Alcohol and other drug use at Vanessa festivals and events 2023

<u>Caitlin H Douglass</u>¹, Oisin Stronach^{1,2}, Helen Reddan³, Sara Giger⁴, Megan SC Lim^{1,2}, Paul M Dietze^{1,2,5}

¹Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia, ²School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, ³Transport Accident Commission, Victoria, Australia, ⁴Graffiti Group, Melbourne, Australia ⁵National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Melbourne, Australia

Presenter's email: caitlin.douglass@burnet.edu.au

Introduction: Vanessa is a program that delivers road safety messages at festivals/events. Since the pandemic, few studies have collected data from young people across multiple festivals/events. This study aimed to describe alcohol consumption and intentions to use drugs at festivals/events and identify factors associated with these behaviours.

Method: We conducted a survey with people who accessed Vanessa at 11 Victorian festivals/events between January and April 2023. We used multivariable logistic regression to identify factors associated with consuming five or more (5+) drinks in the past 24 hours and intending to use drugs (besides alcohol) at the festival/event.

Results: We recruited 650 participants from regional (n=145), metropolitan (n=215) and university/TAFE (n=290) festivals/events (median age 22, 62% female). In the past 24 hours, 55% reported no alcohol consumption, 29% had 1-4 drinks and 5% consumed 5+ drinks. Overall, 13% of participants had or planned to consume drugs at the festival/event they attended. Compared to males, females had lower odds of consuming 5+ drinks (adjusted odds ratio (AOR)=0.4, confidence interval (CI)=0.3-0.7) and planning to use drugs at the festival/event they attended (AOR=0.3, CI=0.2-0.8). Currently studying was associated with lower odds of consuming 5+ drinks (AOR=0.3, CI=0.2-0.6); no difference was observed for planning to use drugs (AOR=0.8, CI=0.4-1.3). Ever using illegal drugs was significantly associated with consuming 5+ drinks (AOR=2.2, CI=1.3-3.7) and planning to use drugs at festivals/events (AOR=17.9, CI=8.3-38.7). No significant differences were identified by age.

Discussions and Conclusions: A minority of participants had consumed 5+ drinks and planned to use drugs at the festival/event they attended. These behaviours were more common among males and participants who reported ever using drugs.

Implications for practice: Interventions developed with young people who plan to consume alcohol or use other drugs at festivals/events are required to minimise harms and meet the needs of this population.

Disclosure of Interest Statement: This study was funded by the Transport Accident Commission. PD has received investigator initiated funding from Gilead Sciences and an untied educational grant from Indivior for work unrelated to this study. PD is an NHMRC Senior Research Fellow.