

A scoping review on gambling in family history

Tinjauan singkat tentang perjudian dalam sejarah keluarga

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ABSTRACT

Gambling disorder remains a significant public health concern, with family background recognized as a potential contributing factor. This scoping review explores the influence of family gambling history on the development of gambling disorders, focusing on psychological, social, and environmental mechanisms. Guided by Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) scoping review framework, relevant empirical studies published between 2019 and 2024 were identified through systematic searches of PsycINFO, PubMed, and Scopus. Data extraction included study design, sample characteristics, key findings, and theoretical foundations, while thematic analysis was used to identify recurring patterns and core themes. The review suggests that individuals with a family history of gambling may be more susceptible to maladaptive cognitive schemas, impulsivity, and dysfunctional coping strategies. Additional risk factors such as family dysfunction, unresolved trauma, and internalized stigma were also noted. These findings point to the importance of family-related influences and support the integration of psychological and family-centered approaches, including cognitive restructuring and systemic family therapy, in addressing gambling-related harm. Future research should examine diverse family structures and longitudinal pathways to better understand the interaction between genetic predisposition, psychological vulnerabilities, and social context, informing the development of more targeted and culturally responsive prevention and intervention strategies.

ABSTRACT

Gangguan perjudian masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang signifikan, dengan latar belakang keluarga muncul sebagai faktor penyebab yang penting. Tinjauan peninjauan ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki pengaruh riwayat perjudian keluarga terhadap perkembangan gangguan perjudian melalui mekanisme psikologis, sosial, dan lingkungan. Tinjauan ini menggunakan kerangka Arksey dan O'Malley (2005) untuk peninjauan peninjauan, mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis studi empiris relevan yang diterbitkan antara tahun 2019-2024 melalui pencarian sistematis dalam basis data seperti PsycINFO, PubMed, dan Scopus. Ekstraksi data difokuskan pada desain studi, karakteristik sampel, temuan utama, dan landasan teoritis, sementara analisis tematik digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi pola berulang dan tema inti di seluruh literatur. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa individu dengan riwayat perjudian keluarga lebih mungkin menunjukkan skema kognitif maladaptif, impulsivitas yang meningkat, dan mekanisme koping yang disfungsi. Selain itu, disfungsi keluarga, trauma yang belum terselesaikan, dan stigma yang terinternalisasi diidentifikasi sebagai faktor risiko signifikan yang berkontribusi terhadap pelestarian perilaku terkait perjudian. Hasil ini menggarisbawahi perlunya mengintegrasikan intervensi psikologis dan berbasis keluarga, seperti restrukturisasi kognitif dan terapi keluarga sistemik, untuk mengurangi penularan gangguan perjudian antar-generasi. Penelitian di masa mendatang harus mempertimbangkan interaksi kompleks antara predisposisi genetik, kerentanan psikologis, dan konteks sosial untuk menginformasikan pengembangan strategi pencegahan dan intervensi yang lebih terarah dan peka terhadap budaya.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gambling has become a global phenomenon with far-reaching implications for individuals, families, and society. Over the past few decades, research has revealed that gambling behavior is not solely influenced by individual factors such as personality or economic conditions but also by environmental and social factors, including family history (Dowling et al., 2017). The presence of gambling in family history has been identified as a significant risk factor for the development of problematic gambling behavior in subsequent generations (Hardoon et al., 2004). This raises crucial questions regarding how gambling risk is “inherited” within a family context and the underlying psychological and social mechanisms.

According to Bandura’s (1977) social learning theory, individuals acquire behaviors by observing and imitating others, particularly influential figures such as family members. In the context of gambling, children who grow up in environments where gambling is normalized or frequently practiced are more likely to internalize and replicate these behaviors, increasing their risk of developing similar gambling patterns later in life. Additionally, factors such as family dynamics, communication patterns, and values instilled within the family can shape an individual’s perception of gambling (Darbyshire et al., 2001).

Gambling is defined as a behavior involving the wagering of money or other valuables on an event with an uncertain outcome, with the expectation of gaining a reward (Griffiths, 2005). From a psychological perspective, gambling is often associated with factors such as impulsivity, sensation-seeking, and the need to escape stress or emotional distress (Blaszczynski & Nower, 2002). However, gambling also possesses a strong social dimension, in which cultural norms, peer influences, and family dynamics contribute to shaping individuals’ attitudes and behaviors toward gambling.

In psychological studies, family history refers to patterns of behavior, values, and experiences transmitted from one generation to the next within a family. Family history is often examined as a risk or protective factor in the development of specific behaviors. For example, children raised in families with a history of substance abuse are at greater risk of developing similar issues themselves (Merikangas et al., 1998). This pattern can be understood through the lens of social learning theory, which suggests that children tend to observe and imitate the behaviors of their parents or other close family members (Bandura, 1977). Furthermore, genetic factors and unstable family environments may also contribute to the transmission of behavioral risks.

In the context of gambling, family history serves as a significant risk factor. Children raised in an environment where gambling is normalized or excessively practiced may develop the belief that gambling is an acceptable or even profitable activity (Darbyshire et al., 2001). Moreover, family dynamics such as lack of parental supervision, family conflicts, or exposure to problematic gambling behaviors can increase an individual’s vulnerability to gambling problems in the future (Hardoon et al., 2004). Previous studies have also shown that both genetic and environmental factors significantly influence the development of gambling

behavior (Slutske et al., 2013). Twin studies have indicated a hereditary contribution to gambling tendencies, although the specific genetic mechanisms remain to be further explored (Lobo & Kennedy, 2009).

Grant and Chamberlain (2024) identified a familial subtype of gambling disorder, highlighting the significant contribution of genetic and familial environmental factors to this condition. Their study underscores the importance of understanding the hereditary aspects of gambling behavior to aid in the development of more personalized and effective interventions. Additionally, Dowling et al. (2021), through a narrative study of gamblers undergoing treatment, found that family history often plays a crucial role in understanding individual motivations and challenges during the recovery process. This reinforces the idea that family dynamics function not only as a risk factor but also as an essential source of support in the rehabilitation of gamblers.

Family environmental factors, such as parenting styles, emotional support, and interpersonal dynamics, also play a significant role in the development of gambling behavior. Delgado et al. (2022) revealed that a family's socioeconomic status could influence a child's emotional decision-making abilities, ultimately affecting their gambling tendencies later in life. Childhood trauma and family coping strategies, as discussed by Goghari et al. (2020), may also increase an individual's risk of engaging in gambling. Meanwhile, Gavriel-Fried & Lev-el (2020) emphasized the importance of family recovery capital, asserting that family support can either accelerate or hinder an individual's recovery from gambling behavior.

On another front, neurobiological aspects have also become a key focus in research examining the link between family history and gambling. Dennison et al. (2023) utilized independent component analysis to explore social and reward networks associated with major depressive disorder, which frequently co-occurs with gambling behavior. Esposito et al. (2024) added a gender dimension to their study, examining clinical and biochemical parameters in patients with schizophrenia who also had comorbid gambling issues. Furthermore, Gooding et al. (2023) investigated psychological predictors of problematic gambling and found that self-awareness is also influenced by family history.

Globally, the prevalence of problematic gambling continues to rise, particularly among younger populations (Calado & Griffiths, 2016). In Indonesia, online gambling has emerged as a significant challenge. Data from the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs of Indonesia indicate that approximately 4 million individuals were involved in online gambling as of October 2024, with individuals aged 30–50 years comprising the majority of participants with transactions reaching IDR 600 trillion in the first quarter of 2024. Additionally, the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) recorded a significant surge in online gambling transactions, with transaction values exceeding IDR 600 trillion in the first quarter of 2024, a sharp increase from IDR 327 trillion in 2023. While specific data on the influence of family history on gambling in Indonesia remain limited, global research suggests that the family environment plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' gambling tendencies.

This article will employ a scoping review approach to analyze and synthesize relevant literature. This approach enables a comprehensive exploration of a topic that remains relatively underexplored and conceptually underdeveloped in the existing literature. (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005), helping to identify research gaps and provide recommendations for future studies. Following the PRISMA-ScR guidelines (Tricco et al., 2018), this study aims to explore how family history influences individuals' gambling behavior. The findings of this research are expected to offer new insights and contribute to a more holistic understanding of gambling and its influencing factors. Gambling particularly in its online form, has become a concerning phenomenon in Indonesia. According to data from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (2024), approximately 4 million individuals are involved in online gambling, with the 30–50 age group representing the largest demographic. Online gambling transactions exceeded IDR 600 trillion in the first quarter of 2024, a sharp increase from IDR 327 trillion in 2023 (PPATK, 2024). This trend reflects a significant escalation, positioning gambling not only as a form of entertainment but also as a potential social threat with wide-ranging implications for individual and family well-being.

If left unaddressed, the rise in gambling activity may lead to serious consequences. Research indicates that problem gambling is associated with mental health issues, including anxiety, depression, and an increased risk of suicide (Dowling et al., 2015). Additionally, the economic and social effects of gambling contribute to family breakdowns, job loss, and a rise in gambling-related crimes (Langham et al., 2016). In the Indonesian context, this could exacerbate socioeconomic conditions and create intergenerational cycles of harm without timely intervention.

Several studies have identified key factors influencing gambling behavior. Individual factors, such as impulsivity and sensation-seeking, are often primary drivers (Blaszczynski & Nower, 2002). However, social environmental factors, including peer influence, cultural norms, and family history, also play a crucial role in shaping gambling attitudes and behaviors (Griffiths, 2005; Calado et al., 2017). Within the family context, lack of parental supervision, familial conflict, and the normalization of gambling increase the risk of gambling behavior, particularly among youth (Darbyshire et al., 2001).

Prior research has highlighted the link between family gambling history and the likelihood of developing problematic gambling behaviors. Hardoon et al. (2004) found that adolescents with parents who gamble tend to hold more permissive attitudes toward gambling. Slutske et al. (2013), in a twin study, demonstrated that both genetic and familial environmental factors contribute to gambling behavior. Grant and Chamberlain (2024) identified a familial subtype of gambling disorder, suggesting that family-based interventions may be more effective. Narrative research by Dowling et al. (2021) further revealed that family history frequently emerges as a central theme in gamblers' recovery processes.

However, while numerous international studies have examined the influence of family history on gambling, research specifically mapping how familial factors shape gambling behavior, particularly in Indonesia, remains limited. Most studies focus on individual and economic factors, whereas the role of family as both a risk and protective factor remains underexplored. Thus, this study proposes a scoping review to systematically examine existing literature on the influence of family gambling history, aiming to address this gap.

This research seeks to explore and synthesize empirical findings on the role of family history in gambling behavior, following the PRISMA-ScR guidelines (Tricco et al., 2018). The findings are expected to contribute to the development of personalized, preventive, and family-based interventions to mitigate gambling-related harm.

2. METHOD

This study adopts a scoping review approach to examine the literature on the relationship between family history and gambling behavior. This method was selected for its ability to map existing research, identify gaps, and provide a comprehensive overview of the topic. To ensure a systematic, transparent, and structured review process, the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews) framework was employed (Tricco et al., 2018).

The primary research question guiding this scoping review is: "How does family history influence an individual's gambling behavior?" This question was designed to explore various aspects of the relationship, including genetic mechanisms, environmental influences, and transgenerational effects. The literature search strategy involved using a combination of relevant keywords such as "family history," "gambling," "problem gambling," "addiction," and "behavioral patterns." The search was conducted using the Scopus database to ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant literature.

Inclusion criteria were utilized to select studies that examined the relationship between family history and gambling behavior, articles published in English within the last five years (2019–2024), and studies available in full text. Studies that did not focus on family history, non-scholarly articles such as editorials or opinion pieces, and studies without full-text availability were excluded from the analysis. The literature screening process was conducted in two stages. The first stage involved screening titles and abstracts to assess study relevance, while the second stage entailed a full-text evaluation to ensure that studies met the inclusion criteria.

The selection process was documented using a PRISMA flow diagram, which illustrates the number of articles identified, screened, and included in the final analysis. This diagram provides a clear visualization of the decisions made throughout the selection process, thereby enhancing research transparency (Page et al., 2021). Extracted data were analyzed qualitatively to identify key themes, patterns, and gaps in the existing literature.

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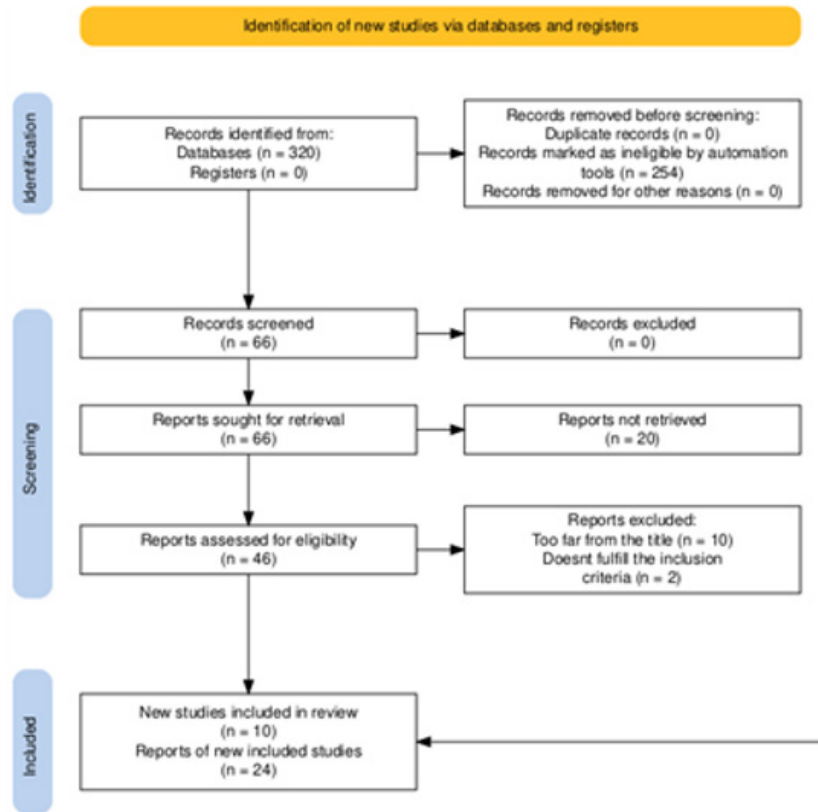


Figure 1
PRISMA Flow Diagram

3. RESULTS

From a total of 24 articles obtained through the Scoping Review (ScR) method, the ten most relevant journals with variables aligned to the present study were selected for further analysis. Selecting journals with similar variables is crucial to ensuring that the research is grounded in strong and relevant foundations. By choosing studies whose variables align with the research topic, the researcher ensures consistency and coherence in the data used, allowing for a more in-depth and comprehensive analysis.

Focusing on journals with comparable variables allows for the identification of consistent trends and patterns across studies, consequently facilitating meaningful cross-study comparisons. This strategy enhances the validity and reliability of the findings while enabling the researcher to effectively address existing knowledge gaps. As such, the selection process plays a crucial role in ensuring that the research remains relevant, well-structured, and capable of making a meaningful contribution to the field. The following section outlines the results of the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) process.

Table 1 *Journal Review*

Author	Year	Variables/Similarities	Result	Publisher
Grant, Aslan, & Chamberlain	2024	A Familial Subtype of Gambling Disorder	A family history of gambling was associated with earlier onset, untreated illness, legal issues, and positive response to pharmacological treatment.	Journal of Behavioral Addictions
Moosath & Rangaswamy	2023	Comparing Influence of Depression and Negative Affect on Decision Making	Individuals with depression showed increased sensitivity to punishment and impaired feedback-based learning. A similar but less severe pattern was observed in those with transient negative mood. Mild-to-moderate depression was associated with difficulties in value-based decision-making, highlighting the roles of reward/punishment sensitivity and outcome evaluation. Negative affect alone also impaired decision-making, albeit to a lesser extent.	Psychological Studies
Vieira, Kuss, & Griffiths	2023	Early maladaptive schemas and behavioural addictions: A systematic literature review	Dysfunctional family environments contributed to the development of maladaptive cognitive schemas linked to gambling addiction.	Clinical Psychology Review
Wang et al.	2023	Characteristics of Chinese Lottery Consumers' Financial Literacy and its Relationship with Problem Lottery Gambling	Lower financial literacy among lottery consumers was associated with higher gambling risk, especially concerning socio-ethical dimensions.	Journal of Gambling Studies
Zhang et al.	2023	How General Functioning of Family Affects Gambling-Related Beliefs: The Mediating Role of Communication and The Moderating Role of Impulsivity Trait	Dysfunctional family functioning influenced gambling-related beliefs through poor maternal communication; this was moderated by low behavioral inhibition.	Frontiers in Psychiatry
Nower, Anthony, & Stanmyre	2022	The Intergenerational Transmission of Gambling and Other Addictive Behaviors: Implications of The Mediating Effects of Cross-Addiction Frequency and Problems	Parental and sibling gambling behavior increased the risk of gambling and other addictive behaviors, highlighting cross-addiction patterns.	Addictive Behaviors
Suomi et al.	2022	Parental problem gambling and child wellbeing: Systematic review and synthesis of evidence	Parental problem gambling was consistently associated with poor child outcomes, including psychological distress, family dysfunction, and financial instability.	Addictive Behaviors
Williams et al.	2022	Etiology of Problem Gambling in Canada	Identified key predictors of problem gambling, including past gambling behavior, high engagement, EGM use, gambling fallacies, peer influence, and family history. Additional risk factors included high impulsivity and low income. Self-reported causes emphasized psychological motivations such as monetary desire, stress, and lack of self-control.	Psychology of Addictive Behaviors
Dowling et al.	2021	"It Runs in Your Blood": Reflections from Treatment Seeking Gamblers on Their Family History of Gambling	Familial gambling was linked to parental separation, financial hardship, and was influenced by both genetic and social learning factors.	Journal of Gambling Studies
Brown & Russell	2020	What Can be Done to Reduce the Public Stigma of Gambling Disorder? Lessons from Other Stigmatised Conditions	Addressing family history in anti-stigma interventions may improve help-seeking behaviors for individuals with gambling disorder.	Journal of Gambling Studies
Goghari et al.	2020	A Family Study of Trauma and Coping Strategies in Gambling Disorder	Individuals with a family history of gambling showed lower use of task-oriented coping; childhood trauma was not directly mediated by coping style.	Journal of Gambling Studies

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Grant & Chamberlain	2020	Family History of Substance Use Disorders: Significance for Mental Health in Young Adults Who Gamble	A familial history of substance use was related to increased gambling behavior, cognitive inflexibility, and psychological comorbidities.	Journal of Behavioral Addictions
Afifi et al.	2019	Life Interference Due to Gambling in Three Canadian Provinces	A family history of gambling problems is associated with life interference due to gambling, while gender and substance use while gambling show no significant impacts.	Journal of Gambling Studies

The findings reveal the complexity of the relationship between the presence of gambling in family history and the development of addictive behaviors in individuals, specifically from a psychological perspective. A detailed analysis of the most recent data tables indicates that genetic factors, family environment, and interpersonal dynamics interact in intricate ways to shape both the risk and behavioral patterns of gambling. Evidence from various studies highlights that a family history of gambling not only contributes to the emergence of addictive tendencies but also influences fundamental psychological mechanisms, such as emotion regulation, cognitive schema formation, and decision-making patterns, all of which play a crucial role in the development of gambling disorder.

Transmission of Gambling Behavior Within Families

A family history of gambling significantly increases vulnerability to addictive behaviors. Grant et al. (2024) identified a familial subtype of gambling disorder, underscoring the combined influence of genetic factors and family environment. This supports the biopsychosocial model (Engel, 1977), which highlights the interaction of biological, psychological, and social elements in shaping behavior. Within families, gambling behaviors often become normalized, reinforcing gambling as an accepted activity (Afifi et al., 2019), consistent with social learning theory (Bandura, 1977).

Stigma and Barriers to Seeking Help

Social stigma linked to gambling disorder, especially when rooted in family experiences, often hinders help-seeking. Brown and Russell (2020) emphasize how stigma, internalized through family norms, exacerbates isolation and decreases motivation for rehabilitation. This aligns with stigma theory (DeFleur & Goffman, 1964), which explains the internal and external barriers that affect identity and behavior. Dowling et al. (2021) further show that family history shapes the trajectory of gambling disorder by influencing self-identity and coping mechanisms.

Trauma, Coping, and Psychological Mechanisms

Family environments with gambling history frequently involve unresolved trauma, which can disrupt emotional regulation and promote gambling as a maladaptive coping strategy (Goghari et al., 2020). This corresponds with psychodynamic concepts of ego defense

mechanisms (Freud, 1915) and stress management theory (Lazarus, 1984). Grant, Aslan, and Chamberlain (2024) suggest that familial gambling disorder subtypes may present with distinct psychological profiles, including impulsivity and impaired emotional regulation, warranting tailored interventions such as family therapy.

Similarly, exposure to substance use disorders within families correlates with poorer mental health and increased risk of addictive behaviors in young gamblers (Grant & Chamberlain, 2020). Negative affect and depression associated with problematic family environments impair decision-making, increasing impulsivity and risky behaviors (Moosath & Rangaswamy, 2023).

Maladaptive Cognitive Schemas

Individuals from families with gambling histories are prone to developing maladaptive cognitive schemas, unrealistic beliefs about rewards and impaired risk assessment, that perpetuate addictive behaviors (Nower et al., 2022). These schemas are internalized early through familial interactions and reinforce negative beliefs (Beck, 1976). Supporting this, Suomi et al. (2022) report that parental gambling adversely affects children's psychosocial development and emotional regulation, while Vieira et al. (2023) link dysfunctional family environments with the formation of such schemas.

Impulsivity and Decision-Making

Impulsivity is a prominent psychological factor among individuals with a family gambling history, often shaped by family dynamics and parenting styles (Wang et al., 2023). This contributes to poor decision-making and risk-taking, consistent with Kahneman's (2011) decision-making theory. Williams et al. (2022) further confirms how family norms and social pressures influence gambling behavior and problem persistence.

Family Functioning: Protective and Risk Factors

Healthy family functioning, characterized by effective communication and emotional support, serves as a protective factor against gambling disorders (Zhang et al., 2023), in line with family systems theory (Bowen, 1993) and social support frameworks (Cohen & Wills, 1985). On the contrary, Dysfunctional family environments amplify the risks and facilitate the intergenerational transmission of addictive behaviors.

4. DISCUSSION

This scoping review aimed to examine the influence of family history on the development of gambling behavior through various psychological, social, and biological mechanisms. The findings demonstrate that a family history of gambling contributes to the development of gambling disorders, particularly by shaping maladaptive cognitive schemas, emotional regulation difficulties, impulsive decision-making, and increased susceptibility to

stigma. These findings highlight the potential complications between family influences and individual vulnerabilities in shaping gambling-related behaviors.

A key finding of this review is the role of behavioral modeling within the family environment in transmitting gambling-related behaviors across generations. In line with Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977), individuals exposed to gambling practices within their families are more likely to adopt similar behaviors. Grant et al. (2024) and Nower et al. (2022) highlight how genetic predispositions and family environments jointly shape susceptibility to gambling disorders, supporting Engel's (1977) biopsychosocial model. Furthermore, the development of maladaptive cognitive schemas, such as overestimation of control and unrealistic reward expectations, is more prevalent among individuals with familial gambling exposure, aligning with Beck's Cognitive Theory (1967). These distorted cognitions may emerge through repeated family interactions where gambling is normalized, creating internalized beliefs about risk and reward.

Additionally, this review emphasizes how family-related trauma contributes to the development of maladaptive coping mechanisms, such as using gambling to escape emotional distress. This aligns with psychodynamic perspectives, which emphasize the role of unresolved emotional conflicts in shaping compulsive behaviors. Goghari et al. (2020) reported that early-life trauma within gambling-affected families disrupts emotional regulation, increasing vulnerability to addictive behaviors. In parallel, studies by Brown and Russell (2020) highlight how family-based stigma deters individuals from seeking help, resonating with Goffman's (1963) theory of social stigma. In contrast, studies by Zhang et al. (2023) underscore the protective function of positive family functioning, such as emotional support and open communication, which mitigates the development of gambling-related cognitive distortions, aligning with Bowen's Family Systems Theory (1978). Wang et al. (2023) further identify impulsivity and poor decision-making as common traits in individuals with gambling family history, consistent with Kahneman's (2011) dual-process theory of decision-making, wherein emotionally driven choices override rational evaluation.

The findings of this review are consistent with existing literature. Multiple studies have reinforced the idea that both genetic inheritance and environmental factors contribute to gambling tendencies (Slutske et al., 2013; Lobo & Kennedy, 2009). The emphasis on trauma, cognitive distortions, and poor emotional regulation as mediating mechanisms is also in line with previous psychological research on addictive behaviors. However, this review provides a broader perspective by integrating family functioning as both a risk and protective factor, highlighting the dual role of familial influence in either exacerbating or mitigating gambling behavior. This dual aspect has received limited attention in previous studies and may support the development of more targeted family-based interventions.

Despite its contributions, this review has certain limitations. Most of the available studies are concentrated in Western contexts, limiting generalizability to non-Western populations, such as those in Indonesia, where socio-cultural dynamics around gambling may

differ significantly. Moreover, many studies rely on self-report data, which may be subject to bias. These limitations suggest the need for more culturally diverse and methodologically robust studies in future research. Nevertheless, the findings of this review have meaningful implications for the development of preventive and therapeutic interventions. Family-based approaches that address trauma, maladaptive cognition, and impulsivity, while also enhancing emotional support and communication within the family, may be particularly effective in reducing the intergenerational transmission of gambling-related problems.

5. CONCLUSION

This literature review concludes that a family history of gambling is a significant risk factor in the development of gambling disorders, primarily through its influence on psychological vulnerabilities and social learning processes. The presence of gambling within the family shapes early cognitive, emotional, and behavioral patterns that may predispose individuals to addiction.

Core mechanisms include maladaptive cognitive schemas, impaired emotional regulation, impulsivity, and internalized stigma factors often rooted in dysfunctional family dynamics. These findings affirm and extend psychological frameworks such as the biopsychosocial model, cognitive theory, and family systems theory.

Effective prevention and intervention require an interdisciplinary, family-centered approach. Integrating family history assessments into clinical practice, strengthening emotional support systems, and addressing stigma through public education are essential strategies.

Further research should investigate diverse family structures and longitudinal trajectories to better understand the interplay of genetic, psychological, and environmental influences. Overall, addressing family-related factors is vital for designing sustainable, evidence-based responses to gambling-related harm.

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