁹, John B. Saunders²⁷⁸, Michael P. Schaub²⁷⁹, Mauro Schiavella^{280,281}, Adriano Schimmenti²⁴¹, Casper Schmidt²⁸², Guillaume Sescousse²⁸³, Serge Sévigny²⁸⁴, Howard J. Shaffer^{178,179}, Steve Sharman²⁸⁵, Jing Shi²⁸⁶, Steven D. Shirk^{287,288}, Lucia Sidelì²⁸⁹, Olivier Simon^{157,290}, Pawel Slecza²⁹¹, Ryuhei So^{292,293,294}, Rhys M. G. Stevens²⁹⁵, Trevor Steward²⁹⁶, Mythily Subramaniam^{297,298}, Thomas B. Swanton³, André Syvertsen^{244,245}, Nassim Tabri²⁹⁹, Hidehiko Takahashi³⁰⁰, Stefano Tamburin³⁰¹, So Kum C. Tang³⁰², Éric R. Thériault³⁰³, Shane A. Thomas³⁰⁴, Kristine R. Thomsen³⁰⁵, Alexander Tomei³⁰⁶, Kwok Kit Tong³⁰⁷, Joan Trujols^{308,309}, Samson Tse³¹⁰, Kosuke Tsurumi³¹¹, Catherine Tulloch³¹², Richard Tunney³¹³, Eduardo Valenciano-Mendoza^{314,315}, Mark van der Maas²³⁷, Thilo Van Eimeren^{316,317}, William Van Gordon³¹⁸, Ruth J. Van Holst^{137,319}, Tim Van Timmeren³²⁰, Patrizia Velotti³²¹, Cristina Vintró-Alcaraz³²², Rachel Volberg^{323,324}, Kristin M. von Ranson^{210,325,326,327}, Kathrin Weidacker¹⁰⁷, James P. Whelan³²⁸, Seth Whiting³²⁹, Łukasz Wiczorek³³⁰, Robert Williams³³¹, Ken C. Winters³³², Michael J. A. Wohl³³³, Patrick D. Worhunsky³³⁴, Leon Y. Xiao^{335,336}, Kengo Yokomitsu³³⁷, Murat Yucel^{338,339}, Martin H. Zack^{340,341}, Meng Xuan Zhang³⁴², Alexander Zink^{343,344}, Francesca Zoratto³⁴⁵
- ¹International Gaming Institute, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA, ²William F. Harrah College of Hospitality, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA, ³Brain and Mind Center, School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW Australia, ⁴BrainPark, Turner Institute for Brain and Mental Health, Monash University, Clayton Australia, ⁵Sleep Addiction and Neuropsychiatry (SANPSY) Laboratory, CNRS UMR 6033 University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, ⁶Pôle Interétablissement d'Addictologie, CH Charles Perrens and CHU Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, ⁷School of Psychology, Laval University, Quebec, Quebec, ⁸Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Messina, Italy., ⁹International research center for Cognitive Applied Neuroscience (IrcCAN), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy, ¹⁰Research Unit in Affective and Social Neuroscience Department of Psychology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy, ¹¹Center for Gambling Studies, School of Social Work, ers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA, ¹²Behavioural Addictions Unit, Mental Health Care Area, Consorci Sanitari de Terrassa, Spain, ¹³Facultad de Medicina y ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Internacional de Catalunya, Barcelona,

- España., ¹⁴Centre for Clinical Research, Region Västmanland, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, ¹⁵Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, ¹⁶Sleep, Addiction and Neuropsychiatry (SANPSY) Laboratory, CNRS UMR 6033, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, ¹⁷School of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas, Bonny, Nigeria, ¹⁸Cognitive and Affective Cognition Laboratory, Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, ¹⁹Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, ²⁰Institute of Primary Health Care (BIHAM), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, ²¹Statewide Gambling Therapy Service, Southern Adelaide Local Health Network, Mental Health Service, Flinders Medical Centre, Flinders Drive, Bedford Park, South Australia, Australia, ²²Discipline of Psychiatry, College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, ²³Peter Boris Centre for Addictions Research, Hamilton, ON, Canada, ²⁴Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, Hamilton, ON, Canada, ²⁵Center for Clinical Neurosciences, Hamilton, ON, Canada, ²⁶St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Hamilton, ON, Canada, ²⁷Laboratory QualiPsy, EE1901, Psychology Department, University of Tours, Tours, France, ²⁸CSAPA 37, CHRU of Tours, Tours, France, ²⁹University of Paris, Laboratory of Psychopathology and Health Processes UR4057, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, ³⁰Institute of Psychology, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland, ³¹Scientific Research and International Cooperation Division, Children's Memorial Health Institute, Warsaw, Poland, ³²Gambling and Addictions Research Centre, Faculty of Health and Environmental Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand, ³³Department of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, ³⁴Center for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, ³⁵Stockholm Health Care Services, Region Stockholm, Sweden, ³⁶Department of Clinical Psychology, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain, ³⁷National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi, India, ³⁸International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM), ³⁹School of Psychology, Science Faculty, University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW, Australia, ⁴⁰Department of Psychology, Education and Child Studies, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, NL, ⁴¹Université Paris Cité, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Santé, F-92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France, ⁴²Centre Pierre Nicole, « Consultation Jeunes Consommateurs », Croix-Rouge Française, Paris, France, ⁴³Department of Pharmacodynamics at the University of Florida, USA, ⁴⁴Departement de Psychoéducation et Psychologie, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Qc, Canada, ⁴⁵Research Center of the Centre Intégré de Santé et de Services Sociaux de l'Outaouais, Gatineau, Qc, Canada., ⁴⁶École de psychologie, Université D'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont, Canada, ⁴⁷École de Psychologie, Université Laval, Québec, Qc, Canada. , ⁴⁸Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Faculty of Medicine, Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, ⁴⁹CERVO Brain Research Centre, Centre Intégré Universitaire de Santé et de Services Sociaux de la Capitale-Nationale, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, ⁵⁰General Psychology: Cognition and Center for Behavioral Addiction Research (CeBAR), University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany, ⁵¹Erwin L. Hahn Institute for Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Essen, Germany, ⁵²Faculty of Business, Law and Arts, Southern Cross University, Lismore, Australia., ⁵³Institute of Public Health and Nursing Research, Department for Health and Society, University of Bremen, Germany, ⁵⁴CQUniversity School of Medical, Health & Applied Sciences, Bundaberg, Australia, ⁵⁵Department of Psychology, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO USA, ⁵⁶German University of Health and Sports, Berlin, Germany, ⁵⁷Work group Addictive Behaviors, Risk Analysis and Risk Management, Faculty of Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden, Germany, ⁵⁸Department of Cardiology, Vascular and Thoracic Sciences, and Public Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy., ⁵⁹Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy, ⁶⁰Department of Pediatrics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ⁶¹Sainte-Justine Hospital Research Center, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ⁶²Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment, Montréal, Québec, Canada, ⁶³Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland, ⁶⁴Social Sciences Department of Psychology and Speech-Language Pathology, University of Turku, 20014 Turku, Finland, ⁶⁵Department of Medicine, University of Helsinki, 00014 Helsinki, Finland, ⁶⁶Kindred Group, Sliema, Malta, ⁶⁷SG:Certified, London, UK, ⁶⁸Nantes Université, CHU Nantes, UIC Psychiatrie et Santé Mentale, Nantes, France, ⁶⁹Nantes Université, Univ Tours, CHU Nantes, INSERM, MethodS in Patient-centered outcomes and HEalth ResEarch, SPHERE, Nantes, France, ⁷⁰Department of Veterans Affairs, Cleveland VA Medical, 10701 e blvd cleveland ohio 44106, USA, ⁷¹Case Western Reserve University, Department of Psychiatry, cleveland, oh, USA, ⁷²Nantes Université, Univ Angers, Laboratoire de psychologie des Pays de la Loire, Nantes, France, ⁷³UMR 7295 Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l'Apprentissage, CNRS, Université de Tours, Université de Poitiers, France, ⁷⁴Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, China, ⁷⁵Dept. of Psychiatry, True Mind Mental Health Clinic, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea, ⁷⁶Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Songpa-gu, Seoul, South Korea, ⁷⁷Department of Psychiatry, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea, ⁷⁸Psychology School, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain, ⁷⁹Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, ⁸⁰Alberta Gambling Research Institute, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, ⁸¹Department of Public Health Sciences, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, ⁸²Centre for Gambling Research at UBC, Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada,

- ⁸³Djavad Mowafaghian Centre for Brain Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,
- ⁸⁴Center for Research in Cognition & Neurosciences, ULB Neuroscience Institute, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50, Belgium, ⁸⁵Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Lucena Clinic Services, Dublin, Ireland, ⁸⁶UCD School of Medicine and Medical Specialties, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, ⁸⁷Faculty of Pharmacy, Université Laval, Québec City, QC, Canada, ⁸⁸Quebec Mental Health University Institute, Québec City, QC, CAN, ⁸⁹Adaptation, Resilience and Change (ARCh), Faculty of Psychology, Speech and language therapy and Education (FPLSE), ULiège, Belgium, ⁹⁰Psychological Sciences Research Institute (IPSY), UCLouvain, Belgium, ⁹¹Laboratoire de Psychologie des Pays de la Loire (LPPL), Nantes Université, France, ⁹²Head Psychiatry Ward, Jerusalem, Israel, ⁹³Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem Israel, ⁹⁴Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center, Charleston, SC, United States, ⁹⁵Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, United States, ⁹⁶University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, ⁹⁷McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ⁹⁸International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High Risk Behaviors, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ⁹⁹UCLouvain, Research Institute for Psychological Sciences, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, ¹⁰⁰Grand Hôpital de Charleroi (GHdC), Charleroi, Belgium, ¹⁰¹Scientific Research and Publication Cell (CRPS), Namur, Belgium, ¹⁰²Service Universitaire D'Addictologie de Lyon (SUAL), CH le Vinatier, F-69500, Bron, France, ¹⁰³Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, ¹⁰⁴NEUROFARBA Department, University of Florence, Florence, Italy, ¹⁰⁵School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, Australia, ¹⁰⁶Département de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada, ¹⁰⁷School of Psychology, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom, ¹⁰⁸Department of Psychology, Reykjavík University, Reykjavík, Iceland, ¹⁰⁹Facultad de Psicología, Universidad del País Vasco (UPV/EHU), San Sebastián, Spain, ¹¹⁰Department of Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Mainz, Germany, ¹¹¹Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA, ¹¹²School of Epidemiology and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, ¹¹³Institute for Mental Health Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ¹¹⁴Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain, ¹¹⁵Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA, ¹¹⁶CERVO Brain Research Centre, Centre intégré universitaire en santé et services sociaux de la Capitale-Nationale, Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Faculty of Medicine, Université Laval, Québec City, Québec, Canada, ¹¹⁷Clinical Psychology Department, University Hospital of Bellvitge-IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain, ¹¹⁸Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, ¹¹⁹CIBER Fitopatología de la Obesidad y Nutrición, ISCIII, Barcelona, Spain, ¹²⁰School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, UK, ¹²¹Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust, Hatfield, UK, ¹²²Center of Public Health, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria, ¹²³Researchers in Behavioural Addictions, Alcohol, and Drugs (BAAD), Faculty of Health, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, ¹²⁴Competence Centre for Psychotherapy, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska institute, Stockholm, Sweden, ¹²⁵Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA, ¹²⁶Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA, ¹²⁷Center for Substance use and Addiction Research (CESAR, Erasmus University Rotterdam), Rotterdam, the Netherlands, ¹²⁸Department of Psychology, Humane Technology Lab, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy, ¹²⁹Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and Sex Research, Center for Translational Neuro- and Behavioral Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany, ¹³⁰School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel, ¹³¹Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy, ¹³²CSMA Hospitalet Benito Menni CASM, Barcelona, Spain, ¹³³IL3-UB, Barcelona, Spain, ¹³⁴Instituto de Transferencia e Investigación (ITEI). Universidad Internacional de La Rioja (UNIR), Logroño, La Rioja (Spain), ¹³⁵Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, USA, ¹³⁶University of Florence, Florence, Italy, ¹³⁷Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, ¹³⁸Arkin, Department of Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, ¹³⁹Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Jellinek TOPGGz, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, ¹⁴⁰Departament de Psicobiologia i Metodologia. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona. Spain, ¹⁴¹International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Department, Nottingham Trent University, UK, ¹⁴²Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, New Mexico, USA, ¹⁴³Center on Alcohol, Substance use, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, New Mexico, USA, ¹⁴⁴MAP Centre for Urban Health Solutions, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ¹⁴⁵Lund University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund, Sweden, ¹⁴⁶Region Skåne, Malmö Addiction Center, Competence Center Addiction, Malmö, Sweden, ¹⁴⁷Center for Global Health Equity, New York University, Shanghai, China, ¹⁴⁸Gamification Group, Faculty of Information Technology and Communication Sciences, Tampere University, Tampere, Finland, ¹⁴⁹Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health Institute of the Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China, ¹⁵⁰National Clinical Research Center on Mental Disorders & National Technology Institute on Mental Disorders, Changsha, Hunan, China, ¹⁵¹Experimental Gambling Research Laboratory, School of Health, Medical and Applied Sciences, Central Queensland University, Bundaberg, Australia, ¹⁵²Institute of Interactive Systems and Data Science, Graz University of Technology, Graz, Austria, ¹⁵³neccton GmbH, Müllendorf, Austria, ¹⁵⁴Department of

Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK, ¹⁵⁵School of Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, UK, ¹⁵⁶University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain, ¹⁵⁷Centre Du Jeu Excessif, Addiction Medicine, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, ¹⁵⁸Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Global Health, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, ¹⁵⁹Department of Neurology, UC San Francisco, USA, ¹⁶⁰Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco, USA, ¹⁶¹Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA, ¹⁶²Addiction medicine, Lausanne University Hospital and Lausanne University, Lausanne, Switzerland, ¹⁶³Montreal University, Montréal, Canada, ¹⁶⁴Department of Psychology, Toronto Metropolitan University, Toronto, ON, Canada, ¹⁶⁵University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research at The Royal, Ottawa, ON, Canada, ¹⁶⁶Department of Psychology, Hamline University, Saint Paul, MN, United States, ¹⁶⁷University of Minnesota, Center for Twin and Family Research, Affiliate Research Scientist, MN, United States, ¹⁶⁸Osaka University of Commerce, Osaka, Japan, ¹⁶⁹Public Policy Institute, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand, ¹⁷⁰COMPASS Research Centre, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand, ¹⁷¹École de travail social et de criminologie, Université Laval, Québec, QC Canada, ¹⁷²Department of Psychiatry, Albert Szent-Györgyi Medical School, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary, ¹⁷³Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, ¹⁷⁴Centre of Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (ZIS), Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany, ¹⁷⁵Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University, Denmark, ¹⁷⁶Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK, ¹⁷⁷Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand, ¹⁷⁸Division on Addiction, Cambridge Health Alliance, Malden, MA, USA, ¹⁷⁹Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, MA, USA, ¹⁸⁰Translational Addiction Research Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada, ¹⁸¹University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, ¹⁸²Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care, Penetanguishene, Canada, ¹⁸³Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA, ¹⁸⁴Department of Psychology, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland, ¹⁸⁵School of Business and Law, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, QLD, Australia, ¹⁸⁶Centre for Psychiatry Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, & Stockholm Health Care Services, Region Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden, ¹⁸⁷Clinic on Gambling- and Binge Eating Disorder, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Odense University Hospital, Denmark, ¹⁸⁸Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Luzern, Switzerland, ¹⁸⁹School of Psychology, University of Wolverhampton, West Midlands, UK, ¹⁹⁰School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, Devon, UK, ¹⁹¹SA MRC Unit on Risk and Resilience in Mental Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa, ¹⁹²Department of Library, Information Science, and Communication, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, ¹⁹³Neuroscience of Addiction and

Mental Health Program, Healthy Brain and Mind Research Centre, School of Behavioural & Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Australian Catholic University, Fitzroy, Australia, ¹⁹⁴Child and adolescent psychiatry, University hospital of Cologne, Germany, ¹⁹⁵University of Montpellier, University hospital of Nîmes, Nîmes, France, ¹⁹⁶CESP, Univ. Paris-Sud, UVSQ, INSERM, Université Paris Saclay, Villejuif, France, ¹⁹⁷Centre of Excellence in Game Culture Studies, University of Turku, Finland, ¹⁹⁸Department of Clinical Psychology and Health Psychology and Research Methodology, Faculty of Psychology, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), San Sebastián, Spain, ¹⁹⁹Psychology Department, School of Health Sciences, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain, ²⁰⁰Department of Psychology, University of Girona (UdG), Girona, Spain, ²⁰¹Region Dalarna, Division of Psychiatry, Sweden, ²⁰²Center for Clinical Research Dalarna, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, ²⁰³Department of Psychology, Montreal Children's Hospital, McGill University Health Center, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ²⁰⁴School of Social Work, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Olten, Switzerland, ²⁰⁵Department of Neuroscience, Imaging, Clinical Sciences, University G.d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Chieti, Italy, ²⁰⁶MAP Centre for Urban Health Solutions, St. Michael's Hospital, Unity Health Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ²⁰⁷Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ²⁰⁸Centre for Criminology & Sociolegal Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ²⁰⁹Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan, ²¹⁰Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada, ²¹¹Department of Psychiatry, Bellvitge University Hospital-IDIBELL, Barcelona, Spain, ²¹²Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, ²¹³CIBERSAM, Barcelona, Spain, ²¹⁴School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia, ²¹⁵Universidad Internacional de La Rioja, La Rioja, Spain, ²¹⁶Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA, ²¹⁷Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Sciences, ²¹⁸Department of Neuroscience, Section of Psychiatry, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy, ²¹⁹Department of Psychiatry, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy, ²²⁰Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Centre for Psychiatry Research, Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden, ²²¹Institute of Clinical Physiology, IFC, National Research Council of Italy - CNR, Pisa, Italy, ²²²Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), Braga, Portugal, ²²³ICVS/3B's, PT Government Associate Laboratory, Braga/Guimarães, Portugal, ²²⁴Clinical Academic Center, Braga, Portugal, ²²⁵LMU Munich, Department of Psychology, Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Munich, Germany, ²²⁶First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, ²²⁷Společnost Podane ruce, Brno, Czech Republic, ²²⁸National Institute of Mental Health, Klecany, the Czech Republic, ²²⁹Psychology Clinic Unit, University Hospital of Bellvitge-ICS, Barcelona, Spain, ²³⁰Psychoneurobiology of Eating and Addictive Behaviors Group, Neurosciences Program, Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), Barcelona, Spain, ²³¹CIBER Fisiopatología Obesidad y Nutrición (CIBERObn), Instituto de

- Salud Carlos III, Barcelona, Spain, ²³²Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, ²³³Department of Personality, Assessment, and Clinical Psychology, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, ²³⁴School of Education, University of Wolverhampton, England, ²³⁵Department of Psychology, University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Caserta, Italy, ²³⁶Laboratoire de Psychologie Médicale et d'Addictologie, Faculty of Medicine, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium, ²³⁷Center for Gambling Studies, School of Social Work, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA, ²³⁸Department of Medicine and Medical Specialties, University College Dublin School of Medicine, Dublin, Ireland, ²³⁹Saint John of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, ²⁴⁰Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia, ²⁴¹Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, University Kore of Enna, Enna, Italy, ²⁴²Department of Psychiatry, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA, ²⁴³Istituto di Neuroscienze, Firenze, Italy, ²⁴⁴Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway, ²⁴⁵Norwegian Competence Center of Gambling and Gaming Research, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway, ²⁴⁶Department of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India, ²⁴⁷Sophro Limited, Newark Beacon, Newark, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom NG24 2TN, ²⁴⁸Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, United Kingdom, ²⁴⁹Department of Social, Developmental and Educational Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain, ²⁵⁰University of Bologna, Bologna BO, Italy, ²⁵¹Mind, Brain, and Behavior Research Center (CIMCYC), Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Spain, ²⁵²Department of Psychology, Biological Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, ²⁵³Tennessee Institute for Gambling Education & Research, The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, USA, ²⁵⁴School of Hospitality Business Management, Carson College of Business, Washington State University, Everett, WA, USA, ²⁵⁵SUN(N)COOP Women&Gambling Project, Scientific Director, Milano, Italy, ²⁵⁶Varenn Foundation- President, Milano, Italy, ²⁵⁷Faculty of Social and Communication Sciences, "Mercatorum" Universitas, Rome, Italy, ²⁵⁸Department of Psychology, Stockholm university, Stockholm, Sweden, ²⁵⁹Calhoun Cardiology Center, Departments of Medicine & Psychiatry, UConn School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, USA, ²⁶⁰School of Health, Medical, and Applied Sciences, Central Queensland University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, ²⁶¹Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, ²⁶²Department of Behavioral Disorders, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, ²⁶³School of Psychology, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, UK, ²⁶⁴School of Health and Social Care, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, UK, ²⁶⁵Saint Camillus International University of Health and Medical Sciences, Rome, Italy, ²⁶⁶Eclectica+, Institute for Research and Training, Torino, Italy, ²⁶⁷Department of Psychology, MSB Medical School Berlin, Berlin, Germany, ²⁶⁸School of Society, Politics, and Ethics, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland, ²⁶⁹School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa, ²⁷⁰Center for the Economic Analysis of Risk, Robinson College of Business, Georgia State University, Atlanta GA, USA, ²⁷¹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany, ²⁷²Criminal Justice Research Center, Penn State Abington, Abington, PA, USA, ²⁷³Experimental Gambling Research Laboratory, CQUniversity, Sydney, NSW, Australia, ²⁷⁴University of Maryland-Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland, ²⁷⁵University of Eastern Finland, Faculty of Health Sciences, Finland, ²⁷⁶Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, ²⁷⁷Department of Public Health Sciences, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, ²⁷⁸National Centre for Youth Substance Use Research, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, ²⁷⁹Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, associated to University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, ²⁸⁰B-ASC Bicocca Applied Statistics Center, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy, ²⁸¹Seafrog Technology S.r.l., Milan, Italy, ²⁸²Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark, ²⁸³Lyon Neuroscience Research Centre — INSERM U1028 — CNRS UMR5292, PSYR2 Team, University of Lyon, Lyon, France, ²⁸⁴Département des fondements et pratiques en éducation, Université Laval, Québec, (QC), Canada, ²⁸⁵National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, ²⁸⁶Health and Social Sciences, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore, ²⁸⁷Research & Development, VA Bedford Healthcare Center, Bedford, MA, USA, ²⁸⁸Department of Psychiatry and Population and Quantitative Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA, ²⁸⁹Department of Human Science, LUMSA University Rome, Rome, Italy, ²⁹⁰Collège romand de médecine de l'addiction, Lausanne, Switzerland, ²⁹¹Faculty of Psychology, DHGS Deutsche Hochschule für Gesundheit und Sport, Berlin, Germany, ²⁹²Okayama Psychiatric Medical Center, Okayama, Japan, ²⁹³Departments of Health Promotion and Human Behavior, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan, ²⁹⁴CureApp, Inc., Tokyo, Japan, ²⁹⁵University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, ²⁹⁶University of Melbourne, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, Parkville, Australia, ²⁹⁷Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, ²⁹⁸Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, Singapore, ²⁹⁹Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, ³⁰⁰Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Institute of Science Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, ³⁰¹Department of Neurosciences, Biomedicine and Movement Sciences, University of Verona, Verona, Italy, ³⁰²Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong, China, ³⁰³Department of Psychology, Cape Breton University, Sydney, N.S., Canada, ³⁰⁴Institute of Health and Wellbeing, Federation University, Ballarat, Vic, Australia, ³⁰⁵Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Denmark, ³⁰⁶Centre for Excessive Gambling, Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, ³⁰⁷Department of Psychology, University of Macau, Macau, China, ³⁰⁸Unitat de Conductes Addictives, Servei de Psiquiatria,

Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques Sant Pau (IIB Sant Pau), Barcelona, Spain,

³⁰⁹Centro de Investigación Médica en Red de Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain,

³¹⁰Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, ³¹¹Department of Psychiatry, Kyoto University

Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan, ³¹²Central Queensland University, Experimental Gambling Research

Laboratory, School of Health, Medical and Applied Sciences, Sydney, Australia, ³¹³School of Psychology, Aston University,

Birmingham, England, ³¹⁴Atenció i Investigació de Socio-addiccions (AIS), Barcelona, Spain, ³¹⁵Psychoneurobiology of

Eating and Addictive Behaviours Group, Neurosciences Program, Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), Bar-

celona, Spain, ³¹⁶Department of Neurology, University Hospital Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany,

³¹⁷Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, ³¹⁸School of

Psychology, University of Derby, Derby, UK, ³¹⁹Centre for Urban Mental Health, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam,

the Netherlands, ³²⁰Department of Social, Health and Organizational Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The

Netherlands, ³²¹Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, and Health Studies, Sapienza University of Rome,

³²²Department of Mental Health, Hospital de Mataró, Consorci Sanitari del Maresme, Mataró, Spain, ³²³School of Public

Health and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, USA, ³²⁴Gemini Research, Inc.,

Northampton, MA, USA, ³²⁵Mathison Centre for Research and Education/Hotchkiss Brain Institute, University of Calgary,

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, ³²⁶O'Brien Institute for Public Health, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada,

³²⁷Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, ³²⁸TN Institute for

Gambling Education & Research, Department of Psychology, Memphis TN USA, ³²⁹Louisiana State University Shreveport,

Shreveport, Louisiana, USA, ³³⁰Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Department of Studies on Alcoholism and Drug

Dependence, Warsaw, Poland, ³³¹University of Lethbridge, ³³²Oregon Research Institute, St. Paul, MN location, OR, USA,

³³³Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, ³³⁴Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven,

CT, USA, ³³⁵School of Creative Media, City University of Hong Kong, China, ³³⁶beClaws.org, London, United Kingdom,

³³⁷School of Psychological Sciences, University of Human Environments, Matsuyama, Ehime, Japan, ³³⁸QIMR-Berghofer,

Brisbane, QLD, Australia, ³³⁹BrainPark, Monash University, Melbourne, ViC, Australia, ³⁴⁰Molecular Brain Sciences

Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada, ³⁴¹Department of Pharmacology &

Toxicology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, ³⁴²Department of Medical Humanities, School of Humanities,

Southeast University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, ³⁴³Department of Dermatology and Allergy, School of Medicine, Technical

University of Munich, Munich, Germany, ³⁴⁴Division of Dermatology and Venereology, Department of Medicine Solna,

Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, ³⁴⁵Centre for

Behavioural Sciences and Mental Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

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Appendix

Table A1. Detailed scoring and ranking of all research options

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										RPSs			WRPSs			AEA			Overall rank
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction												
A Description	A1	Investigating factors related to treatment outcomes for people with gambling disorder.	description	treatment	0.898	0.830	0.879	0.806	0.699	0.901					0.836	0.848	94.9%	1						
	A2	Studying the epidemiology of problem gambling in vulnerable populations (e.g., underrepresented minority groups, individuals with mental disorders or brain injuries, low-income household members, homeless individuals).	description	epidemiology	0.892	0.790	0.817	0.918	0.745	0.870					0.839	0.845	94.8%	2						
	A3	Epidemiological research on gambling among adolescents and young adults.	description	epidemiology	0.930	0.878	0.823	0.777	0.609	0.824					0.807	0.819	91.9%	4						
	A4	Epidemiological research on new forms of gambling.	description	epidemiology	0.860	0.833	0.785	0.706	0.872	0.850					0.818	0.817	94.4%	5						
	A5	Studying the nature and harms related to newer forms of gambling and gambling-like activities (e.g., in-play betting, fantasy sports, cryptocasinos, esports betting, virtual reality gambling).	description	consequence	0.864	0.823	0.777	0.677	0.899	0.860					0.817	0.816	95.0%	6						
	A6	Investigating the role of gambling-focused advertising (including sponsorship, streaming platforms, online influencers) in problem gambling among youth.	description	etiology	0.807	0.765	0.817	0.782	0.787	0.871					0.805	0.810	94.6%	7						
	A7	Investigating risk and protective factors of gambling problems among adolescents and young adults.	description	etiology	0.875	0.824	0.811	0.786	0.638	0.836					0.795	0.806	92.5%	10						
	A8	Investigating the treatment needs of minority populations (ethnic, cultural, linguistic, gender, sexual, immigrant, etc.).	description	treatment	0.806	0.715	0.751	0.903	0.801	0.821					0.800	0.799	95.1%	11						
	A9	Assessing the impact of gambling and related harms in the case of significant others (children, partners, other family members) and investigating strategies of coping.	description	consequence	0.858	0.809	0.767	0.766	0.727	0.821					0.791	0.796	93.3%	13						
	A10	Investigating the gambling behaviour and problem gambling in minority groups (ethnic, cultural, linguistic, gender, sexual, immigrant, etc.).	description	etiology	0.829	0.749	0.732	0.888	0.715	0.804					0.786	0.789	93.8%	15						

(continued)

Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										RPSs	WRPSs	AEA	Overall rank
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction						
	A11	Cross-cultural epidemiological studies of problem gambling (e.g., across time, different jurisdictions and countries with different economic conditions).	description	epidemiology	0.855	0.725	0.750	0.812	0.745	0.814				0.784	0.787	92.3%	17	
	A12	Epidemiological research on the co-occurrence of problem gambling and non-gambling somatic, mental health and addictive disorders.	description	epidemiology/comorbidity	0.894	0.841	0.754	0.754	0.596	0.802				0.774	0.784	90.0%	19	
	A13	Reaching a scientific consensus on the definition and empirically based measures of at-risk gambling and problem gambling.	description	taxonomy	0.819	0.820	0.805	0.723	0.633	0.821				0.770	0.781	88.7%	20	
	A14	Studying the longitudinal relationship between gambling-like activities (e.g., loot boxes, social casino games), gambling engagement and problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.852	0.749	0.757	0.656	0.776	0.838				0.771	0.776	89.7%	22	
	A15	Studying the individual and environmental factors of relapse in problem gambling.	description	treatment	0.805	0.751	0.803	0.681	0.686	0.849				0.763	0.773	90.6%	24	
	A16	Investigating the roles of social media (i.e., online communities, influencers) in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.813	0.770	0.745	0.659	0.798	0.785				0.762	0.762	91.4%	33	
	A17	Reaching a scientific consensus on gambling craving, its assessment and its possible inclusion in diagnostic criteria for gambling disorder.	description	taxonomy	0.817	0.807	0.798	0.581	0.701	0.805				0.752	0.760	87.3%	34	
	A18	Investigating gambling-related policymaking and regulation (barriers of meaningful changes, use of empirical evidence and the involvement of multiple and specific stakeholders in the process).	description	other	0.755	0.667	0.765	0.719	0.770	0.850				0.754	0.760	90.1%	35	
	A19	Establishing globally harmonized psychometric methodologies and tools for cross-cultural epidemiological research in gambling, problem gambling and gambling-related harms.	description	taxonomy	0.754	0.643	0.745	0.785	0.779	0.828				0.756	0.759	89.3%	37	
	A20	Characteristics, etiologies and consequences of gambling among older adults.	description	etiology/consequence	0.848	0.782	0.715	0.772	0.675	0.728				0.753	0.756	92.3%	39	

(continued)

Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										RPSs	WRPSs	AEA	Overall rank
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction						
	A21	Investigating the roles of interpersonal factors (e.g., loneliness, prosocial behaviours, social support, intimate relationship quality) in problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.878	0.842	0.728	0.659	0.622	0.748				0.746	0.754	88.7%	41	
	A22	Assessing the social cost and public health impact of problem gambling across countries with different cultures and regulatory policies.	description	consequence	0.740	0.656	0.725	0.776	0.775	0.831				0.751	0.753	89.3%	42	
	A23	Investigating the roles of emotions and emotional regulation in the development and maintenance of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.872	0.848	0.734	0.610	0.612	0.773				0.742	0.751	87.4%	43	
	A24	Establishing the diagnostic criteria of gambling disorder in the next full revision of the DSM (i.e., “DSM-6”)	description	taxonomy	0.893	0.871	0.781	0.635	0.498	0.734				0.735	0.750	81.1%	45	
	A25	Investigating the associations between online gambling and other online risky behaviours (e.g., video gaming, online sexual activities, online buying).	description	comorbidity	0.879	0.840	0.684	0.602	0.736	0.738				0.747	0.747	88.6%	47	
	A26	Investigating the association between gambling type and preference and problem severity.	description	etiology	0.891	0.868	0.753	0.618	0.541	0.736				0.735	0.746	84.7%	48	
	A27	Investigating the roles of game features and designs and gambling environment in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.796	0.747	0.768	0.612	0.732	0.789				0.741	0.746	88.0%	49	
	A28	Investigating the roles of cognitive processes (metacognition, attention deficit, cognitive bias, decision-making, altered states of consciousness while gambling) in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.854	0.809	0.738	0.592	0.645	0.781				0.737	0.746	87.9%	50	
	A29	Establishing a consensus on the definition and measurement of recovery from gambling disorder.	description	taxonomy	0.756	0.734	0.762	0.659	0.712	0.808				0.739	0.745	87.5%	51	
	A30	Investigating patterns of gambling-related problems in different subgroups (e.g., age, life stage, ethnicity, gender, gambling behaviour).	description	consequence	0.844	0.782	0.676	0.791	0.608	0.721				0.737	0.741	90.1%	53	
	A31	Investigating the moderating roles of psychological and cognitive variables between poor socioeconomic status and problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.786	0.763	0.674	0.774	0.674	0.755				0.738	0.740	89.6%	54	

(continued)

Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores								RPSs	WRPSs	AEA	Overall rank
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction				
	A32	Reaching a scientific consensus regarding the clear definition of gambling, and where do we draw the borders between neighbouring, gambling	description	taxonomy	0.793	0.808	0.725	0.585	0.630	0.809			0.725	0.735	83.7%	56
	A33	Investigating the roles of sex and gender in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.884	0.866	0.655	0.771	0.492	0.689			0.726	0.734	84.0%	58
	A34	Investigating the role of problem gambling in self-harming behaviour (suicidal and non-suicidal.)	description	consequence	0.769	0.709	0.742	0.665	0.704	0.781			0.728	0.734	88.6%	59
	A35	Investigating the effects of co-occurrences between gambling disorder and other mental health and addictive disorders on the trajectory of gambling disorder.	description	comorbidity	0.803	0.701	0.710	0.638	0.677	0.794			0.721	0.728	88.8%	61
	A36	Investigating factors (biological, psychological, social) responsible for co-occurrences between gambling disorder and other mental health and addictive disorders.	description	comorbidity	0.783	0.736	0.716	0.661	0.625	0.783			0.717	0.726	86.6%	62
	A37	Studying and differentiating between harm due directly to problem gambling or to co-occurring conditions.	description	taxonomy	0.684	0.641	0.708	0.720	0.739	0.824			0.719	0.724	84.4%	64
	A38	Exploring factors associated with the continuity and discontinuity of gambling behaviour between adolescence and adulthood, and between early and middle adulthood.	description	etiology	0.781	0.655	0.678	0.642	0.764	0.798			0.720	0.723	88.1%	65
	A39	Understanding the processes and factors underlying spontaneous recovery from gambling disorder.	description	consequence	0.703	0.663	0.700	0.613	0.808	0.816			0.717	0.719	87.3%	68
	A40	Investigating stigma related to gambling.	description	other	0.824	0.783	0.643	0.726	0.621	0.694			0.715	0.718	84.8%	69
	A41	Cross-cultural research on background factors and harms related to problem gambling, including the importance of cultural and structural factors (socioeconomy, cultural norms, spirituality, cross-generational factors, etc.).	description	etiology/ consequence	0.755	0.692	0.646	0.774	0.705	0.726			0.716	0.716	88.3%	70
	A42	Studying the factors (e.g., characteristics and motivations) of choosing not to gamble.	description	etiology	0.817	0.790	0.674	0.543	0.720	0.732			0.713	0.715	83.5%	71
	A43	Identifying core gambling disorder symptoms across different subgroups of people who gamble.	description	consequence	0.831	0.787	0.677	0.649	0.631	0.689			0.711	0.714	84.9%	72

(continued)

Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										RPSs			WRPSs			AEA			Overall rank
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction												
	A44	Investigating the roles of stress and anxiety in problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.875	0.871	0.702	0.573	0.467	0.689					0.696	0.709	80.2%	73						
	A45	Investigating the roles of childhood adversities in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.759	0.679	0.631	0.692	0.685	0.759					0.701	0.704	83.4%	74						
	A46	Investigating the roles of somatic and mental health disorders in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.807	0.745	0.665	0.665	0.573	0.712					0.695	0.702	85.0%	75						
	A47	Understanding the interrelated development and causal linkages of co-occurring gambling, mental health and addictive disorders.	description	comorbidity	0.715	0.607	0.705	0.631	0.684	0.782					0.687	0.694	83.9%	77						
	A48	Investigating similarities and differences of gambling disorder and other behavioural and substance-related addictive disorders.	description	other	0.833	0.795	0.653	0.543	0.562	0.721					0.685	0.694	80.8%	78						
	A49	Investigating characteristics, background factors and consequences of gambling-related criminal activity and violence.	description	consequence	0.714	0.650	0.643	0.656	0.689	0.706					0.676	0.677	83.0%	82						
	A50	Studying the effects of gambling on the brain or neurocognitive development of adolescents.	description	consequence	0.733	0.614	0.614	0.555	0.769	0.767					0.675	0.676	78.3%	83						
	A51	Comparing background factors that differentiate between disordered and non-disordered high-level involvement in gambling.	description	etiology	0.758	0.734	0.627	0.570	0.658	0.688					0.673	0.674	81.6%	84						
	A52	Prevalence, types and characteristics of workplace gambling and related policies and harms in different workplace cultures.	description	epidemiology/ consequence	0.773	0.718	0.630	0.605	0.712	0.628					0.678	0.674	85.4%	85						
	A53	Investigating the biological and neurobiological mechanisms underlying gambling disorder.	description	etiology	0.754	0.674	0.628	0.525	0.646	0.762					0.665	0.672	78.3%	86						
	A54	Defining and identifying credible, agreed-upon measures of “responsible gambling.”	description	taxonomy	0.654	0.668	0.687	0.599	0.633	0.723					0.661	0.666	77.3%	89						
	A55	Investigating the roles of chasing (losses and wins) in problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.845	0.816	0.659	0.455	0.425	0.662					0.644	0.659	79.3%	90						
	A56	Investigating the roles of conditioning in the development of problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.772	0.742	0.647	0.472	0.526	0.648					0.635	0.643	75.8%	93						
	A57	Investigating the social representation of gambling in the general population.	description	other	0.770	0.729	0.553	0.550	0.593	0.600					0.633	0.633	73.4%	94						
	A58	Investigating the roles of personality factors in problem gambling.	description	etiology	0.823	0.809	0.564	0.496	0.437	0.604					0.622	0.631	72.7%	95						

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Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										Overall rank		
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction	RPSs	WRPSs		AEA	
B Intervention-focused (Delivery, development and discovery type)	A59	Understanding the background factors and characteristics of non-problematic gambling.	description	other	0.769	0.742	0.552	0.473	0.598	0.590				0.621	0.621	71.7%	96
	A60	Studying the societal harms related to low-risk gambling.	description	consequence	0.679	0.653	0.550	0.552	0.680	0.619				0.622	0.619	73.1%	98
	A61	Investigating the genetic and epigenetic processes involved in problem gambling and its development.	description	etiology	0.674	0.590	0.535	0.504	0.720	0.679				0.617	0.615	70.9%	99
	B1	Investigating the effectiveness of mobile/online tools that increase the accessibility of problem gambling interventions.	delivery	treatment	0.903	0.872	0.824	0.736			0.810	0.837	0.830	0.830	95.8%	3	
	B2	Identifying factors that hinder treatment-seeking for problem gambling.	delivery	treatment	0.853	0.809	0.819	0.779			0.718	0.872	0.808	0.809	95.9%	8	
	B3	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing psychosocial treatments for gambling disorder.	development	treatment	0.902	0.823	0.812	0.682			0.778	0.838	0.806	0.807	94.3%	9	
	B4	Identifying factors behind dropping out of problem gambling treatment.	delivery	treatment	0.846	0.788	0.826	0.752			0.720	0.846	0.796	0.798	95.8%	12	
	B5	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing online and mobile gambling interventions for at-risk and problem gambling.	development	prevention	0.872	0.826	0.784	0.687			0.769	0.815	0.792	0.792	93.7%	14	
	B6	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing gambling problem prevention programs for adolescents and young adults.	development	prevention	0.859	0.783	0.797	0.754			0.731	0.803	0.788	0.788	95.1%	16	
	B7	Formulation of evidence-based recommendations for the regulation of gambling-related advertisements.	discovery	policy	0.829	0.810	0.804	0.748			0.716	0.804	0.785	0.785	93.7%	18	
	B8	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing treatments for gambling disorder co-occurring with other addictive or mental health disorders.	development	treatment	0.848	0.767	0.789	0.690			0.741	0.818	0.776	0.778	93.9%	21	
	B9	Development of evidence based interventions to prevent relapse.	discovery	prevention	0.817	0.742	0.796	0.672			0.725	0.871	0.771	0.776	91.9%	23	
B10	Tailoring evidence-based treatments for subgroups of people with gambling disorder (e.g., youth, adolescents, older adults, women, minorities)	development	treatment	0.809	0.682	0.782	0.846			0.686	0.826	0.772	0.773	93.5%	25		
B11	Investigating the effectiveness of standardized treatment protocols (or deviations from them).	delivery	treatment	0.874	0.787	0.787	0.639			0.754	0.783	0.771	0.772	90.3%	26		
B12	Studying the availability of different treatment services for people with problem gambling across countries and regions.	delivery	treatment	0.873	0.797	0.749	0.796			0.673	0.770	0.776	0.771	93.3%	27		

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Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										Overall rank		
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction	RPSs	WRPSs		AEA	
	B13	Evaluating the effectiveness of interventions for or including significant others of people who gamble or have gambling problems.	development	treatment	0.843	0.766	0.763	0.688				0.722	0.828	0.768	0.770	93.2%	28
	B14	Developing new psychosocial treatments and evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of gambling disorder.	discovery	treatment	0.833	0.765	0.777	0.680				0.735	0.808	0.766	0.768	93.7%	29
	B15	Development of easily available e-health (e.g., online, mobile, game-based, virtual reality) interventions for problem gambling.	discovery	prevention	0.835	0.755	0.745	0.705				0.773	0.781	0.766	0.766	92.6%	30
	B16	Developing evidence-based measures to facilitate treatment-seeking at an early stage of problem gambling.	delivery	treatment	0.755	0.702	0.811	0.708				0.704	0.871	0.759	0.765	94.2%	31
	B17	Identifying effective preventive tools for vulnerable populations (e.g., underrepresented minorities, women, individuals with mental disorder and brain injuries, low-income household members, homeless individuals) and improve existing preventive interventions.	development	prevention	0.769	0.689	0.776	0.876				0.649	0.818	0.763	0.762	92.0%	32
	B18	Formulation of evidence-based recommendations for the regulation of the gambling industry with the aim of minimizing individual and societal harms.	discovery	policy	0.806	0.729	0.771	0.780				0.646	0.822	0.759	0.759	89.4%	36
	B19	Evaluating the effectiveness and comparative analysis of existing gambling prevention programmes in terms of reach and effectiveness.	development	prevention	0.804	0.723	0.772	0.723				0.703	0.803	0.755	0.757	92.0%	38
	B20	Developing new forms of treatments for patients with gambling disorder that co-occur with other addictive or mental health disorders.	discovery	treatment	0.825	0.728	0.738	0.705				0.717	0.812	0.754	0.756	94.1%	40
	B21	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing behavioural-tracking-data-based detection methods of problematic gambling behaviour used by gambling operators.	development	prevention	0.810	0.710	0.790	0.686				0.702	0.786	0.747	0.751	90.3%	44
	B22	Big data and artificial intelligence (e.g., machine learning) analysis of behavioural tracking data to detect indices of risky/harmful behaviour, and use of collected data to inform prevention and harm-reduction approaches.	discovery	prevention	0.833	0.744	0.774	0.689				0.686	0.765	0.749	0.749	90.0%	46

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Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										Overall rank		
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction	RPSs	WRPSs		AEA	
	B23	Discovering the support needs of significant affected others and developing evidence-based targeted interventions for them.	discovery	treatment	0.814	0.737	0.739	0.704				0.664	0.804	0.744	0.744	92.9%	52
	B24	Research on the adaptation of existing evidence-based treatments for gambling disorder to account for the modern gambling landscape and new forms of gambling.	development	treatment	0.788	0.733	0.764	0.653				0.717	0.767	0.737	0.740	92.1%	55
	B25	Identifying factors that increase or hinder the use of voluntary responsible gambling tools/ interventions.	delivery	prevention	0.810	0.770	0.751	0.632				0.689	0.753	0.734	0.735	89.1%	57
	B26	Formulation of evidence-based recommendations for the regulation of non-traditional gambling and gambling-like activities such as loot boxes in video games.	discovery	policy	0.800	0.734	0.735	0.704				0.650	0.768	0.732	0.731	89.4%	60
	B27	Development of youth prevention measures to reduce the risk of longer term gambling problems from new forms of gambling and gambling-like activities (such as esports and skins betting, loot boxes).	discovery	prevention	0.782	0.683	0.727	0.701				0.684	0.768	0.724	0.726	89.2%	63
	B28	Comparing the effectiveness of different treatment approaches of problem gambling at all levels of severity.	development	treatment	0.775	0.644	0.763	0.629				0.674	0.799	0.714	0.720	85.8%	66
	B29	Critical analysis of gambling policies of different jurisdictions (including public health approach and responsible gambling policies), their changes over time, their effectiveness, connection to prevalence of problem gambling and gambling-related harm.	development	policy	0.753	0.696	0.740	0.734				0.635	0.756	0.719	0.719	87.9%	67
	B30	Investigating key elements of effective communication with people who gamble in the prevention of problem gambling.	development	prevention	0.714	0.693	0.725	0.655				0.664	0.711	0.694	0.695	88.1%	76
	B31	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing pharmaceutical interventions for gambling disorder.	development	treatment	0.837	0.753	0.685	0.520				0.691	0.669	0.693	0.692	80.5%	79
	B32	Understanding background factors of problem gambling among military personnel and veterans and tailoring preventive measures.	development	prevention	0.820	0.727	0.640	0.703				0.625	0.671	0.698	0.691	83.3%	80

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Table A1. Continued

Type	Rank	Research option	Type of research option	Theme	Unweighted criteria scores										Overall rank		
					Answerability	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Impact on equity	Novelty	Relevance	Deliverability of intervention	Potential for burden reduction	RPSs	WRPSs		AEA	
	B33	Evaluating the effectiveness and comparative analysis of responsible gambling strategies and tools used by operators and possible ways to improve these.	development	prevention	0.741	0.656	0.710	0.622				0.634	0.750	0.686	0.689	82.9%	81
	B34	Developing methodologies to identify people with at-risk gambling across countries and operators using a standardized approach.	discovery	prevention	0.716	0.602	0.678	0.698				0.599	0.714	0.668	0.669	82.3%	87
	B35	Development of joint internet risk prevention programmes including multiple behaviours such as online gambling, video gaming.	discovery	prevention	0.736	0.657	0.645	0.612				0.654	0.695	0.667	0.667	82.9%	88
	B36	Constructing a system/classification scale for assessing new forms of gambling for potential burden of harm before they are released to market.	discovery	prevention	0.660	0.576	0.695	0.638				0.598	0.751	0.653	0.659	77.3%	91
	B37	Evaluating the effectiveness of existing neuromodulation (neurofeedback, transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)) interventions for problem gambling.	development	treatment	0.815	0.713	0.650	0.478				0.600	0.624	0.647	0.645	76.8%	92
	B38	Developing new pharmacological interventions for gambling disorder.	discovery	treatment	0.748	0.614	0.601	0.488				0.600	0.658	0.618	0.620	74.1%	97
	B39	Finding an effective method to calculate the maximum amount of money a specific player can lose in a given time period, to improve responsible gambling tools and their implementation.	discovery	policy	0.612	0.593	0.586	0.536				0.566	0.636	0.588	0.590	66.2%	100
	B40	Studying the applicability of artificial intelligence to support diagnosis.	discovery	treatment	0.677	0.594	0.578	0.509				0.574	0.586	0.586	0.586	67.9%	101
	B41	Exploring new treatment approaches for gambling disorder, such as noninvasive neuromodulation (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, transcranial electrical stimulation, etc.) and deep brain stimulation.	discovery	treatment	0.746	0.602	0.576	0.458				0.513	0.614	0.585	0.584	68.7%	102

RPS = Research Priority Score, WRPS = Weighted Research Priority Score, AEA = average expert agreement.