Welcome to the Positive Choices Webinar Series

Today's Webinar:



Effective drug prevention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth: what do we know and what can we do better?

Tuesday 13th March at 4pm AEDT

Presented by Dr Mieke Snijder and Ms Briana Lees

Coming up in 2018...

- Parent's guide to teenage parties
- Teacher's guide to optimising drug education

For more information or to register, see

www.positivechoices.org.au/
resources/webinars/

In case you missed it...



Personality-targeted interventions for prevention: the Preventure program. A/Prof Nicola Newton

& Erin Kelly

Available on demand on

Positive Choices.



How to talk with teenagers about

alcohol use

Professor Steve Allsop

Available on demand on Positive Choices



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Drug and Alcohol Information

Get informed, stay smart, stay safe

What is *Positive Choices*?

www.positivechoices.org.au

- Central access point for trustworthy, up-to-date drug and alcohol information and educational resources
- Learning resources, factsheets, videos, and games to engage young people with drug education
- Access to classroom-based drug prevention programs that are proven to reduced drug-related harms







Suggestions/feedback: info@positivechoices.org.au



Developed by NDARC and NDRI, in consultation with teachers, parents and students. Funded by Australian Department of Health.





Partnerships



































Webinar Overview







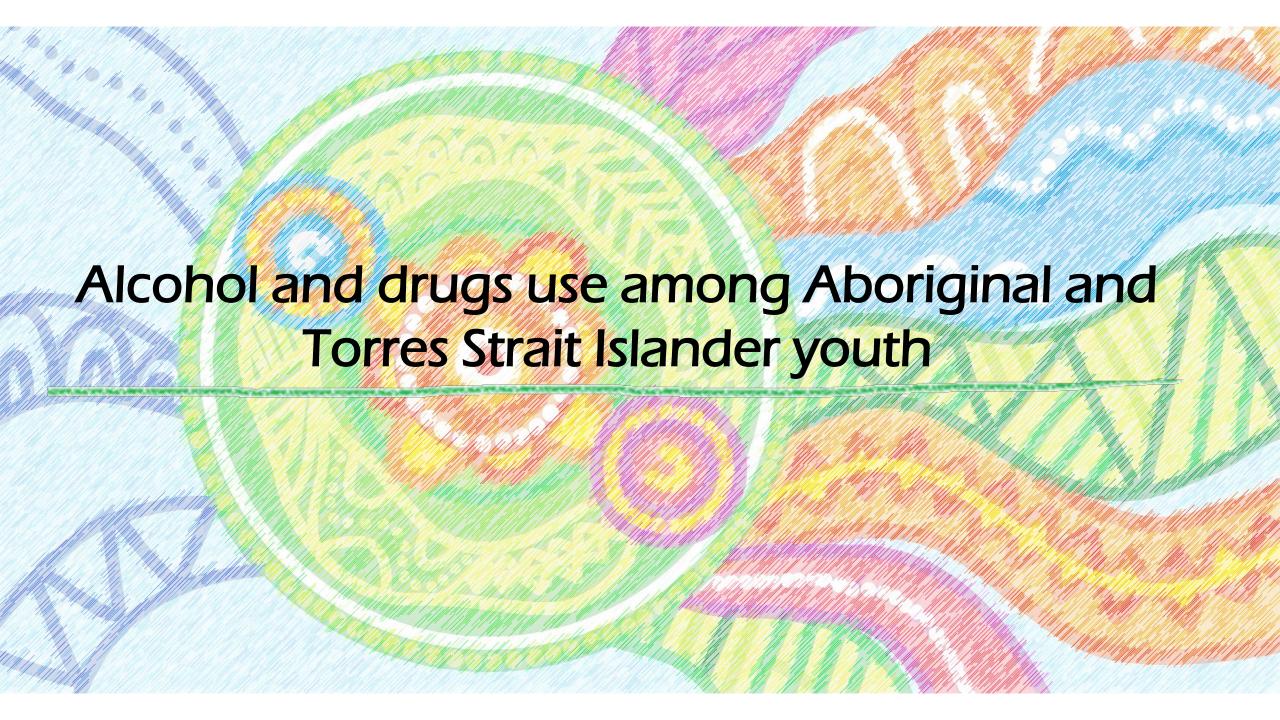
1. What do we know?

- Risk and protective factors for substance use and harms for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Systematic review of substance use prevention programs for Indigenous youth

2. What can we do better?

- Consultations with stakeholders, teachers and students
- Implications for development of a culturally appropriate school-based AOD prevention program





What is the number 1 contributor to poor health, injuries and deaths among young Aboriginal people aged 15 to 25?

Poll



Substance use contribution to poor health

- Mental and Substance use disorders number 1 cause of poor health and injury
- Alcohol main risk factor for poor health

Males				Females			
	0–14	15–24	25–34		0-14	15–24	25–34
1st	Iron deficiency (0.0; 0.3%)	Alcohol (2.9; 20.9%)	Alcohol (2.9; 21.2%)	1st	Iron deficiency (0.1; 0.9%)	Alcohol (1.0; 9.3%)	Partner violence (0.8; 7.5%)
2nd	Alcohol (0.0; 0.2%)	Drug use (1.2; 8.2%)	Drug use (1.3; 9.4%)	2nd	Tobacco (0.0; 0.2%)	Sex abuse (0.6; 5.5%)	Alcohol (0.8; 7.1%)
3rd	Tobacco (0.0; 0.1%)	Sex abuse (0.4; 2.6%)	High body mass (0.6; 4.7%)	3rd	Alcohol (0.0; 0.1%)	Partner violence (0.5; 4.8%)	High body mass (0.7; 6.2%)



Australian Institute for Health and Welfare. (2016). Australian burden of disease study: Impact and causes of illness and death in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2011 (Vol. 6). Canberra: AIHW.

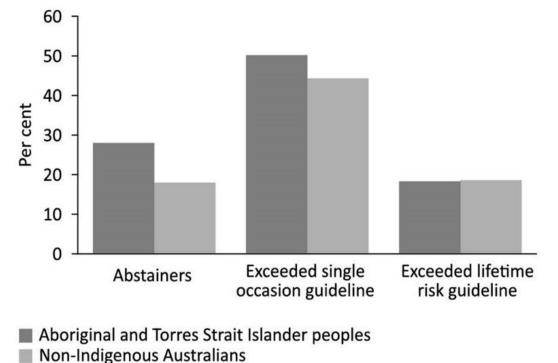
Get informed, stay smart, stay safe

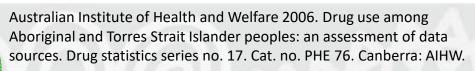
Riskier use patterns

Table A1.1: Mean age of first use of alcohol and other drugs, Indigenous and all Australians

Drug	Indigenous Australians	All Australians ^(a)
Alcohol	11.5 ^(b)	17.2
Tobacco	9.7 ^(b)	15.9
Cannabis	$12.4^{(b)}\ 14.0^{(c)}\ 17.0^{(d)}$	18.7
Inhalants	13.0 ^(b) 12.0 ^(e)	18.5
Injected drugs	17.8 ^(f) 18.6 ^(g)	21.7

- (a) AIHW 2005a
- (b) Albany, Western Australia—Gray et al. 1997
- c) ACT—Dance et al. 2004
- d) East Arnhem Land, Northern Territory—Clough et al. 2004
- (e) Maningrida, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory—Burns et al. 1995a
- Brisbane, Queensland—Larson 1996
- (g) Murray Bridge, South Australia—Shoobridge et al. 1998





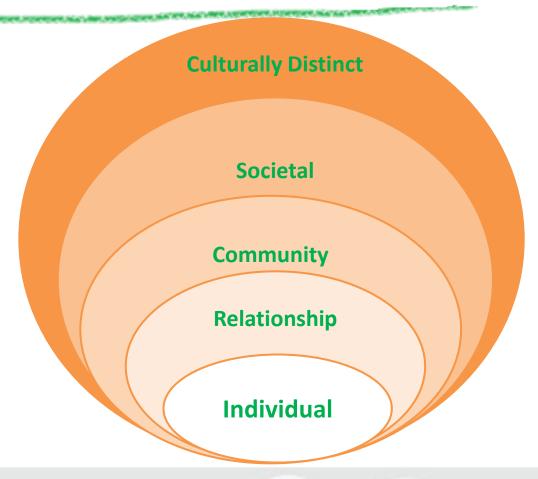
Australian Institute for Health and Welfare. (2015). The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: 2015. Canberra: AIHW.





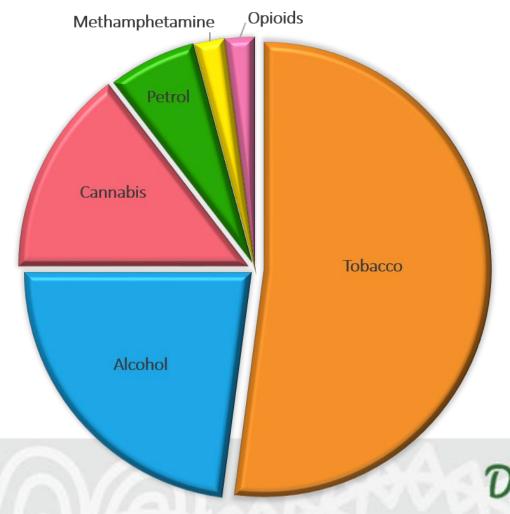
Ecological model

- Individual-level factors: biological and personal history factors such as age, socio-economic status (SES), health and psychosocial problems;
- Relationship-level factors: close relationships with peers, partners and family members who influence an individual's behaviour;
- Community-level factors: individual's lifestyle settings such as the workplace and geographical location in which social relationships occur;
- Societal-level factors: social norms, social policy and AOD availability;
- © Culturally distinct-level factors: historical contexts, languages, cultural practices, spirituality, values and social structures that are specific to cultural groups.





Studies assessing factors associated with substance use



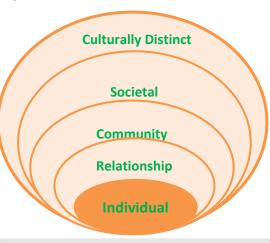
Individual factors

Protective

- Migh SES: High education level & employment
- © Engaging in sport/recreation
- Alcohol abstinence
- Lack of psychological stress
- Resilience
- High self-esteem, self-efficacy
- Problem solving and decision making skills
- Knowledge of AOD

Risk

- Low SES: low education, low income, unemployment
- Boredom
- Multi-substance use (esp early use)
- Psychological distress
- Difficult life circumstances
- Low self-esteem
- Legal problems
- Limited knowledge of health effects





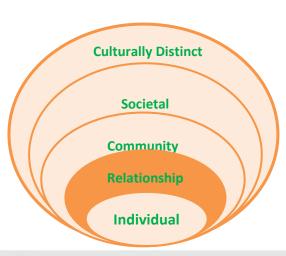
Relationship factors

Protective

- Supportive environment
- Positive role models
- Anti-smoking messages from family
- Involvement in social activities
- Peers who disapprove of smoking
- Supportive peer group

Risk

- Peer/partner/family substance use
- Peer pressure
- History of violence and abuse
- Family breakdown
- Pressure to quit smoking
- Desire to fit in
- No family support
- No positive role model





Community factors

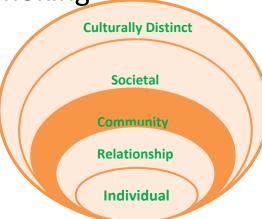
Protective

- Smoke free workplace
- Living in remote areas (for alcohol and petrol)

Risk

- Living remotely (for tobacco use)
- Living in urban areas (for alcohol, cannabis and petrol use)

Feeling marginalised for smoking





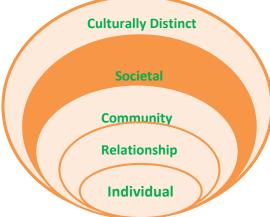
Societal factors

Protective

- Low availability of substance
- Restrictions on substance
- Not having family members removed from home
- Perceiving substance use prevalence as low

Risk

- High availability of substances
- Intergenerational trauma and being removed from family as a child
- Perceiving substance use as the norm
- Westernised health promotion





Cultural factors

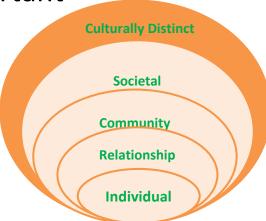
Protective

Strong cultural connection

Risk

- Cultural obligations to share
- Seeing tobacco use as part of Aboriginal identity

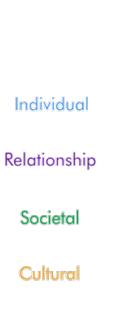
Not seeing elders as important





Summary



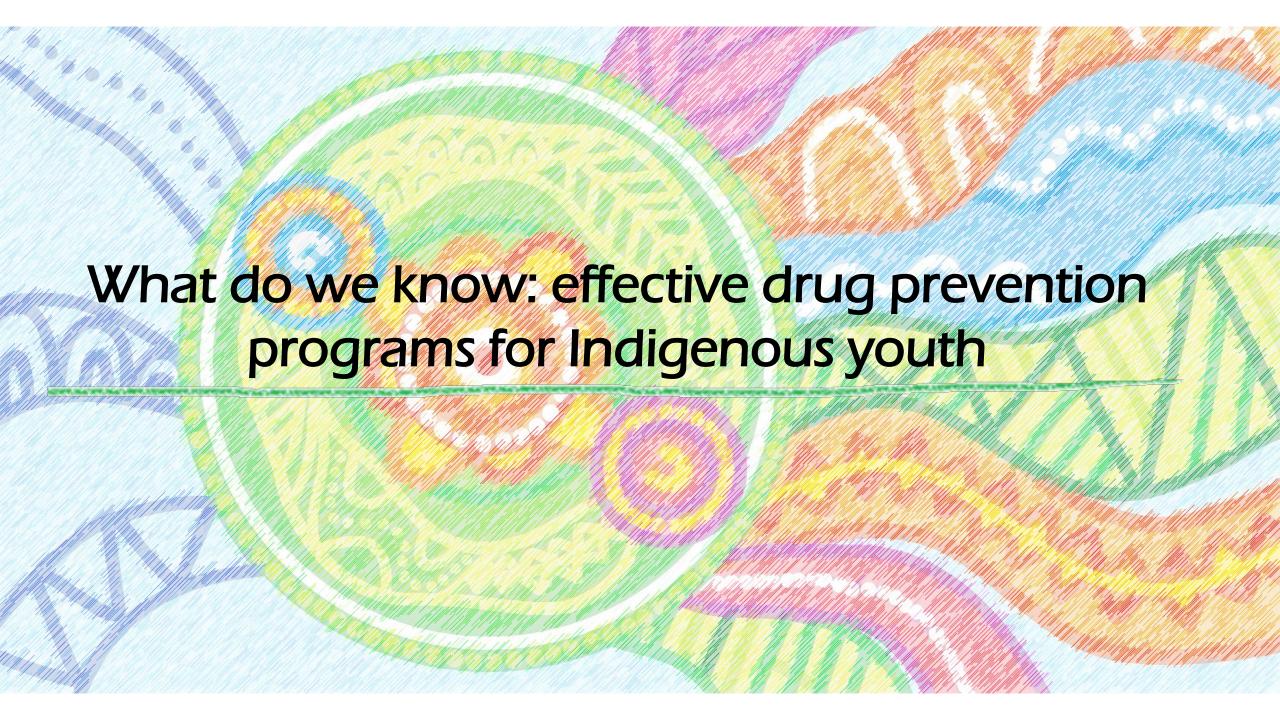






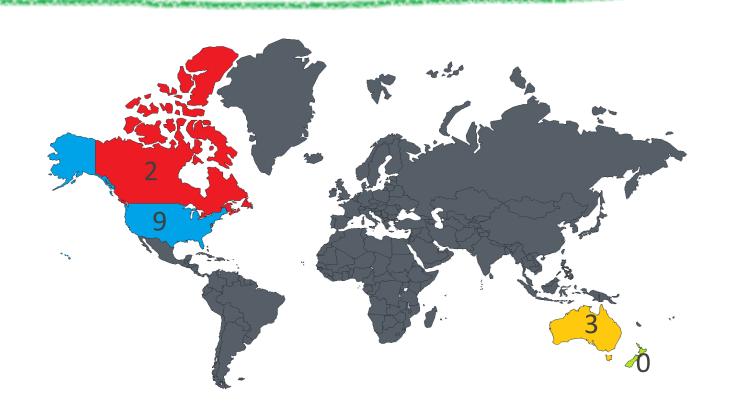
Drug and Alcohol Information

Get informed, stay smart, stay safe



Effective substance use prevention for Indigenous youth

Total of 14 programs (54% of those identified) showed evidence for significant delay or reduction in substance use or related harms

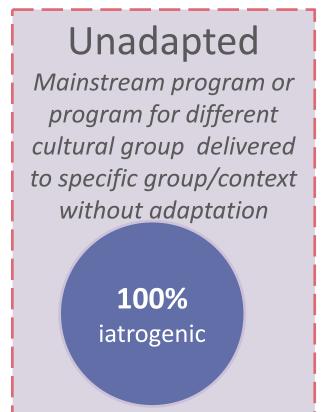




Beneficial types of drug prevention programs for Indigenous youth



Culturally adapted Adaptation of existing program to specific cultural group/context 8 (80%) beneficial





Keepin' It REAL

- 10x 50 minute lessons
- Drug resistance skills
 Refuse Explain Avoid Leave
- Drug education
- Social skills





Adapting programs

Cultural activities

Meet with Elders, dance & music groups, traditional ceremony, prayer

Cultural concepts & traditional beliefs

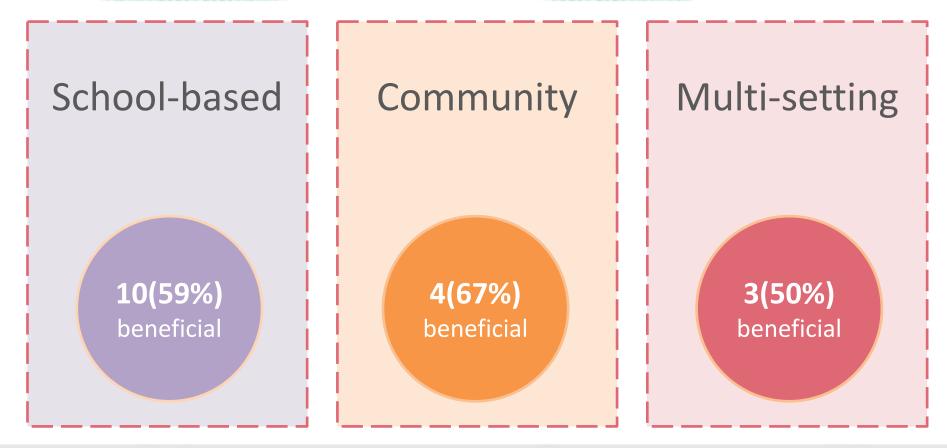
Storytelling, connection to country, ancestry, sacred history, traditional language & beliefs, native spirituality

Culturally appropriate artwork, designs

Anti-drug murals, health promotion posters



Setting for effective drug prevention for Indigenous youth?





Elements of programs that are effective

Beneficial programs included a combination of:



Skill development (n=11)



Cultural knowledge enhancement (n=9)



Community involvement in program development (n=9)



AOD education (n=8)



Trained facilitators (n=6)



Indigenous facilitators (n=5)



Health promotion strategies (n=4)



Booster sessions (n=3)



Recreational activities (n=3)





What appears to work...









✓ Skill development

AOD education

Indigenous facilitators / Trained facilitators

Health promotion

Recreational activities

Booster sessions





Where do we need more evidence?



- Which setting?
- Online programs
- Effective harm prevention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people



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Current work

Developing a culturally appropriate drug information and education portal



Developing and focus testing a culturally appropriate school-based drug prevention program, based on Climate Schools format







Stakeholders and teachers

Current resources used:

- **©Guest speakers**: local nurse or Aboriginal Medical Service
- **OPPINITE Syllabus:** teachers creating own work plans
- Family Wellbeing program: empowerment messages
- **©Climate Schools**: engaging cartoons and interactive classroom activities

It does not work to just provide information about alcohol and other drug use and consequences of use.

There is a preference for resources that are evidence-based



Stakeholders and teachers

Should it be an integrated or separate program?



Support for integrated AOD prevention resources.

Indigenous students to discuss certain topics separately.
Provide Indigenous-specific factsheets.

Unique elements for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander students:

- Importance of family and community connections.
- ↑ Likelihood of being confronted with drug and alcohol use at home

Messages to include in prevention program:





Drug and Alcohol Information

Get informed, stay smart, stay safe

The Optimal Prevention Approach

- Allow teachers time to establish good relationships with students
- Using an interactive approach with hands on classroom activities for students
- Wing confronting storylines and well-rounded characters
- © Creating a cross-curricular program that aligns with the syllabus of multiple subject areas
- Delivery should use technology
- Wing empowering and positive messages
- Focus on peer influence and pressure



Students: key messages



Strength of friendship



Resources must have engaging messages



Small group discussions allow shy students to share their thoughts



Smoking and passive smoking are big community issues



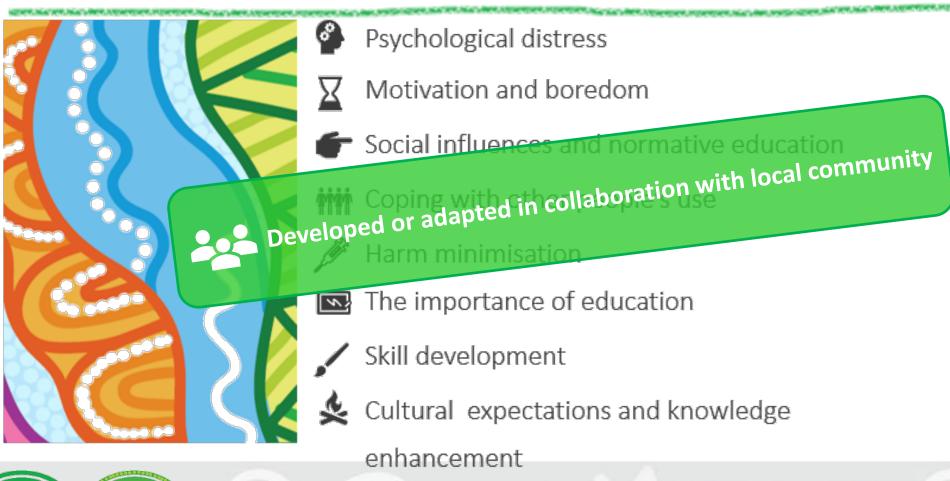
Don't avoid talking about issues in student's lives



Pets are important parts of student's lives



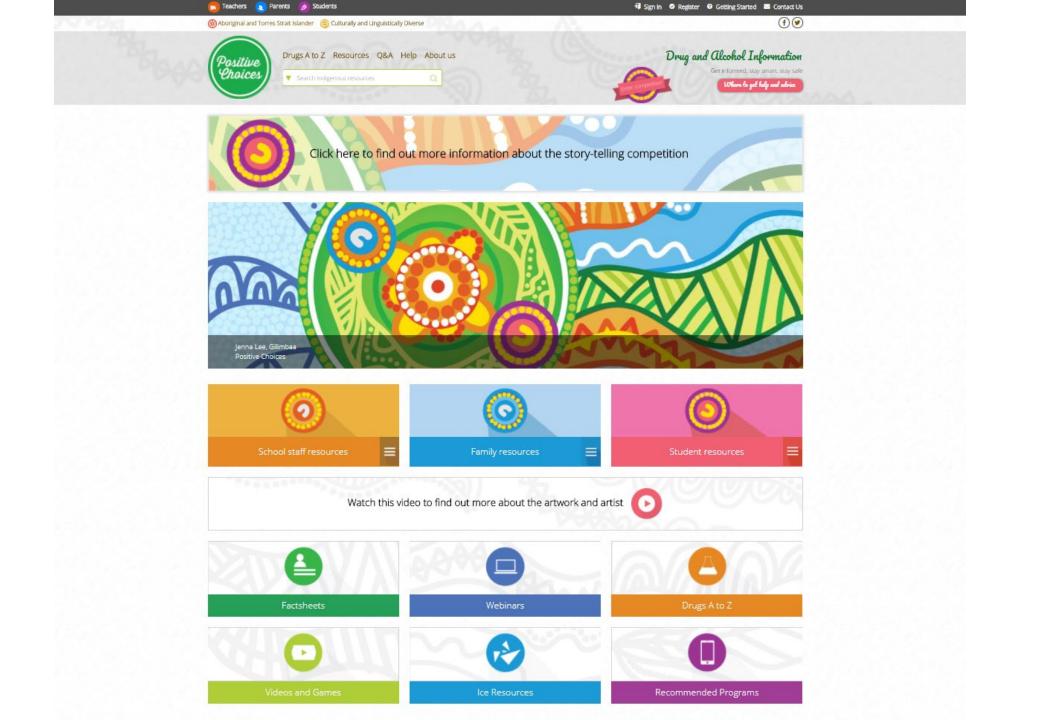
Implications: Prevention for Indigenous youth

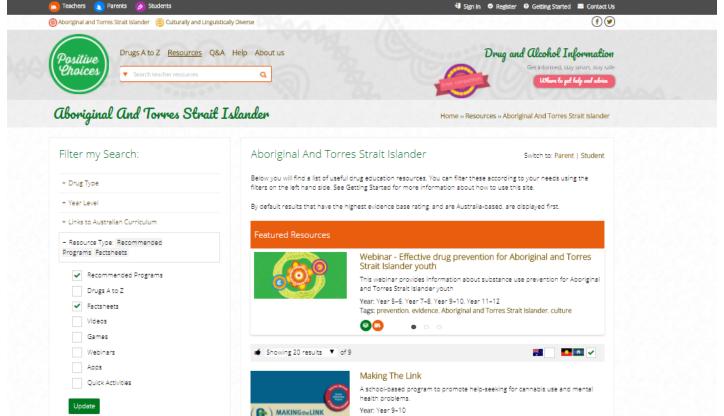




Positive Choices resources









+ Evidence Rating

Strait Islanders

+ Time allocated

+ Resource Cost

+ Developed in Australia

+ Content Especially Suited For Aboriginal & Torres

Tags: help-seeking





No Smokes Study Guide

The No Smokes Study Guide provides resources for teachers to prevent tobacco use among Indigenous students.

Year: Year 7-8, Year 9-10, Year 11-12

Tags: harm reduction. Walpiri. Pitjantjatjara. Arrernte, hip hop, community





Cannabis Yarns Booklet

Stories and information about the impact of cannabis on Aboriginal communities

Tags: Aboriginal and Torres Trait Islanders





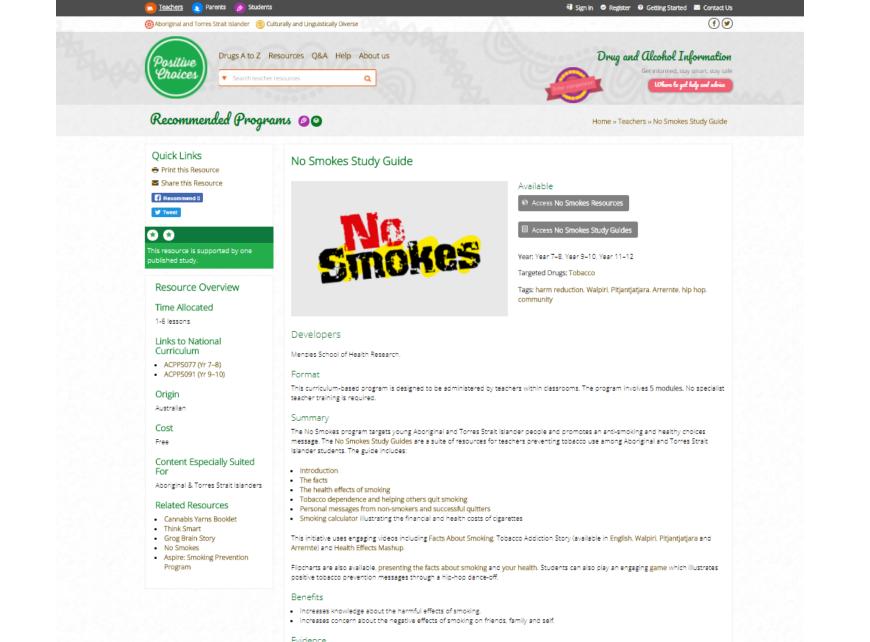
Drug prevention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth

An overview of what works, what's uncertain, and doesn't work, in terms of drug & alcohol prevention in the classroom.

Year: Year 7-8, Year 9-10, Year 11-12

Tags: review, evidence, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

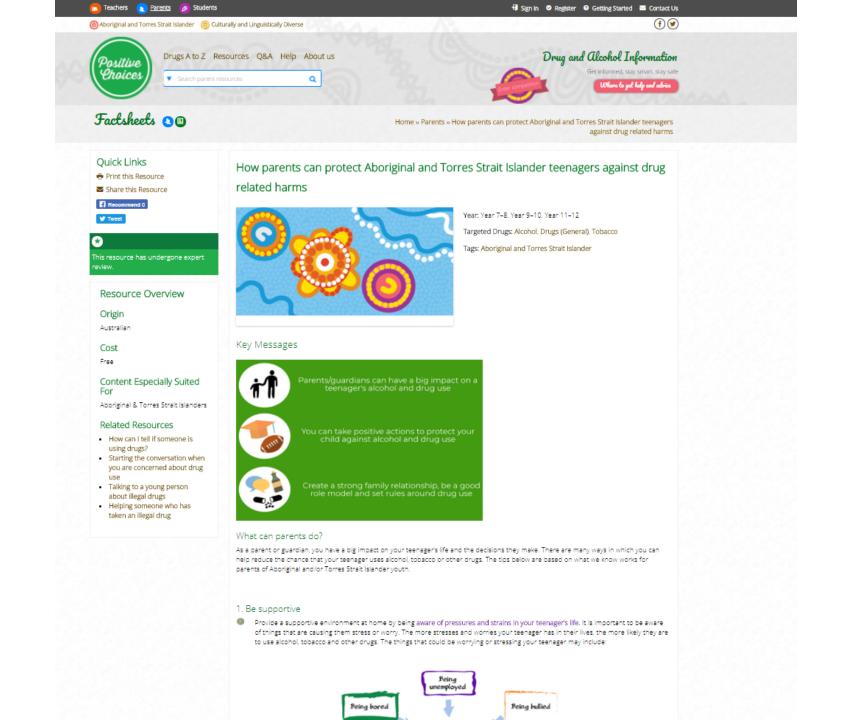




benefits of an intervention. However these preliminary results are promising.

One study has evaluated the benefits of The Facts, Tobacco Addiction Story and Health Effects MashUp using an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander convenience sample. This method is not as rigorous as a randomised controlled trial, which is the gold standard for evaluating the

Bell, J. (2012). No Smokes Project summative evaluation report: Findings from qualitative focus groups. Menzies School of Health Research



Positive Choices Story-Telling Competition

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 12-14 years are invited to share their positive story

Winner will receive MacBook Air & runner-up will receive a \$500 JB Hi-Fi Voucher!*

The competition closes 30 April 2018, 11.59PM AEST.

*Terms and Conditions apply.

Students can personalise the story format & tell us about positive life experiences



Positive aspects about your community

How you say no to peer pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes or drugs Your
positive role
models &
why they
inspire you

Reasons why you choose not to use alcohol, cigarettes or drugs

Thank you!

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Thank-you Questions or Comments?

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Thanks for being part of the Positive Choices Webinar Series

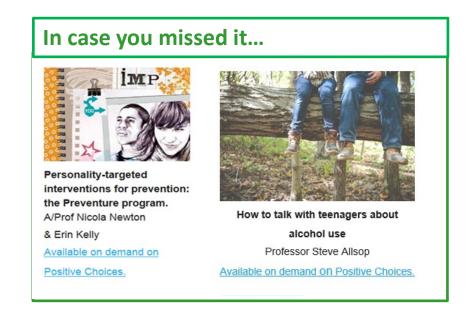
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