

Palomäki, J. et al.: Testing the acceptability and feasibility of the lower-risk gambling guidelines in Finland

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Supplementary Materials

1. Items used the measure perceived feasibility and acceptability of the guidelines

The items below were inspired by the theoretical framework of Sidani and Braden (1998), and previously used in Castrén et al. (2019), though the items were slightly modified for current purposes. Participants were instructed to answer each question based on their initial intuition and without carefully considering each response. Items were evaluated on Likert 1–5 scales (the end point anchors are described below). The original items were in Finnish.

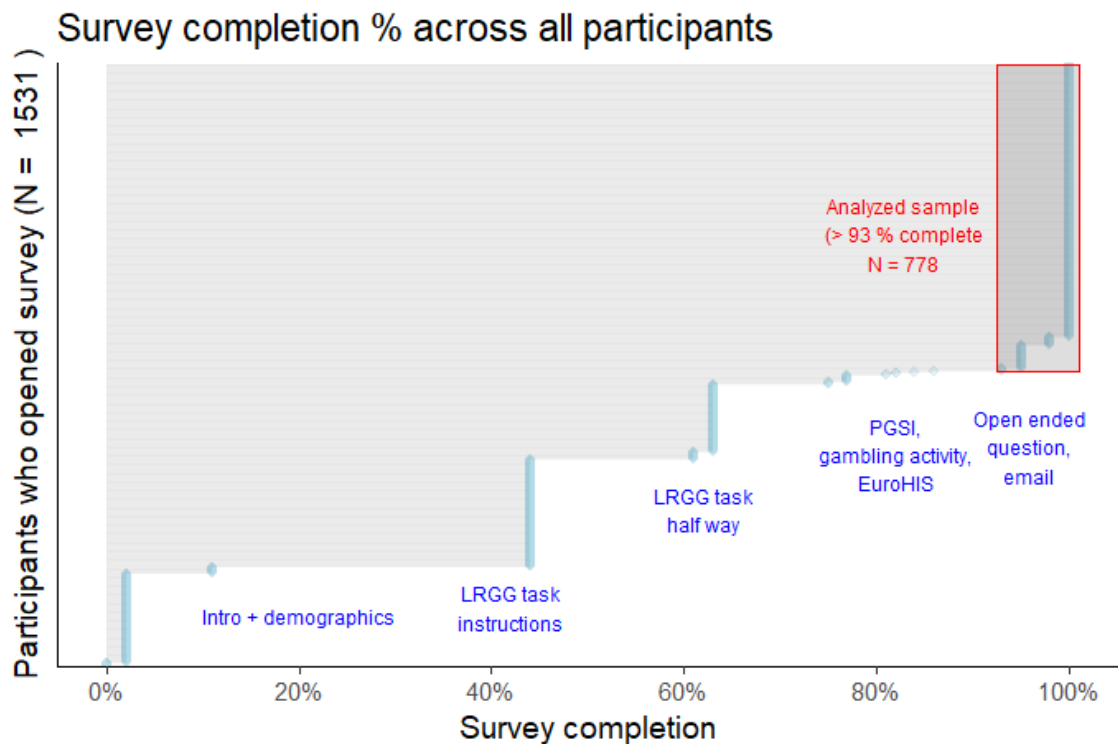
Feasibility items

- 1) How do you rate the clarity of the guidelines (1: Not at all clear, 5: Very clear)?
- 2) After reading the guidelines, how well do you feel you've internalized them? (1: Not well at all, 5: Very well)
- 3) How effectively do you think the guidelines will prevent and reduce gambling harms? (1: Not at all, 5: Very effectively)

Acceptability items

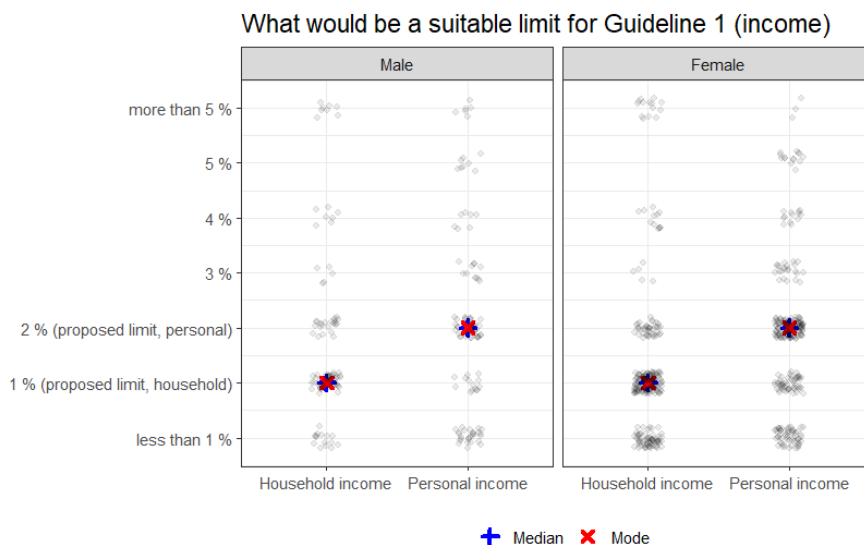
- 4) How prepared would you be to adhere to the guidelines (1: Not at all, 5: Very prepared)?
- 5) How related do you think the guidelines are to unfavorable effects (1: Not at all, 5: Very)?
- 6) How beneficial do the guidelines seem in the long term (1: Not at all, 5: Very)?
- 7) How beneficial do the guidelines seem in the short term (1: Not at all, 5: Very)?
- 8) How well do the guidelines fit into supporting gambling control? (1: Not at all, 5: Very well)
- 9) How sensible are the guidelines? (1: Very sensible, 2: Not at all sensible)

2. Figure S1. Survey completion across all participants



Note. Figure A1 shows the proportion (x- axis) of participants (y-axis) who reached a specific part of the survey. The final analyzed sample comprised respondents who had completed more than 93 % of the survey.

3. Figure S2. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 1 (income)



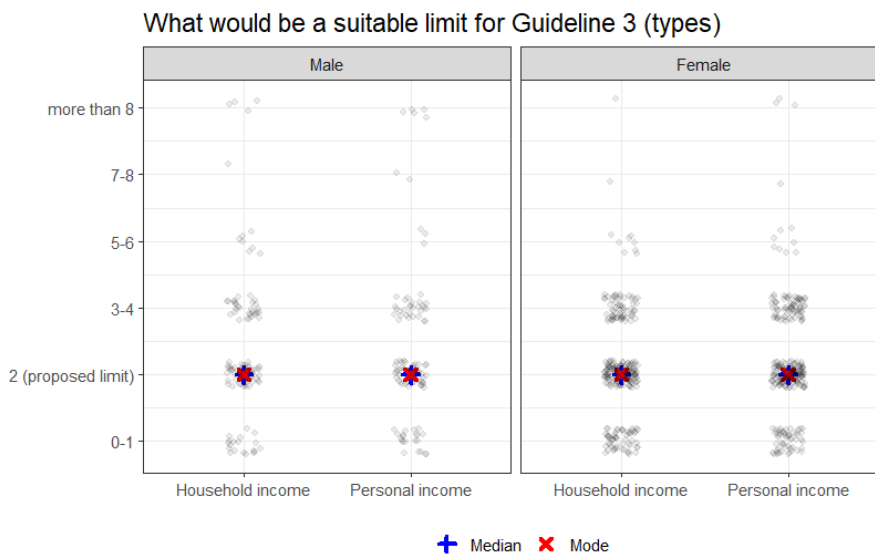
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the first guideline (personal or household income) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for male and female respondents.

4. Figure S3. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 2 (days)



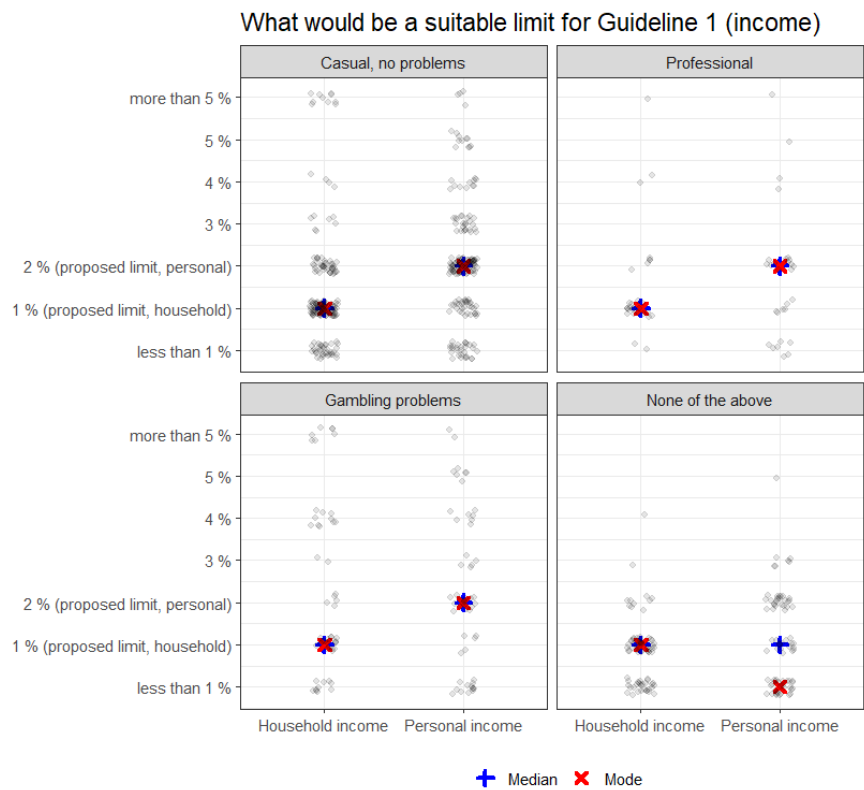
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the second guideline (number of days) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for male and female respondents.

5. Figure S4. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 3 (types)



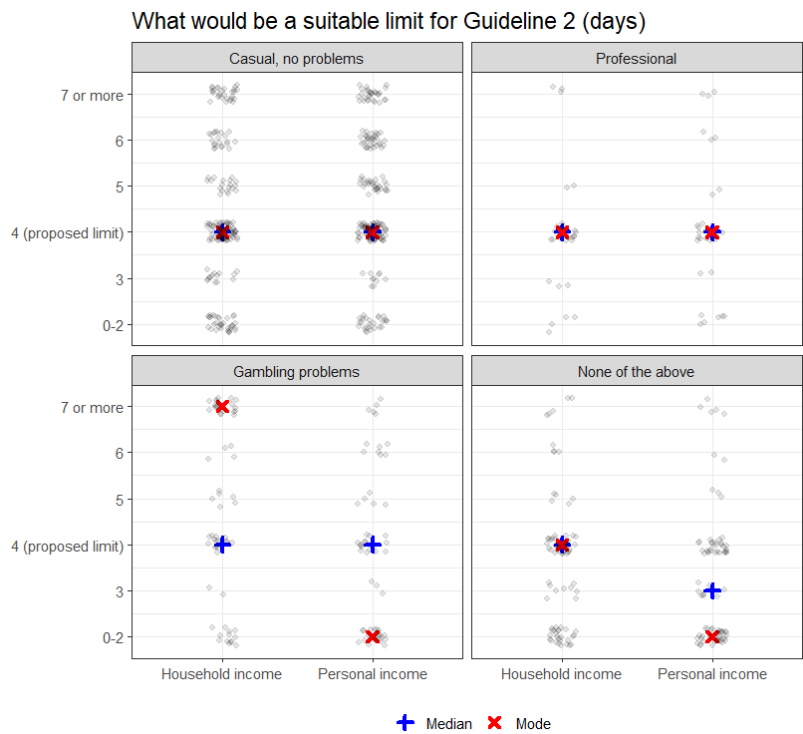
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the third guideline (number of game types) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for male and female respondents.

6. Figure S5. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 1 (income), separately for respondent groups



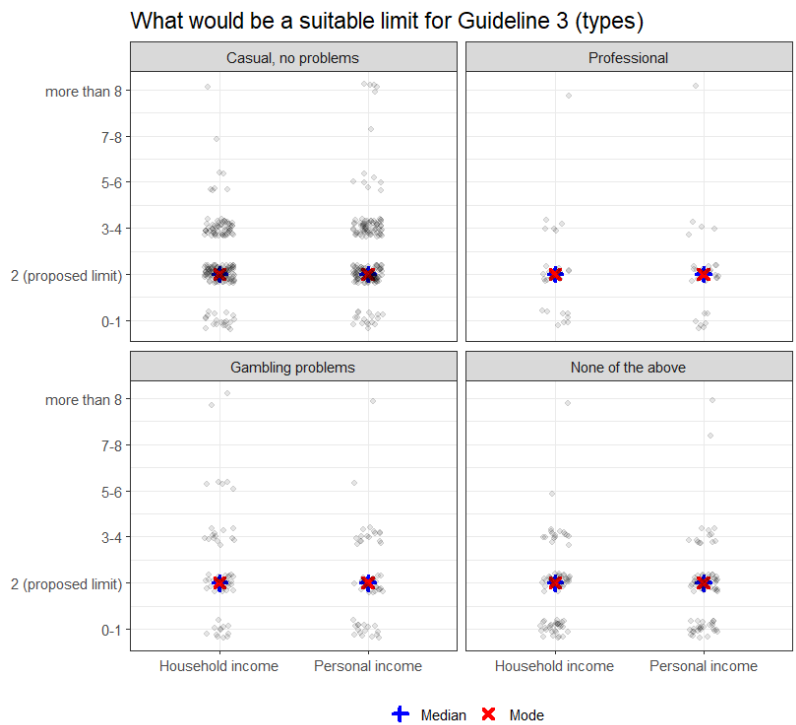
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the first guideline (personal or household income) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for four respondent groups.

7. Figure S6. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 2 (days), separately for respondent groups



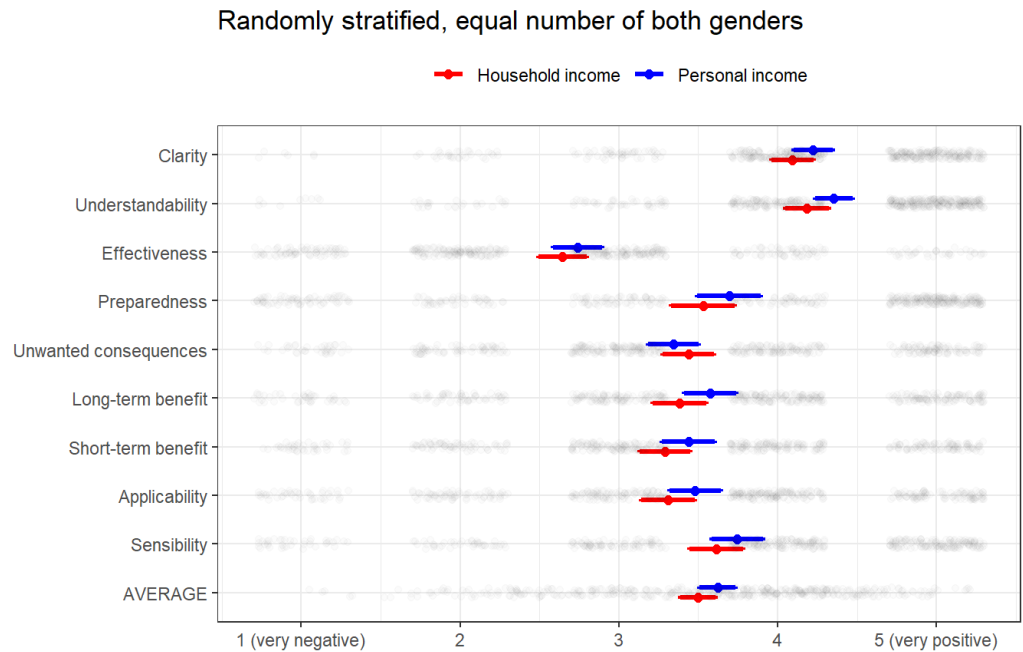
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the second guideline (number of days) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for four respondent groups.

8. Figure S7. Self-perceived suitable limit for guideline 3 (types), separately for respondent groups



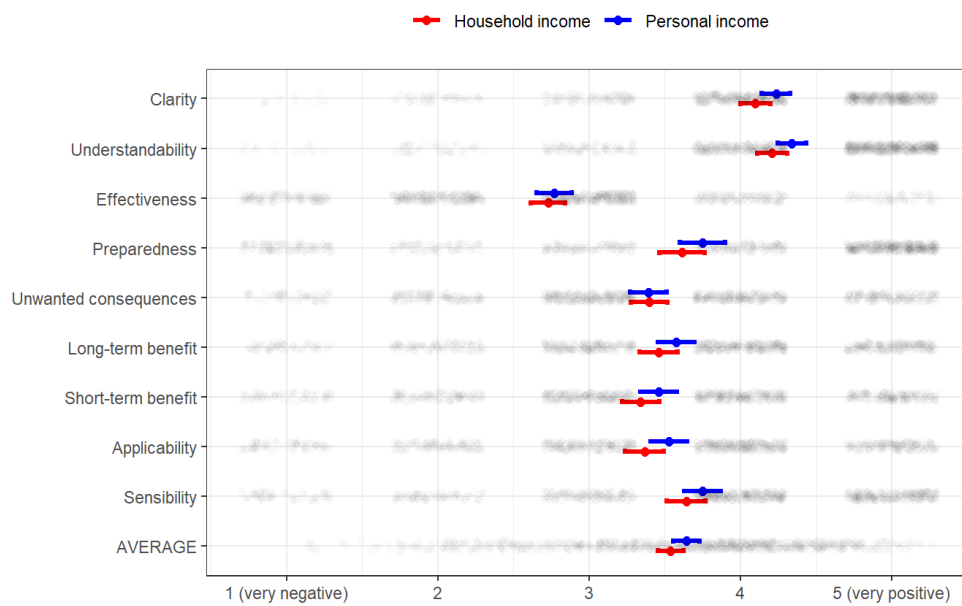
Note. Responses to the Likert-question on what a suitable limit for the third guideline (number of days) would be. Grey dots represent individual responses, with median- (blue “+”) and mode-values (red “x”) displayed separately for four respondent groups.

9. **Figure S8. Perceived acceptability and feasibility of the guidelines, randomly stratified analyses, equal number of both genders (n = 220 each)**



Note. The average across all items is shown at the bottom, with mean and 95 % confidence intervals for all items. Higher scores reflect a more positive attitude towards the guidelines. All male respondents are retained, but exactly 220 female respondents are randomly selected from the data for equal gender-split.

10. Figure S9. Manually created weights for gender, with entire dataset retained



Note. The average across all items is shown at the bottom, with mean and 95 % confidence intervals for all items. Higher scores reflect a more positive attitude towards the guidelines. All respondents are included, but the analysis is weighted according to the gender imbalance.