

Table 4 Endorsement (agree/strongly agree) of health outcomes associated with khat use among the non-user subgroup (adults from African migrant communities living in Australia) according to whether they live with a khat user or not

Response	Lives with khat user				Total, n = 75		Total (subgroup)		P-value ^a
	Yes (n = 13)		No (n = 58)						
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
No, it does not affect health	5	45.4	25	43.1	30	43.5	69	92.0	1.000
It makes people not eat properly	8	66.7	48	82.8	56	80.0	70	93.3	0.240
It makes people lazy after using	7	58.3	48	84.2	55	79.7	69	92.0	0.057
It makes people smoke more	8	66.7	40	71.4	48	70.6	68	90.1	0.737
It makes people anxious	6	54.5	46	80.7	52	76.5	68	90.1	0.113
It is bad for blood pressure	9	75.0	39	70.9	48	71.6	67	89.3	1.000
It is bad for the stomach and throat	10	76.9	50	84.7	60	83.3	72	96.0	0.444
It is bad for the kidneys	8	66.7	38	69.1	46	68.7	67	89.3	1.000
It is bad for the heart	9	69.2	40	71.4	49	71.0	69	92.0	1.000
People are more unhealthy	10	76.9	50	87.7	60	85.7	70	93.3	0.380
It is not good for teeth/gums/mouth	12	92.3	53	91.4	65	91.6	71	94.7	1.000
It makes people hear voices or see things that are not real	6	46.1	42	72.4	48	67.6	71	94.7	0.100
It makes people depressed	5	38.5	44	75.9	49	69.0	71	94.7	0.017
Khat is addictive	10	76.9	47	81.0	57	80.3	71	94.7	0.711

^aFisher's exact test.