The future need for harm minimisation and gambling counselling for the Arabic-speaking community in Sydney, Australia: An exploration of Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) from Australian Census 2016.

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Aims

To analyse the 2016 Australian Census data and the 2016 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas to identify problem gambling counselling needs for Arab Australian communities.

To argue the need for further gambling counselling for the Arabic community through Berry’s acculturation strategy and Ting-Toomey’s Ethnic Identity Sensitivity and Cultural Identity Sensitivity (CIS) theories.

The insights obtained through the analysis would help planning, decision-making, and strategic allocation of resources for gambling counselling services.
Big Data Analysis

Digital footprint of social media/computer use
- Web of Things - 5G Mobile technology
- Massive amount of information
- Ill defined for traditional data analysis
- Up-to-date evolving information in flux
- Discovery of links between different data sets of information
- Self objectification may not be truthful representation but the ideal image (e.g., selfies)
- Methodology is driven by bottom-up process

Government Database
- **ABS** (Australian Bureau of Statistics) [Census](https://www.abs.gov.au) data, CPI, economic data
- **DFAT** (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) Overseas Economic data, trade stats
- **BOM** (Bureau of Meteorology) Climate records
- **AEC** (Australian Electoral Commission) voting data
- **UN data** United Nation database

- **AURIN** (Australian Urban Research Intelligence Network)

- Gaming industry database
- Company annual reports
- Industry codes of conduct

It was the first Australian Census which collected data online on the eCensus website.

According to an Independent Assurance Panel, despite the initial setback (shutdown), the 2016 Census achieved:

1. 95.1% overall response rate
2. 63.2% online response rate
3. 1% net undercount
Australia and Diversity

More than a quarter (28%) of the Australian population were first generation Australians (born overseas).

21% of the population were second generation Australians (born in Australia, but had one or both parents born overseas).

Half (51%) of the population were at least third generation Australians (born in Australia, as were both of their parents).
Australia’s diversity compared to other countries, percentage of overseas-born

USA 47 million or 14%

Australia 26%,

New Zealand 23%,

Canada 22%
Top 5 overseas-born populations in NSW

- Fairfield: 54%
- Cumberland: 52%
- Parramatta: 50%
- Canterbury-Bankstown: 44%
- Blacktown: 42%
Sydney and Diversity

Sydney had the largest overseas-born population. Increase from 34.2% in 2011 to 36.7% in 2016

- First generation: 39%
- Second generation: 26%
- First and second generations: 65%
- The largest number of Australians speak English at home (72.7%), followed by Mandarin Chinese (普通话) (2.5%),
- Arabic (العربية) (1.4%), Cantonese (廣東話) and Vietnamese (Tiếng Việt) (1.2%).
Australians with an Arabic cultural background constitute 1.4% of the Australian population (321,728 people)
Greater Sydney area- Speaking a language other than English at home

- **Australia wide**: More than one in five speak a language other than English at home
- **Greater Sydney Area**: Census identified an increase in proportions of speakers of other languages from 32.5% in 2011 to 35.8% in 2016
Arabic speaking people live in all Australian states and territories, however, the largest numbers of Arabic speaking people live in Greater Sydney Area.

• 58.4% of people spoke English only at home.
• Mandarin 4.7%
• Arabic 4.3%
• Cantonese 2.9%
• Vietnamese 2.1%
• Greek 1.6%
Number of Arabic speakers with no or little English language proficiency by LGA of highest Arabic populations - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>ENGLP- Not well or Not at all</th>
<th>Total Arab Population</th>
<th>Total LGA Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury-Bankstown</td>
<td>8,857 (14.8%)</td>
<td>59,687 (17.2%)</td>
<td>346,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>5,375 (16.4%)</td>
<td>32,773 (15.2%)</td>
<td>216,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>4,973 (21.4%)</td>
<td>23,248 (11.3%)</td>
<td>204,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>4,049 (25.9%)</td>
<td>15,613 (7.9%)</td>
<td>198,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacktown</td>
<td>1,544 (15.1%)</td>
<td>10,220 (3.0%)</td>
<td>336,962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2016 Census Arabic speaking at home by LGA
2016 Census Arabic speakers at home by LGA (magnified view)
Arabic speakers with No English Skill (English not at all)
Arabic speakers with Limited English Skill (Speaking English Not Well)
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

● SEIFA 2016 has been created from Census 2016 data.
  ○ The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD)
  ○ The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)
  ○ The Index of Education and Occupation (IEO); The Index of Economic Resources (IER)

Some common uses of SEIFA include:

● determining areas that require funding and services
● identifying new business opportunities
● research into the relationship between socio-economic disadvantage and various health and educational outcomes.
IRSAD Interactive maps (WiFi/Internet access required)

http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001~2016~Main%20Features~IRSAD%20Interactive%20Map~16 2/4

1. Select 2016 Statistical Area Level 2 from the dropdown menu (Second from top right next to the map lee).
2. Type in a search keyword “Bankstown, NSW” (top right box next to the map.)
3. Center the map and adjust magnification to see the area that you wish to examine.
Local Government Area Bands – June 2017

● Band 1 LGA: low gaming machine density, low gaming machine expenditure and high SEIFA score.

● Band 2 LGA moderate gaming machine density, moderate gaming machine expenditure and a moderate SEIFA score.

● Band 3 LGA high gaming machine density, high gaming machine expenditure and a low SEIFA score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blacktown City Council</th>
<th>Canterbury-Bankstown Council</th>
<th>Cumberland Council</th>
<th>Fairfield City Council</th>
<th>Liverpool City Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band 2</td>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>Band 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Liquor and Gaming NSW (2017, June 14).
SEIFA IRSAD Index for Bankstown South West Sydney area
Berry’s Acculturation Strategies Theory
Ethnic Identity and Cultural Identity

❖ Ethnic Identity Salience involves the extent to which individuals hold their ethnicity to be of importance;

❖ Cultural Identity Salience involves the extent to which individuals hold their larger culture to be of importance.
Ting-Toomey’s culture/ethnic identity salience model
Figure 2
The Dual Concern Model of the Styles of Handling Interpersonal Conflict

CONCERN FOR SELF

HIGH

Integrating

Obliging

LOW

Compromising

DOMINATING

HIGH

LOW

Avoiding

CONCERN FOR OTHERS
Ting-Toomey et al.’s (2000) findings

1. European Americans (Low EIS/ High CIS) than other groups.
2. African Americans (High EIS/Low CIS) than other groups.
3. Latino(a) and Asian Americans > African Americans: Avoiding and Third-party conflict strategy; and
4. Asian Americans > European Americans: Avoiding strategy
5. Individuals with a stronger Cultural Identity > Individuals with a weaker Cultural Identity: Use more integrating, compromising, and emotionally expressive conflict style
6. Bicultural, assimilated, or tradition-oriented groups > marginal group: Integrating and compromising conflict styles
7. Marginal group > other groups: Third-party conflict strategy.
Implications for harm minimisation/treatment/empowerment

- The choice of conflict resolution strategy is associated with the self-identity of individuals within the community.

- The development of effective policy and the process of policy implementation, the training for cultural competence must take into account of lived experience of the members in the community.
Acculturation style and gambling initiation in culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities

Since the exposure to gambling would likely to occur and increase during the acculturation process to Australia, we predict that the need for harm minimisation and gambling counselling will further increase in the South West Sydney regions and surrounding suburbs where new migrants will likely settle due to the relative housing affordability.
Conclusions and Insights

▪ Increase in cultural diversity in Australia across all states.

▪ Increase in numbers of people who speak a language other than English at home and a decline in the number of people who speak English only at home.

▪ Increase in numbers of Arabic speaking population and lack of English communication skills

▪ LGA’s with highest numbers of Arabic speakers scored lower on the Indexes of Social Advantage and Disadvantage ranking and identified as the areas with highest numbers of EGMs
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References

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bULeLsAxPzc&t=30s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wnagfkXUHw0&t=3s


