

BREAK IT!

the silence of stigma and shame

Gambling Harm Prevention Project with culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Interim Evaluation Report

March 2019

Report prepared by Dr Harriet Radermacher DPsych MAPS,
for Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria





Table of Contents

BACKGROUND TO REPORT	5
PROJECT BACKGROUND	6
Project Funding.....	6
Project Objectives.....	6
Project Design and Implementation.....	6
Project Deliverables and Activities	7
Project Outcomes	7
EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODS	8
Aim of the Evaluation	8
Evaluation Questions	8
Evaluation Design, Framework and Implementation	8
Data collection.....	9
Data management, analysis and reporting	9
EVALUATION FINDINGS	10
Overview of Section.....	10
Summary of Findings	144
Key Learnings	148
PLANNED ACTIVITIES	19
RECOMMENDATIONS	20



APPENDICES..... 21

Appendix A. Data Collection Templates..... 22

Appendix B. Community Engagement Survey Key Findings 28

Appendix C. Advisory Group Organisation Audit Findings..... 29

Appendix D. Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation..... 30

Appendix E. Forum Evaluation Summary Findings 31

Appendix F. Social Network Analysis..... 32

Appendix G. Updated Project Logic (February 2019) 37



Background to Report

This document is an interim report for the evaluation of the Gambling Harm Prevention Project: BREAK IT. The report provides an overview of the evaluation methods and some preliminary findings which may be used to inform the final stages of the project as well as future directions.

The final project and evaluation report is due June 2019.

The interim project report (September 2018) provides further information about the project and is available [here](#).



Project Background

Project Funding

ECCV received funding by the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation (VRGF) to conduct a Gambling Harm Prevention Project “BREAK IT” to proactively raise awareness of gambling harm among culturally diverse communities.

Project Objectives

The project objectives were to:

- Build knowledge capacity of multicultural organisations and communities, of the harms associated with gambling as a public health issue
- Equip culturally and linguistically diverse communities with tools to assist members in discussing gambling harm within their communities, promote available support services and inspire lifestyle changes to help mitigate gambling harm
- Reduce the stigma and shame associated with gambling, through awareness raising forums, radio interviews in language and on-line conversations
- Gather useful data about gambling related issues and needs in culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- Assist organisations who work with CALD communities to develop gambling harm prevention policies and inform further research

Project Design and Implementation

ECCV formed a project advisory group with representatives from ethnic community organisations. The ECCV project manager, in collaboration with this advisory group was responsible for the implementation of the project.

The role of the advisory group was to provide strategic direction and leadership to the coordination of the project. The group met bi-monthly to co-design a public health prevention project with culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities about the social costs of gambling harm in Victoria. The languages represented include Hebrew,



Arabic, Polish, Russian, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Malay, Cantonese, Nigerian, Tagalog, Turkish, Greek, Polish and Burmese.

Advisory group meetings were also an opportunity for key people and organisations to meet and share information with group members to increase their knowledge and understanding about issues and strategies to address gambling harm.

While the aims, activities and expected outcomes of the project were documented as part of the project proposal to VRGF, the participatory nature of the project meant that as the project progressed the nature of the activities changed. It was an evolving process, based on information exchanged at the advisory group meetings and subsequent activities and meetings.

Project Deliverables and Activities

The original project deliverables were to conduct a series of information and awareness raising community forums in Melbourne suburbs with high multicultural populations, and regional centres, to a range of target groups:

- ethnic specific workers working with ethnic communities (x 5);
- ethnic specific workers, agencies and communities x 4 regional areas (x 4);
- inter-faith groups and multicultural leaders within CALD communities (x 5); and
- radio and on-line social forums in key community languages (x 5).

Project Outcomes

As part of the project logic model, the short-term, intermediate and end-of-project outcomes were identified. This model was updated in February 2019 to better reflect the actual activities that were undertaken (see Appendix G).



Evaluation Design and Methods

Aim of the Evaluation

The primary aim of the evaluation was to provide information to ECCV and other key stakeholders about the value and effectiveness of the project.

Evaluation Questions

The overarching evaluation question explored to what extent the project achieved its short-term, intermediate and end-of-project outcomes as set out in the project logic.

It was also of interest to identify what else happened that was not expected, and what mechanisms worked well and what could have been done better in order to achieve the outcomes.

Evaluation Design, Framework and Implementation

The evaluation framework was developed in collaboration between ECCV and VRGF, and further refined and implemented by an independent evaluator, Dr Harriet Radermacher.

A project logic model was created to identify project activities and outputs, as well as the anticipated short-term, intermediate and long-term outcomes (see Appendix H).

The independent evaluator oversaw the coordination and implementation of the evaluation, with input from the advisory group.

The evaluation was an ongoing agenda item at the bimonthly advisory group meetings. Regular meetings were conducted between the independent evaluator and the ECCV project manager.

The BREAK IT project was one of 14 projects funded as part of the VRGF Prevention Partnership Program. First Person Consulting (FPC) was appointed the task of evaluating the overall program. The independent evaluator worked with FPC to align the BREAK IT evaluation framework with the broader program evaluation framework. In this way information (e.g. about data collection methods and materials, project updates, data etc) could be shared along the way.



Data collection

A range of data was used to address the primary evaluation question. A summary of the data already collected by different people across the duration of the project is presented in the Table in Appendix A. This includes the method and nature of the data collected.

Appendix A also includes information about plans for ongoing and future data collection.

The ECCV project manager was responsible for overseeing the majority of the data collection, which was passed on to the independent evaluator. The ECCV project manager was supported by regular electronic, telephone communication and face to face meetings with the evaluator. (See Appendices for further information about data collection templates and raw data).

Data management, analysis and reporting

Apart from the individual interviews conducted by the independent evaluator, all the data were collected and passed on to the evaluator by the ECCV project manager. The evaluator was responsible for the majority of data entry, analysis and management.

As per ethical guidelines, data were de-identified as appropriate. Direct quotes from participants or extracts from reports have been written verbatim and de-identified as appropriate.



Evaluation Findings

Overview of Section

This section uses the data collected to date to address the evaluation question - to what extent has the project achieved its short-term and intermediate outcomes. It also draws on evidence to identify the mechanisms which have worked well and what could have been done better in order to achieve the outcomes.

The findings of this interim evaluation are based on data collected between March 2018 and January 2019.

Table 2 summarises the findings according to each short-term and intermediate outcome as set out in the project logic¹ (see Appendix H). The key data sources used to address each outcome are identified along with the outcome measure.

More detailed findings from selected data collection methods (e.g. forum evaluations, advisory group meetings, survey) can be found in Appendices C, D, E and F.

The section concludes by describing some of the key learnings that go beyond the more tangible outputs and deliverables, drawing on the more qualitative data to indicate a sense of the value and effectiveness of the project.

¹ The end-of-project outcomes will be addressed in the final report.



Table 1. Summary of Findings

Outcomes	Key data sources to evaluate outcomes	Outcome Measures	Preliminary findings
Short-term Outcomes			
Target CALD groups and localities are clearly identified and engaged	Advisory Group Minutes (membership and retention) Forum Activity Logbook Community Engagement Survey Social Network Analysis (SNA)	# CALD groups represented at Advisory Group Meetings # CALD groups targeted at forums # CALD groups identified in SNA # and Type of partnerships in SNA # LGAs covered by survey respondents	A large number of CALD groups engaged in varying capacities across the duration of the project, both in key and low SES LGAs in metropolitan and regional Victoria. About 25 ethnic and multicultural organisations have been represented at the Advisory Group. A total of 63 organisations have been engaged in the project (over 30 of which have an ethnic and multicultural focus). (See Appendix G) Survey respondents referred to over 30 different LGAs state-wide in which their communities reside.
A range of new formal and informal partnerships emerge between ECCV, its members, and other organisations (including other VRGF funded projects)	Social Network Analysis Key Informant Interviews	# and Type of partnerships in SNA Qualitative Comments	Over 300 organisational partnerships have been created or strengthened as a result of the project (See Appendix G). Partnerships were forged via the advisory group and other project activities (meetings, forums and other events). Non-project activities (that occurred as a result of the project) were also indicative of new partnerships being forged.
Knowledge base concerning types and extent of gambling harm in chosen CALD groups and	Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit (and Follow-up when it occurs) Advisory Group	% agreement with increased understanding and knowledge further to advisory	83% completely agreed that their understanding about gambling harm increased and 69% completely agreed that they had gained new knowledge as a result of the advisory group meetings.



Outcomes	Key data sources to evaluate outcomes	Outcome Measures	Preliminary findings
localities among agencies working with those groups increases	Meeting Evaluation Forum Evaluation Forms (and Follow-up when it occurs)	meetings % agreement with increased understanding and knowledge further to forums	86% completely agreed that their understanding about gambling harm increased and 80% completely agreed that they had gained new knowledge as a result of attending the forums. 61% said that attending the forum had facilitated conversations about strategies to address gambling harm. There was a large range of perceptions within the advisory group of their respective organisation's capacity to address gambling harm in their communities.
Intermediate Outcomes			
Conversations about gambling harm and community-level responses emerge in a range of CALD communities across Victoria	Forum Activity Logbook Social Network Analysis (SNA) Non-Forum Activity and Output Log Key Informant Interviews	# of forums and location # and Type of non-forum activities # and Type of partnerships in SNA Location of Organisations in SNA Qualitative comments from forum evaluations and interviews	10 forums conducted across Metro Melbourne (inc 2 regional) with community leaders and radio broadcasters. A range of non-forum and non-project related activities (e.g. keynote on social harm at interfaith conference plus a workshop, several news articles in ethno-specific media) The project engaged 10 organisations based in regional areas, initially via face-to-face meetings and some with follow-up forums. Lots of data to indicate that conversations were starting within communities where gambling had not been discussed before.
CALD communities and ethno-specific agencies have access to freely available evidence-based information and resources on	Non-Forum Activity and Output Log Advisory Group Agenda, Resources and Minutes	# and types of documents circulated Qualitative comments from interviews	A whole range of resources were regularly circulated amongst the advisory group to take back to their communities, and inform ongoing work. Speakers regularly attended and exchanged information at advisory group meetings. The ability to share information and experiences with each other often inspired further ideas and activities.



Outcomes	Key data sources to evaluate outcomes	Outcome Measures	Preliminary findings
gambling-related issues e.g. VRGF, AIFS, VLGA			
Trained community leaders begin to develop ethno-specific strategies to address gambling harm in the community	<p>Forum Activity Logbook</p> <p>Non-Forum Activity and Output Log</p> <p>Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit follow-up (not yet conducted)</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p>	<p>Types of project and non-project activities</p> <p>Increase in organisational capacity as evidenced in audit (not yet available)</p> <p>Qualitative comments from interviews</p>	<p>A range of activities have been coordinated (and are planned) by advisory group members within their respective communities which include forums, news articles, social media, and podcasts.</p> <p>Work is underway for a televised forum on channel 31, with multicultural communities around the social costs of gambling harm in Victoria</p> <p>The advisory group decided that it would be more effective not to develop a generic script for radio/media about gambling harm, but rather tailor strategies for each community.</p>
Radio discussions, print and social media relating to gambling harm in CALD communities increases	<p>Forum Activity Logbook</p> <p>Non-Forum Activity and Output Log</p>	# radio discussions, print and social media	<p>Some articles published (e.g. in AMUST, Shepparton Leader, Jewish Care)</p> <p>No radio discussion or social media as yet.</p>
Community representatives contribute to the development of strategies for educating respective communities about gambling as a public health issue	<p>Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit (not yet conducted)</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Forum Activity Logbook</p> <p>Non-Forum Activity and Output Log</p>	<p>Increase in organisational capacity as evidenced in audit (not yet available)</p> <p>Qualitative comments from interviews</p>	Lots of activities have been driven by community representatives both as part of the project and outside of it. These have generally been via public forums.



Key Learnings

Integral role of ECCV

The role of ECCV as the coordinating body has been critical to the success of the project to date. ECCV is known and trusted within the CALD sector as the peak body for ethnic and multicultural communities in Victoria and enables community organisations of all shapes and sizes to be represented.

Related to this role, is the approach that was taken by ECCV to engage its stakeholders which encouraged genuine consultation and participation. As described by one key informant:

“I think the project structure was very effective in that it actually brought in people from the various community groups, various ethnicities, and I thought that taking a consultative approach was very, very good because they’re [ECCV] not just basically saying here’s the solution, but they’re consulting with the community directly. So I thought that was very good.” (KI5)

Furthermore, the existing reputation and relationships that ECCV had with organisations across Victoria enabled key meetings to be arranged quickly in order to start vital conversations around gambling harm.

Strategic vision of the project manager

Many people talked about how the approach and vision of the project manager has been critical to the success of the project. In particular, it is her knowledge of the public health approach to gambling harm along with her ability to communicate it in effective and meaningful ways and with persistence that has been the key.

In an initial meeting between the project manager and a community organisation, a key informant described how the workers in the organisation talked about taking their older community members on bus trips to the casino. As a result of the project manager talking this through:

“She actually shifted their thinking. She dealt with it so well. I came away thinking she’ll [staff member] never take them there again [to the casino], they’ll find somewhere else.” (KI3)

The same key informant said more generally of the project manager:



“She’s making a big impact and she’s travelling around doing so much networking, and she’s got such a breadth of reach, she actually probably doesn’t even realise how much she’s changing people’s perspective and how many people she is reaching.” (K13)

Advisory group a key platform for capacity-building

The project manager convened an advisory group at the outset. While various members have come and gone, 12 months on there is a strong and committed core group who greatly value their involvement. This is also evidenced by the fact that their time on the project has been provided in-kind.

Many smaller projects could (and have) been funded by VRGF. However, data indicates that by bringing these community organisations together, and sharing information and resources, the individual organisations involved have been able to achieve their organisational objectives more effectively and efficiently. As one advisory group member reported:

“Having a platform to meet those key people, making partnerships, makes our work a lot easier. We’re getting more reach with less resources. We don’t have the benefits of 4 or 5 staff working on gambling harm only.” (K18)

While larger, more established agencies, to some extent can do the work themselves having this project as a platform, particularly the advisory group meetings, facilitated meaningful connections and conversations, reducing the time it takes before effective action can be taken.

Likewise, the smaller organisations that have not done work in gambling before were also able to benefit from access to the same resources and networks to achieve their own objectives.

“I’m very new to the project. I had to learn a lot because we don’t have many experience with the many networks so one time I went to a meeting in Dandenong at a local group, and I met Lyn...she is really a person who cares about the project, and also I think she really does care about everyone, and also because she had experience working with the diversity group. She can understand me well...I don’t talk very much in the big group meeting, but Lyn made me feel very comfortable about that...so she invite me to join the group, because I want to learn more, I want to meet more people, and work on the gambling harm prevention project, so that’s why I joined the advisory group.” (K17)



It was the personal connection, from a knowledgeable and connected source, that made it possible for this key informant to do the work she needed to do with her community.

Strategic engagement and partnerships

While the original project deliverables were to conduct awareness-raising forums across the state, perhaps the most important outcome of this project was the work done to forge connections between people and organisations. For these connections have built the foundations upon which organisations can continue to talk to each other and engage in work to address gambling harm, beyond the scope of the project.

The project manager has been instrumental in making these connections possible, by first of all understanding what work needs to be done and by whom, and then making intentional introductions. Lyn has been able to draw together people and organisations that would not have necessarily seen the value in working together previously, or have even known about each other.

Two connections in particular stand out as examples. The first started with the project manager approaching the inter-faith council and arranging a meeting about the project. Such was the interest in the topic, it resulted in Tim Costello making the key note speech about the social costs of gambling at the Interfaith conference in November 2018, to hundreds of people from many different backgrounds. A workshop addressing the social costs of gambling was also well attended, and the evaluation positive.

Likewise, the second connection also started by the project manager making a connection with the International Students Association (ISANA). The connection resulted in the president of ISANA joining the project advisory group from inception, holding a workshop about gambling harm as part of their state-wide conference in September 2019 and professional development training for members in November 2019.

Public health approach to gambling harm

A key objective of the project was to raise awareness about the public health approach to gambling harm.

Engaging the ECCV Board at the project outset in December 2017 to develop and approve a position paper not only engaged the key leaders in this topic, it also provided clear guidance for project stakeholders regarding the key messages.



Data indicate that there was a great deal of diversity in understanding about gambling, and the public health approach which was quite new to a lot of CALD community members. Despite this, the value and potential of this approach was evident, as one key informant described:

“The public health approach is ground breaking...we’ve got a long way to fully make the community aware that this is a public health approach and the predatory nature of the gambling industry... So taking this public health approach is very positive, it really lifts the shame and stigma around gambling harm, it removes the responsibility from the individual, from the family, I think the public health approach is very relevant.” (KI5)

There was a sense that raising awareness of the public health approach was a challenge, as it is constantly being challenged and undermined by dominant messages and language in society that tend to blame individuals for their gambling problems, and not the structures in our society. The sentiment shared by many people involved was that this project has started a conversation – an important conversation that will need to continue and will take time.

Tailored strategies to raise awareness about gambling harm

The main strategy used to raise awareness about gambling harm in this project has been via forums with community leaders. The feedback from the evaluation forms indicate that these were extremely valuable both in terms of increasing understanding about gambling harm but also in relation to knowing where to find further information and identifying the key people to talk to about doing further work.

At many of the forums, people with lived experience were invited to share their stories (this was often done by linking with other groups funded by VRGF such as Three Sides of the Coin and Re-Spin). One advisory group member whose organisation was very new to the gambling space described how hearing people talk about their own gambling problems was very powerful for leaders in her community, because it was so unusual. It gave them permission to talk too:

“I think it (forum) was very important because actually we just invite people to talk about gambling, that we don’t talk before and especially the three guest speakers...they tell the audience how it was for them to be a gambler. Yet to be a gambler, they tell the truth. But normally [in our community] you should hide all this kind of thing. But I think really eye open for a lot of people, that they can talk too now.” (KI6)



Summary of Findings

Tables 1 and 2 indicate the enormous range of activities that have been carried out within the first year of the project, as well as the large number of people and organisations that have been engaged and the partnerships that have been forged and/or strengthened.

The project objectives are well on the way to being met, and there is strong evidence to indicate that the short-term and intermediate outcomes have been achieved.

The key learnings indicate that the approach taken by ECCV has afforded people and organisations an opportunity to become involved regardless of their organisational experience and capacity to address gambling harm. It has provided a strong and shared platform upon which to effectively learn, exchange information, meet each other, take action, and pursue individual organisational goals and objectives – which in turn has supported ECCV's and the project's own objectives.

The strengths-based and participatory approach taken by ECCV has meant that the project has taken on an energy and life of its own, as determined by its key players. Therefore, while it was originally anticipated that ECCV would facilitate 20 forums across the State, project activities have been much more diverse and tailored to each specific community and location as a result of ongoing negotiation and decision-making.

While the organisations represented by advisory group members have greatly valued their involvement in the project, the conversation about gambling harm from a public health perspective has just begun, and it will take time for the message to permeate CALD communities. There is still much work to be done, and for many of the organisations involved and connected with this project the work is likely to be much more effective when these organisations are supported to come together and forge their own strategies and solutions.



Planned Activities

A number of project activities are planned prior to the end of the project, along with corresponding data collection.

These project activities include:

- Three regional forums supported by ECCV in collaboration with ECC partners
- Ten activities as planned by advisory group members with their respective communities
- Exploratory discussions re research of gambling harm for and with CALD communities
- ECCV will hold exploratory discussions with ethnic clubs for example applying for EGM entitlements to improve facilities and continue club activities
- ECCV will coordinate a televised forum on channel 31 in partnership with RMIT School of Journalism, with multicultural communities around the social costs of gambling harm in Victoria.

Ongoing data collection and evaluation activities include:

- Ongoing data collection as outlined in Appendix A (e.g. ongoing event log and data entry and analysis of forum participant feedback forms, follow up surveys and interviews with selected forum participants, documentation of social networks/partnerships, key informant interviews, and advisory group member organisation audit)
- Case studies to illustrate partnership work
- Presentation of preliminary evaluation findings to advisory group members for input
- Draft and Final report submitted to ECCV.



Recommendations

Based on the preliminary analysis of the data collected to date, it is recommended:

- To continue to employ a range of strategies to raise awareness about gambling harm from a public health perspective within CALD communities.
- To continue to support and engage with the same ethnic and multicultural organisations using a strengths-based and participatory approach and build on this foundational work.
- To invite some additional ethnic and multicultural organisations to the advisory group, particularly those that may identify as new and emerging communities and those interested in working with key target groups (women, youth and international students, and older people).
- To establish some working groups to progress work with the target groups.
- To continue to facilitate the translation of awareness raising into effective action to address gambling harm.



Appendices

Appendix A. Summary of Data Collection

Appendix B. Data Collection Templates

- Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation Form
- Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit
- Forum Evaluation Form

Appendix C. Community Engagement Survey Key Findings

Appendix D. Advisory Group Organisation Audit Findings

Appendix E. Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation

Appendix F. Forum Evaluation Summary Findings

Appendix G. Social Network Analysis

Appendix H. Updated Project Logic (February 2019)



Appendix A. Summary of Data Collection

	Responsibility for Collecting Data	Data Source	Procedure	Data Collected
1	ECCV Project Manager	Community Engagement Survey	Collaboratively designed and then circulated online to key community leaders in May 2018	117 respondents (28% of total 421 invited) completed 13 questions.
2	ECCV Project Manager	Progress Reports to VRGF	6-month progress reports due to VRGF as part of funding requirement	2 reports (Jun & Dec 2018). One more report due in June 2019.
3	ECCV Project Manager	Progress Reports to ECCV EO	Monthly 1 page progress report to ECCV EO written by Project Manager	4 reports (Jan, Feb, Mar & Apr 2018).
4	ECCV Project Manager	Non-forum Activity and Output Log	ECCV Project Manager documents all project activities and outputs (e.g. meetings, media items, reports).	A range of activities and outputs has been logged to date. Data collection is ongoing.
5	ECCV Project Manager	Forum Activity Logbook	ECCV Project Manager, in collaboration with Independent Evaluator documents summary of all project related forums	10 forums conducted to date with over 300 participants. Data collection is ongoing.
6	Forum Coordinator	Forum Evaluation Forms	Forum coordinator distributes evaluation form at completion and returns them to ECCV Project Manager	136 evaluation forms completed across 9 forums to date. Plus 80 evaluation forms from Interfaith conference. Data collection is ongoing.
7	Independent Evaluator	Follow-up of forum participants	Selective recruitment of forum participants in follow-up survey and/or interview	Still to be collected.
8	ECCV Project Manager	Advisory Group Agenda, Resources and Minutes	ECCV Project Manager circulates an agenda, meeting documents, and a summary of each bimonthly Advisory Group meeting. Plus	7 sets of agendas and minutes for each meeting (Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct and Dec 2018, and Feb 2019). Various



			ongoing electronic communication.	documents and resources. Data collection is ongoing.
9	ECCV Project Manager/ Independent Evaluator	Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation	Advisory Group attendees invited to complete a 1 page evaluation form	36 evaluation forms completed across 5 meetings (May, Aug, Oct, & Dec 2018 and Feb 2019). Data collection is ongoing.
10	Independent Evaluator	Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit	Attendees of April 2018 Advisory Group Meeting invited to complete an audit form	11 audit forms completed.
11	Independent Evaluator	Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit Follow-up	Attendees of April 2019 Advisory Group Meeting will be invited to complete an audit form	Still to be collected.
12	ECCV Project Manager	Social Network Analysis(SNA)	Collaboration with independent evaluator and First Person Consulting to document all the project networks and partnerships	63 organisations engaged to date, and 97 partnerships. Live network analysis in KUMU software program. Data collection ongoing.
13	Independent Evaluator	Interviews with key informants (project outset)	Telephone interviews were conducted with key informants in June 2018 by the independent evaluator.	4 interviews conducted to date.
14	Independent Evaluator	Interviews with key informants (during and end of project)	Telephone and/or face-to-face interviews with key informants (e.g. advisory group members, project manager, VRGF staff, ECCV board)	4 interviews conducted to date.
15	Independent Evaluator	Observations and field notes	Evaluator documents observations and field notes in meetings and forums.	Data collection is ongoing.



Appendix B. Data Collection Templates

Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation Form

To what extent do you **agree** with the following statements (please select one option for each statement):

As a result of attending this meeting today, **my understanding** of gambling-related harm (e.g. signs, symptoms, impacts and/or causes) has increased

Not at all Somewhat agree Completely agree

As a result of attending this meeting today, I have gained **new knowledge** on **how to assist people** in my community experiencing gambling-related harm

Not at all Somewhat agree Completely agree

Please list any actions you are planning to take after this meeting



Advisory Group Member Organisation Audit

NAME:

ORGANISATION:

1. What is the current capacity of your organisation to prevent and respond to gambling harm? (Please circle)

0 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10
No capacity *Excellent*

2. What is the current level of understanding of workers within your organisation of gambling-harm as a public health issue? (Please circle)

0 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10
No understanding *Excellent*

3. Does your organisation promote alternative recreational opportunities to your community?

YES / NO / UNSURE (please circle)

If YES, how effective is the promotion?

0 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10
Not effective *Extremely effective*

4. Does your organisation have existing policies about gambling related harm?

YES / NO / UNSURE (please circle)

If YES, how effective are the policies?

0 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10
Not effective *Extremely effective*

5. Does your organisation have existing relationships with other groups/organisations related to gambling harm-reduction?

YES / NO / UNSURE (please circle)

If YES, how effective are the relationships?

0 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10
Not effective *Extremely effective*





BREAK IT!

Gambling Harm Prevention Project

Community Forum Evaluation Form

1. To what extent do you **agree** with the following statements (*please circle one option for each statement*):

- a) As a result of attending this forum today, **my understanding** of gambling-related harm has increased

Not at all

Somewhat agree

Completely agree

- b) As a result of attending this forum today, I have gained **new knowledge** about how **to support people** in my community to discuss gambling harm

Not at all

Somewhat agree

Completely agree

- c) As a result of attending this forum today, I am confident to **facilitate conversations about strategies** to address gambling harm in my community

Not at all

Somewhat agree

Completely agree

2. Did you make any new connections that might assist you in addressing gambling-related harm in your community today? If so, can you tell us a little bit about what type of connections you made.



3. Please list any actions you are planning to take after this forum

4. Please share any other comments you have about this forum

This project is funded by the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation and is being evaluated. We would love to hear more about your experiences of gambling-related harm in your community and of attending this forum today.

If you **are willing** to be contacted by a member of our team to take part in a short follow up survey and/or brief telephone interview (20 minutes duration), **please tick the boxes below and provide your preferred contact details.**

Contact me about a follow up survey ☐

Contact me about a short phone interview ☐

Name: _____

Email address: _____

Phone number: _____

Thanks so much for your time 😊



Appendix C. Community Engagement Survey Key Findings

The community survey conducted at the project outset was used as a tool to engage Ethnic Communities Council of Victoria (ECCV) members and Victorian Multicultural Commission (VMC) Regional Advisory Council (RAC) in thinking about gambling harm.

The key findings from the survey included:

- The response to the survey was good (28% key informants invited took part in survey), indicative that it successfully engaged a significant proportion of the ECCV and VMC RAC members to think about gambling harm in their communities
- The majority (55%) reported that gambling was a significant issue in their community, and that there is an appetite to challenge the discourse about gambling in the community. About half of respondents said that their communities are not discussing gambling harm.
- The most popular responses for how to address gambling harm were to build community awareness (76%) and create alternative recreational activities (65%).
- The survey identified some interesting findings to generate debate and discussion amongst the expert advisory group and forums and inform activities going forward.

For more information see the interim project report (<https://eccv.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Interim-Report-ECCV-Gambling-Harm-Prevention-Final.pdf>).



Appendix D. Advisory Group Organisation Audit Findings



Summary of findings

- Representatives from 10 organisations responded
- Big range of perceived organisational capacity (Ranged between 2 and 9 - where 0 is no capacity and 10 is excellent) – Average is 5.1
- Likewise big range in understanding of gambling harm as a public health issue (Range 2-10; average 5.7)
- Most organisations promote alternative recreational opportunities (9 out of 10) and most perceive these to be pretty effective (Range 3-8; ave 6.3).
- Only 2 organisations have policies relating to gambling harm which are perceived to be effective (ave 7). Two do not and the rest are unsure.
- 50% have relationships with others organisations about gambling, and there is big range in their perception of effectiveness of this relationship (range 3-10; ave 6.7).

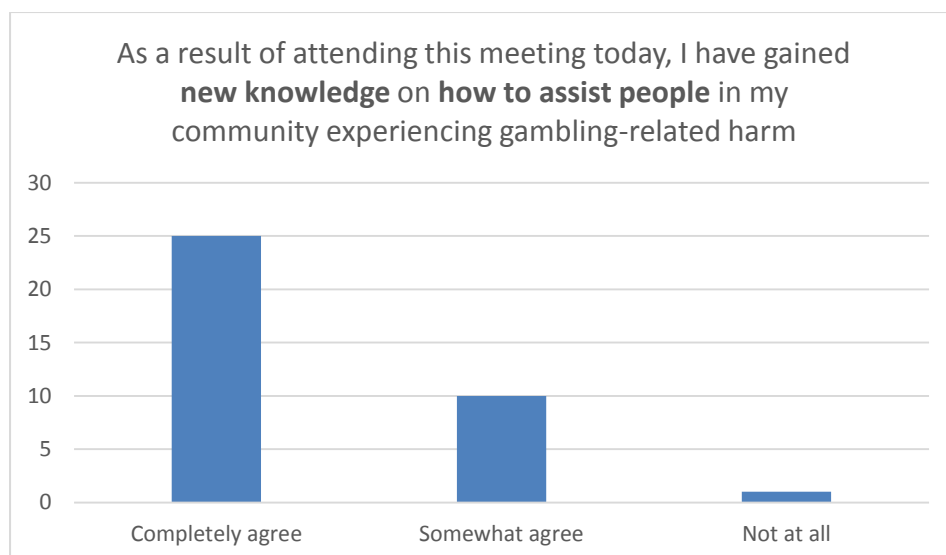
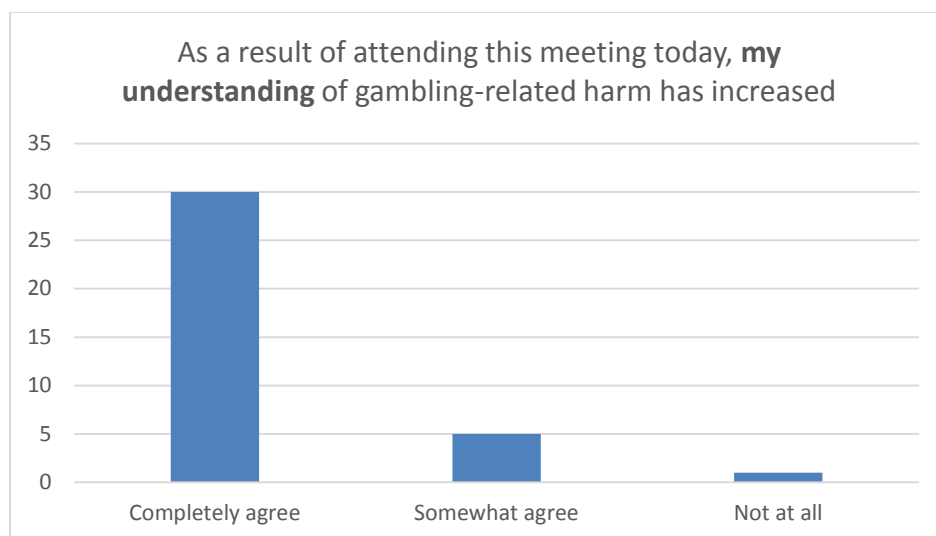


Appendix E. Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation

As a result of advisory group members completing evaluation forms after each meeting:

- 83% completely agreed that their understanding about gambling harm increased
- 69% completely agreed that they had gained new knowledge

(36 evaluation forms across 5 meetings)

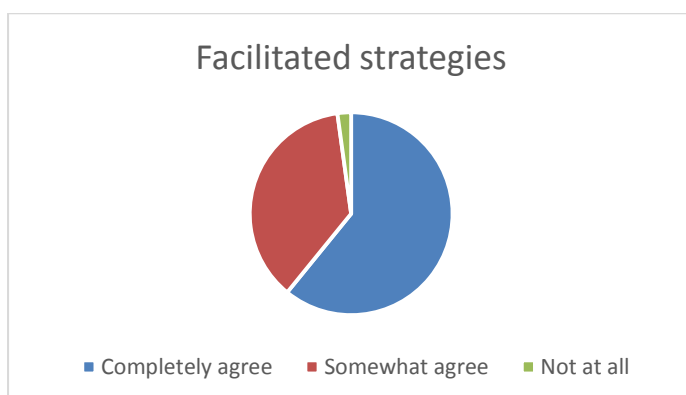
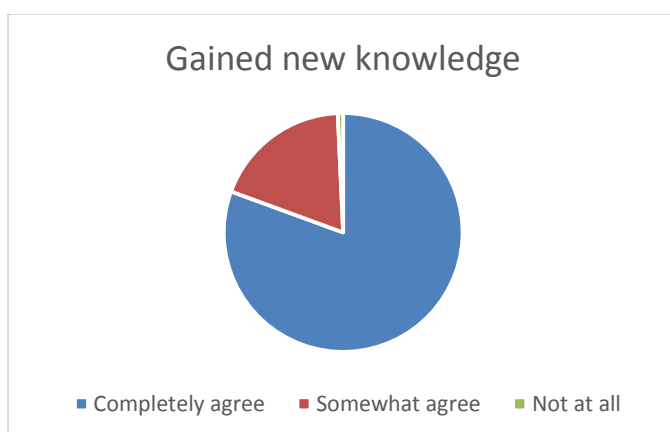
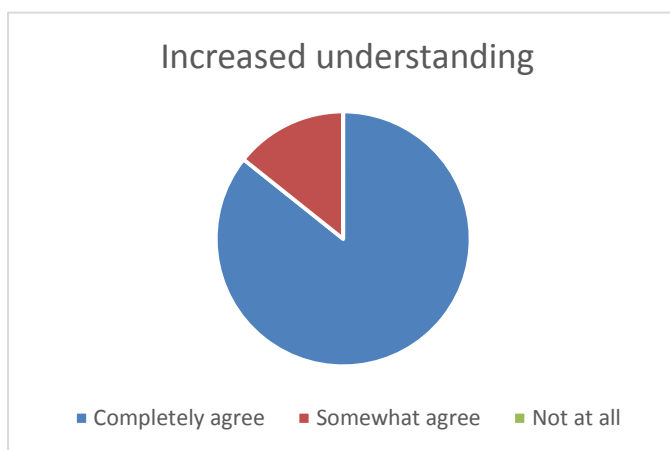


- Qualitative comments still to be evaluated



Appendix F. Forum Evaluation Summary Findings

- 9 forums conducted to date with over 265 participants (140 evaluation forms)
- 86% completely agreed that their understanding about gambling harm increased
- 80% completely agreed that they had gained new knowledge as a result of attending the forums
- 61% said that attending the forum had facilitated conversations about strategies to address gambling harm
- Qualitative comments still to be evaluated



Appendix G. Social Network Analysis

A social network analysis has been done based on all the organisations involved in the project to date.

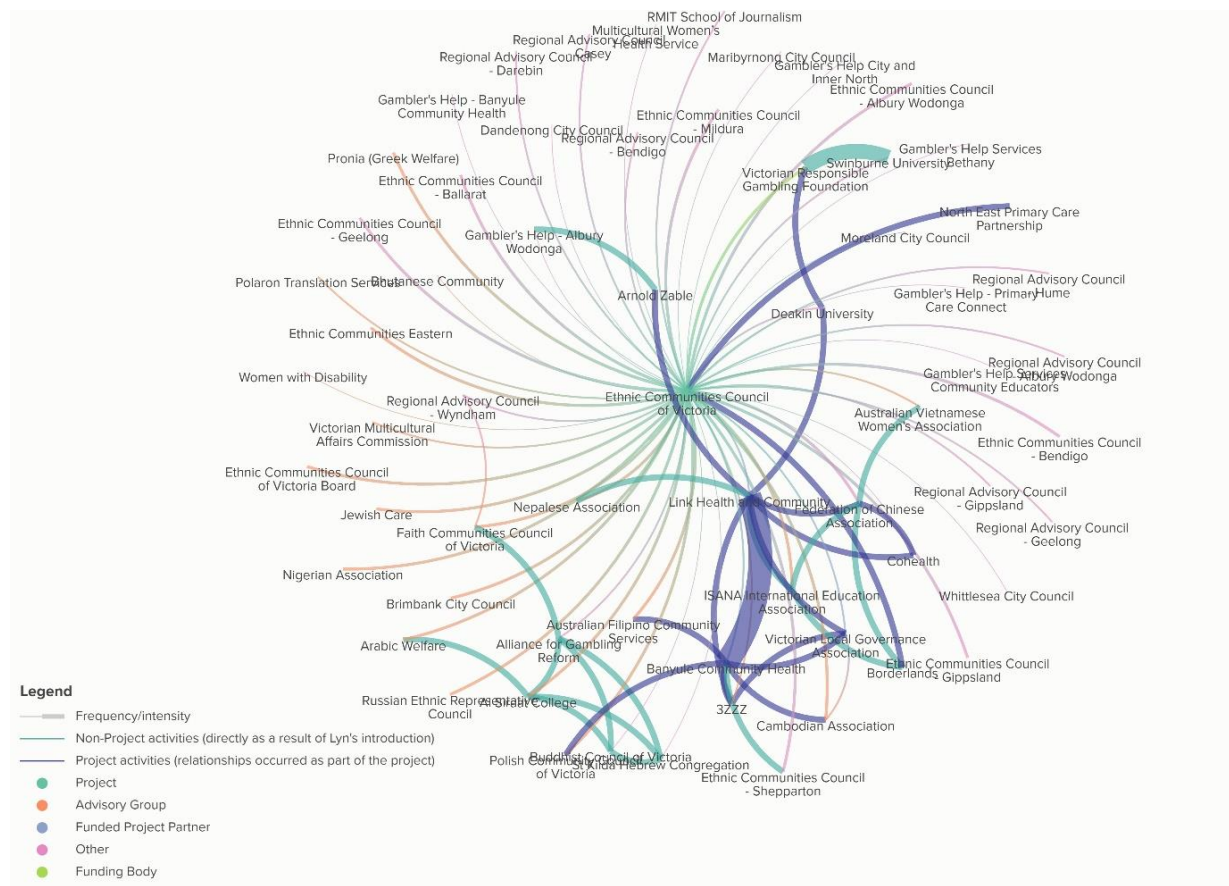


Figure 1.

Figure 1 plots all the 63 organisations involved, and the lines indicate the partnerships (97 of them). The thicker lines indicate greater amounts of activity – blue indicates activities done as part of the project (e.g. forums) and green indicates activities that have happened outside of the project but as a direct result of the connections made.



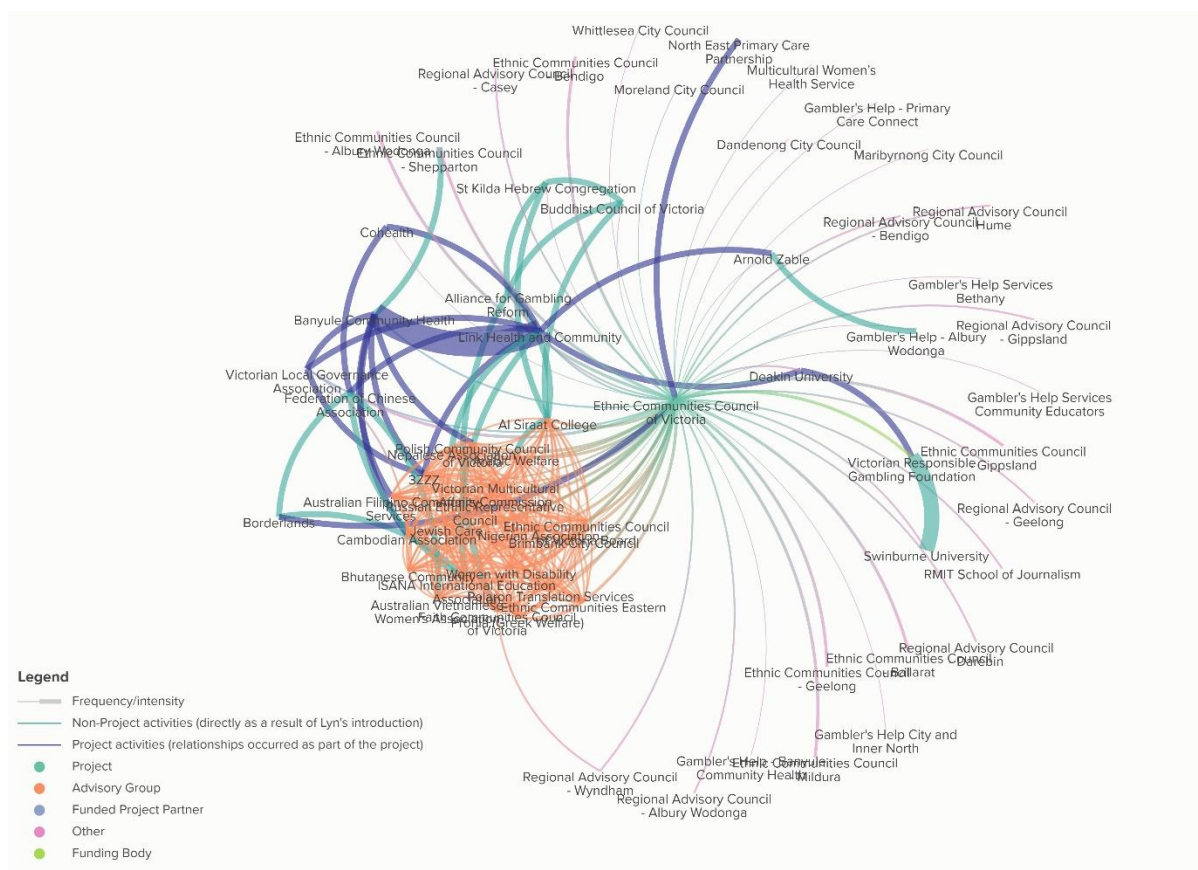


Figure 2.

Figure 2 includes all the connections between the advisory group members – the orange 'hairball' is the advisory group. The blue lines indicate activities done as part of the project (e.g. forums) and the green lines indicate activities that have happened external to the project, but as a result of the connections made.



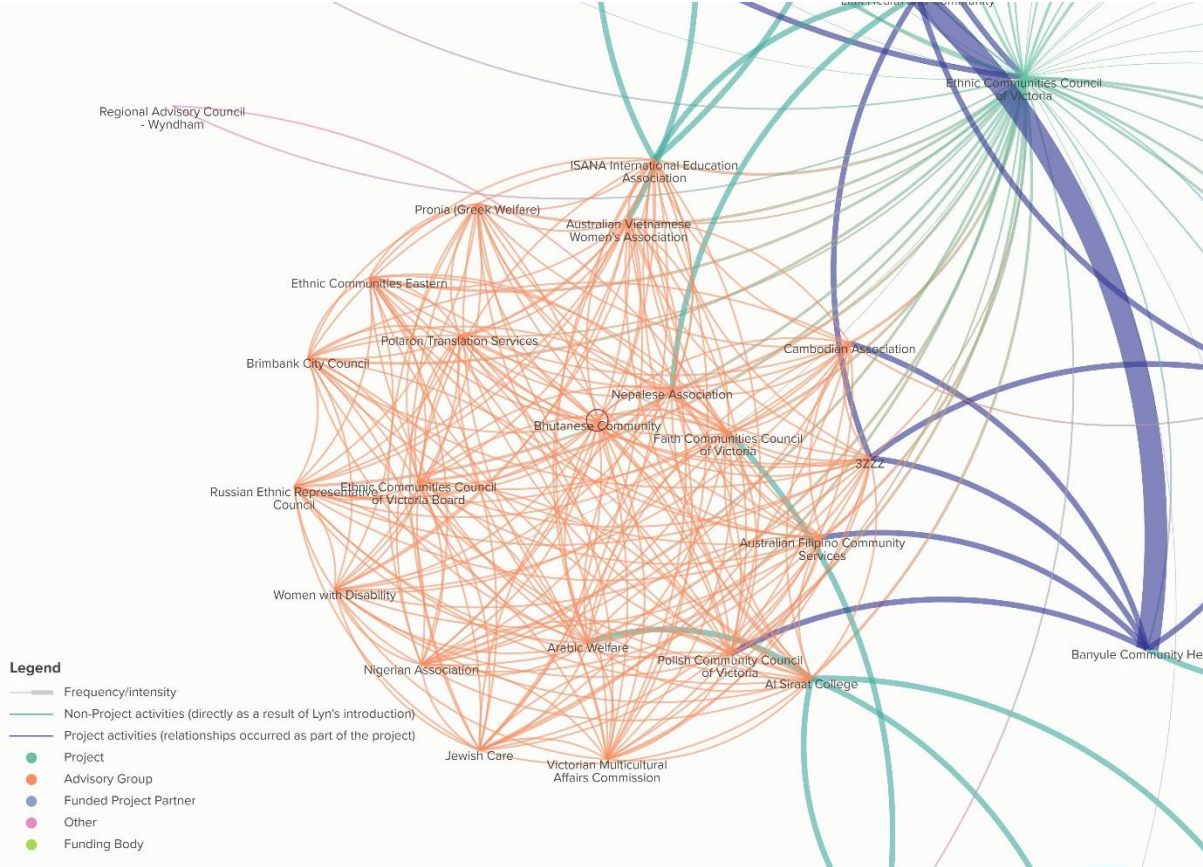
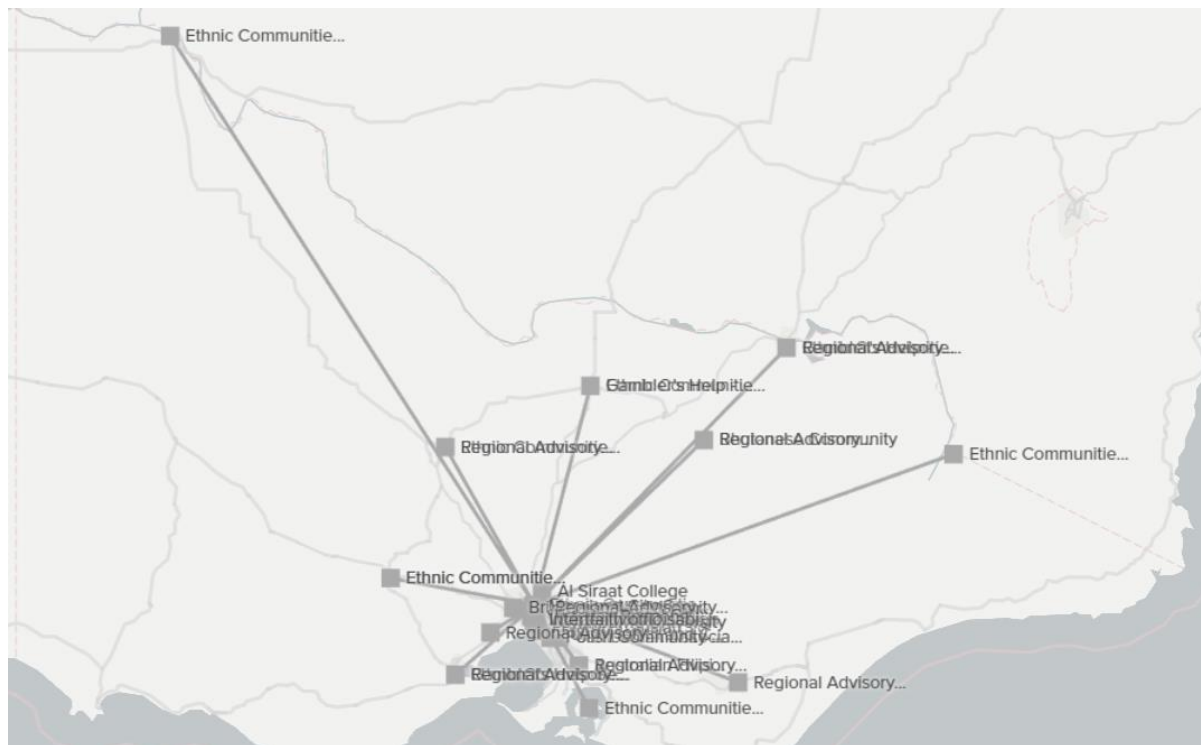


Figure 3. Advisory Group Close up





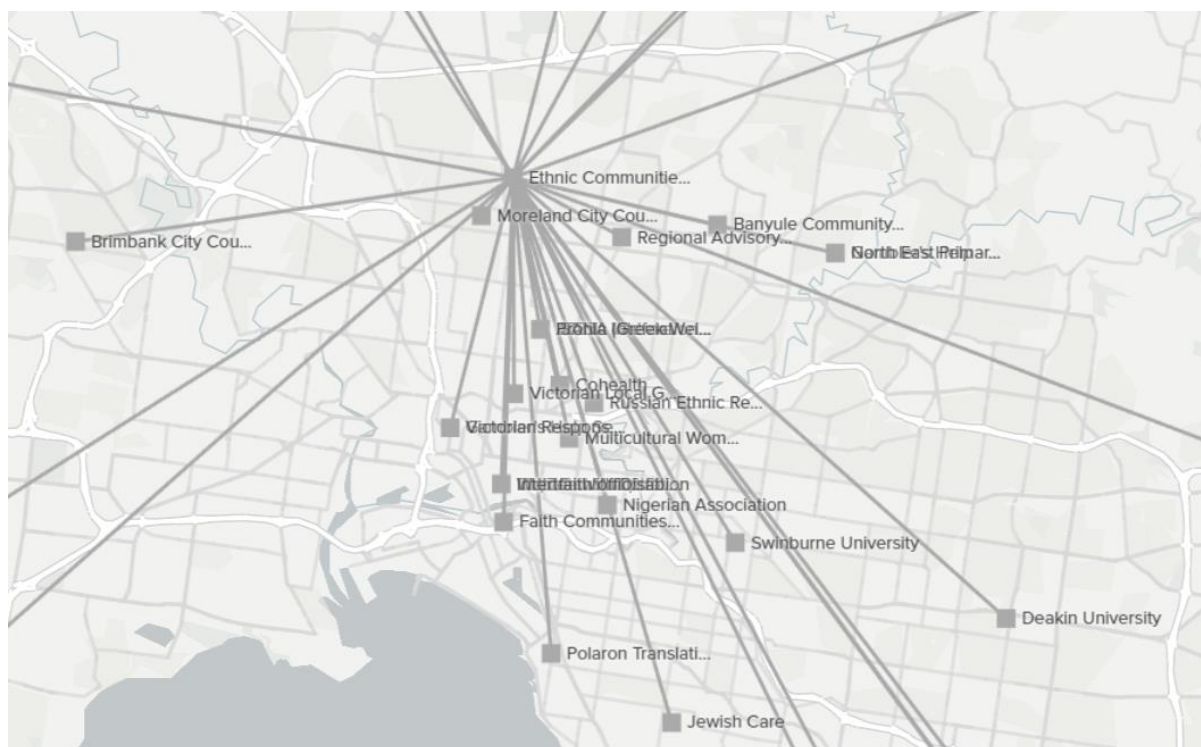


Figure 4. Geographic spread of organisations

Figure 4 shows the geographic spread of the organisations that were engaged in the project, across the State (above) and then across Melbourne Metropolitan region (below).



Appendix H. Updated Project Logic (February 2019)

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes			Line of	Longer term outcomes	Alignment with Program streams
			Short term	Intermediate	End of project			



Gambling Harm Prevention Project: BREAK IT

<p>\$250,000 grant funding from the VRGF</p> <p>Project Coordinator EFT</p> <p>Data/Evaluation</p> <p>Communication</p>	<p>Establish a community advisory group</p> <p>Review literature on gambling losses, CALD, SEIFA index, family violence and suicide</p> <p>Source and develop in-language public health gambling harm resources and messages</p> <p>Collaborate with VLGA, Moreland, Hume, Whittlesea, Darebin, Geelong, Brimbank and Maribyrnong Councils</p> <p>Collaborate with ECCV and VMC regional councils</p> <p>Survey of VMC and ECCV members across Victoria</p> <p>Provide information and forums for ethno-specific workers including regional areas</p> <p>Develop content for ethnic radio, print and on line blogs/ or social media</p> <p>Conduct action research evaluation</p>	<p>Regular bi-monthly community project advisory meetings</p> <p>Identified target groups for project work</p> <p>Promote alternative recreational activities e.g. libraries after dark & previous health west gambling prevention messages with CALD senior groups</p> <p>Feedback to ECCV and VMC members gambling harm survey results</p> <p>Information and awareness raising forums with ethno specific workers, agencies and communities x 5 regional areas</p> <p>Build cross sector relationships between CALD communities and three sides of the coin, re-spin and gamblers help services</p> <p>Information and awareness raising forums to key vulnerable communities i.e. seniors, women, international students, youth x 4</p> <p>Discuss gambling harm within inter-faith groups and Interfaith Conference CALD communities x 5</p> <p>Radio, print and on line blogs/social media and in key communities x 5</p> <p>Interim and Final Evaluation report</p> <p>Sector forum x 1</p>	<p>Target CALD groups and localities are clearly identified and engaged</p> <p>A range of new, formal and informal partnerships emerge between ECCV, its members, and other organisations (including other VRGF funded projects)</p> <p>Knowledge base concerning types and extent of gambling harm in chosen CALD groups and localities among agencies working with those groups increases</p>	<p>Conversations about gambling harm and community-level responses emerge in a range of CALD communities across Victoria</p> <p>CALD communities and ethno-specific agencies have access to freely available evidence-based information and resources on gambling-related issues e.g. VRGF, AIFS, VLGA</p> <p>Trained community leaders begin to develop ethno-specific strategies to address gambling harm in the community</p> <p>Radio discussions, print and social media relating to gambling harm in CALD communities increases</p> <p>Community reps contribute to the development of strategies for educating respective communities about gambling as a public health issue</p>	<p>Awareness of community-specific gambling harm increases in a range of CALD communities across Victoria</p> <p>A range of CALD communities are mobilised in promoting alternative recreational opportunities in their communities and advocating for safe options</p> <p>CALD communities and ethno-specific agencies promote and share freely available evidence-based info and resources on gambling-related issues</p> <p>Community leaders facilitate ongoing conversations concerning ethno-specific strategies for addressing gambling harm in their communities</p> <p>Partnerships between ECCV, its members and a range of other agencies generates executive buy-in across a range of agencies that commit to changing organisational policies and advocating for safe recreational opportunities</p> <p>Understanding of gambling as a public health issue increases among CALD agencies</p>	<p>CALD agencies in selected localities provide safe recreational opportunities</p> <p>A pool of CALD agencies has the capacity and resources to demonstrate best practice in tackling gambling harm in CALD communities</p> <p>Social connectedness of members of CALD communities, especially those most at risk, increases</p> <p>Selected CALD groups are engaged, mobilised and committed to driving ongoing change at the community level</p> <p>CALD community leaders partner with a range of agencies to advocate for structural change in relation to gambling harm affecting CALD communities</p> <p>Community shame around gambling harm decreases</p>	<p>Builds social connectedness and community resilience</p> <p>Work with a range of professionals to build understanding of gambling as a public health issue</p> <p>Builds the capacity of CALD organisations to prevent and respond to gambling harm</p>
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--



Stage of the logic	Assumptions
Inputs -> Activities	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between inputs and activities? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>The amount of cash and in-kind support will be sufficient to deliver key deliverables identified in the project plan.</p>
Activities -> Outputs	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between activities and outputs? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>The project team will be able to find representatives willing to be part of an advisory board.</p> <p>There will be sufficient literature available to create an evidence-based literature review as a resource.</p> <p>The project team has the capacity and resources to develop resources to assist the discourse in gambling harm within ethnic communities.</p> <p>The partnership with councils will be an effective mechanism for attracting people at risk of gambling harm to recreate safely after dark.</p> <p>There will be demand for and interest in the information forums and it will be possible to schedule these in a timely manner.</p> <p>There will be community leaders willing to undertake the forums.</p> <p>There will be ethno-specific broadcasters willing to broadcast content with messaging about gambling harm.</p>
Outputs -> Short term outcomes	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between outputs and short-term outcomes? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>There will be a strong rationale used to identify a range of CALD groups and localities to focus on.</p> <p>Partnerships established between ECCV, its members and other agencies will lead to effective collaboration.</p> <p>There will be appropriate channels for the dissemination of evidence-based information leading to an increased knowledge base.</p>
Short term outcomes -> intermediate outcomes	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between short term outcomes and intermediate outcomes? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>Project activities will influence community members to talk about gambling harm.</p> <p>CALD communities and ethno-specific agencies will be interested in engaging with information about the issue; once we tackle issues of shame and stigma and open the discussion that gambling is a community responsibility and a public health issue.</p>



	<p>Community leaders will be willing to take further action and open the discourse within their communities.</p> <p>A range of viewers and listeners in CALD communities will watch/listen to the content broadcast during the project.</p> <p>Training offered to community representatives educates participants about gambling harm and how this is a public health issue.</p>
<p>Intermediate outcomes - > End of project outcomes</p>	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between the intermediate outcomes and end of project outcomes? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>The project is able to reach a range of CALD communities across Victoria.</p> <p>Involvement in project events/forums is a mechanism for activating community mobilisation.</p> <p>CALD communities and ethno-specific agencies will be willing to promote and share freely available evidence-based information and resources on gambling-related issues.</p> <p>Community leaders will be engaged in raising awareness in the community beyond the duration of this project.</p> <p>Agency executives will commit to changing organisational policies and advocating for safe recreational opportunities.</p> <p>https://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/media-and-resources/publications/generating-equality-and-respect-resources</p>
<p>End of project outcomes - > Long term outcomes</p>	<p>What assumptions are made about the link between the end of project outcomes and long-term outcomes? Are these assumptions supported by evidence?</p> <p>CALD agencies in selected localities will be motivated to prevent recreational outings to gambling venues and to promote alternatives.</p> <p>By this point, it will be clear what best practice looks like in this area of gambling harm prevention.</p> <p>Project activities will have an impact on community social connectedness.</p> <p>Community engagement continues beyond the lifetime of this project.</p> <p>The activities undertaken will have an effect on community perceptions of shame concerning gambling harm.</p>

