

# Gambling-Free Campus: Systematic Literature Review on Prevention and Supervision Strategies

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** This study aims to analyze strategies for preventing and monitoring online gambling within university settings, providing a comprehensive overview of approaches that can be applied in higher education institutions.

**Methodology:** A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was conducted on 500 scholarly articles retrieved from the Dimensions database. Data were analyzed using VOSviewer to map research trends and identify key strategic approaches.

**Results:** The analysis reveals three primary strategies: experiential-based education, strict regulatory measures, and technology-based surveillance. Educational strategies enhance digital literacy and awareness campaigns, regulatory strategies restrict access to online gambling platforms, and technology-based approaches employ network monitoring and early detection systems.

**Conclusion:** The findings suggest that a multi-dimensional approach combining education, regulation, and technological monitoring is essential for creating gambling-free campuses. These strategies are mutually reinforcing and can provide a framework for effective prevention and supervision.

**Limitation:** This study is limited to articles sourced from the Dimensions database, which may restrict the global generalizability of the findings.

**Contribution:** This research contributes to public administration and higher education policy by offering a roadmap for developing evidence-based strategies to mitigate online gambling within university environments.

**Keywords:** *Gambling, Monitoring, Online, Prevention, Strategy*

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## 1. Introduction

Online gambling has become increasingly prevalent among students, driven by greater internet access and promotion through social media. This phenomenon has led to various negative impacts, such as declining academic performance, financial pressures, and psychological disturbances, all of which threaten students' well-being. Both globally and nationally, the trend of online gambling continues to rise, with substantial transaction values, indicating the high level of involvement from the younger generation. Globally, the online gambling industry has experienced significant growth in recent years. In 2021, the global online gambling market was valued at approximately \$72.3 billion, increasing to \$92.9 billion in 2023, with an annual growth projection of 11.5%. This increase suggests that more people, including younger age groups and students, are participating in online gambling. In Indonesia, a similar trend is occurring. In 2021, the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center recorded online gambling transactions amounting to IDR 57 trillion. This figure rose dramatically to IDR 327 trillion in 2023, showing massive growth within just two years. The number of online gamblers has also been on the rise, from 3.2 million users in 2023 to about 4 million in 2024.

Previous studies indicate that online gambling has serious effects on various aspects of student life. Online gambling increases the spatial and temporal mobility of gambling, making it easier for individuals to gamble anytime and anywhere ([Astbury, Penney, Foley, & Adams, 2022](#)). Multi-faceted approaches to preventing gambling, such as experience-based education and stricter regulations, have been discussed ([Lole et al., 2025](#)). Students often gamble due to financial pressures or as a form of entertainment, with loneliness being one of the triggering factors ([Başoğlu, Yağcı, & Seydioglu, 2024](#); [Tan & Antolihao, 2024](#)). A gap in the research lies in the lack of studies that use the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach with integrated data from Dimensions, as well as visual mapping of research trends through Vosviewer. This study aims to fill this gap by providing evidence-based analysis on strategies for the prevention and monitoring of online gambling on campuses. Therefore, the main contribution of this study is to provide an up-to-date academic mapping while offering public policy recommendations that can support the creation of a campus environment free from online gambling.

## 2. Literature Review

Many studies have highlighted the rise of online gambling among students and its impact on the academic environment. This activity not only threatens students' financial stability but also contributes to declining academic performance, increased stress, and has the potential to trigger psychosocial issues. The development of digital technology has further facilitated access to online gambling platforms, making students a vulnerable group to this practice. Therefore, campuses, as educational institutions, play a strategic role in preventing and monitoring online gambling activities to maintain academic integrity and student well-being. Various strategies have been implemented to address this phenomenon, both by educational institutions and the government. Several studies indicate that stricter regulations, improved digital literacy, and firmer campus policies can be effective steps in curbing online gambling practices among students. Additionally, the use of digital technologies such as blocking access to gambling sites and monitoring online activities using artificial intelligence is increasingly being explored as a preventive solution. These strategies are expected to create a safer campus environment, free from the threat of online gambling.

However, the effectiveness of implementing these strategies remains a challenge. Many policies are still reactive, unable to address the root causes comprehensively. Furthermore, the limitations in supervision and the lack of student awareness of the negative impacts of online gambling further complicate prevention efforts. Therefore, in-depth and evidence-based studies are needed to design more comprehensive and sustainable strategies for preventing and monitoring online gambling in the academic environment. Recent research shows that online gambling among students is increasing with the ease of access through the internet and mobile devices. A study by [Prakash, Girdhar, and Jose \(2024\)](#) found that students are particularly vulnerable to online gambling addiction due to the high accessibility, immersive interface designs, and low awareness of financial and psychological risks. This study also indicates that students without stable income sources are more likely to engage in online gambling as a means to earn extra money, while others do so to cope with academic stress.

In addition to economic factors, another study highlights the relationship between online gambling and loneliness among students. Students who feel lonely are more likely to engage in online gambling compared to those with strong social networks ([Başoğlu et al., 2024](#)). Students who are not active in extracurricular activities or licensed sports are also found to be more vulnerable to gambling practices. In terms of policy, various strategies have been applied to limit online gambling on campuses, but their effectiveness is still debated. Research by [Heryaman and Anasta \(2024\)](#) emphasizes that online gambling regulations in several European countries have not been fully effective in curbing student participation. This is due to limitations in law enforcement and gaps in policies regulating online gambling in academic settings. Some countries have tried to implement gambling site blocking and education about gambling risks, but the results are still varied. Furthermore, studies by [Petrosky \(2021\)](#) show that a major challenge in enforcing online gambling regulations on campuses is the lack of awareness among law enforcement about the information technology used in online gambling. Another constraint is the difficulty in collecting valid electronic evidence to tackle gambling practices in academic environments ([Saefullah & Vaidyanatahan, 2025](#)).

Therefore, a multidisciplinary approach involving educational institutions, law enforcement, and internet service providers is needed to develop more effective prevention strategies ([Dewi, 2025](#)). Various studies show that online gambling among students is not just an individual problem but also a policy challenge that requires systemic solutions. Collaboration between the government, universities, and the community is needed to create a campus environment free from online gambling, with approaches based on regulation, technology, and sustainable education.

Based on previous research concepts and findings, this study framework is designed to analyze strategies for preventing and monitoring online gambling on campuses using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. This study refers to various research that highlights factors influencing student involvement in online gambling, such as technology accessibility, economic pressure, and psychosocial factors like loneliness and academic stress. In addition, this study also considers the effectiveness of various policies implemented in several countries, including digital regulations, gambling site blocking, and campus-based education.

This research framework will focus on three main aspects: identifying trends and patterns of online gambling in academic environments, evaluating the effectiveness of prevention strategies implemented by various educational institutions, and formulating evidence-based policy recommendations to create a campus free from online gambling. The research aims to answer several key questions, including: What are the trends and patterns of student involvement in online gambling within academic settings? To what extent have prevention and monitoring strategies implemented by educational institutions been effective in reducing online gambling practices? And what evidence-based policy recommendations can be designed to establish a safe and online gambling-free campus? By employing the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method and visual analysis through VOSviewer, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive mapping of the most effective approaches for preventing and monitoring online gambling practices among students.

### **3. Methodology**

This study aims to analyze the development and research trends related to "Online Gambling-Free Campuses: A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of Prevention and Supervision Strategies." The method used is a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) following the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). This approach was chosen because it enhances transparency, systematics, and accountability in the selection process and the reporting of review results. As a scientific method, SLR functions to collect, summarize, and synthesize empirical findings from various relevant studies on a particular topic. Its aim is to present existing empirical knowledge systematically and comprehensively ([Bandara, Ranasinghe, and Dassanayake \(2025\)](#)). This approach is used to synthesize existing literature ([Pattiyagedara and Ranasinghe \(2024\)](#)) and to describe phenomena both descriptively and conceptually, such as the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination from a health economics perspective ([Yuliana, 2022](#)).

Additionally, SLR is used to explore in-depth the factors or causes underlying an issue, particularly in theoretical and conceptual contexts. Through this approach, researchers can understand the reasons behind certain behaviors, such as dishonesty in financial reporting by lecturers ([Suryani, Setiaji, Retnaningsih, and Alfianto \(2025\)](#)) or the main causes of fraud in the procurement process ([Lestari, Patria, & Saputra, 2025](#)). Thus, SLR not only describes phenomena but also identifies underlying problems that are relevant for further investigation. Furthermore, SLR plays an important role in identifying trends, themes, and research gaps in a field of study. Through the literature mapping process, SLR can provide a comprehensive picture of the development of previous research ([Pattiyagedara and Ranasinghe \(2024\)](#)), illustrate main trends and themes, and guide future research by highlighting unanswered gaps. Thus, this method forms the basis for building a more focused and sustainable research agenda.

From a practical contribution perspective, SLR-based research results can serve as a foundation for policy-making and strategic recommendations in program formulation. For example, SLR can provide a policy basis to increase accountability and reduce fraud practices ([Suryani et al. \(2025\)](#)), serve as a

reference for implementing public policy programs [Yuliana \(2022\)](#), and support evidence-based decision-making ([Pattiyagedara & Ranasinghe, 2024](#)). This approach also helps governments, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations develop relevant techniques, concepts, and services tailored to societal needs ([Bandara et al., 2025](#)).

In addition to its practical contributions, SLR also offers significant theoretical contributions. Through its systematic process, SLR can map the causal factors of a phenomenon (Nasikhin et al., 2025) and enrich conceptual frameworks in science. On the other hand, SLR also functions to confirm existing theories by highlighting key elements in specific contexts, thus strengthening the validity of those theories ([Suryani et al., 2025](#)). Therefore, the application of SLR in the study of "Online Gambling-Free Campuses" not only plays a role in analyzing research trends and prevention strategies but also enriches the theoretical and policy foundations that support the sustainable implementation of online gambling-free campuses.

### **3.1 Data Sources**

The data sources for this research were obtained from internationally indexed articles through the Dimensions database, with a publication period from 2014 to 2024. Articles were selected based on the relevance of the title, abstract, and keywords to the research topic, using keyword combinations such as "online gambling," "prevention," "strategy," and "supervision." The selection of the Dimensions database was based on several reasons:

1. Dimensions offers a broad and integrated coverage of scientific literature, including journal articles, conference proceedings, and internationally reputable scholarly works.
2. This database provides complete metadata and supports bibliometric analysis, making it relevant for the needs of this research.
3. Dimensions is considered credible within the academic community and is widely used in current research that requires trend mapping in scientific fields.

### **3.2 Data Analysis**

The collected articles were then analyzed using VOSviewer software to facilitate bibliometric mapping. This analysis included the identification of research patterns, major trends, and relationships between concepts within the relevant literature. The analysis procedure was carried out through several stages:

1. Initial search based on keywords in the article titles, abstracts, and keywords.
2. Screening to select articles that meet the inclusion criteria (relevant topics, scholarly articles, publication period 2014–2024).
3. Extraction of data from selected articles for further analysis.
4. Visualization of data using VOSviewer to identify relationships between concepts.

### **3.3 Methodological Limitations**

The main limitation of this study lies in the use of a single database, Dimensions. This may limit the scope of the literature, as articles indexed only in other databases like Scopus or Web of Science might not be captured in the analysis. Therefore, the results of this study focus more on the trends and strategies recorded in Dimensions and may not fully represent all global publications on the topic of online gambling in academic environments.

## 4. Result and Discussions

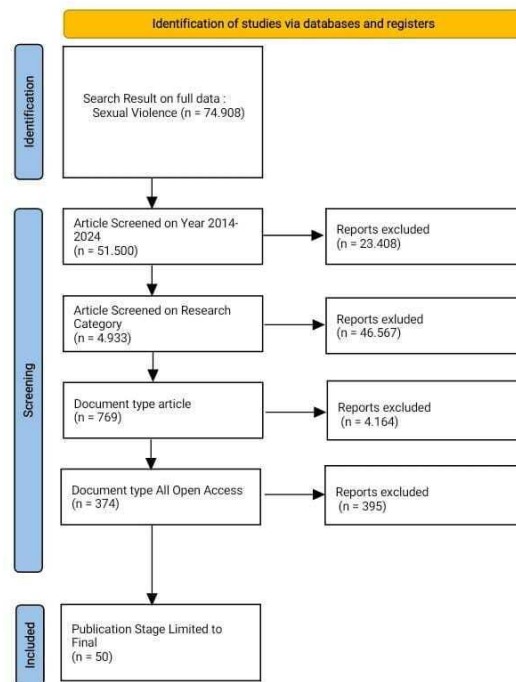


Figure 1. PRISMA

Figure 1 shows “The PRISMA Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)” used in this study to conduct a systematic literature review. This study utilized the keywords “strategi,” “judi online,” “pencegahan,” and “pengawasan” in the title, abstract, and keywords of the author to acquire relevant data from Dimensions. title-abs-key (“strategi” or “judi online” or “pencegahan” or “pengawasan”) and pubyear>2014 and pubyear<2024 and (limit-to (oa, “all”)) and (limit-to (doctype, “ar”)) and (limit-to (pubstage, “final”)) and (limit-to (language, “english”)). at this stage, we discovered 500 articles that matched the search criteria. This systematic approach ensures that the data collected is comprehensive, relevant, and up-to-date for the study titled “Kampus Bebas Judi Online: Kajian Systematic Literature Review (SLR) Terhadap Strategi Pencegahan dan Pengawasan”.

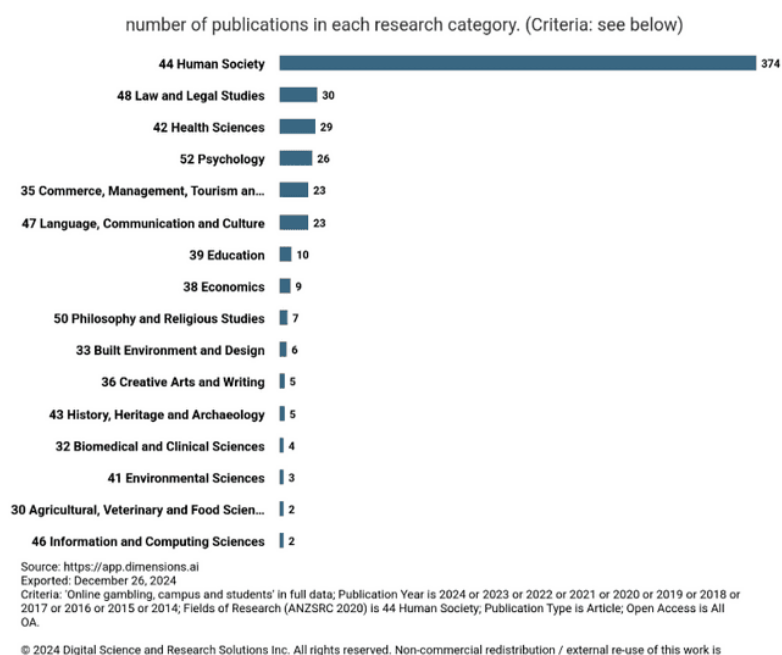


Figure 2. Document by subject area

Figure 2 shows the number of research publications grouped by study field categories. The graph indicates that the majority of research (374 publications) was published in the field of Human Society. Following that, the field of Law and Legal Studies has 30 publications, followed by Health Sciences with 29 publications, and Psychology with 26 publications. Other categories include Commerce, Management, Tourism, and Services, as well as Language, Communication, and Culture, each with 23 publications; Education with 10 publications; Economics with 9 publications; Philosophy and Religious Studies with 7 publications; Built Environment and Design with 6 publications; Creative Arts and Writing, as well as History, Heritage, and Archaeology, each with 5 publications; Biomedical and Clinical Sciences with 4 publications; Environmental Sciences with 3 publications; Agricultural, Veterinary, and Food Sciences, and Information and Computing Sciences, each with 2 publications. Based on this data, it can be concluded that research discussing online gambling in academic environments has a broad distribution across various study fields, with a clear dominance in topics related to Human Society.

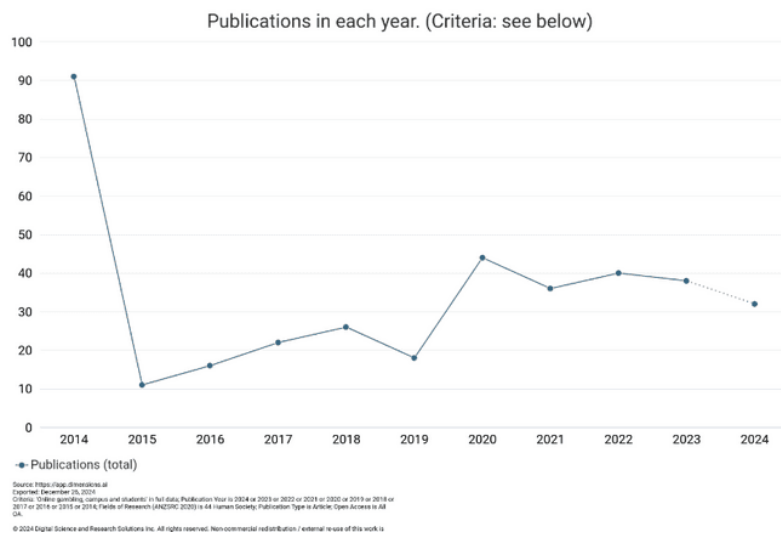


Figure 3. Document by year

Figure 3 shows a fluctuating trend from 2014 to 2024. The year 2014 recorded the highest number of publications, with 90 articles. However, there was a sharp decline in 2015, with only 9 publications. After that, the trend of publications gradually increased, reaching 26 articles in 2018, followed by another peak in 2020 with 45 publications. However, after 2020, the number of publications declined, with an average ranging between 30 and 37 articles per year from 2021 to 2023. Projections for 2024 suggest a publication count of 28 articles, indicating a potential decrease in interest in this topic. Overall, this data shows significant variation in the number of publications, which could reflect changes in research priorities or interest in the issue being studied.

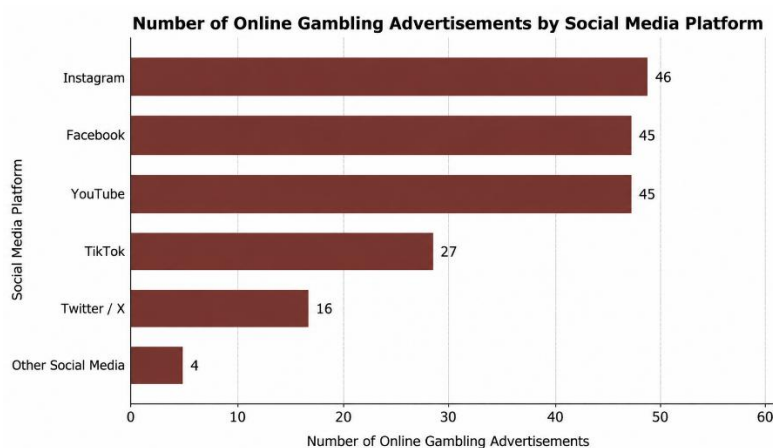


Figure 4. Social media Most Exposed to Online Gambling Ads (November 2023)

Figure 4 highlights the growing phenomenon of online gambling ads on social media, which has become a significant concern due to its detrimental effects on users, particularly children and teenagers. According to the latest data from November 2023, Instagram is recorded as the platform with the highest exposure to online gambling ads, with 46 reports. Facebook and YouTube follow with 45 reports each, while TikTok recorded 27 reports. Twitter/X and the "other social media" category each recorded 16 and 4 reports, respectively. This data indicates that platforms with large user bases are the primary targets for the spread of such ads.

The high number of online gambling ad exposures underscores the need for firm and collaborative actions from various stakeholders. The government must strengthen regulations and oversight of illegal content on digital platforms, including imposing sanctions on advertisers and service providers. On the other hand, social media platforms must optimize content detection and removal systems to protect users. Additionally, public digital literacy should be improved to make users more aware of illegal advertising practices. This comprehensive effort is crucial for creating a safe, fair, and healthy digital environment for all users, especially the younger generation.



Figure 5. Number of Online Gambling Players Detected in Indonesia by Age Group (June 2024)

Figure 5 shows that Instagram is the social media platform with the highest detection of online gambling players, with 46 individuals identified. Facebook and YouTube recorded similar numbers, with 45 individuals each. TikTok followed with 27 detections, while Twitter/X recorded 16 individuals. Meanwhile, other social media platforms contributed only 4 detections. These findings suggest that social media platforms with large user bases, such as Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube, tend to be the primary venues for online gambling activities. This phenomenon highlights the need for strengthened regulations and oversight on these platforms to reduce the prevalence of illegal activities in the digital realm.

### COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST SLOT AND ONLINE GAMBLING PLAYERS

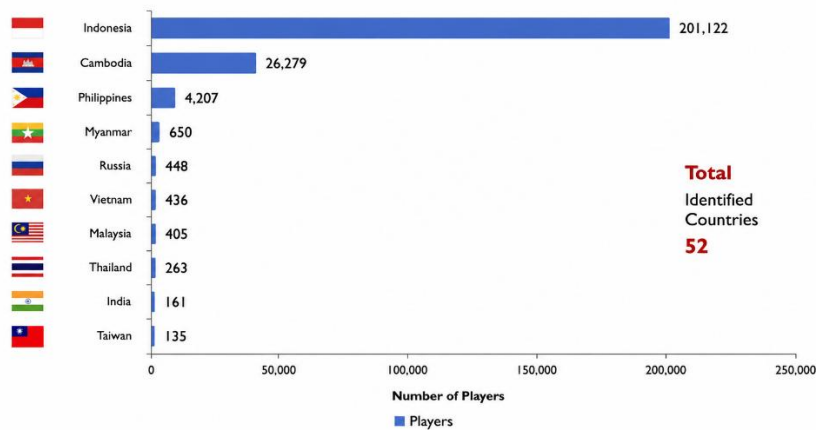


Figure 6. Indonesia – The Country with the Highest Number of Online Gambling Players

Figure 6 shows that the prevalence of online gambling behavior in Indonesia has become a serious challenge that requires the attention of various parties, including higher education institutions. According to the latest data, Indonesia has the highest number of online slot gambling players, with 201,122 related posts, far exceeding other countries such as Cambodia (26,279) and the Philippines (4,207). This condition reflects the high level of exposure to online gambling among the Indonesian population, including students, as part of the active internet user base.

Table 1. The most common types of online gambling ads encountered by internet users

Data Name	Value
Judi slot	80
Judi domino	59
Poker online	48
Judi bola	44
E-Games	15
Permainan kartu	15
Olahraga virtual	8
Permainan angka	7

The widespread presence of online gambling ads, such as slot gambling (80), domino gambling (59), online poker (48), casinos (47), and sports betting (44), reflects the increasing exposure to this negative behavior in society, including among students. This behavior can disrupt academic focus, damage integrity, and lead to financial problems. Therefore, comprehensive strategies are needed to reduce online gambling behavior in campus environments. One step that can be taken is to block access to online gambling websites and apps through campus internet networks while tightening supervision of students' digital device usage.

Additionally, digital literacy should be enhanced through seminars, workshops, and educational campaigns about the dangers of online gambling and how to avoid it. Psychological counseling services and financial support should also be provided to help students facing academic pressure or financial problems. Furthermore, empowering students through positive activities, such as sports, arts, and technological innovations, can redirect their attention from harmful activities. Campuses can also collaborate with the government, internet service providers, and social media platforms to remove violating gambling ad content. By implementing these measures, campuses are expected to become safe environments that support students' intellectual development without the disruption of online gambling's negative influences.

Table 2 shows the top ten authors, from which we can analyze that the most productive author is Jean Adams. Another author, Muhammad Ansor, has 2 publications, the same number as other authors like James Banks, and similarly, the others also have 2 publications each.

Table 2. Publications by author

<b>Author</b>	<b>Total Publications</b>
Adams, jean	2
Ansor, muhammad	2
Banks, james	2
Singleton, alex	2
Betz, Crter j.	2
Fowler, katherine a.	2
Petrosky, emiko	2
Forster, myriam	2
Rogers, christopher j.	2
Sussman, steven	2

Table 2 provides an explanation of publications categorized by country/region that have made significant contributions. The United States occupies the top position with 60 publications, followed by the United Kingdom with 44 publications, Australia with 22 publications, China with 16 publications, and Indonesia with 11 publications. Germany follows with 10 publications, while the Netherlands and Spain each have 8 publications. Canada has 7 publications, and South Africa has 6. Lastly, Italy, Malaysia, and Sweden each contribute 5 publications.

Table 3. Publications by country and territory

<b>Country</b>	<b>Total Publications</b>
United States	60
United Kingdom	44
Australia	22
China	16
Indonesia	11
Germany	10
Netherlands	8
Spain	8
Canada	7
South Africa	6
Italy	5
Malaysia	5
Sweden	5

Based on Table 3, it is evident that countries in Asia have the highest number of publications related to the topic. Therefore, exploring research in Asian countries would be an interesting area for future investigations. The keyword analysis in this study was conducted by examining the term distribution generated from 500 documents that were reviewed. The term distribution visualization was done using VOSviewer software. The term distribution shown in the accompanying figure displays the keywords most frequently used by authors in their articles.

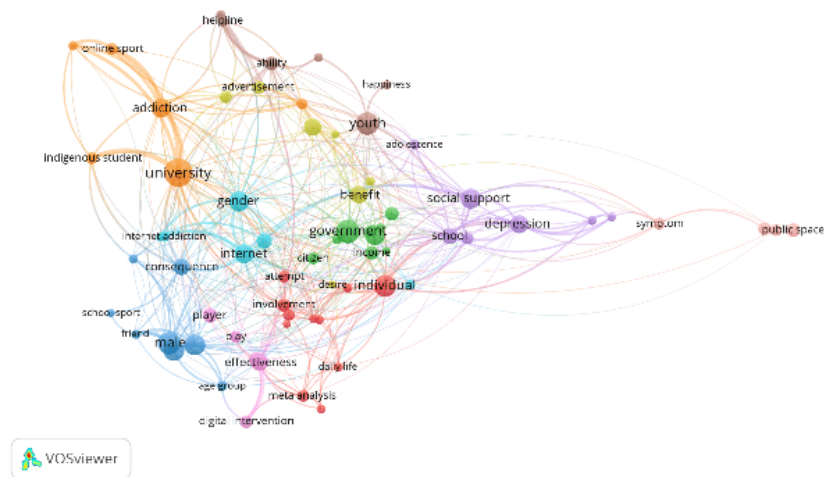


Figure 7. Network visualization

Based on Figure 8, the Network Visualization shows the interconnection of various keywords in research related to online gambling in academic environments. The color and size of the nodes reflect the degree of association and the frequency of terms in the literature, with university, government, and male being the dominant keywords. The connections between the nodes illustrate the close relationships between online gambling, gender, and the role of the government in regulation and supervision. Additionally, social aspects such as addiction, depression, and social support also emerge as key factors, highlighting the broad impact of this phenomenon and the need for policy-based prevention strategies and social support.

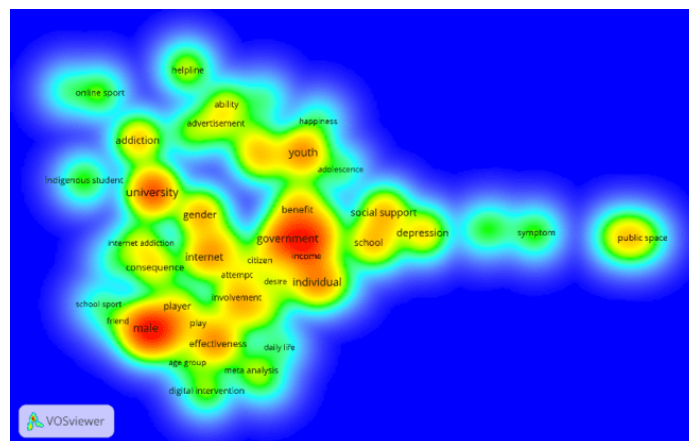


Figure 8. Density visualization

Figure 8: The Density Visualization shows the intensity of the relationships between keywords in research on online gambling in academic environments. The red color indicates terms that appear most frequently in the literature, such as university, male, and government, reflecting the focus of the research on the relationship between educational institutions, gender, and the role of government in supervision and prevention. Meanwhile, the yellow and green colors represent terms with medium frequency, such as internet addiction, social support, and depression, highlighting the social impacts of online gambling. This distribution pattern illustrates the importance of policy-based prevention strategies and social interventions in addressing this phenomenon in academic environments.

#### 4.1 Discussion of Results

Campus environments, which should be spaces for education and character development, are now facing the negative effects of online gambling. This behavior not only causes financial losses but also disrupts students' academic focus. Therefore, comprehensive strategies are needed to address this issue, through prevention, supervision, and student empowerment. The results of this study reinforce previous

findings highlighting online gambling as a serious threat to students in academic environments. This phenomenon is growing in line with increased internet accessibility and changes in students' lifestyles, where they interact more with digital technology. Online gambling expands individuals' opportunities to gamble anytime and anywhere, thus increasing the risk of addiction ([Astbury et al., 2022](#)). Furthermore, studies [Başoğlu et al. \(2024\)](#); [Tan and Antolihao \(2024\)](#) show that factors such as academic pressure, economic difficulties, and lack of supervision, along with supportive social environments, contribute to student involvement in online gambling.

Recent studies indicate that online gambling has serious impacts on academic performance and students' mental well-being. [Mahilda and Setiawan \(2025\)](#) found that online gambling addiction lowers cognitive abilities and triggers mental fatigue in students at Sanata Dharma University (Innovation in Education). Similarly, [Astbury et al. \(2022\)](#) emphasized that easy digital access significantly contributes to the rise of online gambling, with more than half of the respondents experiencing decreased academic concentration (International Journal of Ethno-Sciences and Education Research). [Rusli et al. \(2024\)](#) also revealed that “scatter” online gambling among students at Medan State University resulted in decreased motivation to study and lower academic performance, influenced by economic factors (International Journal of Economics, Commerce, and Management). On the other hand, [Rumadi and Purborini \(2024\)](#) highlighted the importance of campus outreach activities in raising awareness about the dangers of online gambling on academic achievement (Abdimas Indonesian Journal). Similar findings at the international level were also revealed by [Hosain, Islam, Islam, and Rahman \(2024\)](#), showing that online betting addiction in universities not only reduces academic performance but also worsens mental health due to economic and social pressures (International Journal of Research and Scientific Innovation).

In response to these challenges, several strategies have been developed to reduce student participation in online gambling. The first strategy is the implementation of strict policies regarding the use of campus internet networks. Access filtering for gambling websites or apps needs to be optimized to minimize the chances of students accessing these platforms within the academic environment ([Başoğlu et al., 2024](#); [Tan & Antolihao, 2024](#)). The second strategy is enhancing digital literacy, which should be a top priority in prevention efforts. [Palupi and Nariman \(2025\)](#) campuses can organize seminars, workshops, and educational campaigns to raise awareness among students about the academic, psychological, and social risks posed by online gambling. This step aligns with research results emphasizing that education-based approaches can reduce students' interest in online gambling ([Başoğlu et al., 2024](#)). The third strategy is strengthening collaboration between campuses, parents, and relevant agencies, such as the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo), to enhance monitoring of students' internet access ([Azisa et al., 2023](#)). Additionally, campuses can collaborate with law enforcement to ensure that illegal online gambling activities are effectively addressed.

Finally, empowering students through positive and productive activities such as campus organizations, art communities, and sports can be an effective alternative to divert their attention from negative activities like online gambling ([Törrönen, Samuelsson, & Gunnarsson, 2020](#)). By providing space for students to be creative and compete healthily, the risk of falling into online gambling can be minimized. Through the implementation of integrated and evidence-based strategies, it is expected that campuses can become zones free of online gambling behavior while fostering the development of a productive, responsible, and highly aware generation about the risks of online gambling ([Lloyd, Nicklin, Rhodes, & Hurst, 2021](#)). Campuses must continue to be bastions of education and agents of social change, capable of adapting to the challenges of the current digital era.

Bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer also reveals that research trends on online gambling among students are expanding, with most studies focusing on addiction, the impact of social media use, and the effectiveness of technology-based interventions. This data strengthens the argument that prevention and supervision strategies should be supported by evidence-based policies and synergy between educational institutions, governments, and internet service providers. Without comprehensive and sustained efforts, it will be difficult to reduce student participation in online gambling practices. Therefore, a more comprehensive approach is needed, not only through regulation and supervision but

also through education, social engagement, and psychological support for students vulnerable to online gambling. With evidence-based and collaborative strategies, campuses are expected to truly become zones free of online gambling and support the optimal development of students' intellectual and character growth.

Table 1. Comparison of online gambling prevention strategies

Strategy	Main Focus	Advantages	Disadvantages	Implementation Examples
Regulation	Law enforcement and policies to limit access to online gambling	Provides a clear legal framework; can be used as a basis for sanctions	Enforcement is often hindered by technology and limited digital monitoring	Blocking online gambling sites by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo); ban on gambling within campus environments
Digital Literacy	Educating students about the risks of online gambling and critical thinking skills in using the internet	Increases awareness and students' resilience; encourages behavior change	Requires ongoing programs; long-term impact is not immediate	Digital literacy workshops; integration of material into general education courses
Counseling & Psychological Support	Providing counseling services for at-risk or affected students	Helps individuals personally; addresses psychological factors like stress or addiction	Stigma surrounding counseling services; limited professional staff on campus	Campus counseling services; peer support groups
Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration	Synergy between universities, governments, NGOs, and digital platforms for prevention	Comprehensive approach; strengthens the effectiveness of policies and interventions	Requires intensive coordination; potential overlap of authorities	MoU between campuses and the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo); collaboration with internet service providers for content filtering

The research findings indicate that online gambling on campus is influenced by a combination of structural, social, and psychological factors. Exposure to digital advertising reinforces gambling behavior, while academic pressure and financial burdens increase students' vulnerability. This aligns with strain theory and social learning theory, which explain how environmental pressures and imitated behaviors contribute to risky decision-making among students.

From a policy perspective, these findings emphasize the importance of

1. Stronger digital regulations: Enforcing stricter content moderation on social media platforms to limit gambling advertisements ([Santoso & Husaini, 2025](#))

2. Campus-based interventions: Universities should implement content filtering and digital literacy programs to build resilience against the temptation of gambling ([Valencia, Nella, & Haryono, 2025](#))
3. Socio-psychological support: Counseling services and peer support initiatives are crucial, given the correlation between gambling, depression, and academic stress.
4. Cross-sector collaboration: Universities, governments, and internet service providers must coordinate to create a sustainable prevention framework ([Atad, Lev-On, & Yavetz, 2023](#)).

Recent studies reinforce that preventing online gambling in university environments requires an interdisciplinary approach involving legal, psychological, and digital governance aspects. [Siste et al. \(2025\)](#) highlight a research gap in Southeast Asia regarding culturally-based interventions and regulations. [Wulandari, Saputra, and Ardiansyah \(2024\)](#) found that online gambling significantly impacts students' mental health, necessitating psychological support rather than just enforcement. [Duran, Demirci, and Akgenc \(2024\)](#) emphasize the importance of digital literacy in controlling online gambling behaviors. Another study by [Deborah and Wijaya \(2025\)](#) stresses the role of emotional regulation in preventing internet addiction related to online gambling. Meanwhile, research in [Fortuna and Nurmina \(2024\)](#) shows that demographic and psychological factors also influence students' vulnerability to online gambling. Overall, this literature reinforces that prevention strategies should not only focus on technical regulation but also need social and educational transformations based on cultural and institutional contexts.

From an academic perspective, this research stresses the need for an interdisciplinary approach that integrates insights from law, psychology, and digital governance. Bibliometric evidence also reveals a research gap in Southeast Asia, creating opportunities for future studies to contextualize strategies according to local cultural and institutional dynamics. In conclusion, these findings highlight that preventing online gambling at universities is not just a matter of technical regulation, but also social transformation which requires education, support systems, and structural reforms.

## **5. Conclusions**

### ***5.1 Conclusion***

This study concludes that preventing and overseeing online gambling in university settings requires a comprehensive strategy that includes digital literacy education, strict regulations, and the use of early detection technologies. The effectiveness of this strategy is contingent on strong collaboration among educational institutions, the government, and digital service providers. The findings contribute to the academic discourse on public policy and digital governance by asserting that online gambling is not merely a technical regulatory challenge but also a social-digital governance issue that requires cross-sector coordination. This indicates that universities can act as both safe zones and models for implementing evidence-based public policy in response to digital age challenges.

### ***5.2 Research Limitations***

There are several limitations in this study. Firstly, the research relied solely on the Dimensions database, which means that the scope of data is relatively narrow and excludes gray literature or local case studies that could be pertinent to the research. This limited scope may not fully reflect the variety of existing studies on online gambling in academic environments or the regional differences that might affect the problem.

### ***5.3 Suggestions and Directions for Future Research***

Future research should focus on several key areas to expand on the findings of this study. First, broadening the data sources to include more comprehensive databases such as Scopus and Web of Science, as well as gray literature, would help in providing a more extensive foundation for research. Second, examining online gambling behaviors through longitudinal studies could provide a deeper understanding of long-term trends and changes. Third, studying the cultural and regional variations in student engagement with online gambling will help develop more context-specific strategies. Fourth, evaluating the practical effectiveness of prevention strategies on campuses could offer valuable insights into real-world applications. Finally, integrating interdisciplinary approaches that combine law,

psychology, and digital governance could result in more adaptive public policies that better address the complexities of online gambling issues in educational institutions.

### Author Contributions

JJ conceptualized the study, designed the research methodology, and supervised the entire research process. KS was responsible for data collection, analysis, and manuscript drafting. HH contributed to the manuscript revision, provided critical insights, and participated in the final approval of the manuscript. All authors have approved the final version of the manuscript.

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