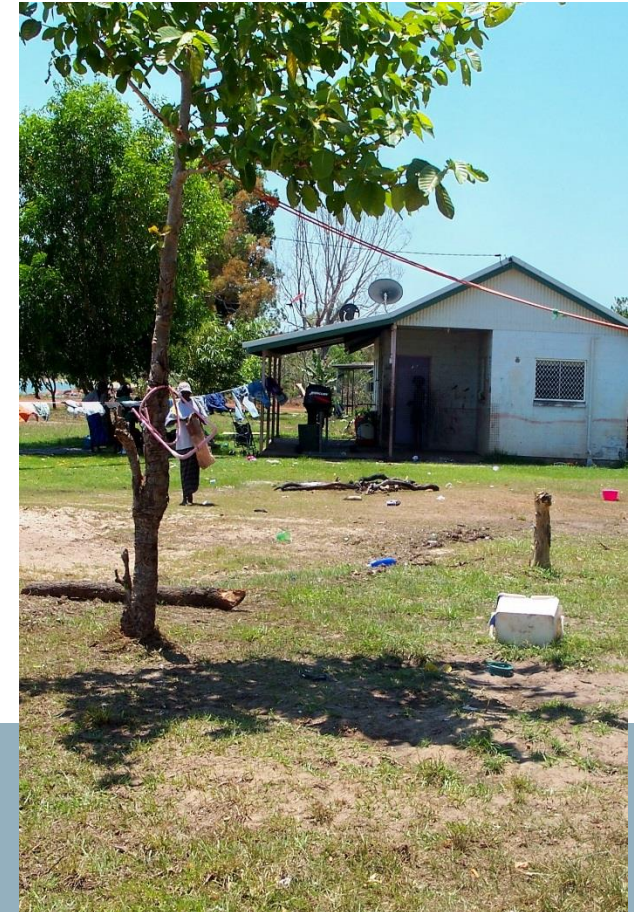


# Many ways forward: Working with Indigenous communities to address gambling harm

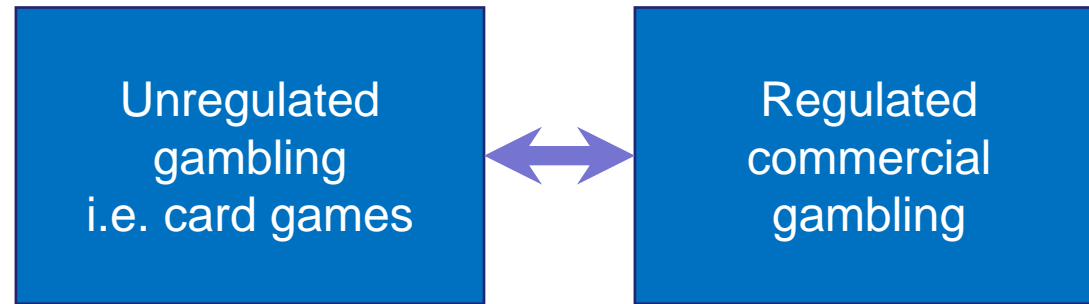
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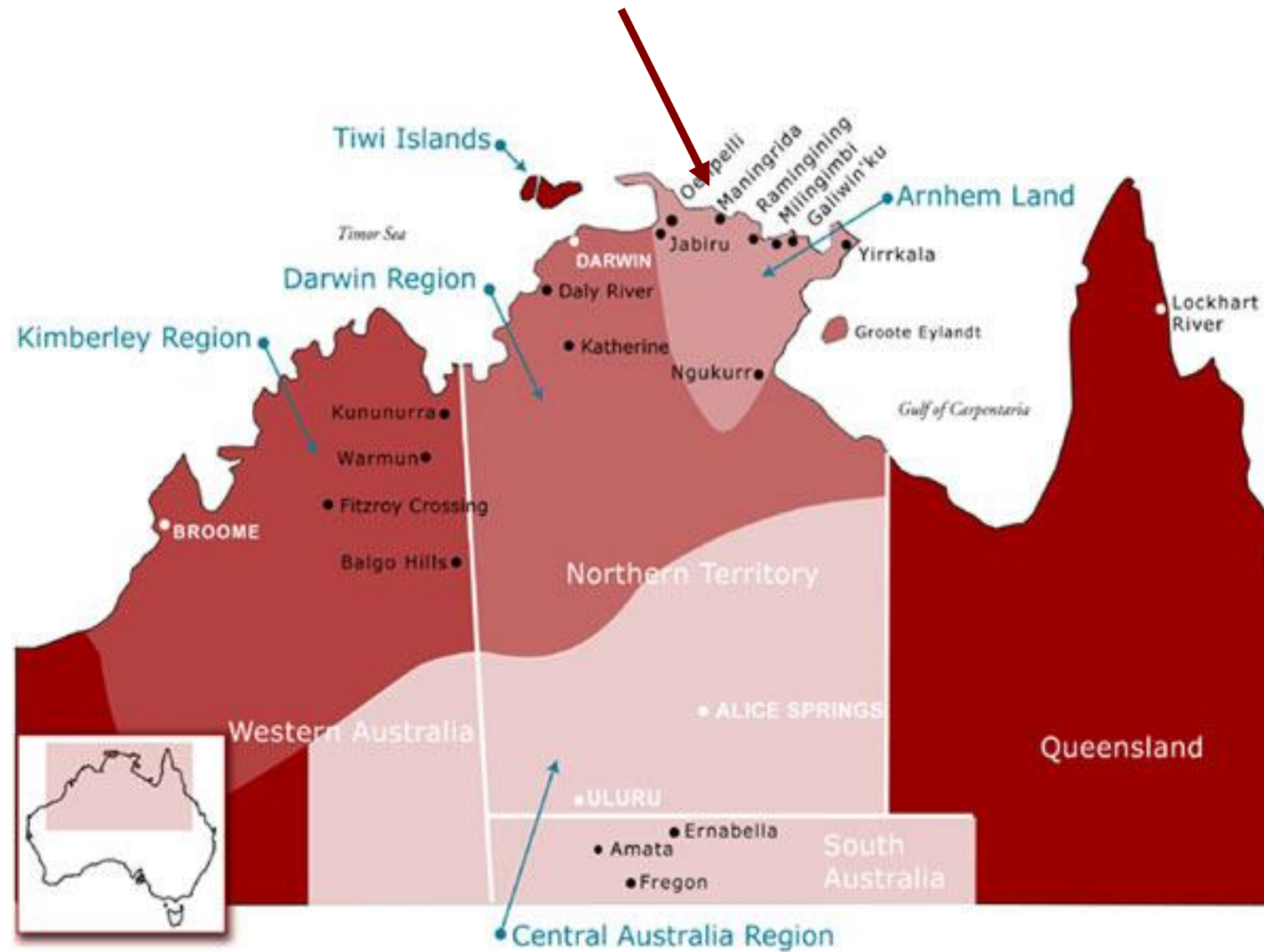
# Overview

- Brief overview of work in NT Indigenous communities
- Research findings – understandings of gambling problems
- Working with Indigenous communities around Australia to address gambling harm

*The context* in which gambling occurs for Indigenous people in the NT



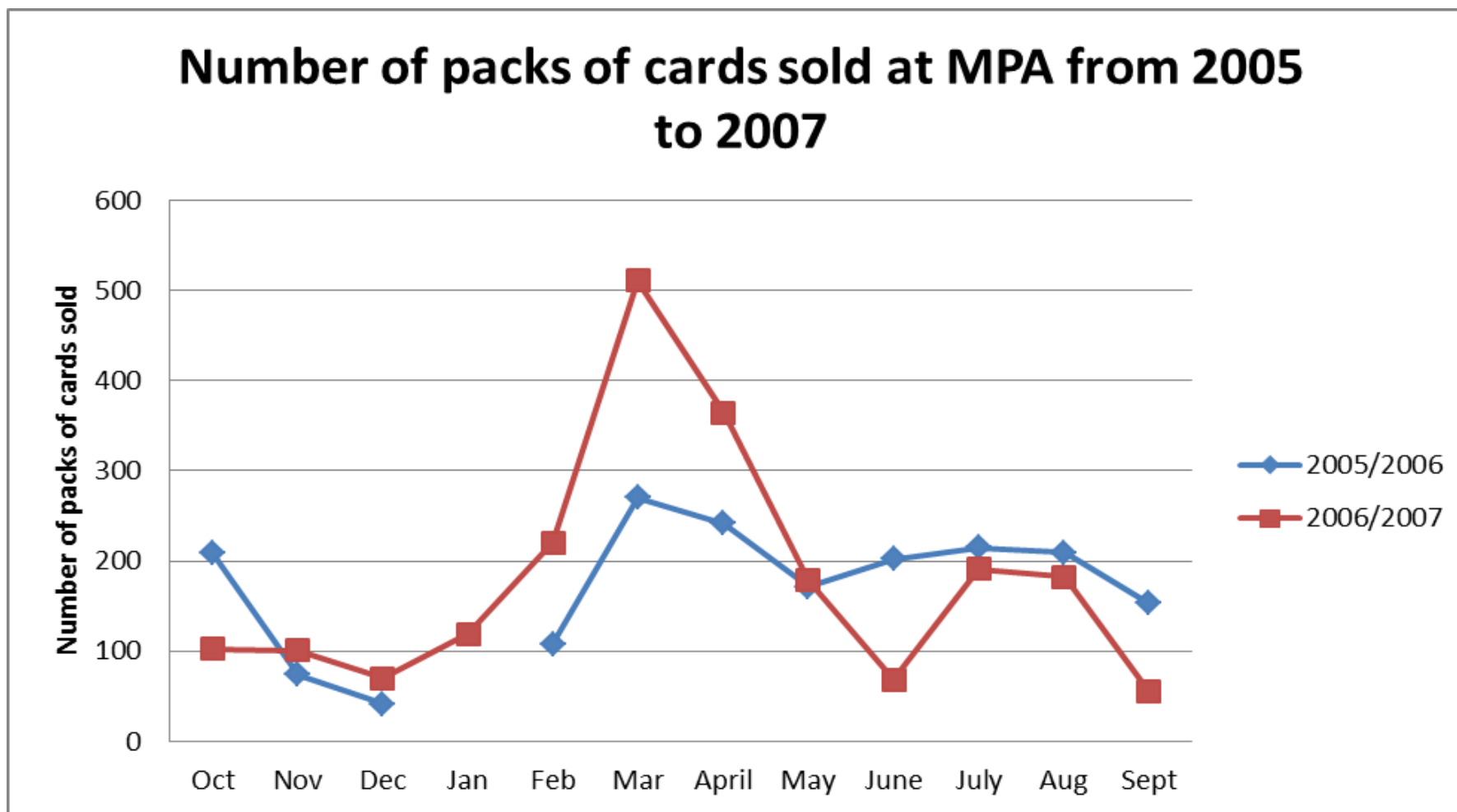
-Extreme variances in remoteness and access to commercial gambling



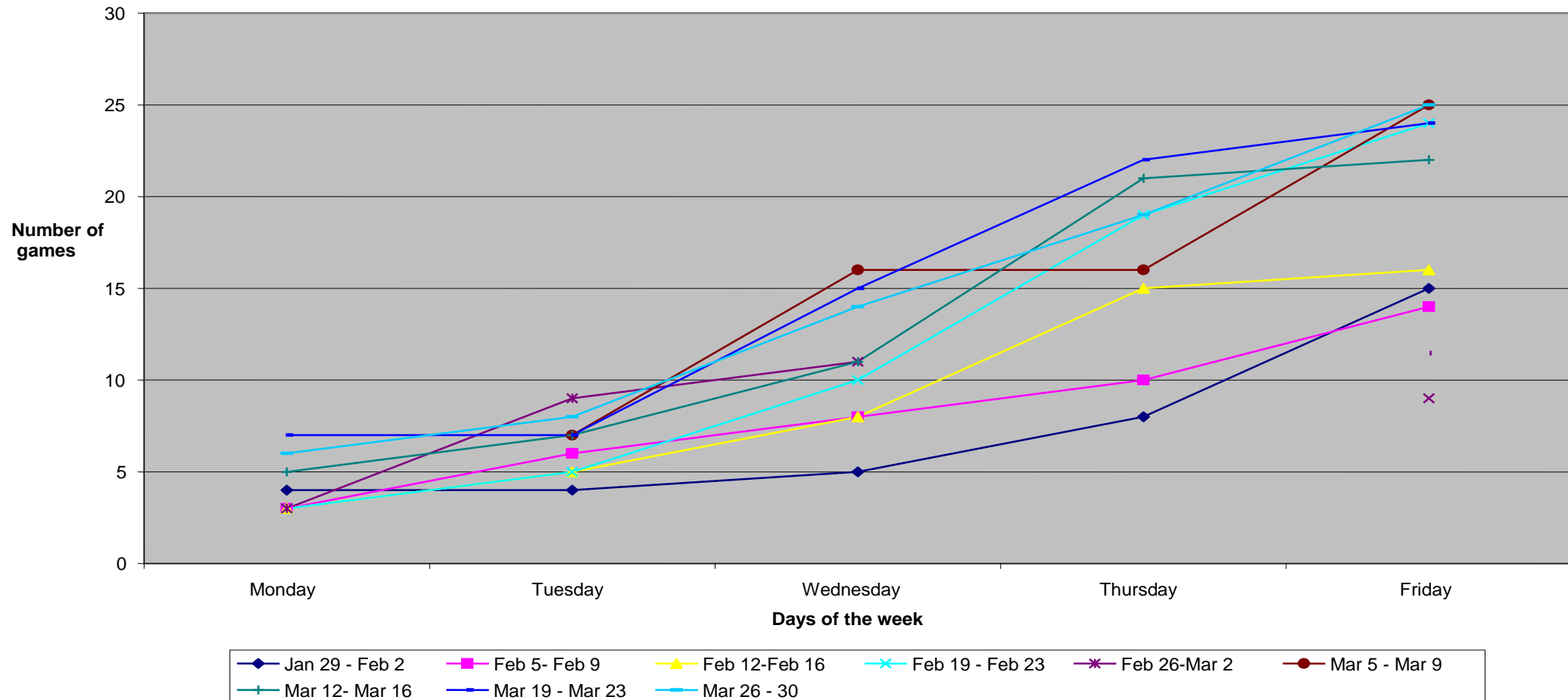




# Community card games.



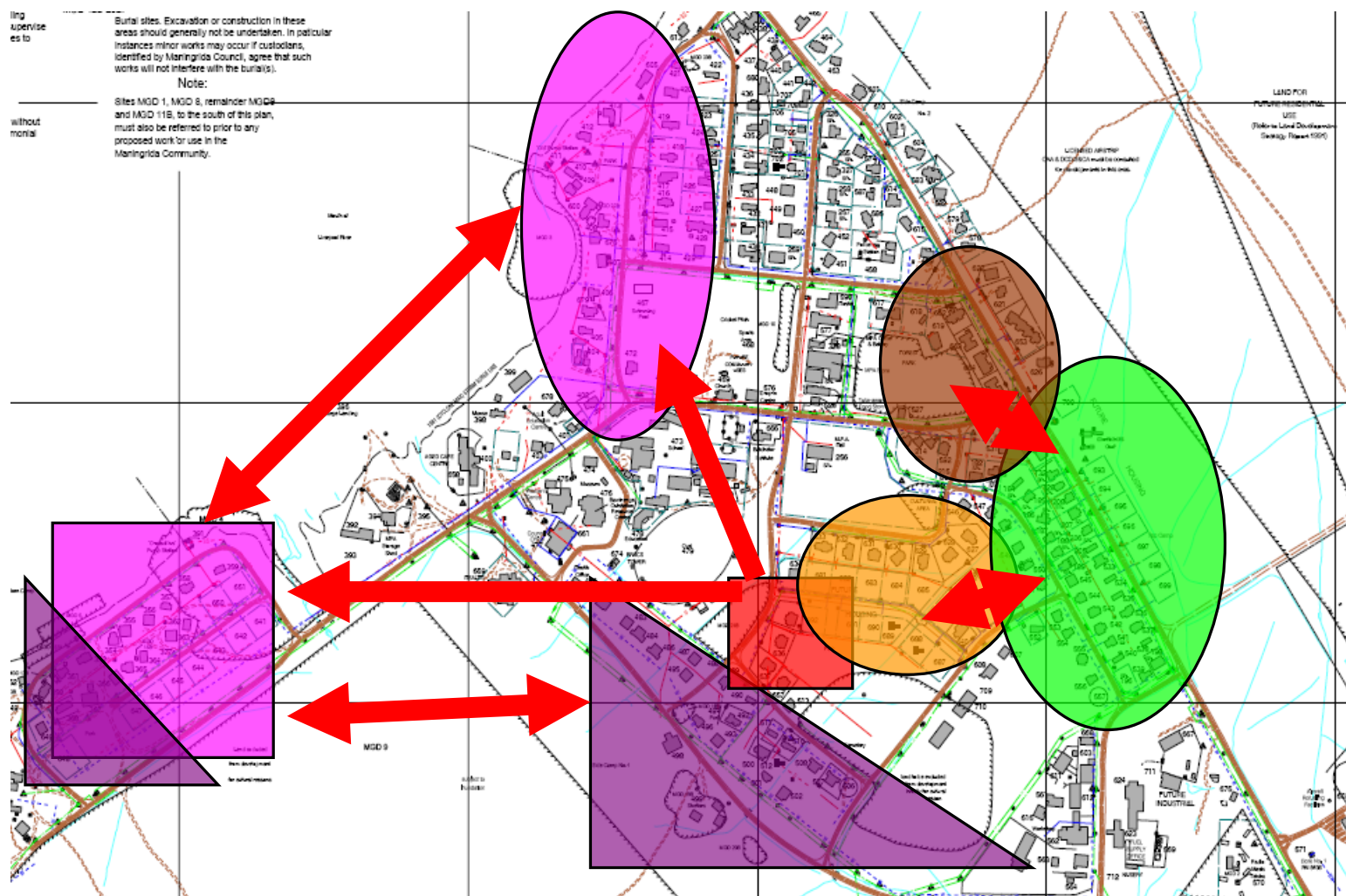
Number of games by days of the week (wet season)

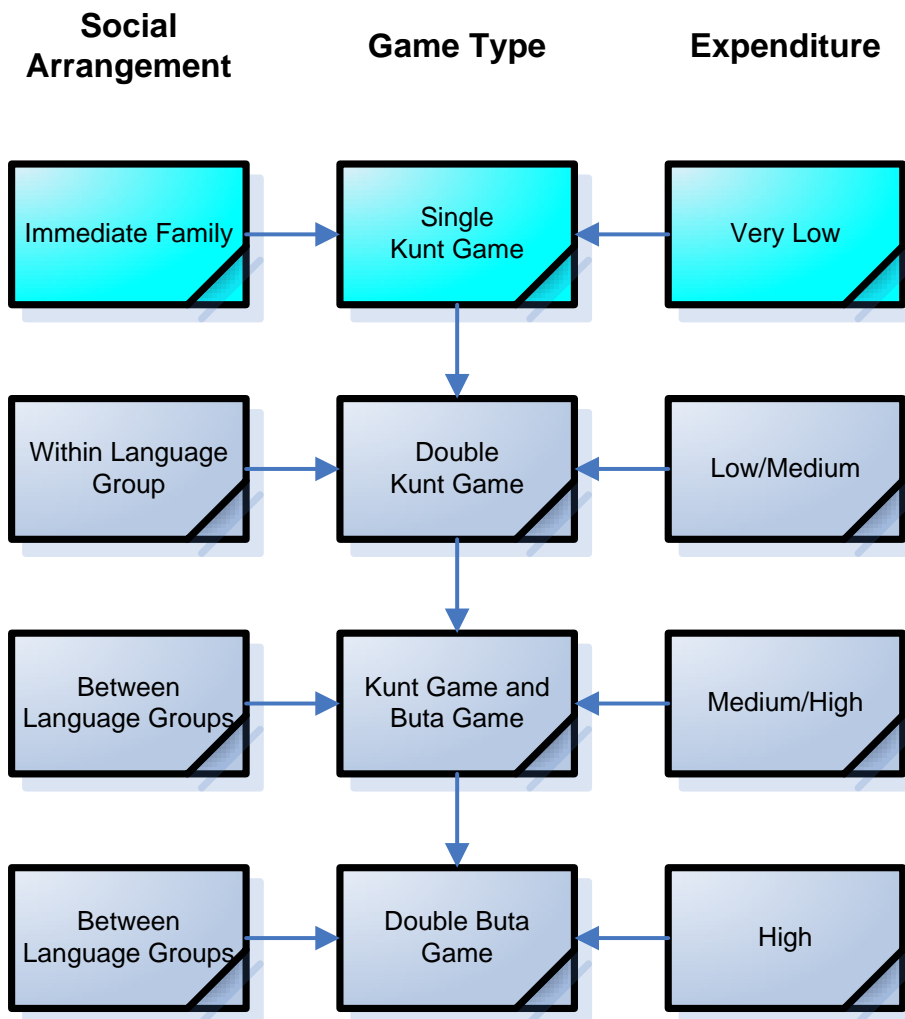






# Social Regulation





# Darwin Casino



*Problem gambling is characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, others, or for the community (Neal, Delfabbro and O'Neil 2005) .*

## Problem gambling: different perspectives...

*as a person neglecting or rejecting social relationships and obligations as a result of gambling (Fogarty 2013).*

*Marisa Fogarty, 2013, From card games to poker machines: Gambling in remote Aboriginal communities in the NT, Phd Thesis, Charles Darwin University*

- The excerpt below sums up the plethora of existing work on Indigenous health and mental health expressing holistic worldviews...

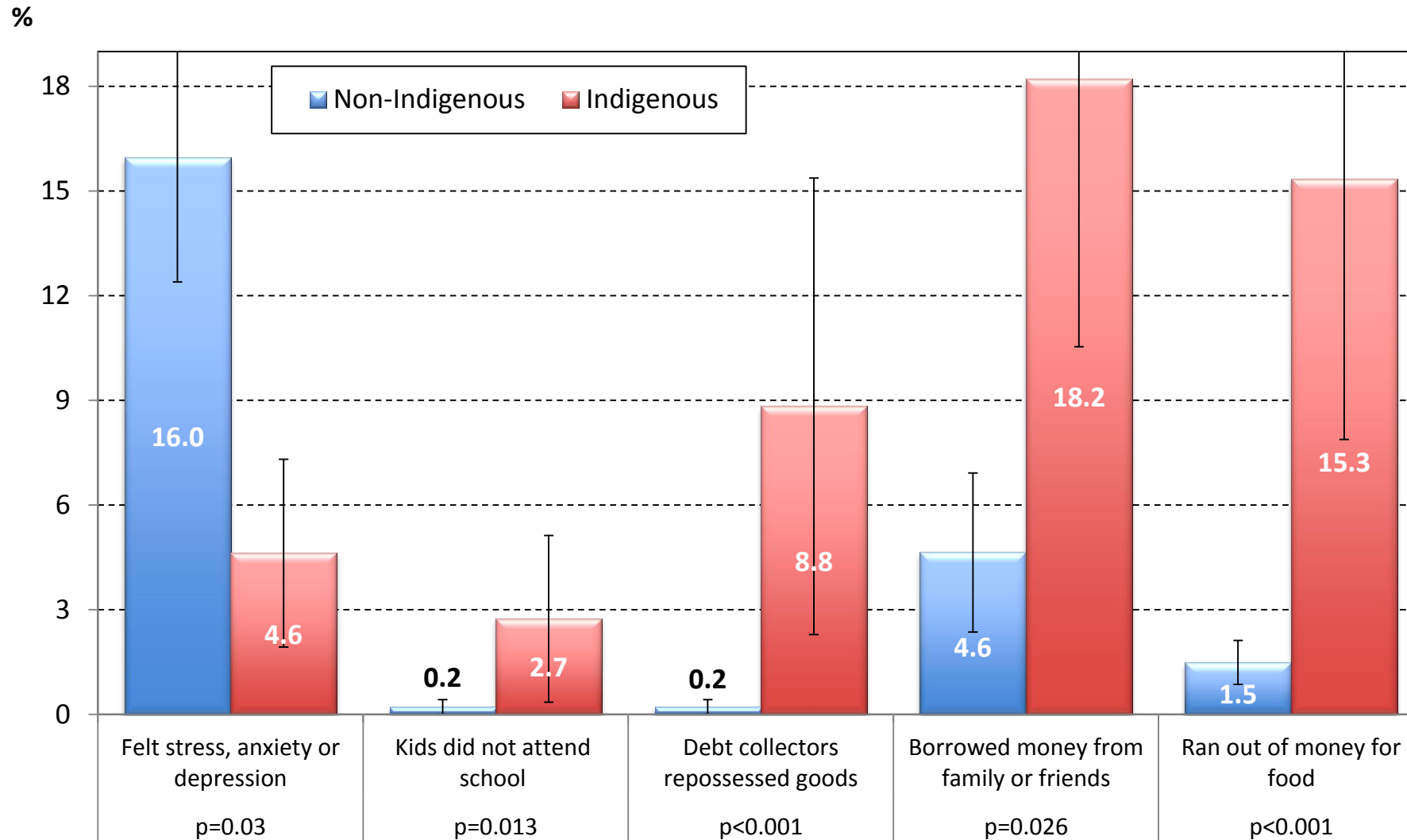
*Social and emotional wellbeing is often defined as ‘not just the physical wellbeing of the individual, but the social, emotional and cultural wellbeing of the whole community’ (NAHSWP, 1989). It reflects belief systems that are based on complex social relationships between people, land and all living creatures and the interconnectedness of relationships between spiritual, emotional, ideological, political, social, economic, mental, cultural and physical factors on health outcomes for individuals, communities and populations (AUSEINET, 2008, p. 22).*



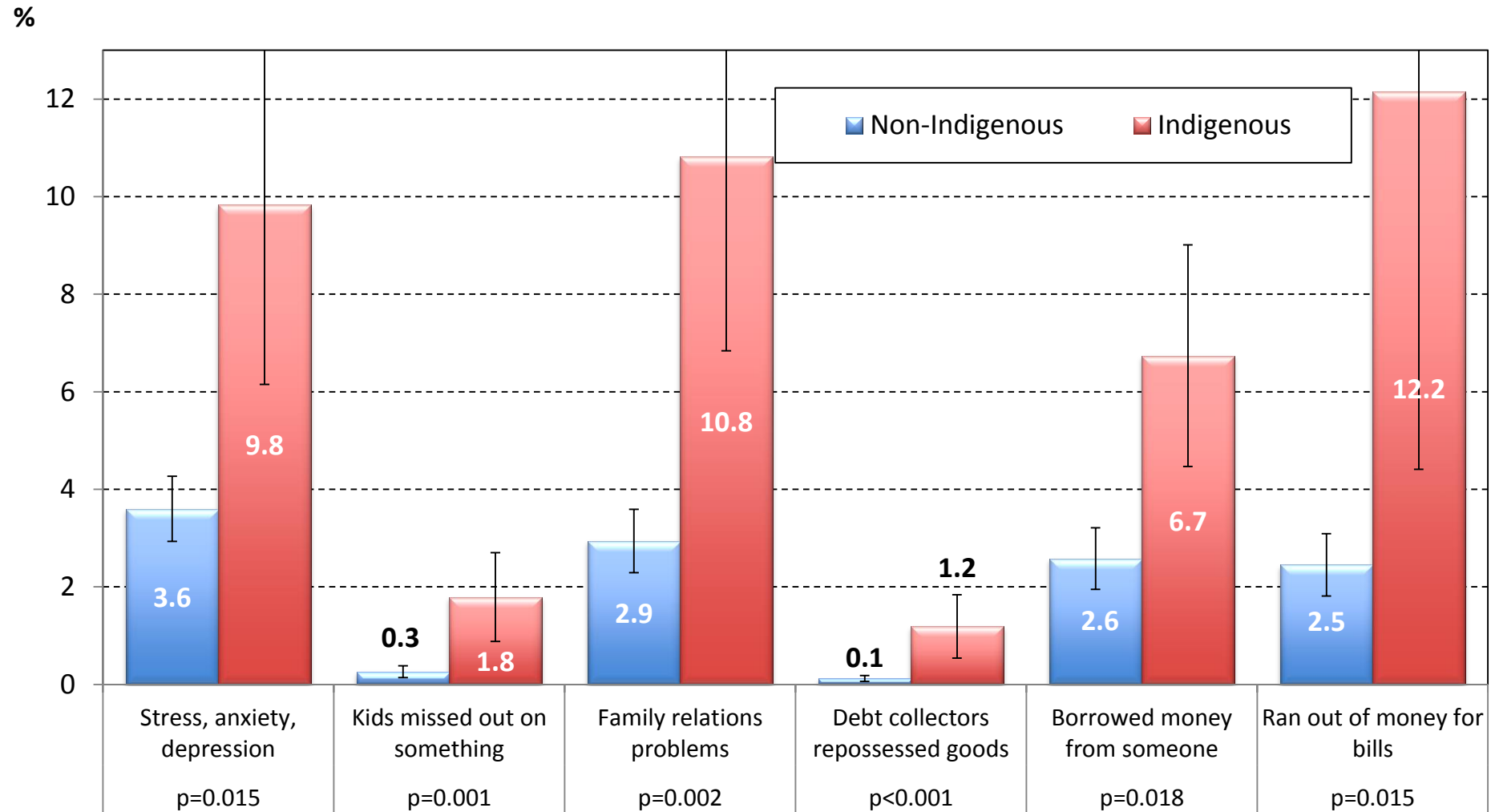
Dr Matt Stevens

## Preliminary results from the 2015 Gambling Prevalence and Wellbeing Survey

# Types of harms experience from own gambling



# Harms experienced because of someone else's gambling

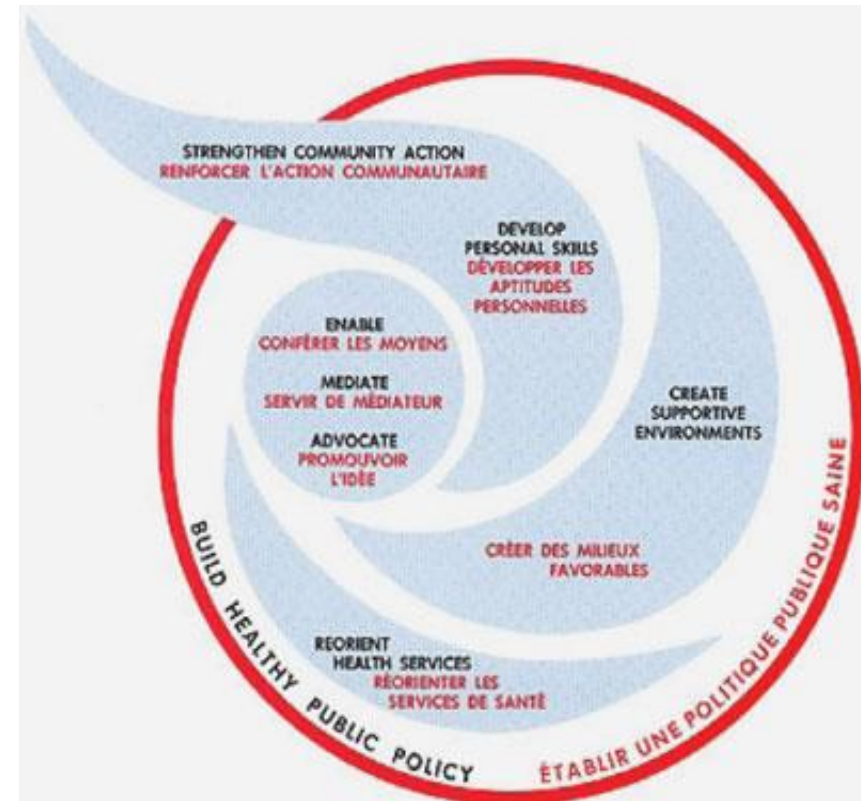


# Health Promotion Framework:

A landmark commitment in 1986 by the World Health Organization produced the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (WHO 1986).

The five principles for action of the Ottawa Charter are:

- Building healthy public policy
- Creating supportive environments
- Strengthening community action
- Helping people develop skills
- Reorienting health services



Talk about 3 aspects of a health promotion approach:

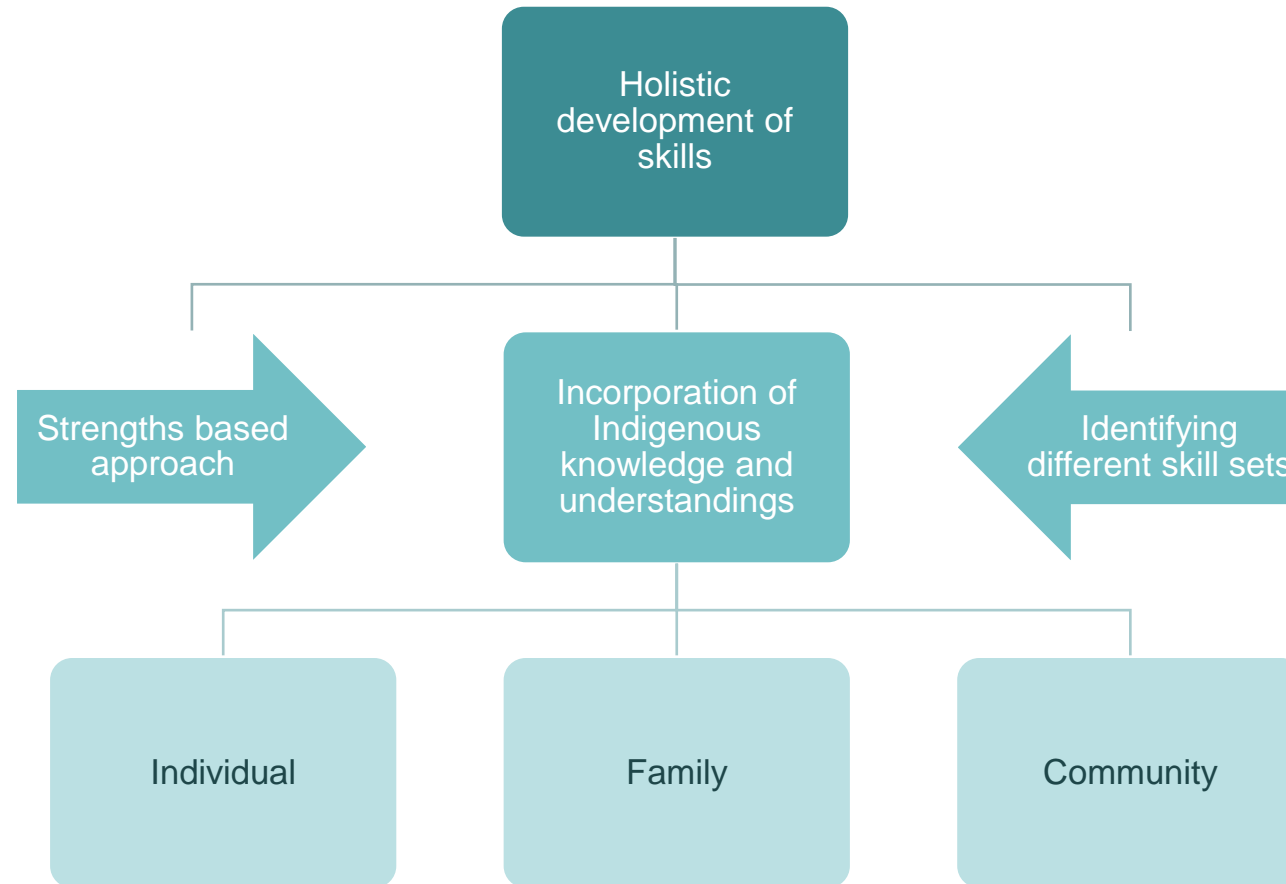
- Developing skills
- Reorienting services
- creating supportive environments

# What does developing skills look like?

- Education and awareness
  - In particular, developing resources for community health and education services, community organisations and institutions to educate and develop skills in understanding and addressing gambling issues.
- Developing guidelines for 'best practice' in service delivery to address gambling and the impacts on Indigenous families and communities in culturally appropriate ways.
- Developing resources within communities, for communities, to address gambling issues (i.e. community guidelines for 'safe' gambling)
- Having a multi-level, multi-service approach working simultaneously at individual, family, community levels.



# Holistic development of skills



# Create supportive environments

- Creating safe, supportive, appropriate gambling help services – this looks very different in different states around Australia (what constitutes ‘best practice’ in Australia?)
- Cultural competency of services, cultural safety
- Looking at a community, town, or city as a ‘whole’ environment with multiple resources available to address gambling (for example, the schools, health clinics, early childhood centres, women's centres, police services, child protection services, councils, local business).

## Reorienting services

- A significant amount of expertise and resources already exist – so its about engaging and educating those people outside of gambling services in the broader ‘community environment’.
- Counselling services, gambling help-lines, financial counselling, parenting programs, youth diversionary programs, school programs, community councils and boards, family, presented to people as an accessible package – creates supportive environments
- Then, self-sustaining supportive environments addressing gambling issues are born.



# Thank you