











Primarily non-violent, financial crimes committed in order to pay off gambling "debts" and/or continue gambling (Adolphe et al., 2018) The most common types: embezzlement, larceny, theft, robbery, & counterfeit currency Most often committed against family, friends, or employers (crimes of trust) Prevalence: >50% (Binde, 2016; Blaszczynski, McConaghy, & Frankova, 1989; Zorland et al., 2008) Gambling is the second most frequent motivation for serious fraud prosecutions



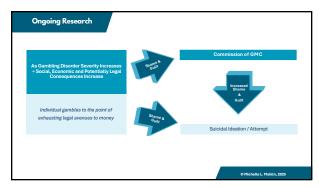
Why Disordered Gemblers Commit Gambling-Motivated Crimes Gambling Motivated Crimes Gambling produces a cycle of addiction wherein gamblers acquire debt from gambling and must then gamble to earn money to pay off these debts while remaining stuck in this pattern and unable to desist resulting in gambling-motivated crimes.

40

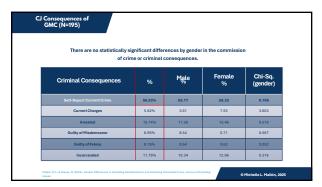
Majority of people committing gambling-motivated crimes face no criminal sanctions Significant changes regarding gambling motivated crime in the DSM 5 Removal of "commission of illegal activity in order to gamble or pay gambling debts" as diagnostic because it is a natural progression of the disorder October 1. Malific. 2025

41

Women have always gambled. # of women seeking help for gambling disorder is increasing Lack of knowledge on whether the social, economic, and legal consequences of gambling differ based on gender Above photos from UNIV Center for Gaming Research Historical Archives **Proceedings** **Proceedings*



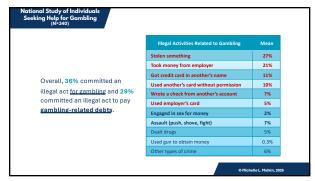














Legal System Consequences from Illegal Acts related to Gambling	N=340	Criminal Convictions related to Gambling (N=340):
Civil liability	3%	8% theft
Arrested		6% fraud
	8%	3% embezzlement
Convicted of misdemeanor	6%	- 3% forgary - 2% burglary - 2% burglary - 2% physical assault - All other type of crimes/convictions <1% - Next steps in analysis includes comparing all data based on amount of time in recovery as well as gender.
Convicted of felony in state court	496	
Convicted of felony in federal court	2%	
Convicted of fetority in redefat court	270	
On probation/parole	6%	
Incarcerated	4%	
Owed restitution based on conviction	4%	

National Study of Individuals
Seeking Help for Gambling

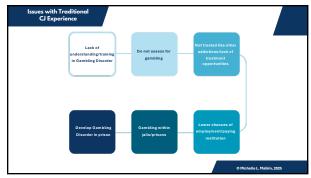
1. There is a relationship between those seeking help and commission of gamblingmotivated crime, which increases based on severity of gambling disorder.

2. Suicidal ideation among those with GD is related to the commission of gambling-motivated crime, with SI more prevalent than actual attempt.

3. Gender does not seem to matter

o In contrast to most prior research on any of these topics and other addictive behaviors.

52



53

Include a problem gambling assessment of all those accused of crimes (especially financial crime) Ask for testimony &/or assessments from gambling experts Develop treatment programs/offer GA meetings Include books/resources on problem gambling in jail/prison libraries Develop gambling treatment diversion courts/programs (attend my Thursday workshop









Powerly 38% of individuals reported lifetime suicidal ideation (SI). Litetime SI was almost twice the sate among women than men (93% women; 28% men; pr.001). However, there was not a significant gender difference in past year SI (16% women; 9% men). Individuals with past year gambling (19.28%) were over seven times as likely to report past year SI than individuals without past year gambling (2.7%; pr.0.001). Those with SI in the past year seperienced significantly more gambling related harms No significant difference in lifetime SI between individuals actively gambling (37.58%) and those in recovery (37.84%). Those with SI me have considered suicide in their lifetime experience mon harms on average than those who haven't White no significant difference was indicated, nearly 20% of individuals actively gambling reported a lifetime suicide attempt compared to 14% of individuals in recovery.



