

THE 2019-2020 HAWAI'I STUDENT ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUG USE (ATOD) SURVEY

In Contract with and Prepared By:
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*HAWAI'I COUNTY-
COMMUNITY
REGION REPORT*

Acknowledgments & Disclosures

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The findings from the ATOD Survey disseminated here are solely the views presented by the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the sponsoring or partnering agencies.

Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented utilize findings from the Data Source: University of Hawai'i Department of Psychiatry, 2019-2020 Hawai'i Student ATOD Survey.

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I. Background and Purpose

This **County Report** is part of a series of reports from the **2019-2020 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use (ATOD) Survey** that include data from state, county, and community region levels that present an assessment of the scope of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use among participating students in grades 8, 10, and 12. This report summarizes data for **Hawai'i County**. Data were collected using a primarily online survey, using a risk and protective factors approach, to report levels of substance use and treatment needs in the county. These findings may be used by the State of Hawai'i and other organizations for planning, evaluation, prevention, and treatment services for youth substance use.

II. Design & Method

The design of the ATOD survey was informed, in consultation with ADAD, with the end-goal of the study in mind, i.e., how to disseminate the findings to key stakeholders and decision-makers effectively. Miao and colleagues¹ have conceptualized this as a **relational design approach** (Figure 1). In addition to the quantitative school-based needs assessment approach with the 2019-2020 ATOD Survey, **a parallel qualitative youth needs assessment was conducted focusing on special populations of youth that may be less likely to complete a school-based survey**. This companion report may be found at the [Hawai'i State Department of Health Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division website](#).

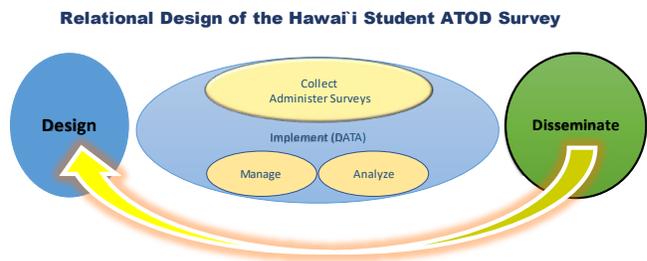


Figure 1. Relational design with dissemination goal as the driver for informing the design of the survey project

The survey sample included **public middle and high schools** that agreed to participate and **8th, 10th, and 12th grade students** from those schools who assented to participate with parental opt-out/passive consent.

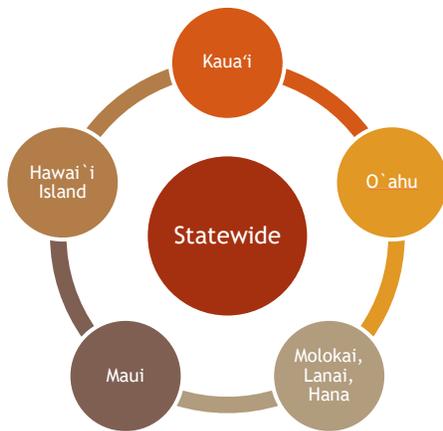


Figure 2. Community region sampling

A **two-stage cluster sample design** was utilized to obtain a representative sample for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in each community region which would be included into the statewide sample (Figure 2). Community regions were defined to include county and island representation. In the **first stage of sampling**, schools within each community region were randomly selected by grade level. Additionally, schools that were not selected but were located in communities that had demonstrated high need and few resources were included as a subgroup of interest. In the **second stage of sampling**, for each grade, a target minimum of

¹ Helm, S., Onoye, J., Yurow, J., Dau, C., Miao, T., Ng-Osorio, J., Wilczek, K., & Nguyen, L. (2020, October 13, 2020). A data-driven system of care for State of Hawaii Alcohol Drug Abuse Division [Round table]. 2020 Annual Hawaii Pacific Evaluation Association Meeting, Honolulu, HI.

approximately 75 students were surveyed. Where data were unavailable for a few schools, estimated scores for selected substance use and behavioral health indicators (e.g., treatment need, current use of substances, mental health symptom severity, attentional disorder) were substituted using a composite from other selected schools based on knowledge of the community and matching of similar demographic characteristics (i.e., driving distance to major hospital, percent Native Hawaiian, and percent free/reduced lunch) that were shown to be important variables of substance use treatment need from a statistical classification model analysis. For substance use indicators examined by grade, gender or ethnicity/race, no adjustments for missing schools were made, therefore percentages of reporting may be underreported or overreported.



Figure 3. Components of the ATOD Survey

Using standardized survey methods, data collection was conducted using a **primarily online survey administration method** to assess **prevalence rates of youth substance use** in each county, as well as comparisons between the overall state level data from Hawai'i. **Risk and protective factors for substance use among students based on the existing literature were measured for individual, peer, family, school, and community domains as well as contextual items from the literature related to substance use.** Components of the survey are depicted in Figure 3. More details about the development of survey items, survey administration procedures, and data collection can be found in the **2019-2020 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use (ATOD) Survey Statewide Report.**

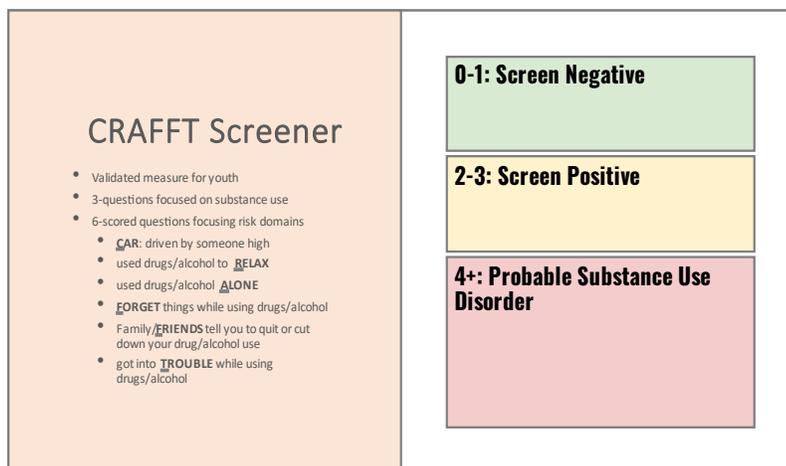


Figure 4. Brief illustration of the validated CRAFFT screen.

A statewide weighted sample was obtained, where weights were applied for each school and grade level using corresponding pre-calculated scores from the academic enrollment prior to the survey year.²

Demographic items included the following: **Age; Grade; Parent or Family in the Military or Reserve/National Guard; Live on a Hawaiian Homestead; Any and Primary Identification for Race/Ethnicity; Primary Language Spoken in Household; Sex assigned at birth; Gender; Place Usually Sleep; Parent/Caregiver Level of Education (as proxy for socioeconomic status).**

Because when combined with other protective factors, expression of the importance of **maintaining one's cultural traditions** and having a **strong sense of belonging to one's ethnic group** may be protective against substance use, these items related to culture were included on the ATOD Survey. Speaking a **primary language other than English**

² Data were weighted based on the sampling frame and led to adjustments for enrollments using the prior academic counts to lessen the effects of a sample bias. A corresponding weight score for each school was applied in the analyses to represent estimates for the overall sample.

in the home may also reflect a protective factor among families who are intentional about language preservation and cultural perpetuation.

Using the weighted sample, estimated **need for substance use treatment** among adolescents was based on the cutoff score of **4 or higher on the well-validated CRAFFT instrument**³ (Figure 4), indicating probable substance use disorder (abuse/dependence, American Psychiatric Association DSM-IV and DSM-5). Current and frequent substance use in the past 30 days for those most prevalent, **alcohol, tobacco/vaping, and marijuana** are highlighted in this summary report by demographic variables of grade, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Moderate -Heavy Use = 6 or more times



Figure 5. Definition of moderate-heavy use as 6 or more times in the past 30 days.

Current use was defined as any use of a categorized substance in the past 30 days. **Moderate-heavy use** was defined as 6 or more times in the past 30 days (Figure 5). **Binge drinking** definitions (Figure 6) were updated for youth as 3+ standard drinks on one occasion for all 8th graders and for 10th and 12th graders assigned female at birth. For students assigned male at birth, binge drinking was defined as 4+ drinks for 10th graders and 5+ drinks for 12th graders.⁴ **Lifetime use** was determined if the student endorsed any first use of a substance category. **Age of initiation** was described as the age when a person first begins using a substance. **Early initiation** indicated that a person’s first use occurred at age 13 or younger.

In addition to substance use indicators, **mental health distress** and **attentional disorder** were screened respectively using the validated Patient Health Questionnaire PHQ-4⁵, which collects symptoms related to depression and anxiety, and the Pediatric Symptom Checklist⁶ Attention Subscale for which a positive screen indicates further assessment for an Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD/ADHD).

The 2019-2020 Hawai’i Student ATOD Survey assessed several **risk and protective factors** related to **individual, peer, family, school, and community domains** to aid in planning for prevention efforts. Risk factors are attributes of the five domains that have been shown to

Binge Drinking

is having more than ___ drinks on one occasion

<p>Female Students: 3+ drinks: 8th grade 3+ drinks: 10th grade 3+ drinks: 12th grade</p>		<p>Male Students: 3+ drinks: 8th grade 4+ drinks: 10th grade 5+ drinks: 12th grade</p>
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Figure 6. Binge drinking definition for youth accounts for grade level and sex assigned at birth.

³ Knight JR, Shrier LA, Bravender TD, Farrell M, Vander Bilt J, Shaffer HJ. A new brief screen for adolescent substance abuse. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 1999 Jun;153(6):591-6. doi: 10.1001/archpedi.153.6.591. PMID: 10357299.

⁴ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (2021, May 2021). Binge drinking. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Retrieved 9/30/21 from <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/binge-drinking>

⁵ Löwe B, Wahl I, Rose M, Spitzer C, Glaesmer H, Wingenfeld K, Schneider A, Brähler E. A 4-item measure of depression and anxiety: validation and standardization of the Patient Health Questionnaire-4 (PHQ-4) in the general population. J Affect Disord. 2010 Apr;122(1-2):86-95. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2009.06.019. Epub 2009 Jul 17. PMID: 19616305.

⁶ Gardner W, Murphy M, Childs G, et al. The PSC-17: a brief pediatric symptom checklist including psychosocial problem subscales: a report from PROS and ASPN. Ambulatory Child Health. 1999;5:225-236

foretell increased probability of substance use, delinquency, and problem behaviors in young people ⁷ while protective factors are characteristics that appear to have a hand in reducing or preventing problem behaviors in adolescents. Risk and protective factors were analyzed using a modeling approach for predicting problem substance use. Using the modeling-informed approach, factors that emerged as important were analyzed for descriptive characteristics for the county sample to show rates of endorsement for these factor within the county.

The Hawai'i County data are reported based on the analyses by county from the overall statewide sample. As with the overall state level, data for the main indicators for treatment need and substance use in the county are also shown as reported using weighted percentages.

III. Sample Description

The weighted sample consists of **1,934** students from public middle and high schools in **Hawai'i County** who participated in the survey. The overall participation rate for Hawai'i County was **87.7%**. Gender, grade, and primary ethnicity/race distributions are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants by Gender, Grade Level, Primary Race/Ethnicity, and Other Demographics (weighted %) for Hawai'i County

Demographic Characteristics	% (weighted)
Gender	
Male	49.3
Female	47.9
Transgender & Other Gender Minority	2.8
Grade	
8th Grade	31.8
10th Grade	33.1
12th Grade	35.1
Self-Identified⁸ Primary Ethnicity/Race	
Native Hawaiian	12.8
Other Pacific Islander	7.1
Japanese	4.8
Filipino	15.8
Other Asian	1.2
Hispanic/Latino	3.8
White/Caucasian	8.8
Other	1.2
2 or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian	28.5
2 or more ethnicities without Native Hawaiian	16.1
Family member in Active Military, Reserve, or National Guard	17.2
Self or family member lives on Hawaiian homestead	31.7

⁷ Arthur, M. W., Hawkins, J. D., Pollard, J. A., Catalano, R. F., & Baglioni, A. J., Jr. (2002). Measuring risk and protective factors for substance use, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors. The communities that care youth survey. *Evaluation Review*, 26(6), 575-601. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0193841X0202600601>

⁸ While the survey asks students to select a group with which they primarily identify, a large proportion reported primarily identifying with multiple (2 or more) ethnic/racial groups. Among those who selected 2 or more ethnic/racial groups, Native Hawaiian was among the highest therefore, the table shows the percentage of students that selected Native Hawaiian and those that did not.

Gender was determined using the survey question asking students their current gender. Other or Transgender were combined into the category of “Transgender and Other Gender Minority” also categorized in this report as gender diverse. **Race/ethnicity** was determined using the survey question asking students with which ethnic or racial group(s) they **primarily identified**. Students who chose more than one response were grouped together into the category of “2 or more ethnicities.” Due to relatively small sample sizes for some ethnicities, certain groups were combined. Students who reported their primary identity as Samoan, Chuukese, Marshallese or other Pacific Islander were grouped into the category of “Other Pacific Islander.” The category of “Other Asian” include students who reported that they primarily identified as Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, or other ethnicities from East, South or Southeast Asia. The “Other” ethnicity category included students who reported their primary identity as African American, Native American, Alaska Native, or other ethnicities not indicated.

Hawai'i County Other Demographics (%)

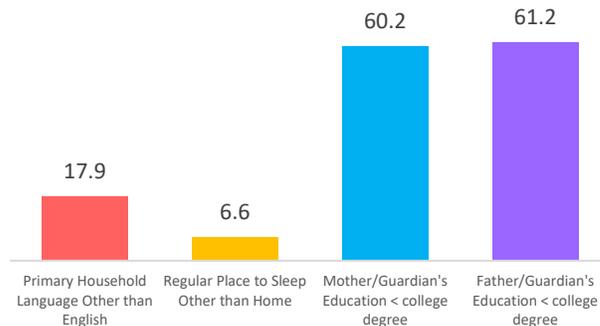


Figure 7. Percent of county sample for other demographic characteristics.

Hawai'i County Importance of Culture (%)

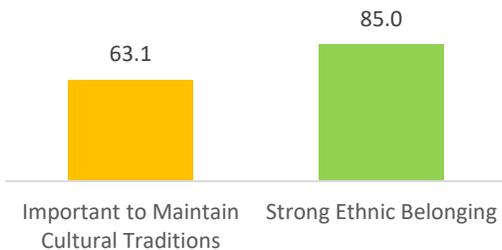


Figure 8. Percent of county sample endorsing items related to culture.

In Hawai'i County, **6.6% reported usually sleeping at a place other than home, 60.2% reported their mother/guardian had less than a college degree, and 61.2% reported their father/guardian's education was less than a college degree.** For items related to culture, **17.9% of students reported speaking a primary household language other than English (Figure 7), 63.1% reported that maintaining cultural traditions was important, and 85.0% reported having a strong ethnic belonging (Figure 8).** Further analysis may enhance the evidence base for positive cultural identity and cultural practices as protective factors for youth substance use and other behavioral health concerns.

IV. Estimated Treatment Need & Substance Use

Hawai'i County reported a **similar rate of probable substance use disorder (SUD)** to the overall state sample, and **slightly higher positive screen rate for risk** of developing a substance use disorder (Figure 9). Following the state trend by **grade level**, in Hawai'i county, **12th graders (14.3%)** had the **highest rate of probable SUD**, compared to 10th graders (12.1%) and 8th graders (8.2%). Probable SUD **by gender** showed similar patterns to the state with **females (13.7%) having higher rates than males (8.9%)** in the county. By **primary race/ethnicity**, students identifying as **Other Pacific Islander (19.1%), Native Hawaiian (14.1%), with two or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian (13.0%), and with two or more ethnicities not Native Hawaiian (13.5%)** were among those with

higher probable SUD rates, compared to Filipino (6.7%) or White/Caucasian (7.2%). Rates of probable SUD for transgender/other gender minority and other race/ethnicity groups are not reported here due to low counts.

Of those who had a probable SUD, less than a quarter received help at school (18.5% for alcohol and drug use, 17.5% for tobacco/vaping) or from some place other than school (16.7% for alcohol and drug use, 17.1% for tobacco/vaping). Among students that screened as **risk positive**, an even **smaller percentage received help at school (11.3% for alcohol and drug use, 15.9% for tobacco/vaping) or at some place other than school (14.5% for alcohol and drug use, 15.2% for tobacco/vaping).** The remaining majority of students with a probable SUD, or who had screened positive for an SUD, did not receive help or did not think it applied to them.

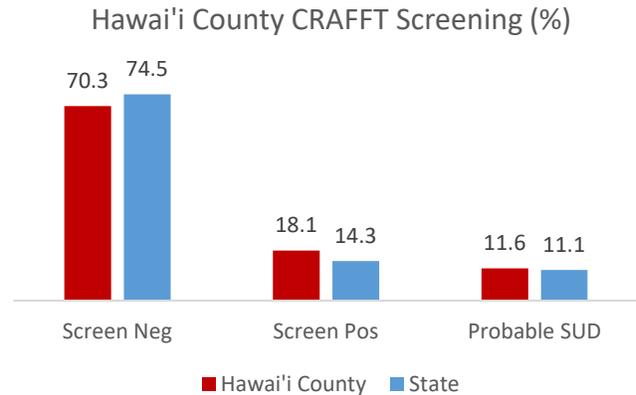
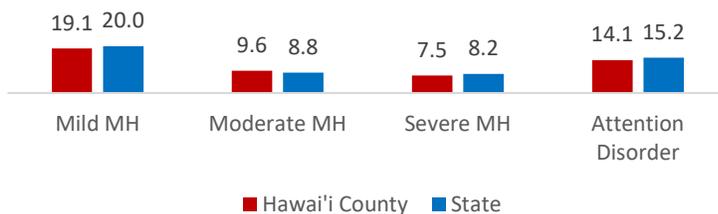


Figure 9. CRAFFT screen percentages for Hawai'i county compared to state sample.

Hawai'i County Mental Health & Attentional Disorder Screening (%)



Hawai'i County reported similar mental health and attention disorder rates when compared to the overall state (Figure 10). These rates of mental health and attention disorder screening are important considering the data at the state level showing that a **positive screen for attentional disorders had a two-fold likelihood of a probable SUD** compared to a negative screen, and that **with increasing mental health distress severity there were also increasing rates of a probable SUD.**

Figure 10. Mental health and attention disorder screen percentages for Hawai'i county compared to state sample.

V. Overall Current and Moderate-Heavy Alcohol & Substance Use (within past 30 days) in Hawai'i County vs. State

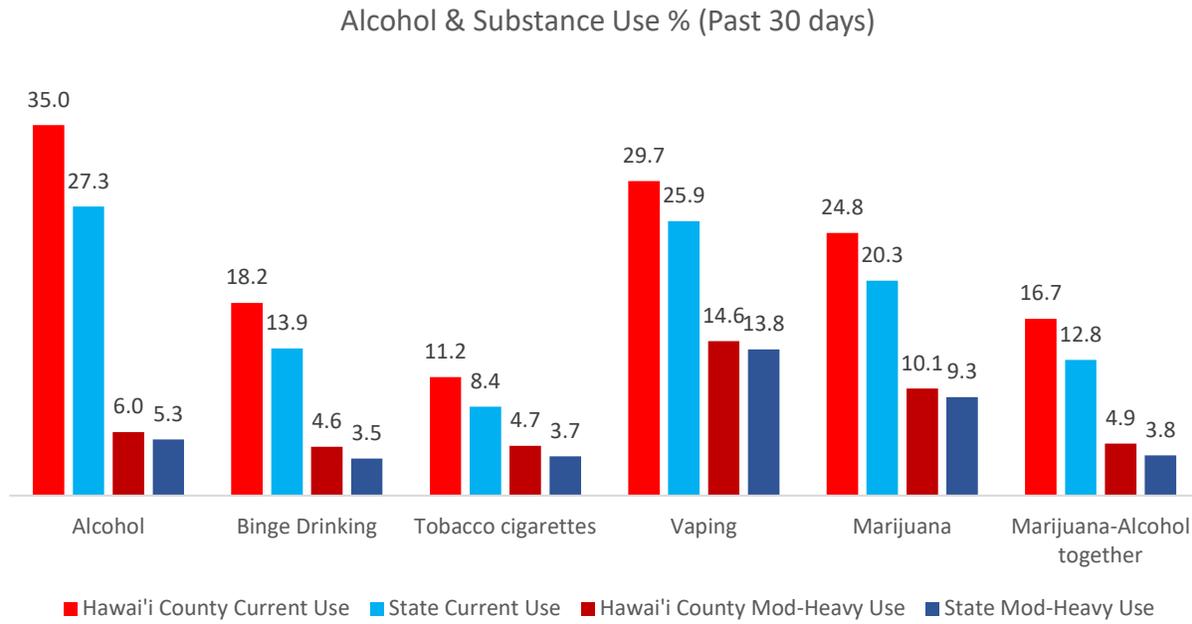


Figure 11. County and state comparisons for current any use and moderate-heavy use of substances in the past 30 days. Note: moderate-heavy binge percentages were based on a survey item for 4+ drinks on one occasion.

Overall in Hawai'i County, rates of **current alcohol and substance use**, defined as **any use in the past 30 days**, were higher for the county compared to the state. For current **moderate-heavy use**, defined as **6 or more times in the past 30 days**, rates of alcohol and substance use were similar or slightly higher for the county compared to the state (Figure 11). Hawai'i County students also reported **slightly lower rates** than the state⁹ for overall current (past 30 days) use of **sedatives & other prescription drugs** (2.5% vs. 2.8%), **over-the-counter drugs** (4.3% vs. 5.0%), **cocaine** (1.4% vs. 1.6%), **opioid** (1.4% vs. 1.6%), **inhalants** (1.9% vs. 2.3%), and **other illicit drugs** (1.3% vs. 1.5%). Rates of current **methamphetamine** (1.1% vs. .8%), **steroid** (1.6% vs. 1.3%), **heroin** (0.8% vs. 0.7%), and **hallucinogen** (2.3% vs. 2.0%) use were slightly higher compared to the state.

⁹ Statewide prevalences by Grade, Gender and Primary Race/Ethnicity for Lifetime, Any Current (past 30 days), and Moderate-Heavy Use (6+ times in past 30 days) use are found in the Appendix of the [2019-2020 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use \(ATOD\) Survey Statewide Report](#).

VI. Age of Initiation

Hawai'i County Early Initiation of Substance Use by Substance (%)

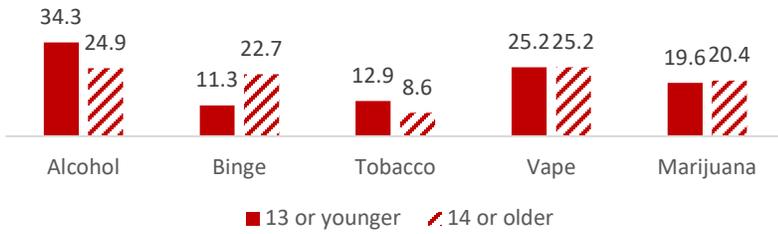


Figure 12. Percent for early initiation (13 or younger) vs. later initiation (14 or older) by substance category for the county.

Age of Initiation is described as the age when a person **first begins using a substance**. **Early initiation** is used to indicate that a person's first use occurred at age 13 or younger. In Hawai'i County, students reported **early initiation of all substance use behaviors** (Figure 12), but more frequently compared to later initiation for **alcohol and tobacco**. **Bimodal peaks of later initiation of alcohol and vaping**, along with **peak later initiation of binge** (based on survey item for 4+ drinks on one occasion) use were also noted (Figure 13).

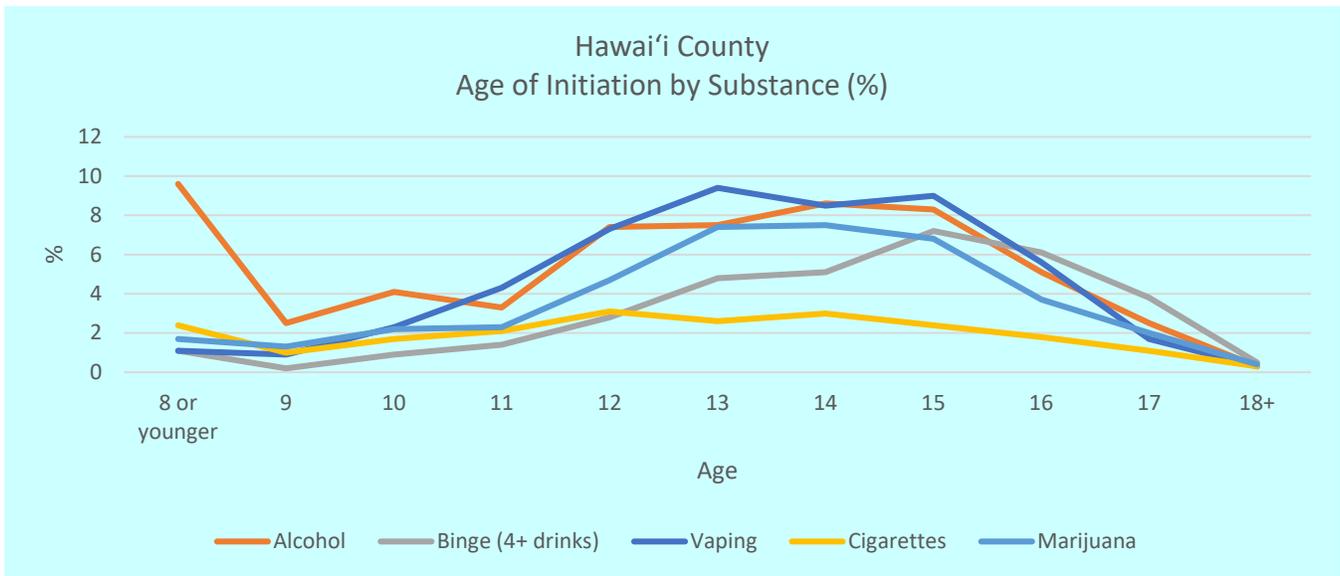


Figure 13. Distribution of age of first use for substance categories in Hawai'i County.

VII. Alcohol Use

Current Use

Current Alcohol Use by Grade:
County Comparison (%)

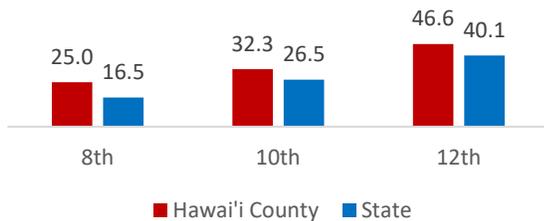


Figure 14. Current any use of alcohol in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

Current Alcohol Use by Gender:
County Comparison (%)

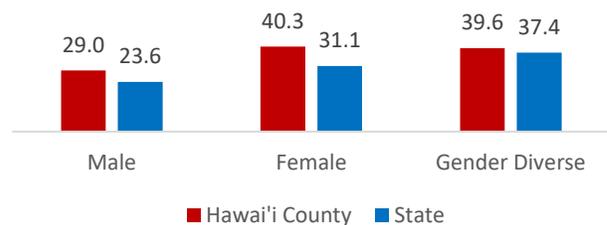


Figure 15. Current any use of alcohol in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

Hawai'i County reported higher rates of current alcohol use for all three grades surveyed (Figure 14). By gender, current alcohol use was higher for Hawai'i County in comparison to the state, with female and gender diverse students reporting the highest rates while male students reported the lowest rates (Figure 15). Rates of moderate-heavy (6+ times in the past 30 days) alcohol use by grade level were also slightly higher for Hawai'i County compared to the state¹⁰ (8th grade 4.0% vs. 3.0%; 10th grade 5.1% vs. 4.9%; 12th grade 8.7% vs. 8.1%). Rates of moderate-heavy alcohol use by gender were similar for Hawai'i County compared to the state overall (males 4.8% vs. 4.4%; females 6.1% vs. 5.4%; transgender/other gender minority 18.9% vs. 20.3%).

Binge Use

Current Binge Drinking by Grade:
County Comparison (%)

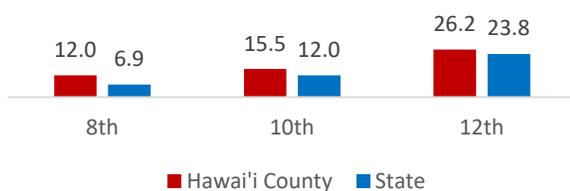


Figure 16. Current binge drinking in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

Current Binge Drinking by Gender:
County Comparison (%)

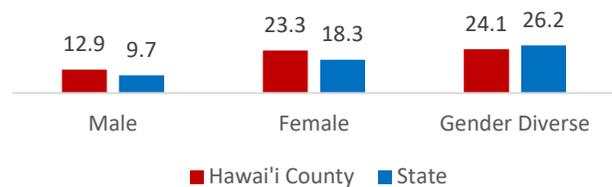


Figure 17. Current binge drinking in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

¹⁰ Statewide prevalences by Grade, Gender and Primary Race/Ethnicity for Lifetime, Any Current (past 30 days), and Moderate-Heavy Use (6+ times in past 30 days) use are found in the Appendix of the [2019-2020 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use \(ATOD\) Survey Statewide Report](#).

In comparison to the state overall, **Hawai'i County** reported **higher rates of binge drinking** for all three grades surveyed (Figure 16). In comparison to the state, **male and female students in Hawai'i County** reported **binge drinking at higher rates**. At both the state and county levels, **gender diverse students** reported **the highest rates of binge drinking** (Figure 17).

VIII. Cigarette & Vape Use

Current Use: Cigarettes

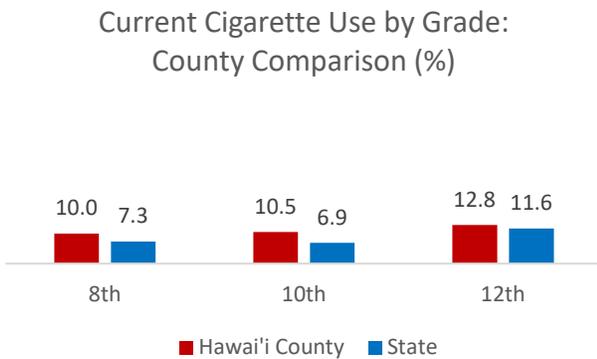


Figure 18. Current tobacco cigarette use in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

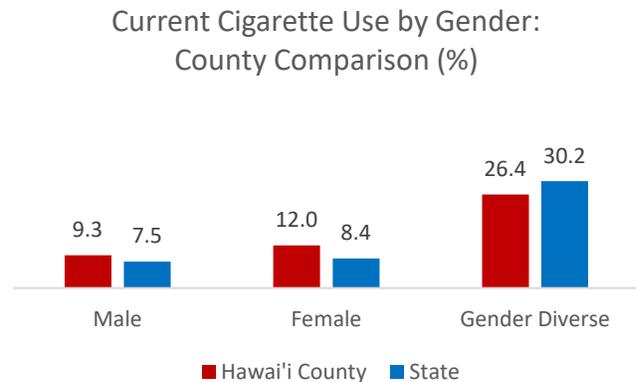


Figure 19. Current tobacco cigarette use in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

In Hawai'i County, students at all grade levels reported **higher current cigarette use** than the state (Figure 18). **Male and female students** in Hawai'i County reported **higher rates of current cigarette use** when compared to the state. However, in **both** the Hawai'i County and the state sample, **gender diverse students had the highest rates of current use** (Figure 19). Hawai'i County also reported rates of **moderate-heavy** (6+ times in the past 30 days) **cigarette use** by **grade level** (8th 4%, 10th 4.6%, 12th 5.5%) and **by gender** (males 3.8%, females 5%, transgender/other gender minority percent not reported due to low counts).

Current Use: Vape/e-cigarettes

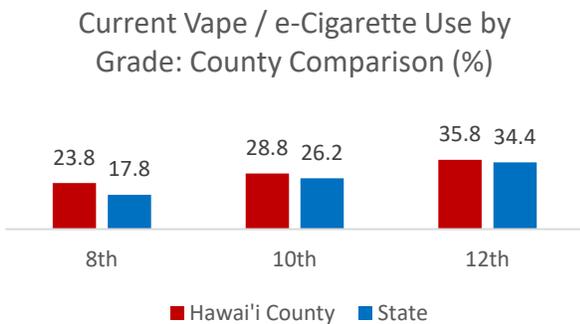


Figure 20. Current vape/e-cigarette use in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

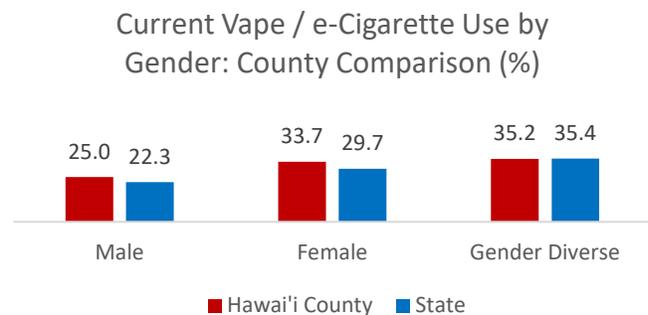


Figure 21. Current vape/e-cigarette use in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

Current vape/e-cigarette use by grade was higher among Hawai'i County 8th graders and slightly higher among 10th and 12th graders in the county compared to the state (Figure 20). For both Hawai'i County and the overall state, **current vape use** was significantly higher than **tobacco cigarette use**. Hawai'i County's rate of **current vape use** across grade was two to three-fold that of cigarette use. In Hawai'i County male and female students reported higher rates of **current vape use** than the overall state, with gender diverse students having the highest rates (Figure 21). Gender diverse students showed disproportionately higher rates in both smoking cigarettes and vape use. Hawai'i County also reported rates of **moderate-heavy** (6+ times in the past 30 days) **use of vape/e-cigarettes** by grade level (8th 8%, 10th 12.6%, 12th 22.4%) and by gender (males 12.3%, females 16.3%, transgender/other gender minority percent not reported due to low counts).

Substances used in Electronic Vaping Devices: The most reported substances used by Hawai'i County students were nicotine (27.6%) and flavors (27.1%), however 12.7% also reported vaping marijuana.

IX. Marijuana Use

Current Use

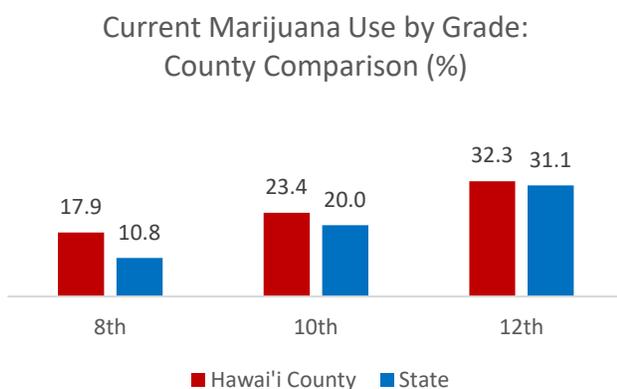


Figure 23. Current marijuana use in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

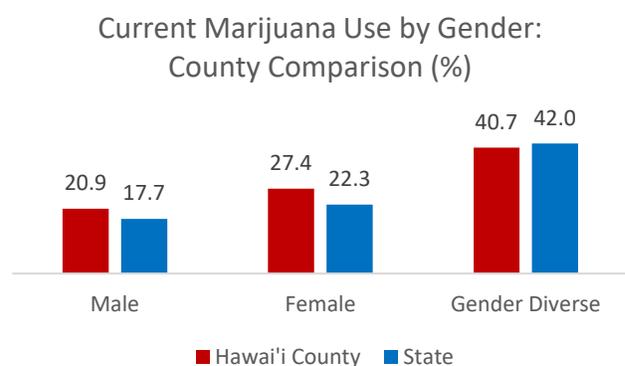


Figure 22. Current marijuana use in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

Compared to the state, **current marijuana use** was higher for Hawai'i County across 8th and 10th graders and similar for 12th graders (Figure 22). **Current marijuana use** was higher for male and female students among Hawai'i County compared to the overall State sample (Figure 24). Similar to other substances, compared to their cisgender counterparts, **gender diverse** students in the county and state samples reported the **highest rate of current marijuana use**.

Moderate-heavy (6+ times in the past 30 days) **use of marijuana** was reported at higher rates for Hawai'i County's 8th and 10th graders compared to the overall State¹¹ sample (8th grade 6.5% vs. 4.5%; 10th grade 8.8% vs. 8.5%; 12th grade 14.4% vs. 15.1%). By gender, Hawai'i County's male (8.1% vs. 8.4% state) and female (11.4% vs. 9.2%

¹¹Statewide prevalences by Grade, Gender and Primary Race/Ethnicity for Lifetime, Any Current (past 30 days), and Moderate-Heavy Use (6+ times in past 30 days) use are found in the Appendix of the [2019-2020 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use \(ATOD\) Survey Statewide Report](#).

state) students reported **higher rates of moderate-heavy marijuana use** compared to the state (gender diverse percentage not reported due to low counts).

Marijuana & Alcohol Use Together

Based on **grade level**, **concurrent use of marijuana and alcohol** (in the past 30 days) was **higher for the county** compared to the overall state (Figure 24). By **gender**, **Hawai'i County students** reported **higher rates** compared to the state for **male** (11.9% vs. 9.9%) and **female** (20.6 vs. 15.5%) students, while **transgender/other gender minority** (22.2% vs. 26.9%) students from the county reported a slightly lower rate than the state (Figure 25).

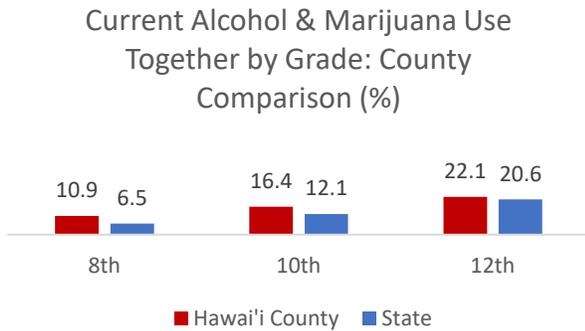


Figure 24. Concurrent alcohol and marijuana use in the past 30 days by grade level for the county and state.

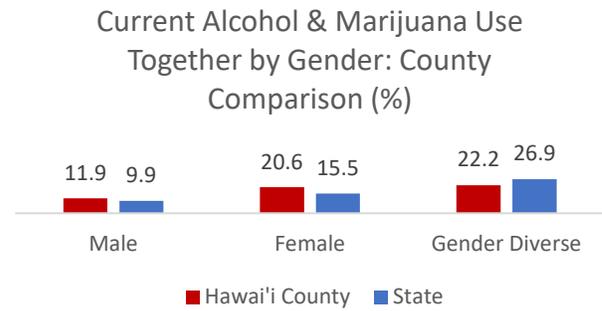


Figure 25. Concurrent alcohol and marijuana use in the past 30 days by gender for the county and state.

X. Substance Use in the Past 30 Days by Ethnicity

Table 2 summarizes estimated rates of substance use for Hawai'i County in the past 30 days by self-reported **primary identification** in major race/ethnicity categories. Current substance use rates were overall disproportionately **higher for students who primarily identified as Native Hawaiian, including those who identified as two or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian, Hispanic/Latino, and Other Pacific Islander**. Note that due to low counts for certain race/ethnicity groups, percentages were not reported.

Table 2. Percent of current substance use for alcohol, tobacco, vape, and marijuana categories (in the past 30 days) by primary race/ethnicity among Hawai'i County students

	Alcohol	Binge	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Marijuana & Alcohol Together
Filipino	28.6%	9.8%	4.4%	20.3%	12.9%	7.8%
Japanese	28.3%	-	-	13.0%	-	-
Other Asian	43.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	41.7%	22.5%	-	31.0%	36.1%	21.1%
Native Hawaiian	39.7%	24.5%	15.1%	37.8%	31.6%	23.4%
Other Pacific Islander	27.1%	20.5%	20.3%	39.8%	22.5%	16.0%
White/Caucasian	33.5%	9.8%	7.9%	22.3%	23.5%	8.0%
2 or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian	41.9%	24.9%	14.6%	37.5%	34.6%	24.8%
2 or more ethnicities not Native Hawaiian	31.4%	15.8%	10.5%	25.2%	19.4%	15.1%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: cells with counts less than 10 are suppressed and noted " - "

XI. Access and Location of Use

Access to Substances

While the majority of students reported not using substances, for Hawai'i County the **most selected method of acquiring substances was by having someone give it to them** (alcohol 26.3%, marijuana 23.3%, tobacco/vape 21.6%, and other drugs 4.3%). Other ways included **giving someone money to buy it** for them (alcohol 8.8%, tobacco/vape 7.7%, marijuana 6.4%), **getting it while at school** (alcohol 4.7%, tobacco/vape 12.5%, marijuana 8.2%), or **took it (alcohol 14.8%) from a family member**. (Figure 26)

Location of Use

Students were **most likely to use substances at their own home** (alcohol 21.6%, tobacco/vape 12.1%, marijuana 13.1%, and other drugs 1.7%), and **at another person's home with a few friends and family** (alcohol 20.8%, tobacco/vape 13.8%, marijuana 16.4%, and other drugs 2.1%), at a **public place** (marijuana 9.5%, tobacco/vape 9.3%, alcohol 7.6%), or at a **party** (alcohol 14%, tobacco/vape 8.4%, marijuana 9.2%). Marijuana and vapes were also used **while in a vehicle** (marijuana 6.8%, tobacco/vape 7.9%) and on **school property** (marijuana 6.7%, tobacco/vape 10.6%).

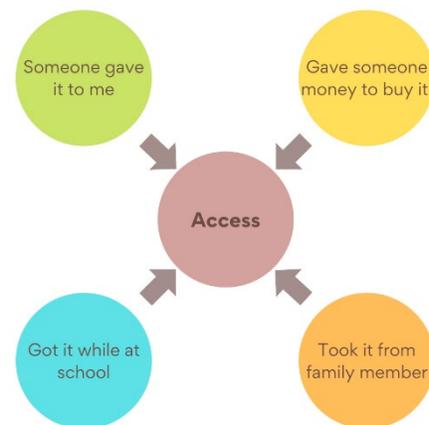


Figure 26. Commonly reported ways in which students get access to substances.

XII. Prevention Education and Messaging

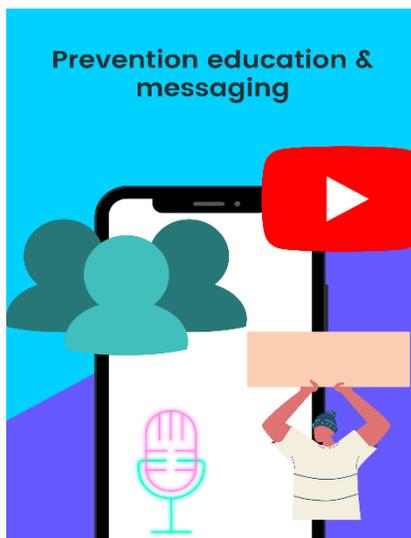


Figure 27. Common prevention education and messaging sources.

Overall, **83.6% of Hawai'i County students reported having received any type of prevention education** with a majority having heard from their **family** (70.5%), at **school** (34.3%), or their **friends** (38.2%) around the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

Likewise, **81% of students reported having viewed or heard any public awareness messages** around the risks or dangers of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. The **sources of public awareness messaging** primarily came from **television or internet channels** (51.8%), **social media/apps** (60%), **ads on their devices** (46.7%), **printed media such as posters or signs** (44%), or **traditional/internet radio stations** (25.2%). (Figure 27)

In Hawai'i County, **9.4% of youth reported that they thought it was safe for a woman to drink regularly** (once a day .6%, once a week .7%), or **even occasionally** (once a month or less 8.1%), **during pregnancy**. Because prenatal alcohol exposure is associated with significant in utero brain damage and can result in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, yet entirely preventable, targeted prevention education may be needed for teens.

XIII. Risk And Protective Factors

Structural equation modeling was used to examine in the state level data the relationships of risk and protective factors in the social-ecological domains applying the conceptual model of **resilience and adversity**. Higher levels of adversity were found to reduce resilience, with **community adversity as the largest contributor, followed by peer, family, and individual, respectively**. The model also indicated that **resilience significantly reduces the likelihood of any substance use. Validation of prosocial beliefs was the largest contributor, followed by school climate, relationships, self-efficacy, and cultural connection, respectively**. Figure 28 graphically highlights characteristics for these factors endorsed in the Hawai'i County sample.

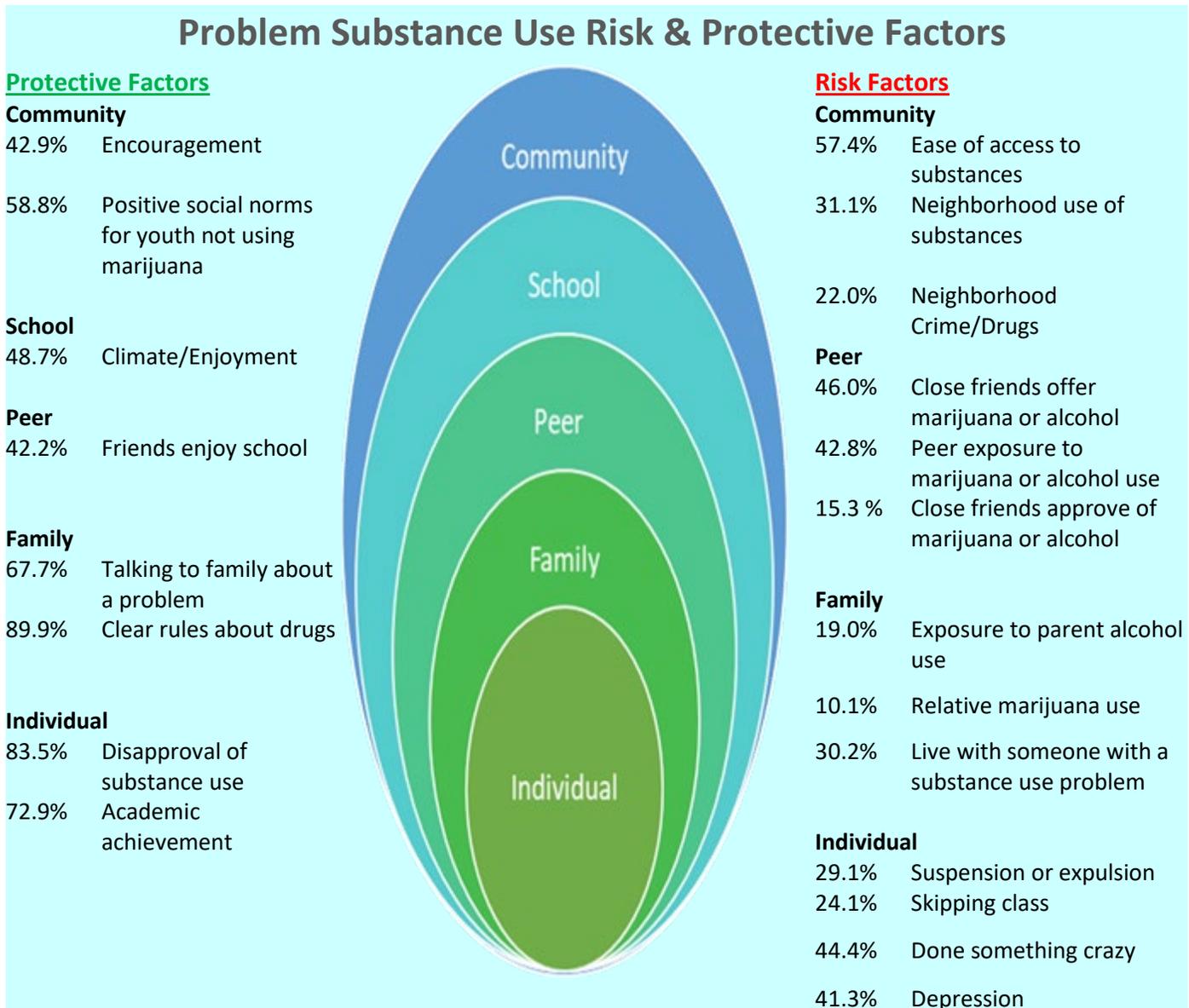


Figure 28. Hawai'i County profile of percent of students endorsing emerging important risk and protective factors in the Social-ecological model for predicting problem substance use.

XIV. Key Takeaways & Recommendations

This iteration of the Hawai'i ATOD Survey provides data to inform substance use treatment and prevention needs among Hawai'i's youth.

- Overall rates of PSUD in Hawai'i County indicating treatment need were similar to the state.
- Only a small proportion of students who screened in the PSUD range reported receiving any assistance (at school or outside of school) for substance use problems. This indicates a gap between adolescents in need of services and those who actually receive services. Additionally, given the significant number of students who are at risk for an SUD, there may be a greater demand for earlier intervention to adequately address prevention needs.
- Similar to state level findings, substance use and PSUD increase with grade level among Hawai'i County students; 12th graders consistently reported highest rates of use across alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.
- Through the lens of race and ethnicity, among Hawai'i County students, rates of current substance use varied among the self-identified ethnoracial groups, however students who primarily identified as Native Hawaiian (including those who identified with two or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian), Other Pacific Islander, and Hispanic/Latino generally reported higher rates of use across most substance use categories.
- In Hawai'i County, vape/e-cigarette use disproportionately affects 12th graders, female and transgender/gender minority (TGGM) students, as well as students who primarily identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

To decrease the rates of PSUD indicating treatment need, several recommendations may be beneficial to consider:

- Continued behavioral health screening and supports in schools and community settings, with greater integration of behavioral health services to address co-occurring mental health issues and substance use
- Evidence-based approaches such as Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) implemented in school- and community-based settings, given the growing body of research associated with SBIRT that demonstrates overall improvements for substance use and increased student access to mental health support
- The expansion of extracurricular activities as a protective factor for students who are at greater risk of exposure to substance use at home and in their communities
- Improved staff training to facilitate a shift from punitive to supportive attention, with a focus on recognizing student needs and sharing information on services and resources and destigmatizing help-seeking for substance use
- Explore or enhance outreach, monitoring, and support systems for gender diverse students who are at higher risk for using all substances and potential PSUDs
- Increasing protective factors through gender-responsive, culturally-rooted, and other tailored and strength-based approaches to supports and services for youth and their families

Identifying risk and protective factors via data-driven strategies used in the Hawai'i ATOD Survey and the companion qualitative needs assessment (Helm et al., 2021)¹² are important for building on youths' resilience around substance use. Prevention, treatment and recovery, and other intervention programs can be informed by projects like this to help improve outcomes for reducing adolescent substance use more effectively. These factors have potential implications among broader stakeholders working in the system of care. We hope that youth substance use data from the Hawai'i ATOD Survey and its qualitative companion study will be used to inform and improve practice and policy. We are grateful to be a part of this kākou effort to embrace our youth and support their development to thrive.

¹² Helm, S., Miao, T., Onoye, J., Monick, B., Masuda, T., Rehuher, D., Juberg, M., Sabellano-Tsutsui, T., Taeza-Gutter, G., Kanemoto, R., Guillermo, M., Topinio, J., & Lawler, A. (2021). Services to conduct a needs assessment for substance use prevention and treatment services among special populations youth using qualitative methods. Protocol 2, in-depth interviews with youth regarding the system of care. Hawaii State Department of Health Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. https://health.hawaii.gov/substance-abuse/files/2021/10/Youth-Substance-Use-Needs-Assessment_Interviews_September-2021.pdf