

Factors associated with poly drug use in adolescents

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Abstract

Poly drug use in adolescents represents a significant public health issue, heightening risk for abuse, dependency, and a variety of short- and long-term psychological, psychosocial, and health consequences. However, past studies have typically examined just one or two substances in isolation and there is a lack of research that has comprehensively examined possible predictors of poly drug use in adolescents. To inform the development of comprehensive prevention programs that can simultaneously target multiple substances, the present study sought to identify psychological, environmental, and demographic factors that are most strongly associated with alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis poly drug use. Adolescents aged 15 to 17 years ($n=1661$; 50.9% male) completed a survey on their use of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis over the last 30 days. Various psychological, environmental, and demographic factors were also assessed. Weighted multiple-level logistic regression was conducted to assess the factors associated with poly drug use. In total, 20.3% of respondents had used at least one substance, 6.7% reported using two substances, and 3.3% reported using all three substances. The most common combined pattern of use was alcohol and tobacco, followed by alcohol and cannabis. Several factors emerged as significant, with conduct problems, depression, and the school environment accounting for the most variance. Specific psychological and environmental factors appear to be particularly important domains to target in adolescent substance use prevention programs. Early identification of adolescent depression and conduct problems and the development of programs that address these symptoms in youth may be effective approaches to delaying or preventing poly drug use in this population.

Keywords: poly drug use; alcohol; tobacco; cannabis; adolescents; prevention

Factors associated with poly drug use in adolescents

Adolescence is a key period for exposure to and experimentation with a range of harmful substances (Marshall, 2014; Spear, 2000). The three substances that have received most research attention to date in this population are alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis, which are the most commonly used drugs among adolescents (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2015; White & Williams, 2016). While all three substances have high rates of associated physical and psychological short- and long-term harms in the general population, negative outcomes are exacerbated among adolescents. For example, consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis in adolescence can permanently affect the structure and function of the adolescent's brain, resulting in long term difficulties with behavioural regulation and executive functioning (Ashtari et al., 2011; Dwyer, McQuown, & Leslie, 2009; Ewing, Sakhardande, & Blakemore, 2014; Jacobus, Bava, Cohen-Zion, Mahmood, & Tapert, 2009; Lisdahl, Gilbert, Wright, & Shollenbarger, 2013; Wilson et al., 2000).

Reflecting the high social and economic costs associated with alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use, there is a substantial body of work investigating factors associated with the consumption of these products (recent reviews and meta-analyses include Cooke, Dahdah, Norman, & French, 2016; Grigsby, Forster, Unger, & Sussman, 2016; Marshall, 2014; Peters, Budney, & Carroll, 2012). Of interest to the present study is poly drug use, which occurs in a substantial minority of youth (Busch, Van Stel, Schrijvers, & de Leeuw, 2013; Leatherdale & Ahmed, 2010; Marshall, 2014). In Australia, the context of the present study, a recent longitudinal study of tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis use in over 2000 14- to 15-year-olds revealed poly drug use in 6.5% of the sample (Kelly, Evans-Whipp, et al., 2015). This was deemed a "small but notable proportion" by the authors (p.632).

Poly drug use by adolescents has been linked with school non-completion, low academic achievement, psychosocial problems, depressive symptoms, psychological distress, legal problems, interpersonal difficulties, risky sexual practices, and physical health issues (Bohnert et al., 2014; Connell, Gilreath, & Hansen, 2009; Fallu, Brière, & Janosz, 2014; Felton, Kofler, Lopez, Saunders, & Kilpatrick, 2015; Kelly, Chan, Mason, & Williams, 2015; Kelly, Evans-Whipp, et al., 2015; Peters et al., 2012). Poly drug use among adolescents thus represents a significant public health issue, resulting in calls for a more comprehensive and integrated approach to youth prevention programs (Camenga, Klein, & Roy, 2006; Hale, Fitzgerald-Yau, & Viner, 2014; Leatherdale, Hammond, & Ahmed, 2008; Wiefferink et al., 2006). The development of integrated interventions requires the identification of common factors demonstrating meaningful effect sizes across all three substances to facilitate selection of the most relevant modifiable factors to address in intervention design. A recent systematic review of 26 latent class analysis studies identified higher age, peer and parental substance use, and poor academic achievement as factors consistently linked to poly drug use among adolescents (Tomczyk, Isensee, & Hanewinkel, 2016). However, the majority of included studies explored a restricted range of predictors, potentially overstating the importance of these predictors in the analyses conducted. Furthermore, factors such as self-esteem and social connectedness, which have been linked to the use of individual substances (Bond et al., 2007; Scheier, Botvin, Griffin, & Diaz, 2000; Shortt, Hutchinson, Chapman, & Toumbourou, 2007; Veselska et al., 2009), do not appear to have been assessed in the context of poly drug use.

Present Study

Assessing the relative contribution of the large number of potential factors associated with poly drug use among adolescents is important for determining where intervention efforts

should be directed to maximize their effectiveness. Accordingly, the present study aimed to identify psychological, environmental, and demographic factors that are most strongly associated with poly drug use in a nationally representative sample of adolescents. Of specific interest was the identification of common factors demonstrating meaningful effect sizes for the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis individually and in combination to inform the development of integrated interventions that target multiple risk factors simultaneously.

Method

Design and Sample

This study utilized data captured by the *Young Minds Matter* national household survey conducted May 2013 to April 2014 by the Telethon Kids Institute on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Health (see detailed information pertaining to the survey methodology in J. Hafekost et al., 2016). In this cross-sectional, population-based study, data from 6,310 children aged 4-17 years residing in randomly selected households across Australia were collected via interviews with caregivers (household response rate: 55%). In addition to these interviews with caregivers, children aged 11 to 17 years were invited to complete a youth self-report questionnaire. Data were obtained from 2,967 children, representing 89% of eligible adolescents in the selected households. The survey sample was selected via multi-stage area based sampling, with Statistical Area 1 (SA1) areas selected at the first stage, and then families selected within the selected SA1 areas (see Telethon Kids Institute (2015) for a detailed explanation of the recruitment process).

Data from respondents aged 15 to 17 years ($n = 1661$) were extracted from the results of the larger study. This sub-group was selected due to 15 being a particularly important age for the commencement of substance use (Matuszka et al., 2017), as reflected in prevalence rates from the Australian Secondary Students Alcohol and Drug Survey where past month

use of alcohol, cigarettes, and cannabis was substantially greater in 15 to 17 year olds compared to 12 to 14 year olds (alcohol: 12% cf. 41%; cigarettes: 3% cf. 13%; cannabis: 3% cf. 11%) (White & Williams, 2016).

The sample profile for the present study is presented in Table 1. The sample was weighted by sex, age, family size, and household income to ensure comparability to the population of 11 to 17 year olds in Australia (as per Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014). This weighting also took into account patterns of non-response (see Telethon Kids Institute (2015) for a detailed explanation of the weighting process).

Data from the *Young Minds Matter* survey are available to researchers in the form of a Confidentialised Unit Record File. Information on how to access this file can be found at <https://youngmindsmatter.telethonkids.org.au/for-researchers/>.

Insert Table 1 about here

Measures

Outcome variables. The outcome variables under investigation were alcohol use, tobacco use, cannabis use, and poly drug use. As per the items included in the *Young Minds Matter* survey, use of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis was defined as any consumption in the last 30 days (categorized dichotomously: 0 = no, 1 = yes). Poly drug use was treated as a multiple-level variable and categorized as follows: 0 = no drug use, 1 = use of one substance, 2 = use of any two substances, 3 = use of all three substances (as per Reyes, Perez, Colón, Dowell, & Cumsille, 2013). Respondents were also asked about their use of other drugs such as ecstasy, meth/amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, heroin, and steroids, and their use of prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. Only 40 respondents reported use of

any of these drugs in the last 30 days, precluding analysis of factors associated with use due to insufficient sample size.

Predictor variables.

Psychological factors. The assessed psychological factors in the present study were emotional symptoms, conduct problems, peer problems, hyperactivity, self-esteem, and depression. Emotional symptoms (e.g., *I am often unhappy, downhearted or tearful*), conduct problems (e.g., *I fight a lot*), peer problems (e.g., *I am usually on my own*), and hyperactivity (e.g., *I am constantly fidgeting or squirming*) were each measured using their respective 5-item subscales of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 1994). The SDQ is a widely used and valid measure of psychological difficulties in children (Goodman, 2001). Cronbach's alphas for each were .74, .60, .61, and .73 respectively. Self-esteem was measured using the 12-item Adolescent Self-Esteem Questionnaire (ASQ), a scale developed by the survey team. The ASQ has been found to be a valid and reliable measure of self-esteem, with high internal consistency, construct validity, and test-retest reliability (K. Hafekost, Boterhoven de Haan, Lawrence, Sawyer, & Zubrick, 2017). Cronbach's alpha of the ASQ in the present study was .86. Whether respondents met criteria for a diagnosis of major depressive disorder was determined by their responses to the DISC-IV Youth Informant Major Depressive Disorder Module (developed by the National Institute of Mental Health; Shaffer, Fisher, Lucas, Dulcan, & Schwab-Stone, 2000). The DISC-IV applies criteria as specified in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders Version IV (DSM-IV) to establish nature and duration of symptoms and impact on functioning to determine diagnostic status.

Environmental factors. The environmental factors examined in the present study fell into three categories: social, school, and parental. Environmental social factors were assessed

using items developed by the study team and included respondents' number of friends (single item: *About how many friends do you have who you either hang out with, talk to on the phone, regularly send messages to either through text or online, or get together with socially?*; 0 = 0 friends to 9 = 20 friends or more) and degree of social connectedness (single item: *How well do you get along with people?*; 1 = very well to 4 = not well at all).

Environmental school factors included feelings towards school (single item developed by the study team: *How do you feel about going to school?*; 1 = I like school very much to 5 = I hate school), school connectedness (measured using the School Connectedness Scale from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health; Harris & Udry, 1994-2008; Cronbach's alpha in the present study = .84), school engagement (measured using a scale developed by the survey team and based on items drawn from the School Life Instrument; Ainley & Bourke, 1992; Cronbach's alpha in the present study = .99), and self-reported frequency of being bullied (single item developed by the study team: *In the last 12 months, how often were you bullied or cyber bullied?* 1 = I was not bullied in the last 12 months to 6 = I was bullied most days). Finally, the assessed parental factor included degree of parental monitoring (composite of *How much do your parents know about what you are doing?* and *How much do your parents know about how you are feeling?*; 1 = a lot to 4 = not at all; Cronbach's alpha = .76).

Demographic factors. The demographic variables explored in the present study were gender, age, socioeconomic status (SES), and country of birth. Information pertaining to respondents' SES (calculated using the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage of the SA1 where the family was living at the time of the survey: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2011) and country of birth was gathered from a survey completed by the respondents' parents or carers and merged with the youth self-report data. SES deciles (where 1 represents the most disadvantaged area and 10 the least

disadvantaged) were used in analyses. Country of birth was treated as a dichotomous variable (1 = Australia, 2 = overseas).

Statistical Analysis

As noted above, drug use was treated as a multiple-level variable. As such, multinomial logistic regression analyses were used to assess the factors associated with poly drug use. Binary logistic regression analyses were conducted to assess the factors associated with alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use. These analyses were conducted in *MPlus* utilizing the weighted sample. The Maximum Likelihood Robust estimator was used to estimate parameters and calculate odds ratios. As the recruitment process involved sampling families within selected areas, and families living within the same small geographic area may share some similarities, the clustered nature of the sample design was accounted for using the `TYPE = COMPLEX` command in *MPlus*. All predictor variables were treated as observed (either continuous or categorical) variables in the assessed models. For the DISC-IV Youth Informant Major Depressive Disorder Module, responses were used to determine whether participants met criteria for Major Depressive Disorder (coded 0) or did not meet criteria (coded 1), and this dichotomous variable was used in analyses. For all other multiple-item scales, grand mean scores were used.

Results

Poly Drug Use

Prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use in the sample is reported in Table 1. In the last 30 days, 27% of respondents reported consuming alcohol, 10% of respondents reported using tobacco, and 7% reported using cannabis. One-fifth (20%) of respondents reported using one substance, 7% reported using two substances, and 3% reported using all

three substances. Table 2 presents prevalence of substance use stratified by alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis user status. A majority of tobacco users and cannabis users were also alcohol users, while a minority of alcohol users were also tobacco or cannabis users.

Insert Table 2 about here

Full results from the logistic regression assessing factors associated with poly drug use are presented in Table 3 and a visual depiction of the significant findings is presented in Figure 1. The entered factors accounted for 31% of the variance in poly drug use. For the demographic factors, age and country of birth emerged as significant. The odds of engaging in poly drug use significantly increased as age increased, while the odds of engaging in poly drug use were significantly lower for those born overseas. For the psychological factors, those reporting conduct problems and major depressive disorder had greater odds of engaging in poly drug use, while odds of engaging in poly drug use were lower among those with peer problems and emotional problems. For the environmental factors, the odds of engaging in poly drug use were greater among those who reported having a larger number of friends and a greater degree of social connectedness. The odds of engaging in poly drug use were also greater among those with lower levels of school engagement and those who disliked school.

Insert Table 3 about here

Insert Figure 1 about here

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Cannabis Use

Alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use were explored independently but in the same model to identify any shared factors that could become the targets of a comprehensive substance use prevention program. Full results from this logistic regression are presented in Table 4 and a visual depiction of the significant findings is presented in Figure 2. The entered factors accounted for 29% of the variance in alcohol use, 32% of the variance in tobacco use, and 30% of the variance in cannabis use. Most of the factors included in the model were found to be significant, with the exception of gender, SES, and being a victim of bullying.

An examination of common risk factors revealed that higher conduct problem scores were associated with greater odds of using each of the three substances under investigation. Alcohol and tobacco appeared to share many common factors, with odds of use of each of these two substances found to be greater among those with major depressive disorder and those reporting more friends, and lower among those reporting emotional problems.

When each of the three substances was examined individually to identify additional relevant factors, the odds of using alcohol were greater in those who were older, born in Australia, more socially connected, disliked school, and were less engaged in school. The odds of using alcohol were lower among those with higher self-esteem and peer problems. For tobacco, usage odds were greater among those reporting greater hyperactivity and lower school connectedness. For cannabis, the odds of use were greater among those reporting reduced parental monitoring.

Insert Table 4 about here

Insert Figure 2 about here

Discussion

Poly drug use has been linked with a variety of medical, psychological, and psychosocial harms among adolescents (Bohnert et al., 2014; Fallu et al., 2014; Felton et al., 2015; Kelly, Chan, et al., 2015; Kelly, Evans-Whipp, et al., 2015; Peters et al., 2012). The severity of these harms highlights the importance of identifying the factors that contribute to the consumption of multiple substances to inform future prevention programs (Hublet et al., 2015; Marshall, 2014). The primary focus in the literature to date on factors associated with the use of individual substances has resulted in a paucity of information to guide the development of integrated interventions designed to address poly drug use. To identify factors that can be the focus of comprehensive interventions, the present study investigated the psychological, environmental, and demographic factors associated with poly drug use, with a particular focus on common factors demonstrating meaningful effect sizes for the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis individually and in combination.

Of the psychological factors under investigation, conduct problems was the most influential. This factor was significantly associated with poly drug use and use of each of the three investigated substances individually. Adolescents with behavioral problems such as aggression and rule-breaking may thus be especially at risk of substance use and as such could be a primary target of prevention efforts. While the cross-sectional nature of the study means that causation cannot be established, these findings are consistent with previous longitudinal research that has found conduct problems to be prospectively associated with substance use (e.g., King, Iacono, & McGue, 2004; Maslowsky & Schulenberg, 2013). However, this past work examined each substance in isolation, and the present study extends these previous findings by providing evidence that conduct problems are associated with poly drug use as well as the use of individual substances.

Diagnosis of major depressive disorder was found to be significantly associated with poly drug use and with alcohol use and tobacco use individually. Recent studies and reviews

have documented the use of alcohol and tobacco by adolescents as self-medication to cope with and/or alleviate psychological difficulties, particularly the emotional experiences associated with depressive disorders (Grigsby et al., 2016; Stapinski et al., 2016). Early identification of adolescent depression and the development of programs that address depressive symptomatology in youth may be effective approaches to delaying or preventing poly drug use in this population.

Of the environmental factors included in the study, the school environment was found to be especially important. Supporting previous findings of an inverse relationship between adolescent substance use and school engagement/connectedness (Bond et al., 2007; Li et al., 2011), poorer school engagement and more negative feelings towards school were associated with poly drug use and alcohol use, and poorer school connectedness was associated with tobacco use. These results suggest that the school environment plays an important role in protecting against youth substance use and that effective targeting of intervention programs may be aided by the identification of adolescents showing signs of disengagement.

Implications

The present study identified multiple factors associated with poly drug use that could become the focus of programs that aim to reduce substance use in adolescents. The most influential factors, after taking into account sociodemographic variables, were conduct problems, depressive symptoms, and the school environment. Universal interventions that address the complexity of issues faced by youth and are designed to account for common comorbidities such as those identified in this study may be more effective than interventions that are focussed primarily on substance use and are therefore designed to target just one issue of many. In support of this assertion, a systematic review of the effectiveness of school-based universal programs for the prevention of alcohol misuse in youth found that generic

prevention programs were more effective at reducing alcohol use compared to alcohol-specific prevention programs (Foxcroft & Tsertsvadze, 2012). School-based interventions based on psychosocial and developmental approaches that focus on the enhancement of protective factors within the adolescent's environment (e.g., developing support networks) and at the individual level (e.g., developing personal skills such as problem solving, self-regulation of emotions such as anger, and dealing with conflict) may therefore serve to address the multitude of factors faced by adolescents, thereby both directly and indirectly targeting substance use behaviors.

Limitations

The results of the present study need to be interpreted in the context of the methodological limitations. First, as noted, the study was cross-sectional in nature and causation cannot be determined. It is likely that reciprocal relationships and interactions are present between the variables that warrant further investigation. Second, as a result of the differing methods used to assess alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use in the *Young Minds Matter* survey, past 30 day use was the only measure available for all three substances. As any use of these three substances is contraindicated in this age group, the findings provide important insights into the factors that may be most appropriate for inclusion in prevention programs. However, research assessing the factors associated with frequency of use may provide additional useful information that differentiates at-risk youth. Finally, the results pertain to the Australian context. Replication in other countries is needed to ensure prevention programs are tailored to the specific population being targeted.

The present study had several notable strengths. First, the sample size was sufficiently large to provide adequate power for the complex analyses conducted. Second, the recruitment method and weighting of the data increased the chances that the results are representative of

Australian adolescents. Finally, in examining the factors associated with poly drug use, the present study provided results with clear implications for potential prevention approaches. This is especially important given the need for evidence-based interventions that efficiently and effectively target multiple risk factors and substances (Griffin & Botvin, 2010; Leatherdale & Ahmed, 2010).

In conclusion, replacing multiple prevention programs that each target one risk behavior with comprehensive programs that target multiple behaviors and risk factors is likely to be a most cost-effective approach to preventing substance use among adolescents. The present study identified multiple factors associated with poly drug use that could become the focus of such programs. Conduct problems, depressive symptoms, and the school environment appear to be particularly important domains to target to reduce the likelihood of adolescents using alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis individually and in combination.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Funding: Young Minds Matter: the second Australian Child and Adolescent Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing was funded by the Australian Government Department of Health. No specific funding was received for this analysis.

Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

Ethical approval: All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards

Statement on the welfare of animals: This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

Informed consent: Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study

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Table 1

Sample profile

	Raw (<i>n</i> = 1661)
Gender (%)	
Male	50.9
Female	49.1
Age (%)	
Mean (SD)	16.20 (0.73)
15 years	18.6
16 years	43.2
17 years	38.2
Socioeconomic status quintiles ^a (%)	
Lowest quintile (most disadvantaged)	15.6
2 nd	18.4
3 rd	18.3
4 th	23.4
Highest quintile (most advantaged)	24.5
Country of birth (%)	
Australia	85.2
Overseas	14.8
Alcohol use (%)	
Yes	29.4
No	70.6
Tobacco use (%)	
Yes	10.7
No	89.3
Cannabis use (%)	
Yes	7.8
No	92.2
Drug use (%)	
0 substances	66.9

1 substance	22.1
2 substances	7.3
3 substances	3.7
Use patterns (%)	
Alcohol + Tobacco only	4.2
Alcohol + Cannabis only	2.3
Tobacco + Cannabis only	0.8

Note. Missing values treated listwise

^aThe five quintiles each comprise 20% of areas ranked by socioeconomic status from the most disadvantaged (lowest quintile) to least disadvantaged (highest quintile) (ABS, 2011).

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Table 2

Prevalence of substance use stratified by alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis user status

Alcohol users (<i>n</i> = 488)		Tobacco users (<i>n</i> = 178)		Cannabis users (<i>n</i> = 129)	
% using tobacco	% using cannabis	% using alcohol	% using cannabis	% using alcohol	% using tobacco
27.2	20.4	73.4	40.1	77.9	56.7

Table 3

Unstandardized and standardized parameter estimates for all variables

Predictor variables	Poly drug use				
	B	β	SE	OR	90% CI
Demographic factors					
Gender (1 = male, 2 = female)	0.06	.01	.03	1.06	0.83, 1.34
Age	0.75	.27	.03	2.12	1.82, 2.47
SES	0.01	.01	.03	1.01	0.96, 1.05
Country of birth (1 = Australia, 2 = overseas)	-0.60	-.10	.04	0.55	0.38, 0.80
Psychological factors					
Peer problems	-0.10	-.08	.04	0.91	0.83, 0.98
Hyperactivity	0.06	.06	.04	1.06	1.00, 1.12
Emotional problems	-0.12	-.13	.04	0.89	0.84, 0.95
Conduct problems	0.30	.23	.03	1.35	1.25, 1.45
Major Depressive Disorder	0.91	.13	.03	2.48	1.75, 3.50
Self-esteem	-0.02	-.07	.05	0.98	0.96, 1.00
Environmental factors					
Number of friends	0.16	.15	.03	1.17	1.11, 1.24
Parental monitoring	-0.12	-.05	.04	0.88	0.76, 1.03
Feelings towards school	-0.21	-.10	.04	0.81	0.69, 0.94
School connectedness*	0.10	.03	.05	1.10	0.87, 1.39
School engagement*	0.46	.15	.04	1.58	1.26, 1.98
Bullying victim	0.12	.06	.04	1.13	1.01, 1.26
Social connectedness	0.49	.13	.04	1.63	1.28, 2.07

Note. Significant results are bolded (at least $p < .05$)

*Items presented on a scale of 1 (*strongly agree*) to 5 (*strongly disagree*), with higher scores indicative of poorer school connectedness and engagement.

Table 4

Unstandardized and standardized parameter estimates for all variables

Predictor variables	Outcome variables														
	Alcohol use					Tobacco use					Cannabis use				
	B	β	SE	OR	95% CI	B	β	SE	OR	95% CI	B	β	SE	OR	95% CI
Demographic factors															
Gender (1 = male, 2 = female)	0.04	.01	.04	1.04	0.82, 1.34	0.03	.01	.06	1.03	0.69, 1.53	-0.55	-.13	.07	0.58	0.36, 0.95
Age	0.84	.31	.03	2.31	1.97, 2.72	0.31	.11	.06	1.36	1.05, 1.77	0.29	.11	.06	1.33	1.02, 1.75
SES	0.01	.01	.04	1.01	0.97, 1.06	0.00	.00	.05	1.00	0.94, 1.07	0.02	.03	.06	1.02	0.95, 1.10
Country of birth (1 = Australia, 2 = overseas)	-0.66	-.11	.04	0.52	0.35, 0.76	-0.14	-.02	.06	0.87	0.46, 1.65	-0.81	-.13	.07	0.45	0.22, 0.93
Psychological factors															
Peer problems	-0.14	-.12	.05	0.87	0.79, 0.95	0.00	.00	.07	1.00	0.87, 1.15	-0.06	-.05	.08	0.94	0.81, 1.11
Hyperactivity	0.04	.05	.04	1.05	0.98, 1.11	0.13	.14	.06	1.14	1.03, 1.26	0.04	.04	.07	1.04	0.93, 1.16
Emotional problems	-0.13	-.15	.05	0.88	0.82, 0.94	-0.13	-.15	.07	0.88	0.79, 0.97	-0.07	-.08	.08	0.94	0.83, 1.05

Conduct problems	0.27	.21	.04	1.31	1.21, 1.42	0.27	.20	.05	1.30	1.18, 1.44	0.31	.24	.06	1.37	1.21, 1.55
Major Depressive Disorder	0.78	.12	.03	2.17	1.52, 3.09	1.17	.17	.04	3.24	1.94, 5.40	0.54	.08	.06	1.71	0.93, 3.14
Self-esteem	-0.03	-.11	.05	0.97	0.95, 0.99	-0.02	-.06	.09	0.98	0.95, 1.02	0.01	.03	.08	1.01	0.98, 1.04
Environmental factors															
Number of friends	0.15	.15	.04	1.16	1.09, 1.24	0.18	.18	.06	1.20	1.09, 1.33	0.07	.07	.06	1.07	0.97, 1.18
Parental monitoring	-0.05	-.02	.04	0.95	0.81, 1.11	-0.11	-.04	.05	0.90	0.71, 1.14	-0.43	-.17	.06	0.65	0.50, 0.84
Feelings towards school	-0.22	-.10	.05	0.80	0.68, 0.95	-0.04	-.02	.07	0.96	0.75, 0.23	-0.19	-.09	.08	0.83	0.64, 1.08
School connectedness*	-0.07	-.02	.05	0.93	0.72, 1.20	0.68	.23	.08	1.97	1.32, 2.94	0.20	.07	.09	1.22	0.80, 1.87
School engagement*	0.45	.15	.05	1.57	1.22, 2.01	0.34	.11	.07	1.41	0.97, 2.04	0.35	.12	.08	1.42	0.97, 2.09
Bullying victim	0.09	.04	.04	1.09	0.97, 1.23	0.03	.01	.06	1.03	0.85, 1.25	0.18	.09	.05	1.19	1.01, 1.41
Social connectedness	0.47	.13	.04	1.60	1.25, 2.04	0.33	.09	.07	1.39	0.93, 2.06	0.33	.09	.08	1.39	0.89, 2.19

Note. Significant results are bolded (at least $p < .05$)

*Items presented on a scale of 1 (*strongly agree*) to 5 (*strongly disagree*), with higher scores are indicative of poorer school connectedness and engagement.

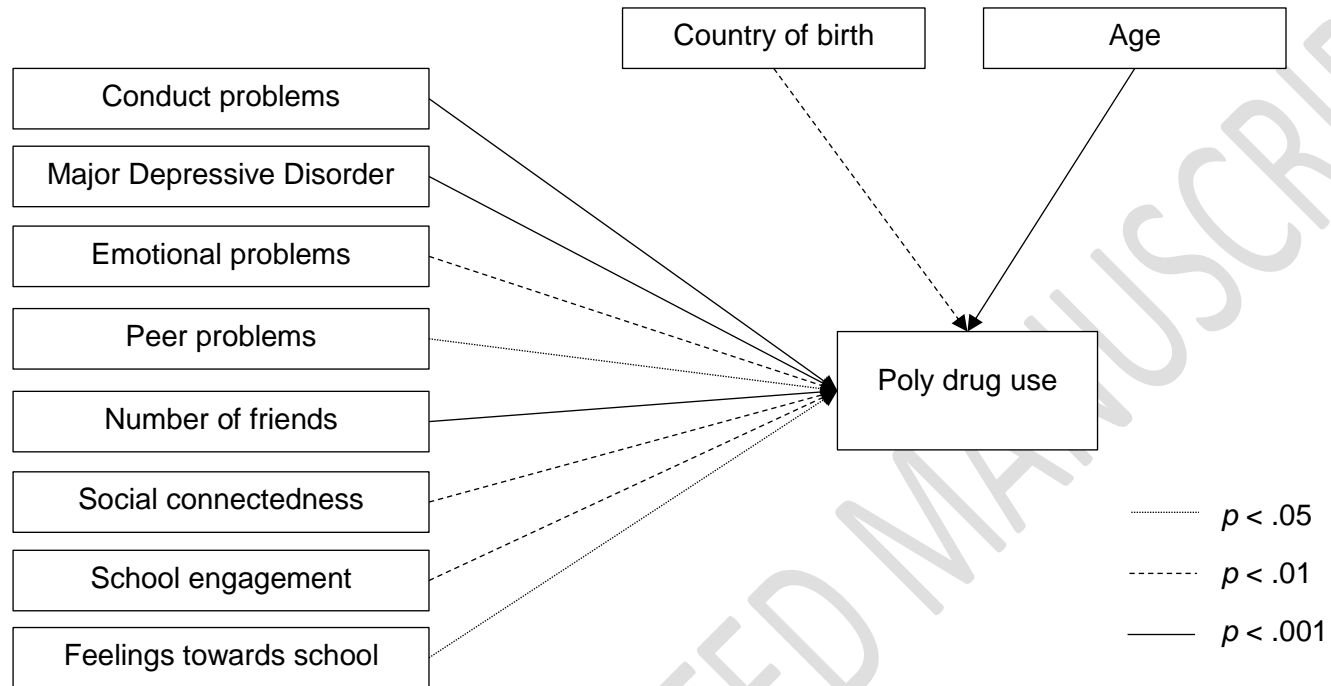


Figure 1. Significant psychological, environmental, and demographic factors associated with poly drug use

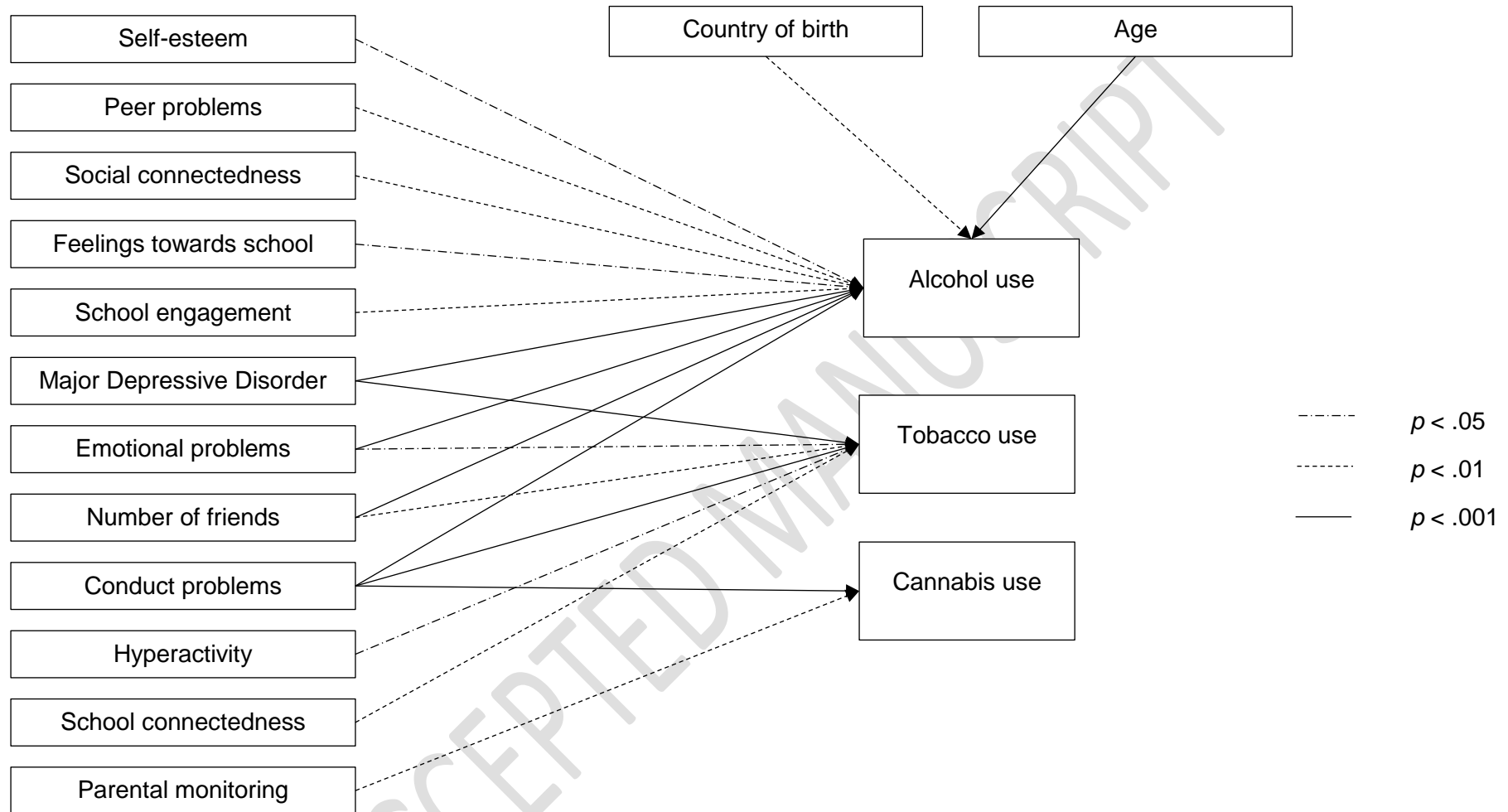


Figure 2. Significant psychological, environmental, and demographic factors associated with alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use