

# Indiana Council on Problem Gambling



# Established in 1996

Mission Statement: The Indiana Council on Problem Gambling (ICPG) strives to generate awareness, promote education, and be an advocate for quality treatment of problem gamblers in the State of Indiana.

The ICPG does not take a stand for or against problem gambling, but advocates for those who have a problem.

An affiliate of the National Council on Problem Gambling

# Funding:

Annual Membership Support – Casinos, Hoosier Lottery

Grants – \$50,000 from the State for ads, conferences and materials

Donations – Draft Kings, Penn Interactive

Annual Budget - \$170,000

# What we do:

Awareness – Advertising, Exhibits, Community outreach, Social Media

Education – Conferences

Advocate – State and Federal

# Numbers & Statistics:

Gambler's Assistance Fund – Established with the legalization of Casinos. A little over \$3 million per year with 20% allotted for grants, helpline and administrative costs; 36% to treat problem gamblers; and 44% for drug and alcohol addiction.

In 2019 3.33% of taxes from sports betting was added to the Gambler's Assistance Fund, now referred to as the Addiction Fund. Of the 3.33% at least 25% would go to problem gambling. According to the IGC FY23 Annual Report from September 2019 through June 2023 sports betting has paid a little over \$100 million in taxes with a little over \$3 million going to the Addiction Fund and only \$800,000 for problem gambling.



A 2022 survey of Indiana adults, funded by the Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program and conducted by Prevention Insights at Indiana University, found that 89.3% of the population participated in at least one gambling activity. The most common were lottery, raffle tickets and card games. Males more than females report gambling and 18-34 year olds gambled on video game in-app purchases and online/video games, while 35-54 year olds gambled on multiple activities, including online sports betting, table games and lottery tickets.

Approximately 2.3% had gambling disorders based on the DSM-V and only 38.8% were aware of the helpline number. Only 0.6% of those with a problem sought treatment.



## What's Next:

More awareness – continue with advertisements and community outreach

More education and prevention – Discussions with groups and community leaders, included problem gambling in school curriculum and certification of more treatment providers

Advocate – More funding for advertising and awareness, then shift to treatment.

Increase ICPG staff

Problem Gambling is a Disease and there is Hope in Recovery!

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