

Critical Skills **Every Clinician** Should Know: Gambling-Motivated Crimes



Talk Roadmap

- 1. Michelle's Story of Hope
- 2. Gambling-motivated crime background and search
- 3. Issues within the carceral system for those accused of gambling-motivated crimes
- 4. Media depictions of gambling-motivated crimes
- 5. Gambling and the legal system: clinical
- 6. A bit about the potential for diversion..
- 7. Additional practical considerations for clinicians
- 8. Q & A (please write down and hold questions until the end)



My Story of Hope

Applying Criminological Theories to
Understanding the Consequences of Gambling
Disorder

Gender & Gambling Disorder

Research
Focus

LGBTQ+ & Gambling Behavior/Risk

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Gambling-Motivated Crime

1

So, what do I mean by "Gambling-Motivated Crime"?

- Primarily non-violent, financial crimes that are committed in order to pay off gambling debts and/or continue gambling
 - While there may be some problem gamblers who commit other types of crimes, the prevailing type of offense by problem gamblers are acquisitive (or monetary) in nature (Adolphe et al., 2018)
- The most common types of gambling-motivated crimes are embezzlement, larceny, theft, robbery, and counterfeit currency
- Most often committed against family, friends, or employers
 - · Are seen as crimes of trust
- Gambling is the second most frequent motivation for serious fraud prosecutions

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5

This has been supported by a recent Meta-Analysis of all studies of gambling-motivated crime

"...gambling related crime is likely often a product of gambling itself, intended to accumulate further funds to gamble, recoup financial shortfalls, or conceal the individual's gambling from others" (Adolphe et al., 2018, p.410)

Crime and Gambling Disorders: A Systematic Review

A. Adolphe 1 \odot · L. Khatib 2 · C. van Golde 1 \odot · S. M. Gainsbury 3 \odot · A. Blaszczynski 3 \odot

Published online: 23 July 2018 D Springer Science+Business Media, L.I.C, part of Springer Nature 2018 "the gambling-crime relationship cannot be explained by financial motivations alone" (Adolphe et al., 2018, p.410)

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Why problem gamblers commit 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



Problem gamblers often believe they will pay back the (stolen) funds after a "big win"

7

Prevalence of these crimes

- Among gamblers seeking help for their addiction, studies consistently reveal that approximately half of gamblers seeking help self-report commission of a crime to keep gambling and/or pay off gambling debts (Binde, 2016; Blaszczynski, McConaghy, & Frankova, 1989; Zorland et al., 2008)
- The more severe the gambling addiction, the more likely the individual will commit a gambling-motivated crime (Zorland et al., 2008)
- As many as two-thirds of the most severe compulsive gamblers commit crimes (Blaszczynski, McConaghy, & Frankova, 1989; Lesieur, 1998; Zorland et al., 2008)

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- 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

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My Research



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Based on General Strain Theory (Agnew, 1992)

10

Research Study on the Social, Economic and Criminal Consequences

- Surveys
 - Gambling behaviors and history
 - · Consequences of gambling behaviors
 - · Criminal history & behaviors
- Demographics
- Gambler's Anonymous Members (N=195)



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Social & Economic Consequences of Gambling Disorder

Social & Economic	%	Male %	Female %	Chi Co /our don
Consequences	76			Chi-Sq. (gender
Lose Relatives	46.67%	50.57	43.52	0.964
Lose Education Opportunity	19.49%	26.44	13.89	4.836*
Lose Job	32.82%	35.63	30.56	0.563
Borrow Money to Gamble or	00 00%	00.46	70.72	0.024
Pay Gambling Debts	80.00%	80.46	79.63	0.021
Take out Pay Day Loan	37.44%	35.63	38.89	0.218
Advance on Retirement	48.72%	49.43	48.15	0.032
Advance from Employer	25.64%	25.29	25.93	0.01
Credit Card Advance	77.95%	70.11	84.26	5.608*
Lose House	21.54%	24.14	19.44	0.628
Vehicle Repossessed	10.77%	6.9	13.89	2.452
File for Bankruptcy	28.72%	26.44	30.56	0.399
Spend One or More Nights Homeless	8.21%	12.64	4.63	4.109*
Have a Civil Liability	6.67%	5.75	7.41	0.214

Criminal Consequences of Gambling (N=195)

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Criminal Consequences	%	Male %	Female %	Chi-Sq. (gender)
Commit Crime	56.92%	55.17	58.33	0.196
Current Charges	5.82%	3.61	7.55	3.803
Arrested	15.14%	17.28	13.46	0.518
Guilty of Misdemeanor	6.95%	8.54	5.71	0.567
Guilty of Felony	9.19%	8.64	9.62	0.052
Incarcerated	11.79%	10.34	12.96	0.318

There were no statistically significant differences by gender in the commission of crime or criminal consequences.

Financial Crimes Considered:

- Considered: 1. Stealing
- 2. Forgery
- Embezzlement
 Taking out a credit
 - card in another's name without
- permission (fraud)
 5. Using someone
 else's credit card
 without permission
 (fraud)
- Writing a check from someone else's account without permission (fraud)

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Respondents who committed crimes averaged a significantly higher number (t=-5.99, p<.05) of social and economic consequences (μ =5.23) of their problem gambling than those that reported not committed a crime (μ =3.25)

Borrowing money to gamble was the largest predictor for commission of crime by a problem gambler borrowing money increases the likelihood of committing a crime by 21.6%

14



Crimes are Most Likely to o Conviction?

zzlement was the biggest ctors for arrest &

ctions (over 5x more likely)

types of gambling-motivated are much less likely to result in conviction; however, that does an a client will not be accused, d or convicted for such crimes.)

A Few of the Issues in the U.S. Criminal Justice System

Understanding Gambling Disorder

Do not assess for gambling problems

Not treated like other addictions/lack of treatment

Lack of treatment diversion courts & programs

Lower chances of employment/paying restitution

Gambling within jails/prisons

Develop into problem gamblers in prison

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Some Relevant Initial Solutions:

- Include a problem gambling assessment of all those accused of crimes
- Ask for expert testimony &/or assessments from certified problem gambling counselors
- Develop treatment programs/offer GA meetings
- Include books/resources on problem gambling in jail/prison libraries
- Develop gambling treatment diversion courts/programs

17

Two Potentially Relevant Screening Tools

"Brief Biosocial Gambling Screen"



"Lie/Bet Questionnaire:"

- 1. Have you ever had to lie to people important to you about how much you gambled?
- 2. Have you ever felt the need to bet more and more money?

"Yes" response to one or both items: further assessment is needed.

Johnson, E.E., Hammer, R., Nora, R.M., Tan, B., Eistenstein, N., & Englehart, C. (1988).

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15 Minute Break



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19



20





Govt accountant EUtah Gambling Addict Sentenced to million baht to fee Seven Years Following Credit Union addiction Heists





Mother Sells Baby to Pay Online **Gambling Debt**

PHYLLIS M DAUGHERTY / 09 MAY 2022

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Gambling and the Legal System: Clinical Considerations

Jody Bechtold, LCSW, ICGC-II, BACC, CGT

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26

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- ICGC-II, IGDC, BACC, CGT
- CEO, The Better Institute

 Board of Directors,



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Legal Involvement:

Before, During, or After

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Two Different Roles

- Treating Clinician asked to provide written and/or expert testimony
- Forensic Expert hired to conduct a thorough evaluation and written report to the attorney (Public Defender)

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Expert Testimony on behalf of your client

- · Counselor as a Witness of Fact
 - · Summary of the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment
 - · Concise report of only "relevant" information
 - Include all relevant test results
 - Gambling, Substance Use, and other Mental Health Disorders
 Mitigating conditions
- Gambling-Motivated Crime how does this fit?

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Expert Testimony on behalf of your client

- · Key to Care
- · Assessment does client have a gambling disorder?
 - · Assessment by trained and certified clinicians
 - Use of valid and reliable instruments
 - Meet DSM-5 criteria
 - Gambling-Motivated Crime profile
- · Are there any co-occurring disorders?

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Expert Testimony on behalf of your client

- Alternative Sentencing Strategies
 - · IF appropriate and therapeutic
 - · Very specific, when possible
 - Treatment (Level of Care, Intensity, Network of services)
 - · 12-Step Programs (How many meetings, sponsorship, etc.)
 - · Specific budget and restitution plan

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Expert Testimony on behalf of your client

- · Probation/Parole Reporting
 - Simple and factual
 - Gambling as a probation violation
 - How many relapses are too many?
 - Increasing treatment intensity vs. incarceration?
 - Countertransference with probation reporting

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Before (you know there are legal issues)

- Informed Consents
- Thorough evaluation
- · Standardized assessments & questionnaires
- · Limits to confidentiality

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- Best Practices always
- · You never know if your client will become part of the legal system
- · ...and when they become part of the system?

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Basic Mental Health Evaluations

Can't go back in time....so be prepared

- PHQ-9
- · Becks Depression Inventory
- GAD-7
- · Other standardized assessments

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Gambling Specific Screens and Evaluations

- DSM-5 criteria
- Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)
- · Gambling Functional Assessment (GFA II)
- Pathways Model and the Gambling Pathways Questionnaire (GPQ)
- · Biopsychosocial Evaluation
- · Co-occurring implications

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Legal Report Writing for your client

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Legal Report - client/attorney

- · Do the courts see you as an Expert?
- · Confirm with client's attorney about format and content
- · Written report only or do you also have to testify
- Is this a Gambling-Motivated Crime?

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Consider Additional Sections to Include

- · Treatment Attendance
- · Medication Management
- · Financial Budget
- Financial Restitution Plan
- · Financial Protection Plan

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Additional Sections to Include

- Self-Exclusion
- · Gamblers Anonymous Attendance
- · Family Involvement
- Employment
- Psychological Testing
- · Recommendations for Sentencing

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Sentencing Recommendations

- · Alternative sentencing and why?
 - Federal/State Work Release program (residential and step down)
 - Intensive Monitoring
 - Treatment before Employment
- · Incarceration treatment sentencing
 - Gambling Court (diversion court)
 - · Dual Diagnosis Treatment Program
- No Gambling specific incarceration programs

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The 5 R's

- Remorse
- Repentance
- Restitution
- Rehabilitation
- Recovery

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What makes you say that? Or As evidenced by...

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What makes you say that? (wrong)

- · Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling
- "client left the house every day for 9 months pretending to go to a job he was fired from"

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What makes you say that? (right)

- · Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling
- "client left the house every day for 9 months pretending to go to a job he was fired from as evidenced by verbal confirmation from wife/spouse"

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What makes you say that? (wrong)

- Self-Exclusion
- "client reports signing up for self-exclusion program in his state of residence"

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What makes you say that? (right)

Self-Exclusion

 "client reports self-excluding for LIFETIME in PA (5/24/00), WV (5/31/00), and OH (6/3/00). Verified by official paperwork reviewed during session with therapist"

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What makes you say that? (wrong)

Recovery

· "client reports believing in the GA program and fellowship"

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What makes you say that? (right)

Recovery

 "client has maintained regular GA meeting attendance as evidenced by signed slips; and reports 120 days clean at the time of this report. Client also continues to attend therapy on a weekly basis."

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Act as if you are in front of the judge

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Forensic Expert and Writing Court Reports

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Components of Writing Court Reports

- · Qualifications of the Evaluator/Clinician
- Reason for the evaluation/report
- · Gambling Disorder & Gambling-Motivated Crime
- · Treatment over Incarceration as a Recommendation
- · Gambling Symptoms and Severity Measures
 - PGSI
 - · Gambling Disorder criteria of DSM-5
 - GFAII
 - GPQ of Pathways Model

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Components of Writing Court Reports

- · Biopsychosocial Formulations
- Psychiatric Co-Occurrences
- Women with Gambling Disorder
- Suicidality
- · Adverse effects of atypical antipsychotic medications
- Rewards Programs and Statements (Win-Loss reports)
- Self-Exclusion Programs
- 5 Rs
- · Recommendations for Treatment
- · Anything else client specific

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The Need for Diversion

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56



Criteria for eligibility for gambling treatment diversion programs/courts?

Developing the Gambling-Motivated Crime Checklist

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The Gambling-Motivated Crime Checklist*

What is gambling-motivated crime?

- · Crime committed is acquisitional (financial) in nature
- Uses the stolen funds to gamble and/or pay off gambling "debts"
- Most likely a crime against someone they know (Family member, friend, employer, neighbor, community, etc.)

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The Gambling-Motivated Crime Checklist*

Likely Characteristics of the Individual - (1 of 2 slides)

- Scores at the moderate to severe levels of problem gambling on reliable problem gambling assessments (i.e., DSM5, CPGI, PGSI)
- Scores on the Gambling Pathways Questionnaire (GPQ) as Pathway 1 – Behaviorally Conditioned and/or Pathway 2 – Emotionally Vulnerable
- Individual has exhausted all available legal means to gain funds (Checking, savings, 401K (when allowed), credit card advances, personal loans, payday loans, borrowing money from others, etc.)

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59

The Gambling-Motivated Crime Checklist*

Likely Characteristics of the Individual - (2 of 2 slides)

- · Feels shame/guilt over the criminal act
- Rationalized their behavior (at least in the beginning) as funds they were "borrowing" and/or would "pay back" after gambling (due to a big win or money they believed they were getting in another way)
- If multiple criminal counts/withdrawals/thefts, will admit that taking the funds got easier over time after not initially getting "caught"
- · Does not have a significant past criminal record

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The Gambling-Motivated Crime Checklist*

What characteristics should reduce accessibility/benefit of diversion? (Individual should not meet any of these criterion and would require further assessment)

- Individual has legally available funds (checking, savings, etc.) when they commit the crime
- Scores on the Gambling Pathways Questionnaire (GPQ) as Pathway 3 – Anti-Social, Impulsive Risk-Taking
- · Crime committed is not acquisitional (financial) in nature
- Uses the stolen funds primarily to purchase expensive items (jewelry, cars, new house, etc.)

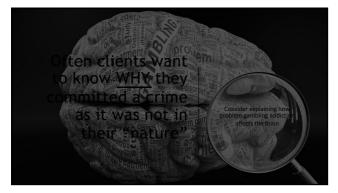
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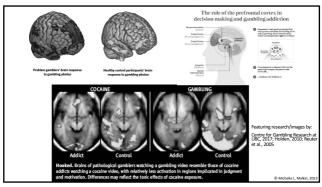
61

Initial advice for clients facing legal consequences of problem gambling:

- Are you facing civil and/or criminal charges?
 -clients may only be honest if you have gained their trust first; it is okay to ask more than once over time...
- 2. Get an attorney (even a public defender)
- Don't answer any questions by former employer, family members, police, etc. without an attorney
 - 4. Do not put anything in writing about what you've done without the advice of counsel
 - Do not talk about your offenses anywhere but in counseling (where there is confidentiality) and with an attorney (not in GA meetings)
 - Do the next right thing go to GA meetings, addiction focused counseling, get a new job, etc.
 - 7. YOU DESERVE THE BENEFITS OF THE PROTECTIONS OFFERED BY THE U.S. LEGAL SYSTEM (regardless of the shame/guilt you feel)

62





64

One of my hypotheses in current research:

Gambling Disorder Severity Increases Causing an Increase in Social, Economic and Potentially Legal Consequences



Commission of Crime (All legal avenues of obtaining money are depleted)



Suicidality (&/or attempted suicide)

65

~20 percent of gambling addicts attempt suicide, the highest percentage of all addictions

Always assess for suicidality, as it is likely that those that commit a gambling-motivated crime are also more likely to be considering suicide...



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Some Potential Resources for People Seeking Help (especially since COVID)

www.ncpgambling.org/programs-resources/resources/

-international, state & local resources, special populations, etc. Inpatient and outpatient therapy

Gambler's Anonymous

Zoom meetings

Social media support pages, such as:

Facebook: Gambling Addiction and Recovery Facebook: Problem Gambling Hope & Recovery

Facebook: Women Gamblers in Recovery

National Helpline (call/text/chat): 1-800-GAMBLER



67



Questions & Answers



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