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RECEIVED 21 June 2023  
ACCEPTED 23 June 2023  
PUBLISHED 08 August 2023

CITATION  
Lischer S, Schwarz J, Wallimann H, Jeannot E and Mathys J (2023) Corrigendum: Motivating factors and barriers to help-seeking for casino gamblers: results from a survey in Swiss casinos. *Front. Psychiatry* 14:1244080. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2023.1244080

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# Corrigendum: Motivating factors and barriers to help-seeking for casino gamblers: results from a survey in Swiss casinos

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## KEYWORDS

problem gambling, help-seeking, casino, exclusion, public health, disordered gambling, gambling-specific help service

A corrigendum on  
[Motivating factors and barriers to help-seeking for casino gamblers: results from a survey in Swiss casinos](#)

by Lischer, S., Schwarz, J., Wallimann, H., Jeannot, E., and Mathys, J. (2023). *Front. Psychiatry*. 14:1128291. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2023.1128291

In the published article, percentages were misrepresented in [Table 4](#), “Use of gambling-specific help services (SOGS-R  $\geq 1$ ,  $n = 23$ , multiple choice)”.

The adjusted percentages are shown below.

The incorrectly presented percentages in [Table 4](#) were reproduced in the text in two places.

A correction was made in the **Results**, *Type of gambling-specific help service*, second Paragraph. These sentences previously stated:

“Outpatient addiction counseling services are the most used form of gambling-specific help service (39.5% uptake). Self-help groups are the second most frequently used help service (21.1%).”

The corrected sentences appear below:

“Outpatient addiction counseling services are the most used form of gambling-specific help service (65.2% uptake). Self-help groups are the second most frequently used help service (34.8%).”

Another correction was made in the **Discussion**, third Paragraph. These sentences previously stated:

“Twenty three individuals, (10.7% of the sample who participated in the second wave of the survey) reported using help services. The most widely used forms of support were specialized addiction centers, which by their nature included psychotherapists and psychiatrists (39.5%), followed by self-help groups (21.1%) and remote counseling services (10.5%). 10.5% of respondents reported having sought support from significant others.”

The corrected sentences appear below:

“Twenty-three individuals, (10.7% of the sample who participated in the second wave of the survey) reported using help services. The most widely used

forms of support were specialized addiction centers, which by their nature included psychotherapists and psychiatrists (65.2%), followed by self-help groups (34.8%) and remote counseling services (17.4%). 17.4% of respondents reported having sought support from significant others.”

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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**TABLE 4** Use of gambling-specific help services (SOGS-R  $\geq 1$ , n = 23, multiple choice).

Self-help groups	34.8% (8)
Online self-help groups	26.1% (6)
Counseling services, psychiatrist or psychotherapist	65.2% (15)
Online counseling services	17.4% (4)
Debt counseling	8.7% (2)
Addiction treatment inpatient services	4.3% (1)
Significant others	17.4% (4)
Other	4.3% (1)