

The Influence of Intimate Partners on Illicit Substance Use Among Youth in Taiwanese Temple Parade Troupes: A Cross-Sectional Study

Presenter: Ming-Wei, Lin

Affiliated institution :

Department of Psychiatry, Taichung Armed-Force General Hospital

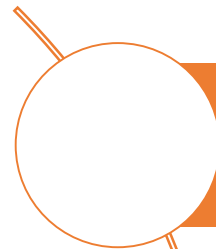
Taiwan AIDS Foundation

Department of Medicine, National Defense Medical Center

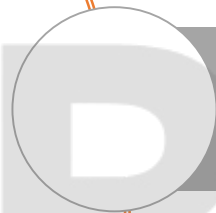


Asia-P
Chem
S

Outline



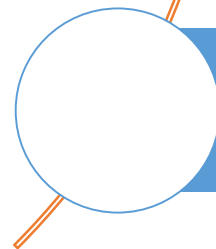
Introduction



Method



Results



Discussion

APCS | Asia-Pacific
Chemsex
Symposium

Introduction



Dual-Substance Use Matters

- Individual's substance use positively predicts their partner's substance use over time
 - Alcohol ([Muyingo et al., 2020](#)),
 - Cigarette ([Tooley & Borrelli, 2017](#))
 - Marijuana ([Testa et al., 2019](#))
 - Opioid ([Huang et al., 2018](#)), etc.
- Being in a dual-SUD couple can negatively impact individual treatment motivation and entry. ([Dollar et al., 2009](#))

Asia-Pacific
Chemsex
Symposium

Youths in Taiwanese Temple Parade Troupes



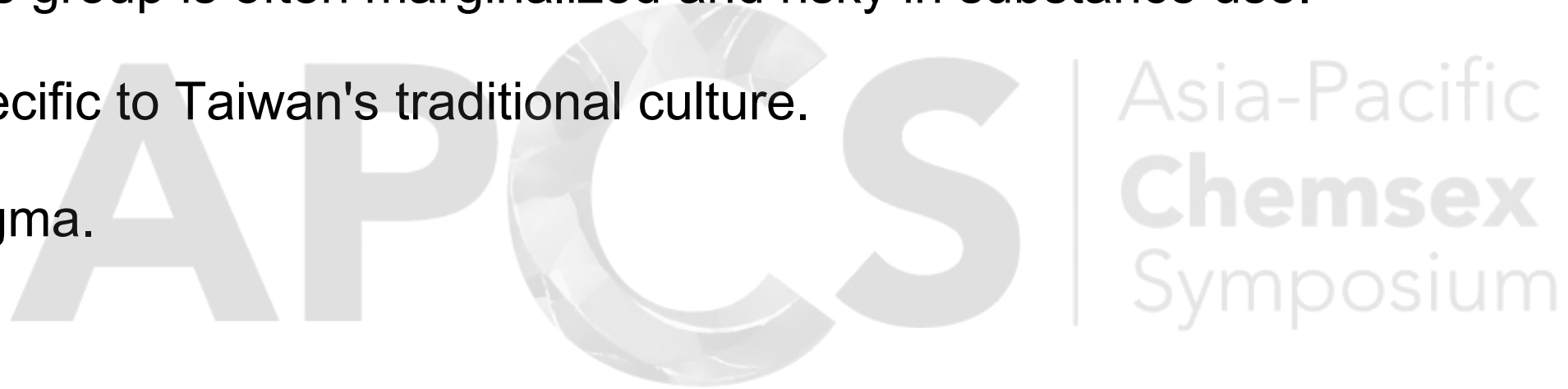
More frequent in attending temple parade troupes (Chung et al., 2015) :

- Lower socio-economic status
- Lower academic accomplishment
- Lower family support
- Poorer adjustment at school
- Peer imitation

Asia-Pacific
Chemsex
Symposium

Importance and Hypothesis

- This group is often marginalized and risky in substance use.
- Specific to Taiwan's traditional culture.
- Stigma.



- Hypothesis : An intimate partner's illicit drug use is positively associated with the individual's illicit drug use.

Method



Method and Design

- Secondary data analysis:
- The data from the 2019 project of Illicit Drugs Prevention for Youths in Taiwanese Temple Parade Troupes, which was performed by the Taiwan AIDS Foundation.
- Total 700 qualified questionnaires.



Results



Sociodemographic Characteristics

	All, N=700		Illicit Drug Use, N=67 (9.57%)			Multiple Illicit Drug Use, N=37 (5.29%)		
	number/ mean	% / sd	number/ mean	% / sd	p-value	number/ mean	% / sd	p-value
Sex					0.011*			0.031*
Female	105	15.00%	3	4.48%		1	2.70%	
Male	595	85.00%	64	95.52%		36	97.30%	
Age	23.39	7.20	25.07	7.20	0.068	25.11	8.46	0.162
Education					0.035*			0.059
Below Senior High	135	19.29%	17	25.37%		9	24.32%	
Senior High	394	56.29%	42	62.69%		25	67.57%	
College and above	171	24.43%	8	11.94%		3	8.11%	
Intimate Partners with Illicit Substance Use					<0.004**			<0.001***
No	677	96.71%	60	89.55%		31	83.78%	
Yes	23	3.29%	7	10.45%		6	16.22%	
Alcohol					<0.001***			0.014*
No	287	41.00%	12	17.91%		8	21.62%	
Yes	413	59.00%	55	82.09%		29	78.38%	
Smoking					<0.001***			<0.001***
No	236	33.71%	4	5.97%		3	8.11%	
Yes	464	66.29%	63	94.03%		34	91.89%	

Illicit drug use

- Top 3 :

Ketamine, MDMA, Pre-mixed drugs

- Top 3 among adults :

Ketamine, MDMA, Pre-mixed drugs

- Top 3 among teenagers :

Ketamine, Nitrous Oxide, Pre-mixed drugs

	All, N=700		Adults, n=557		Teenager, n=143	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Heroin	2	0.29%	1	0.18%	1	0.70%
Amphetamine	19	2.71%	17	3.05%	2	1.40%
MDMA	26	3.71%	24	4.31%	2	1.40%
Ketamine	40	5.71%	33	5.92%	7	4.90%
Pre-mixed drugs	23	3.29%	20	3.59%	3	2.10%
Marijuana	18	2.57%	17	3.05%	1	0.70%
Morphine	2	0.29%	2	0.36%	0	0.00%
GHB	7	1.00%	6	1.08%	1	0.70%
Cocaine	2	0.29%	2	0.36%	0	0.00%
Nitrous Oxide	12	1.71%	8	1.44%	4	2.80%
PCP	1	0.14%	1	0.18%	0	0.00%
Glue sniffing	1	0.14%	1	0.18%	0	0.00%
FM2	6	0.86%	5	0.90%	1	0.70%
LSD	2	0.29%	2	0.36%	0	0.00%
Synthetic cannabinoids	2	0.29%	2	0.36%	0	0.00%
RUSH	1	0.14%	1	0.18%	0	0.00%
Others	4	0.57%	4	0.72%	0	0.00%

Logistic Regression(N=700)

Variables	Illicit Drug Use		Multiple Illicit Drug Use	
	Adjusted OR	95% CI	Adjusted OR	95% CI
Sex				
Female	1	-	1	-
Male	3.74*	1.13-12.34	6.22	0.83-46.77
Age	1.02	0.99-1.06	1.02	0.98-1.07
Education				
Below Senior High	1	-	1	-
Senior High	0.77	0.41-1.43	0.87	0.39-1.96
College and above	0.35*	0.14-0.85	0.26	0.07-1.00
Intimate Partners with Illicit Substance Use				
No	1	-	1	-
Yes	3.91**	1.49-10.26	6.36***	2.26-17.88
Smoking or Drinking				
No	1	-	1	-
Yes	4.85*	1.72-13.68	3.21	0.96-10.80

Logistic Regression in Adults(N=557)

Variables	Illicit Drug Use		Multiple Illicit Drug Use	
	Adjusted OR	95% CI	Adjusted OR	95% CI
Sex				
Female	1	-	1	-
Male	2.77	0.83-9.28	4.41	0.58-33.69
Age	1.02	0.98-1.06	1.03	0.98-1.08
Education				
Below Senior High	1	-	1	-
Senior High	0.90	0.44-1.86	0.84	0.33-2.13
College and above	0.38*	0.15-0.99	0.26	0.06-1.07
Intimate Partners with Illicit Substance Use				
No	1	-	1	-
Yes	4.21**	1.56-11.33	7.12***	2.46-20.61
Smoking or Drinking				
No	1	-	1	-
Yes	6.82**	1.62-28.75	3.15	0.72-13.81

Discussion



High prevalence of illicit drug use

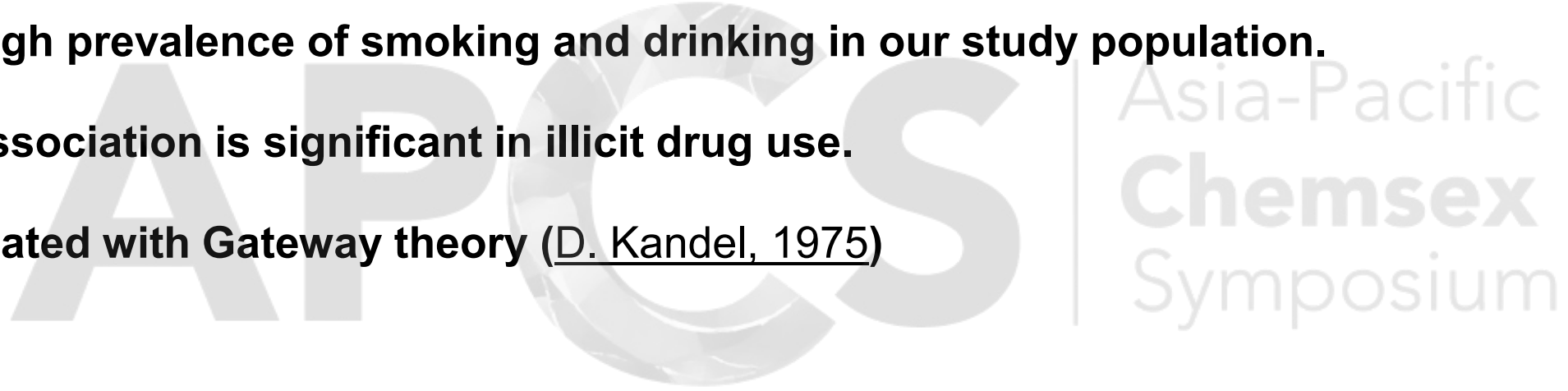
- **The prevalence in our data was 9.48%.**
 - **The lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use from national surveys was 1.24% in 2014 and 1.46% in 2018.**
- **Pre-mixed drugs have become one of the popular forms of illicit drugs.**
 - **Similar findings from the 2018 national survey of substance use.**
- **Higher education levels showed a protective effect.**

Intimate partner's illicit drug use matters

- Correlated with previous studies about dual-substance use
- Dual-substance use negatively impacts individual treatment motivation and entry ([Dollar et al., 2009](#))
- Substance use could be a positive reinforcement. ([Morris et al., 2019](#))
- Substance use decreased the use of more adaptive strategies. ([Gold, Stathopoulou, & Otto, 2020](#))
- It seemed to be a mixed positive/negative reinforcement mechanism. ([Louisa et al., 2024](#))

Smoking/Drinking matters

- **The high prevalence of smoking and drinking in our study population.**
- **The association is significant in illicit drug use.**
- **Correlated with Gateway theory (D. Kandel, 1975)**
- **Multiple illicit drug use might be more complicated in psycho-social factors.**



Limitations

- **Representative of our sample**
- **Report bias**
- **Cross-sectional survey study**

APCS

Asia-Pacific
Chemsex
Symposium

Feedback is welcome

APCS

Asia-Pacific
Chemsex
Symposium