

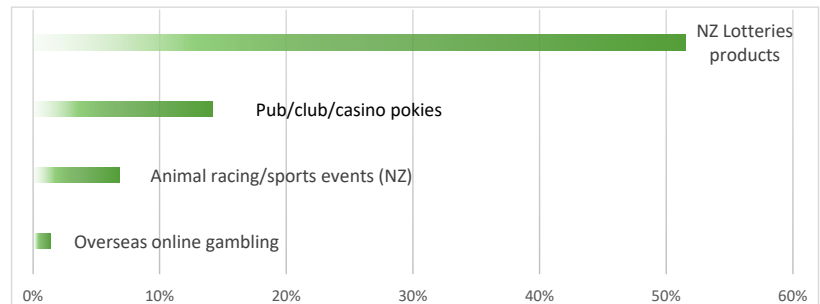
GAMBLING AND PASIFIKA – IN AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

Research shows the impacts of gambling are disproportionate for Pacific peoples. Pasifika face a greater chance of developing gambling problems; as a population the risk of gambling-related harm is twice that as for people who identify as European/other.¹

Pasifika are more likely to live in areas with higher levels of socio-economic deprivation and increased opportunities to gamble. Navigating factors which contribute to gambling, alongside barriers to accessing support for potential harm.²

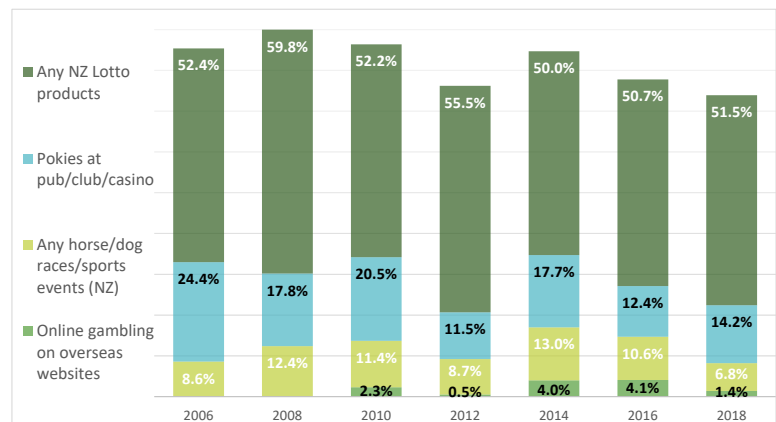
PAST YEAR GAMBLING

Participation in at least one form of gambling was 60.4%. Over 50% purchased one of NZ Lotteries products, 14.2% gambled on pokies in a pub/club or casino, 6.8% bet on animal racing or sport, and 1.4% took part in overseas online gambling.



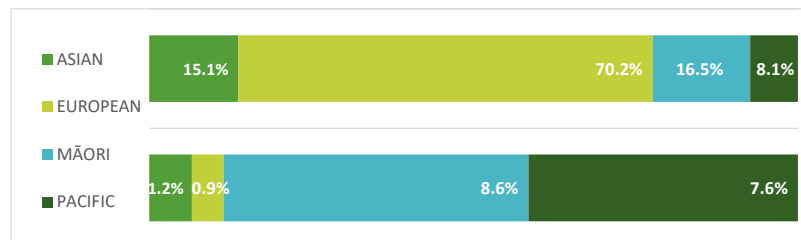
GAMBLING MODES 2006–2018

The popularity of gambling types did not change over the period. Offerings from New Zealand Lotteries were consistently and substantially most popular, pokies and betting on sports/animal racing fluctuated while trending downward overall. A small percentage gambled online via overseas websites.



POPULATION/PREDICTED RATES OF RISKY GAMBLING, BY ETHNICITY

The first bar shows the population by ethnicity, the second records the percentage rate of moderate-risk/problem by ethnicity as determined by the National Gambling Study (NGS).



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO GAMBLING IN PACIFIC COMMUNITIES

- Migration from countries with little gambling availability.⁴
- Exposure to large-scale, commercial gambling in Aotearoa New Zealand.¹
- High levels of socioeconomic deprivation.⁷
- Prevalence of community gambling venues.⁷
- Gambling is common in family settings.²
- Gambling in relation to family or community is seen as fundraising or gift-giving, and viewed positively.⁴
- A way to be socially connected.
- Church obligations.⁴
- Seen as an easy way to make money.⁴
- Escape from family problems or issues.⁴
- A way to deal with stress.⁴
- Among mothers, alcohol consumption, being a victim of verbal abuse, and increased deprivation levels.²⁰¹⁶
- For mothers and fathers, taking up drinking alcohol was a predictive factor for starting gambling or increased gambling expenditure.⁴
- Friends or family with gang affiliations.²

GAMBLING HARM

Pasifika make up 21% of all people seeking treatment for gambling harm.¹

Māori and Pacific more likely to be at risk of future harm than other ethnic groups¹

People living in areas of high social deprivation were 4.5 times as likely to experience gambling-related arguments or money problems related to gambling.¹

There is a strong correlation between gambling, and family, whānau or partner violence for women and children.¹

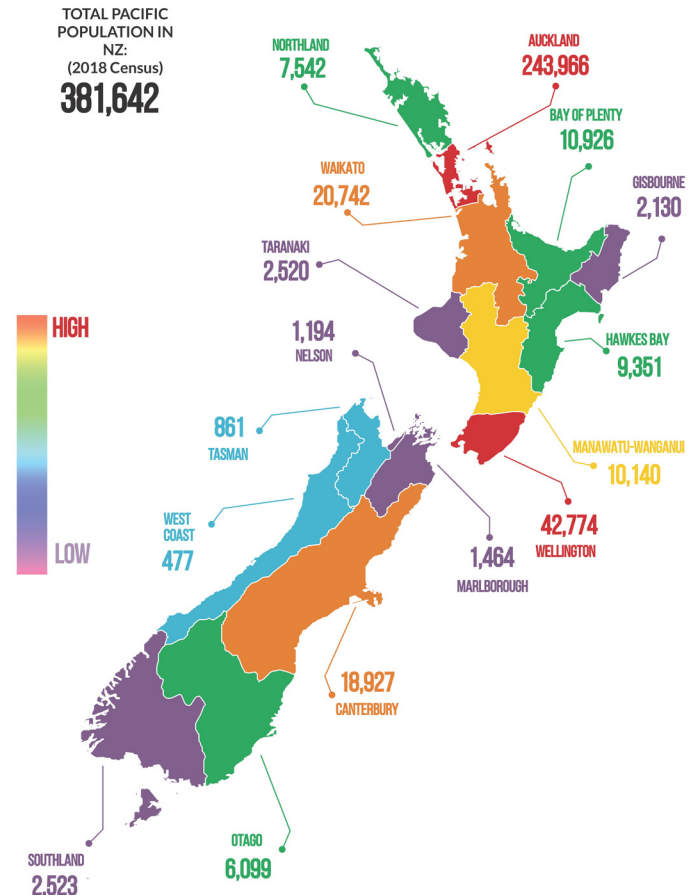
Women, commonly primary caregivers within family or whānau, are particularly vulnerable to the economic strain caused by problem gambling.¹

One in five Pacific youth worried about the level of gambling at home, and one in nine experienced at least one household problem from that gambling.²

One fifth (21%) of respondents reported negative financial impacts from someone else's gambling, negative feelings about self (20%) and reduced life satisfaction (18%).⁴

Financial deficits that result in relationship breakdown, loss of accommodation and belongings, child neglect or suicide.⁴

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

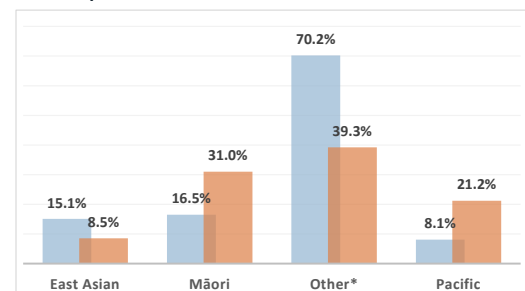


BARRIERS TO SEEKING HELP

- Services not being available in accessible places and at suitable times.¹
- Lack of culturally appropriate services.¹
- Insufficient accessible and culturally responsive online tools.¹
- Language barriers.¹
- Financial barriers¹
- Limited knowledge of where to seek help for gambling.⁴
- Stigma associated with seeking help.⁴

PROPORTIONS SEEKING HELP

The graph below shows the New Zealand population, against the percentages of people presenting to gambling harm services, by ethnicity. Pasifika make up 8.1% of the NZ population and accounted for 21.2% of presentations over 2017/18.



SOURCES

1. Ministry of Health. 2019. Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm 2019/20 to 2021/22: Wellington: Ministry of Health.
2. Bellringer, M.E, Prah, P., Iusitini, L., & Abbott, M. (2019). Gambling behaviours and associated risk factors for 17 year old Pacific youth. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre. Report for the Ministry of Health.
3. Palmer du Preez, K., Mauchline, L., Paavonen, A., Thurlow, R., Garrett, N., Bellringer, M.E., Landon, J., & Abbott, M. (2019). A mixed methods analysis of gambling harm for women in New Zealand. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre.
4. Bellringer, M., Fa'amatuaianu, B., Taylor, S., Coombes, R., Poon, Z., Abbott, M. (2013). Exploration of the impact of gambling and problem gambling on Pacific families and communities in New Zealand. Auckland: Auckland University of Technology, Gambling and Addictions Research Centre.
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6. Sorensen, D., Jensen, S. (2017). Pasifika People in New Zealand: How are we doing? Auckland: Pasifika Futures.
7. Sapere Research Group. 2018. Gambling Harm Reduction Needs Assessment. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

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