

Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD):

Findings from the Pacific Islands Families (PIF) Study



PACIFIC ISLANDS
FAMILIES STUDY

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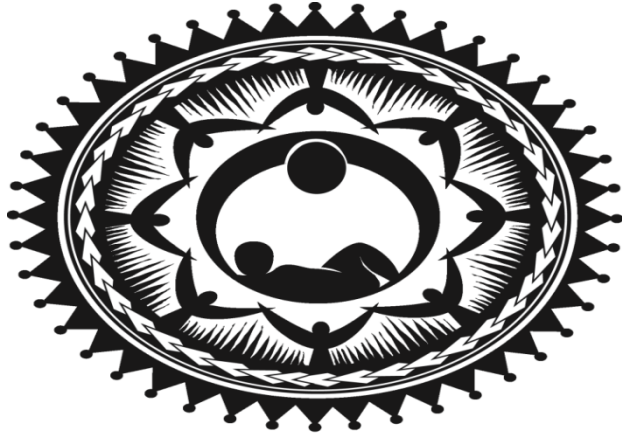
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Presentation Outline

- Overview of study
- Selected findings
- Future endeavours



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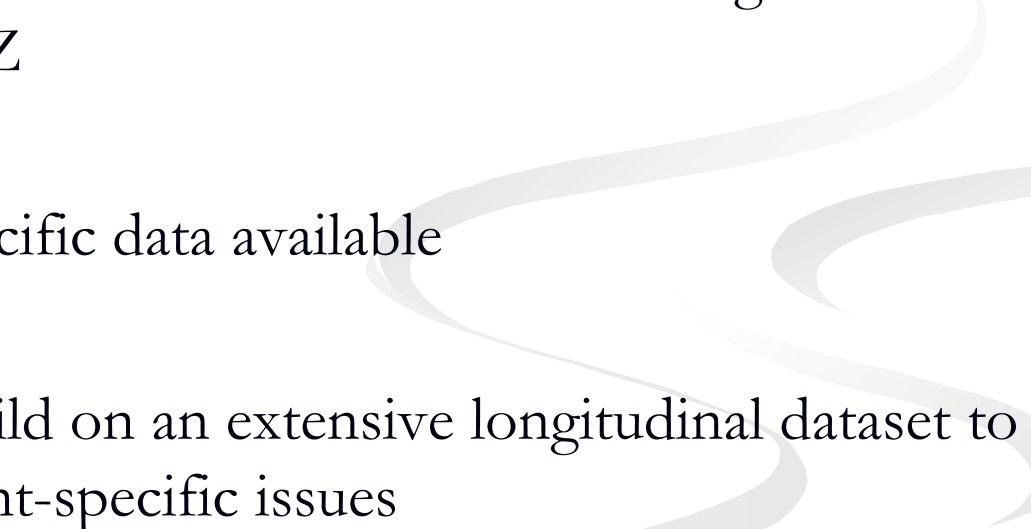
Overview of the Pacific Islands Families Study

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What is the PIF Study?

- An ongoing longitudinal study
- Tracks the health and development of 1,398 Pacific children born in South Auckland in 2000, and their families
- Collects self-reported data through structured interviews
- Quantitative methodology
- ‘Life course’ approach

Rationale for the Study

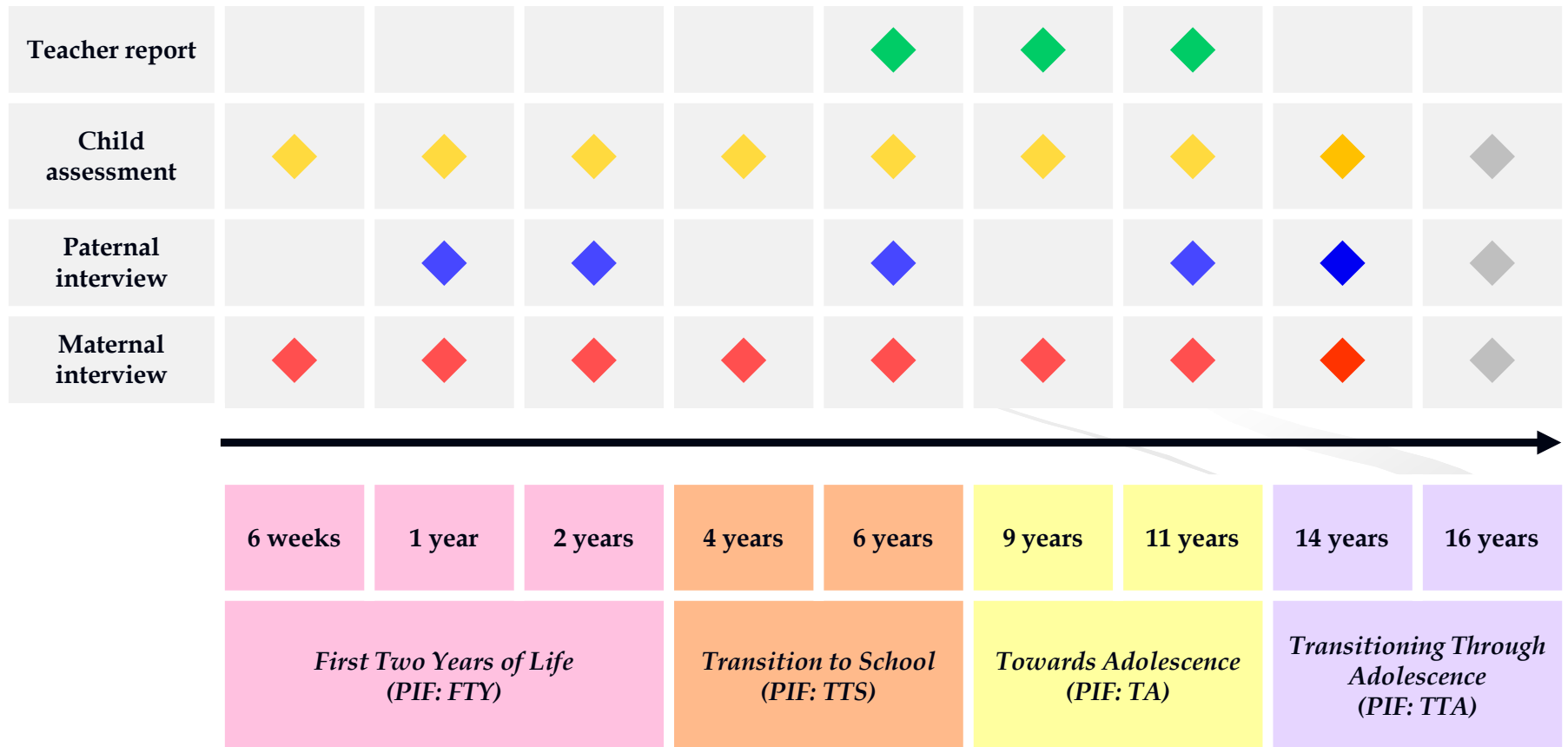
- Investigate critical periods of the lifecourse representing substantial social, psychological, and physical change
 - Focusing on specific identified health and wellbeing issues for Pacific families in NZ
 - Little comparable Pacific data available
 - Ability utilise and build on an extensive longitudinal dataset to understand adolescent-specific issues
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PIF Study team

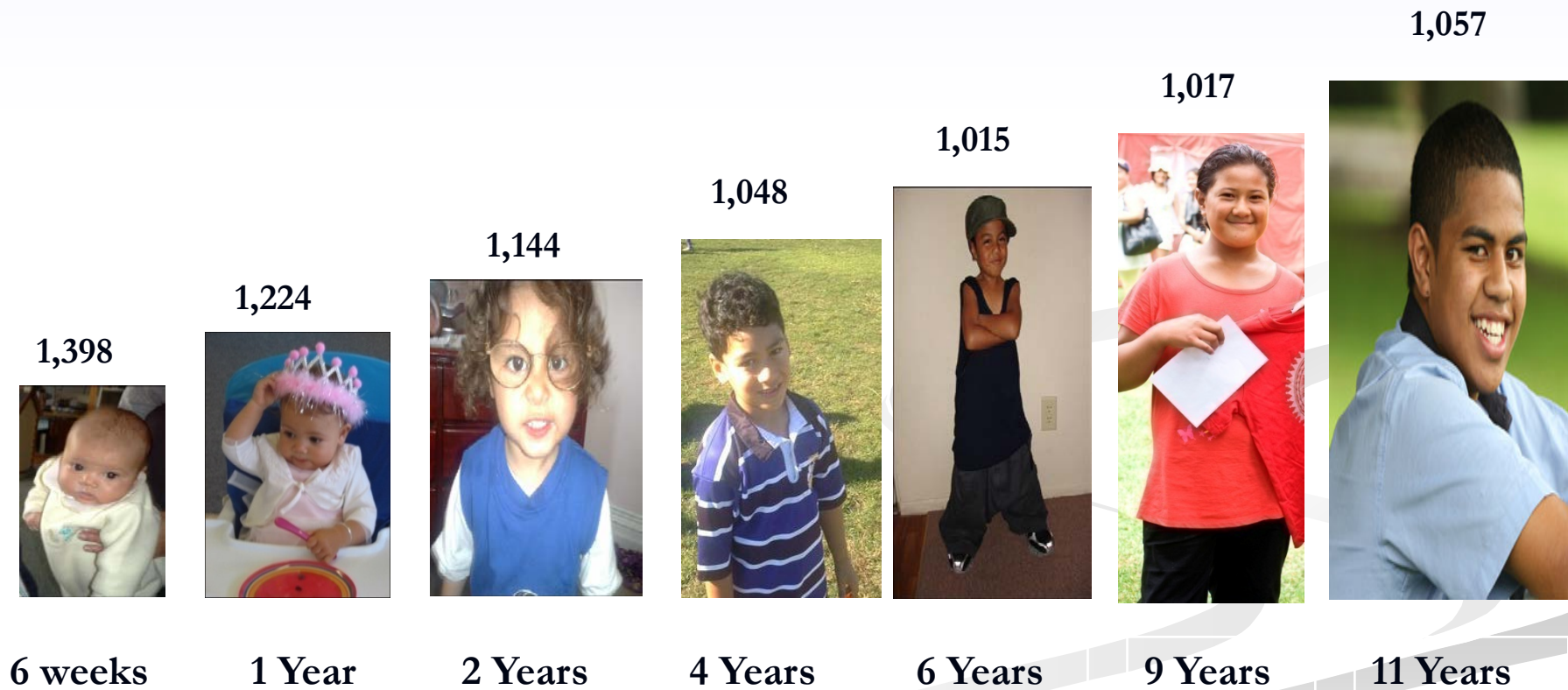


Data collection for PIF Study

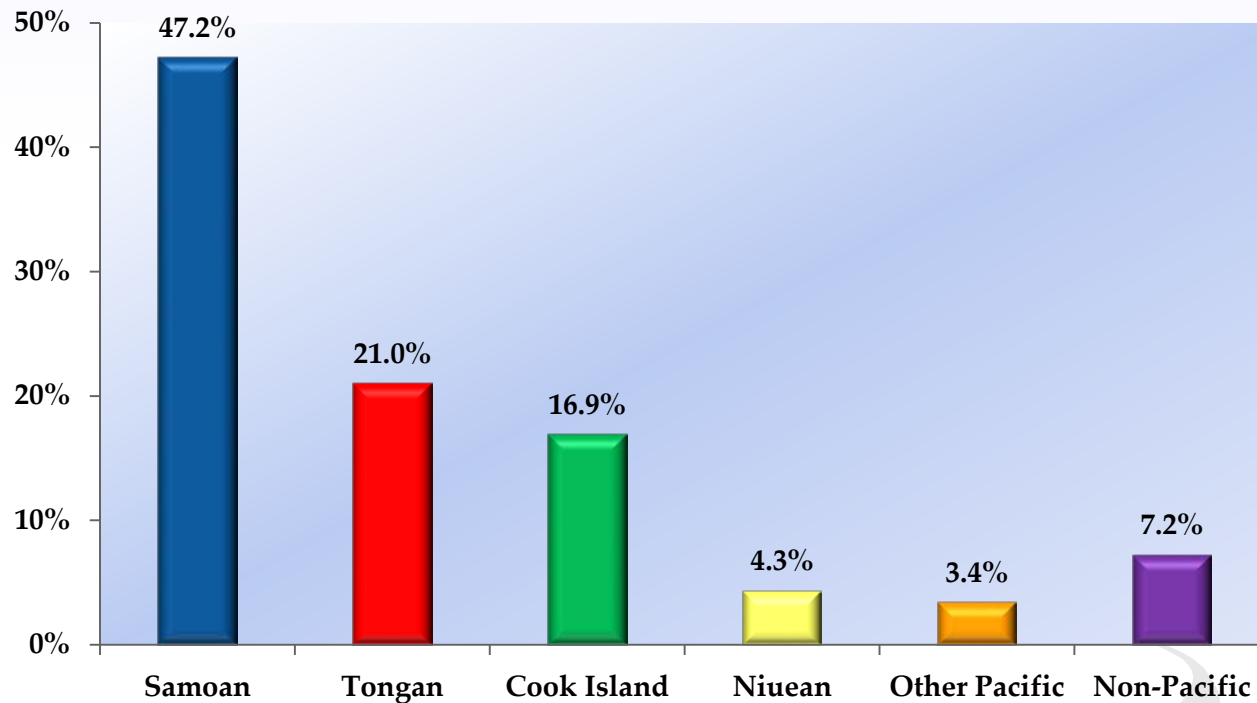
This programme is built on the established PIF cohort (n = 1398) and has the unique opportunity to understand issues of significance for Pacific youth and their families



Retention of PIF participants



Demographics of maternal cohort



Mean age: **27 years**

NZ-born: **33%**

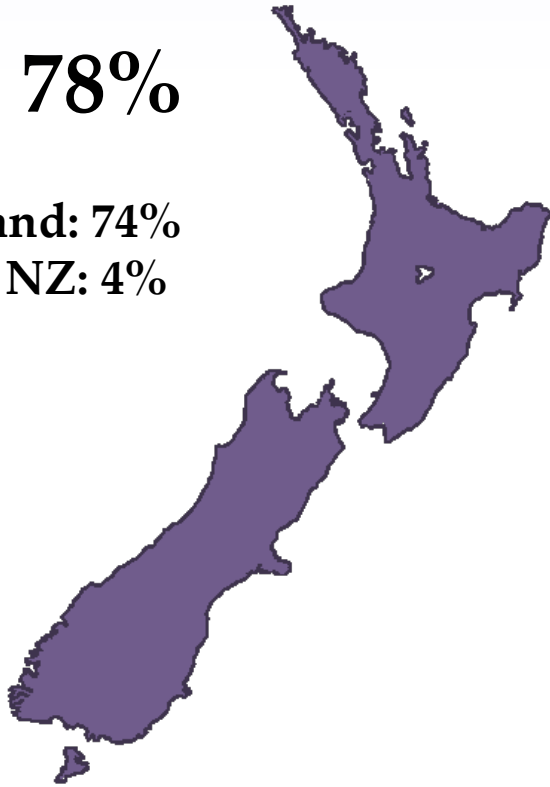
Married or de facto couples: **81%**

Post-school qualifications: **27%**

Where the cohort currently live

NZ: 78%

Auckland: 74%
Other NZ: 4%



Australia: 16%



Rest of world: 2%

What is investigated?

- Demographics
- Child development
- Child behaviour
- Peer relationships
- Child and family health
- Family finances
- Cultural aspects
- Partner relationships
- Parenting and home environment
- School and community environment



PIF Supplementary Studies

- OME at 2 years
- Gambling (6 & 9 years)
- Nutrition and Body Size (4, 6, and 9 years)
- Physical Activity (6 years)
- Traffic & Indoor Air pollution (9 years)
- Oral health (9 years)
- Hearing (11 years)

Strengths of PIF Study

- Excellent retention (7% drop-out)
- Robust multidisciplinary database
- Internationally known for multiple informants – Mother, Father, Child, Teacher
- Strong team of established and emerging researchers
- Solid platform for building Pacific research capacity
- Outputs: ~100 journal articles, book chapters, reports
~\$14 million funding



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Selected findings:

- Alcohol use
- Kava usage

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Alcohol findings

- **AUDIT-C administered successive measurement waves to define any and harmful drinking levels amongst Pacific mothers and fathers.**

Table 1

Baseline demographics and characteristics of maternal (6-weeks measurement wave, $n = 1376$) and paternal (12-months measurement wave, $n = 825$) participants.

	Maternal participants <i>n</i> (%)	Paternal participants <i>n</i> (%)
Age (years)		
<20	111 (8.1)	7 (0.9)
20–24	354 (25.7)	98 (11.9)
25–29	366 (26.6)	216 (26.2)
30–34	324 (23.6)	238 (28.9)
35–39	176 (12.8)	152 (18.5)
≥40	44 (3.2)	112 (13.6)
Ethnicity		
Samoan	650 (47.2)	440 (53.3)
Tongan	289 (21.0)	199 (24.1)
Cook Islands Maori	232 (16.9)	73 (8.8)
Other Pacific	106 (7.7)	54 (6.5)
Non-Pacific	99 (7.2)	59 (7.2)
Highest educational qualification		
No formal qualification	535 (38.9)	481 (58.4)
Secondary	464 (33.7)	220 (26.7)
Post-secondary	377 (27.4)	122 (14.8)
Years lived in New Zealand		
0–4	215 (15.7)	102 (15.7)
5–9	162 (11.8)	177 (27.3)
≥10	996 (72.5)	369 (56.9)
Current smoking status		
Non-smoker	1029 (75.0)	485 (59.3)
Smoker	343 (25.0)	333 (40.7)

Prevalence ANY alcohol

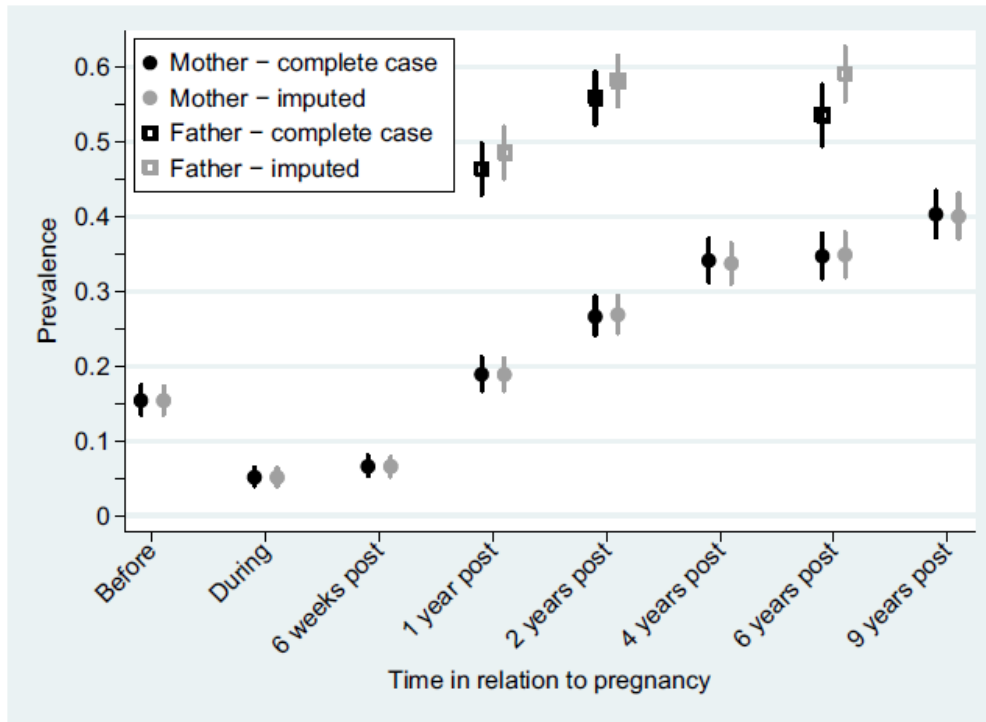
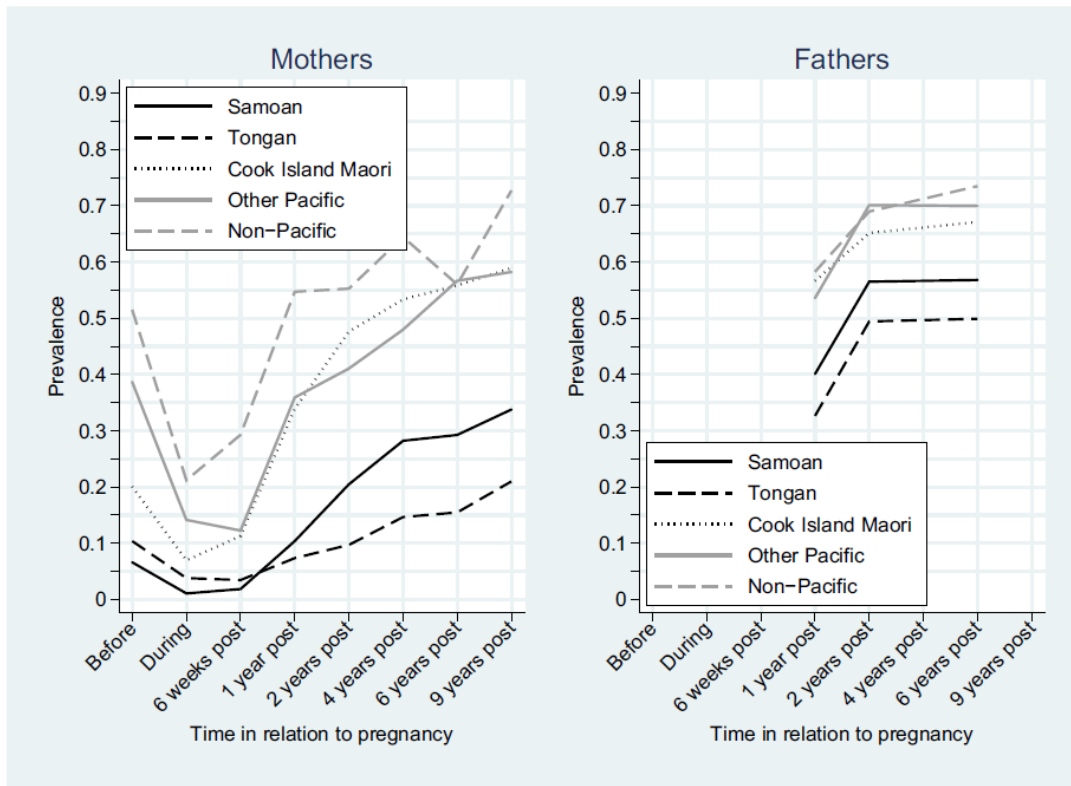


Fig. 1. Scatterplot of complete case and imputed any alcohol consumption prevalence estimates and associated 95% confidence intervals reported by mother and fathers separately over time.

- Maternal levels fell during pregnancy and steadily increase
- Similar pattern for fathers – much higher prevalence
- Pattern of maternal missing data didn't affect estimates as pattern remains same.

ANY alcohol - Ethnicity

Connected line graphs of imputed any alcohol consumption prevalence estimates reported over time by ethnicity groups, separated by mothers and fathers.



- Tongan mothers lower
- Cook Islands, Non-Pacific, Other-Pacific had higher prevalence
- Similar pattern amongst fathers

AUDIT-C Harmful drinking

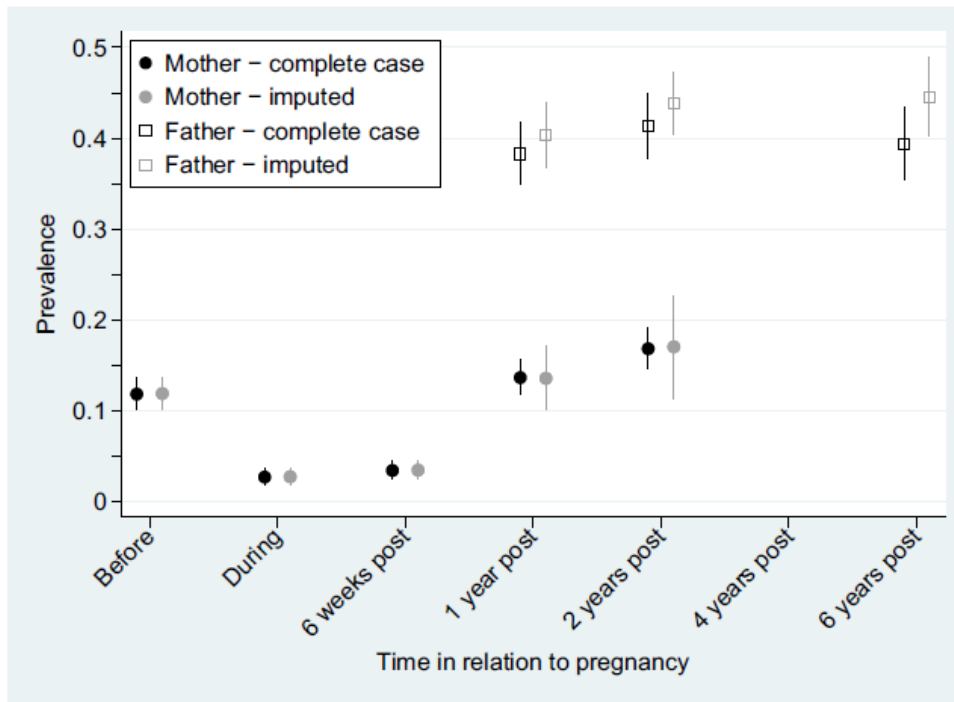
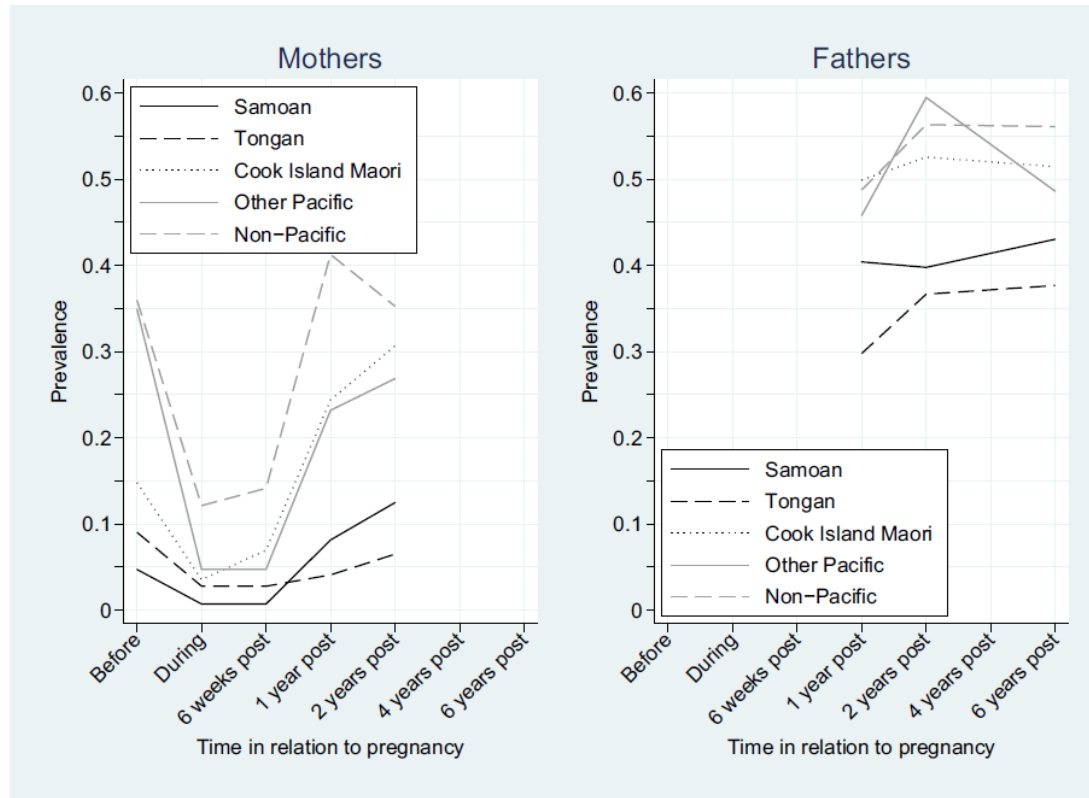


Fig. 4. Scatterplot of complete case and imputed AUDIT-C indicated harmful drinking prevalence estimates and associated 95% confidence intervals reported by mother and fathers separately over time.

- Maternal levels fell during pregnancy and steadily increase
- Similar for fathers – much higher prevalence
- Pattern of maternal missing data didn't affect estimates as pattern remains same.

AUDIT-C Indications - Ethnicity

Connected line graphs of imputed AUDIT-C indicated harmful drinking prevalence estimates reported over time by ethnicity groups, separated by mothers and fathers.



- Tongan mothers lower
- Cook Islands, Non-Pacific, Other-Pacific had higher prevalence
- Similar pattern amongst fathers

Key points

- Clear pattern reduced drinking during pregnancy and increasing over time
- Difference in prevalence estimates between ethnicities
- Advocate for focus on parental alcohol consumption and impact on children

Kava findings

- Assess PIF data to establish patterns of kava usage amongst Pacific fathers
- Data collected Year 1 and 11

	Year 1		Year 11	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Samoan	440	57.4	375	52.4
Cook Island	73	9.5	89	12.4
Tongan	199	26.0	197	27.5
Other Pasifika	54	7.0	55	7.7
Total	766	100	716	100
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
17-29	296	38.64	15	2.09
30-39	363	47.39	254	35.47
40-49	85	11.10	323	45.11
50-59	20	2.61	96	13.41
60+	2	0.26	28	3.91
	766	100	716	100
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Assimilation	251	32.8	219	32.4
Separation	301	39.3	197	29.1
Integration	74	9.7	87	12.9
Marginalisation	132	17.2	173	25.6
	766	100	676	100
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Non-Symptomatic	747	97.6	634	92.4
Symptomatic	18	2.4	52	7.6

Kava Usage

Q1: Participant is a kava user?

	Year 1			Year 11		
	<i>n</i>	%	Total	<i>n</i>	%	Total
No	698	91.1	766	540	75.4	716
Yes	68	8.9	100	176	24.6	100

Q2: How often do you consume kava?

	Year 1		Year 11	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did not use	698	91.1	540	75.7
1-2 times a year	16	2.1	49	6.9
About once a month	16	2.1	34	4.8
About once a week	30	3.9	51	7.2
2-3 times a week	6	0.8	37	5.2
Daily		0	2	0.3
Total KU	68		173	
Total Participants	766	100	713	100

- 85% of kava users drank 10+ drinks per session
- In Year 1 & 11, kava is mostly consumed with friends and community groups
- Significant relationships between kava usage and acculturation, and ethnicity

Key points

- Unique look at longitudinal data concerning kava consumption.
- Difference in prevalence estimates between ethnicities.
- Look at developing Kava Usage index (KUI) describe and measure harmful kava usage.

Acknowledgements

Further information via website: www.aut-pif.ac.nz



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