

The National

Methamphetamine Symposium

Making Research Work in Practice

12 May 2015 | Arts Centre, Melbourne

GOANNA

**The first national survey of
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
aged 16-29 years**

Dina Saulo



**GOANNA The first national survey of
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
people aged 16-29 years related to
STIs and BBVs knowledge risk
behaviours and health service access**

Dina Saulo - Kirby Institute

James Ward, Joanne Bryant, Handan Wand, Marian Pitts,
Dea Delaney-Thiele, Heather Worth and John Kaldor



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- NACCHO
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- Survey Collectors



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Introduction

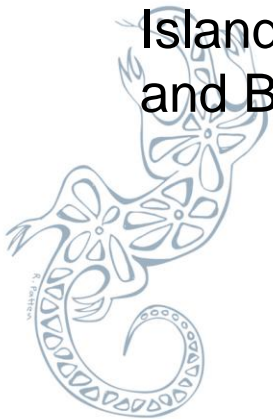
Why GOANNA

- Over representation of young people in STI and BBV data
- Lack of data available regarding young people

The GOANNA survey is the first national survey of young (16-29yrs) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia

Aim:

Explore behaviours and attitudes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people towards sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and Blood Borne Viruses (BBVs) in the community



Methodology

- Cross sectional study design
- Participants were recruited via:
 - Word of Mouth
 - Direct Approach
 - Self Referral
 - Incentives
 - Promotional Materials
- Major cultural events
- The survey comprised of four main sections:
 - Demographic information
 - Knowledge of STIs and BBVs
 - Risk of STIs and BBVs
 - Knowledge and use of Health services



Methodology

- Surveys uploaded on Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
- Self-administered, anonymous & confidential
- Largely Aboriginal facilitated project – NACCHO affiliates



Personal Digital Assistant

Total surveys by jurisdiction, event and year

	2011	2012	2013	Total Events	Total Surveys
	n	n	n	n (%)	n (%)
	1267	1026	584	40	2877
ACT	21	65	40	4(10)	126 (4)
NSW	220	292	73	5(13)	585 (20)
NT	155	159	-	5(13)	314 (11)
QLD	239	111	113	6(15)	463 (16)
SA	175	116	124	5(13)	415 (14)
TAS	94	84	47	5(13)	225 (8)
VIC	182	49	166	5(13)	397 (14)
WA	181	150	21	5(13)	352 (12)

GOANNA Demographics

	%	N=2877
Male	39	1132
Female	59	1705
16-19 years	44	1265
20-24 years	31	897
25-29 years	25	715
Urban	51	1460
Regional	36	1023
Remote	9	244

Meth use by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total	Meth use n(%)
ACT	126	10 (8)
NSW	585	72(12)
NT	314	66 (21)
QLD	463	64 (14)
SA	415	56 (14)
TAS	225	29 (13)
VIC	397	85 (21)
WA	352	54 (15)
Total	2877	436 (15)

Methamphetamine use by gender and age groups

Gender	Meth use ever
Females n=1705	210 (12%)
Males n=1132	198 (18%)

Age groups	Meth use ever
16-19	171 (14%)
20-24	153 (17%)
25-29	112 (16%)

Demographic characteristics of young people who have ever used Methamphetamine

	Females		Males	
Age groups	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-values	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-values
<20 years	1		1	
20-24 years	1.50 (0.99,2.29)	0.057	1.44 (0.93,2.22)	0.103
25-29 years	1.12 (0.71,1.76)	0.629	2.27 (1.46,3.52)	<0.001
Education ¹				
Less than high school	1		1	
High school diploma	0.87 (0.60,1.28)	0.491	0.58 (0.39,0.87)	0.008
Diploma/University	0.88 (0.49,1.58)	0.666	0.44 (0.20,0.96)	0.040
Prison ever in the last 12 months				
No	1		1	
Yes	1.55 (0.69,5.22)	0.394	2.52 (0.49,5.51)	0.004

Methamphetamine use with other drugs in last 12 months Cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine

	Of people who use meth
1-drug only (meth)	42 (10%)
2 drugs	105 (25%)
3+ drugs	285 (65%)

- Alcohol use and meth very common
Of meth users, more than 80% of participants drink alcohol 3+ times per week

Sexual risk behaviour

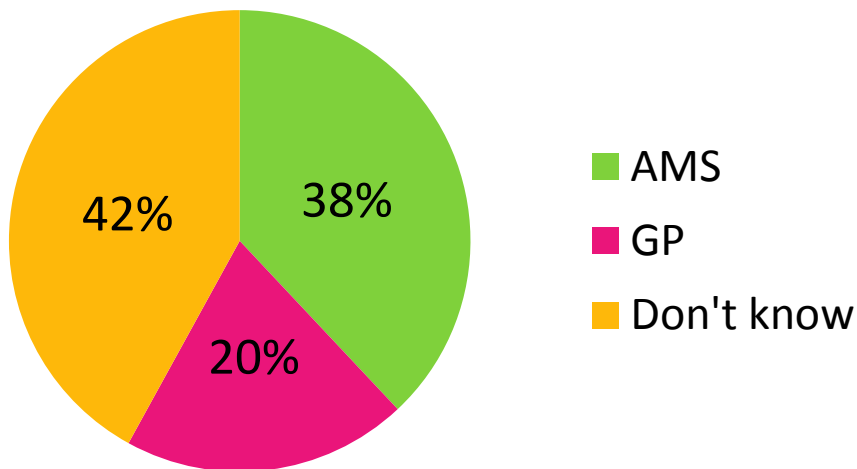
	Females		Males	
Sexual risk behaviours of young people who have ever used meth	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age at first sex				
15+	1		1	
<15 years	2.50 (1.74,3.59)	<0.001	2.28 (1.54,3.40)	<0.001
Ever had oral sex				
No	1		1	
Yes	1.86 (0.98,3.51)	0.058	2.82 (1.00,7.90)	0.049
Age at oral sex				
15+	1		1	
<15 years	1.74 (1.21,2.48)	0.003	2.78 (1.82,4.26)	<0.001

Sexual risk behaviour

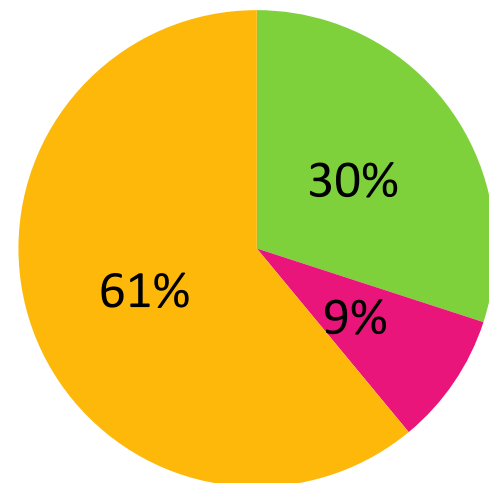
Number of sex partners in 12 months

None/one partner	1		1	
2 partners	1.91 (1.21,3.02)	0.006	1.42 (0.81,2.50)	0.225
3+ partners	2.71 (1.81,4.10)	<0.001	2.13 (1.43,3.16)	<0.001

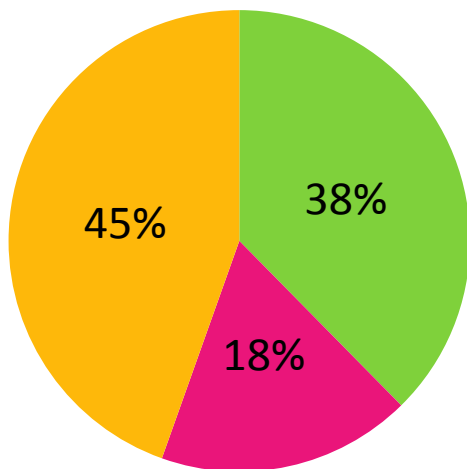
Health services access for check up in last 12 months among females with no history of meth use



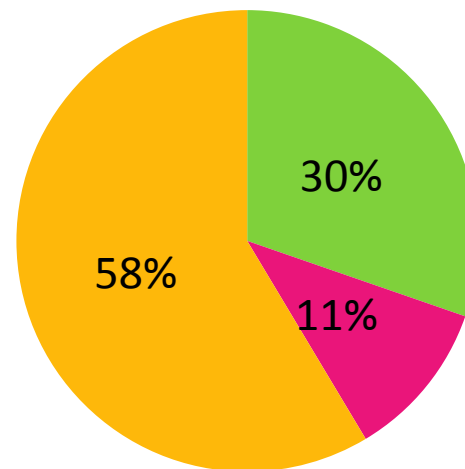
Health services access for check ups in the last 12 months among females with a history of Meth use



Health service access for check ups among male participants with no history of meth use



Health service access for check ups among male participants with a history of Meth use in the last 12 months



Access to testing

STI test				
	Females		Males	
	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	p-value	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	p-value
Never tested	1		1	
Tested last year	1.55 (0.90,2.66)	0.113	1.50 (0.93,2.42)	0.098
Tested >1 year	1.58 (0.81,3.10)	0.175	2.02 (1.10,3.83)	0.031
Don't know/missing	2.49 (1.10,5.62)	0.028	2.94 (1.42,6.10)	0.004

Ever tested for HCV				
	Females		Males	
	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	p-value	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	p-value
Never	1		1	
At least once	0.85 (0.59,1.22)	0.373	0.92 (0.63,1.35)	0.671

Discussion

- GOANNA is a nationally representative sample of young Aboriginal people
- Community driven research & capacity building
- Methamphetamine use is a significant problem in Aboriginal communities.
 - National Drug Strategy Household Survey - 7% ever and 2% in last year
 - GOANNA - 15% ever and 9% last year
- Young Aboriginal people who use methamphetamines, have multiple risk factors for STI and BBV, lower education overall, younger age of first sexual, less condom use, higher number of sexual partners in last 12 months and been in touch with the justice system
- Access to health services is lower compared to people not using methamphetamines

Conclusions

- Aboriginal Medical Services need to be resources to tackle drug and alcohol issues
- Are GPs equipped to deal with meth use among young people?
- Workforce needs to be confident to discuss risk behaviour , sexual & reproductive health with young people
- Young people need to know where they can go in their communities to get information and support

Collaborators



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