

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

In Contract with and Prepared By:
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*HONOLULU
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.

We wish to extend our greatest appreciation to all the school administrators, staff, and students who participated in the survey – mahalo nui loa for your support.

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I. Background and Purpose

This **Community Region Report** is part of a series of reports from the **Hawai'i Student 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 the **Honolulu Community Region**. 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 community region. 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](https://www.dhs.gov/hawaii).

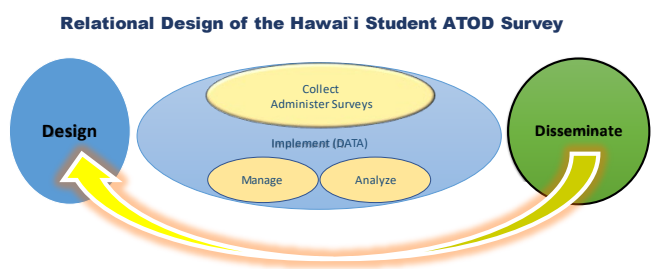


Figure 1. Relational design with dissemination goal as the driver for informing the design of the survey project

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.

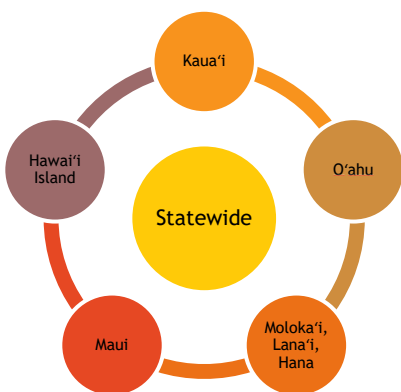


Figure 2. Community region sampling

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](#).

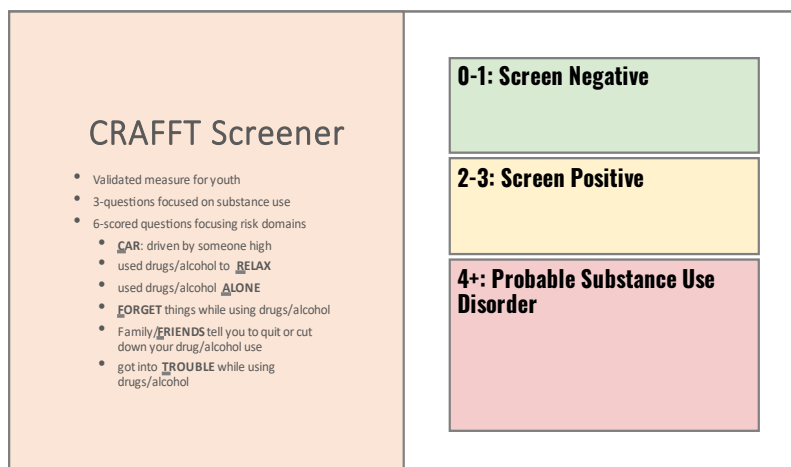


Figure 4. Brief illustration of the validated CRAFFT screen.

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

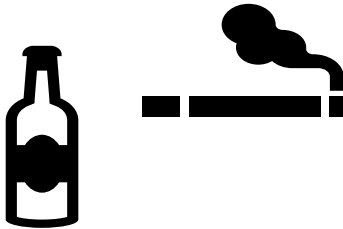


Figure 5. Definition of moderate-heavy use as 6 or more times in the past 30 days.

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).

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.

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

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 **Honolulu Community Region** (Figure 7) data are reported based on the analyses by community region from the overall statewide sample. As with the overall state level, data for the main indicators for treatment need and substance use in the community region are also shown as reported using weighted percentages.

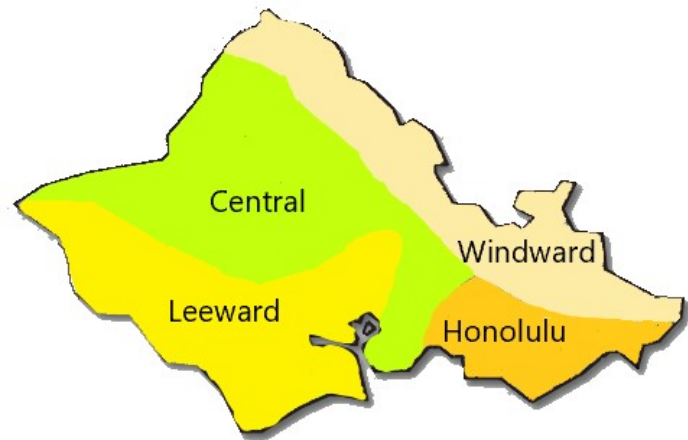


Figure 7. O'ahu is divided into the Central, Windward, Leeward, and Honolulu community regions for the ATOD survey.

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>

III. Sample Description

The weighted sample consisted of **1,431** students from public middle and high schools in the **Honolulu Community Region** who participated in the survey. The overall participation rate for Honolulu Community Region was **92.0%**. 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 Honolulu Community Region

Demographic Characteristics	% (weighted)
Gender	
Male	53.6
Female	44.2
Transgender & Other Gender Minority	2.3
Grade	
8th Grade	36.3
10th Grade	36.5
12th Grade	27.2
Self-Identified⁸ Primary Ethnicity/Race	
Native Hawaiian	4.7
Other Pacific Islander	2.2
Japanese	24.1
Filipino	7.4
Other Asian	13.4
Hispanic/Latino	1.2
White/Caucasian	8.8
Other	2.8
2 or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian	23.0
2 or more ethnicities without Native Hawaiian	2.8
Family member in Active Military, Reserve, or National Guard	9.1
Self or family member lives on Hawaiian homestead	14.6

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” included students who reported that they primarily identified as Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, or other ethnicities from

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 in the state sample, Native Hawaiian was among the highest therefore, the table shows the percentage of students that selected Native Hawaiian and those that did not.

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. Additionally, in the community region samples, for some of the ethnicity/racial categories, percentages were not reported due to low counts (less than 10).

In the Honolulu Community Region, **4% of students reported usually sleeping at a place other than home, 37.5% reported their mother/guardian had less than a college degree, and 37.5% reported their father/guardian’s education was less than a college degree** (Figure 8).

Honolulu Community Region
Other Demographics (%)

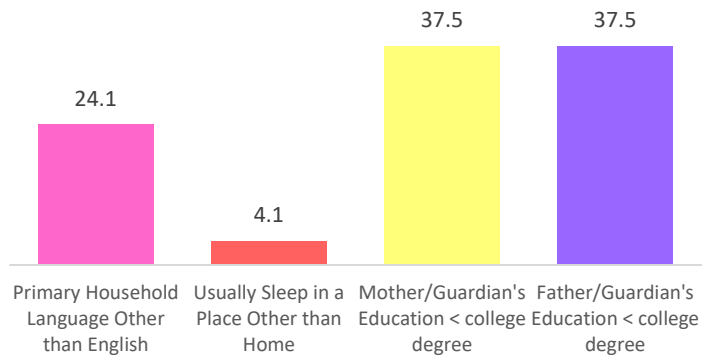


Figure 8. Percent of community region sample for other demographic characteristics.

Honolulu Community Region Importance of Culture (%)

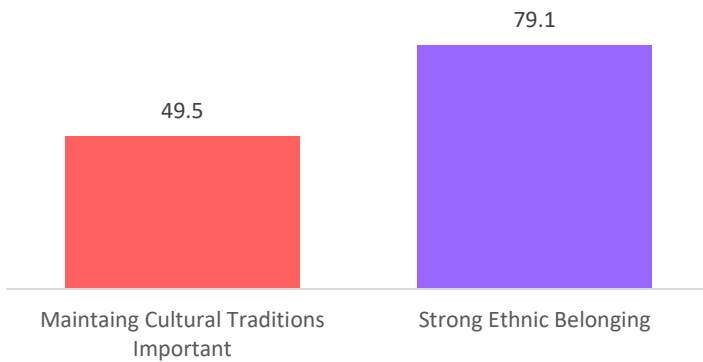


Figure 9, Percent of community region sample endorsing items related to culture.

For items related to culture, **24.1% of students reported speaking a primary household language other than English** (Figure 8), **49.5% reported that maintaining cultural traditions was important, and 79.1% reported having a strong ethnic belonging** (Figure 9). 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

Honolulu Community Region reported lower rates of positive risk and probable substance use disorder screens compared to the county and state (Figure 10). Following the state trend by grade level, in the Honolulu Community Region, 12th graders (10.8%) had the highest rate of probable SUD, compared to 10th graders (9.7%) and 8th graders (2%). In contrast to the state patterns for probable SUD by gender, females (6.4%) had a slightly lower rate compared to males (7.2%) in the Honolulu Community Region. By primary race/ethnicity, students identifying as Other Pacific Islander (41.9%) reported the highest probable SUD rates, compared to Japanese (8.9%), two or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian (10.9%), or two or more ethnicities not Native Hawaiian (6.9%). Rates of probable SUD for transgender/other gender minority and other race/ethnicity groups are not reported here due to low counts.

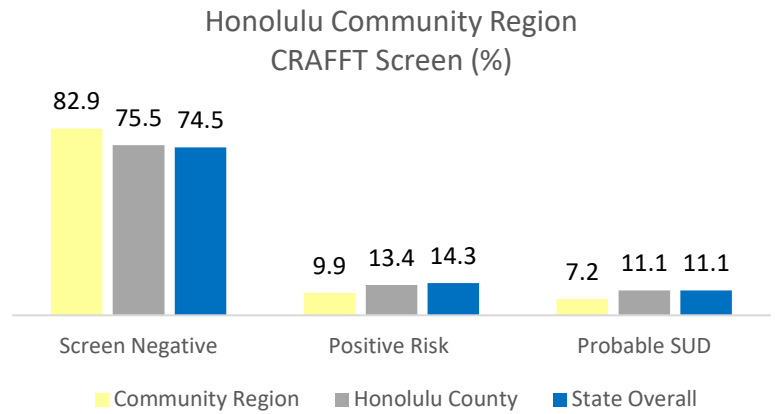


Figure 10. CRAFFT screen percentages for Honolulu community region compared to Honolulu County and state samples.

Of those who had a probable SUD, over a quarter received help at school (27% for alcohol and drug use, 30.4% for tobacco/vaping), and about a fifth to a third received help from some place other than school (20.8% for alcohol and drug use, 32.3% for tobacco/vaping). Among students that screened as risk positive, a smaller percentage received help at school (19.3% for alcohol and drug use, 13.5% for tobacco/vaping) or at some place other than school (12.8% for alcohol and drug use, 8.5% 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.

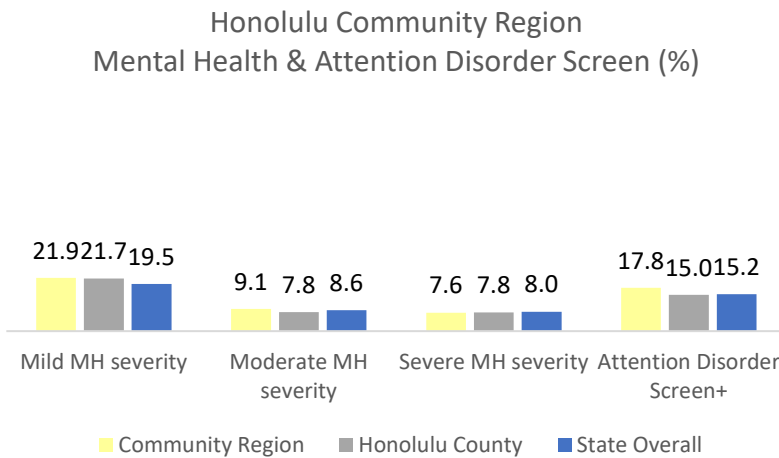


Figure 11. Mental health and attention disorder screen percentages for Honolulu community region compared to Honolulu County and state samples.

The Honolulu Community Region reported similar mental health and slightly higher attention disorder rates when compared to the county and overall state (Figure 11). 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.

V. Overall Current and Moderate-Heavy Alcohol & Substance Use (within past 30 days) in Honolulu Community Region, Honolulu County & State

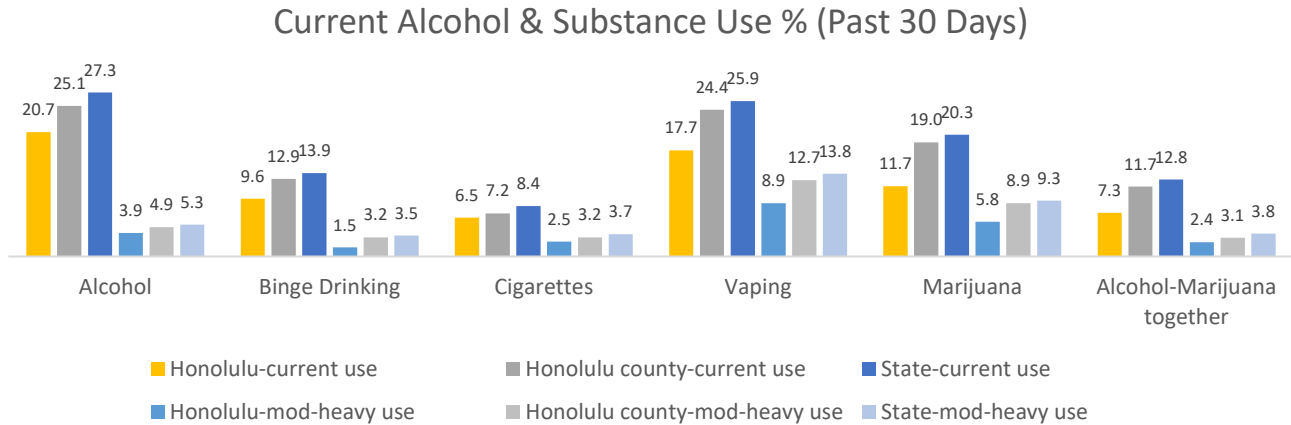


Figure 12. Community region, county, and state comparisons for current any use and moderate-heavy use of substances in the past 30 days. Note: moderate-heavy binge percentages were based on a survey item for 4+ drinks on one occasion.

Overall in the Honolulu Community Region, rates of **current alcohol and substance use**, defined as **any use in the past 30 days**, were **lower for the community region compared to the county and state**. For current **moderate-heavy use**, defined as **6 or more times in the past 30 days**, rates of all substance use categories were also lower, when comparing the community region to the county and state (Figure 12).

In contrast to the lower rates of alcohol, vape, and marijuana use in the Honolulu Community Region compared to the respective county and state levels, students reported **higher rates** than the state⁹ for other substances. Overall current (past 30 days) use rates were higher than the state for **opioids** (2.9% vs. 1.6%), **sedatives & other prescription drugs** (4.2% vs. 2.8%), **over-the-counter drugs** (5.5% vs. 5.0%), **inhalants** (2.7% vs. 2.3%), **hallucinogens** (3.3% vs. 2.0%), **steroids** (1.5% vs. 1.3%), **cocaine** (2.5% vs. 1.6%), **heroin** (1.3% vs. 0.7%), **methamphetamine** (1.3% vs. 0.8%), and **other illicit drugs** (3.0% vs. 1.5%).

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

Honolulu Community Region Early Initiation of Substance Use (%)

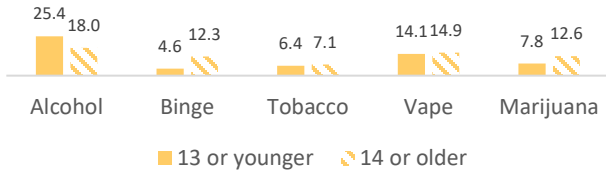


Figure 13. Percent for early initiation (13 or younger) vs. later initiation (14 or older) by substance category for the community region.

Age of initiation is described as the age when a person **first begins using a substance**. **Early initiation** indicates that a person’s first use occurred at age 13 or younger. In the Honolulu Community Region, students reported **early initiation of all substance use behaviors**, but most frequently for **alcohol and vaping** (Figure 13). A **bimodal peak of later initiation of alcohol and later peak of binge** (based on survey item for 4+ drinks on one occasion) use were also noted (Figure 14).

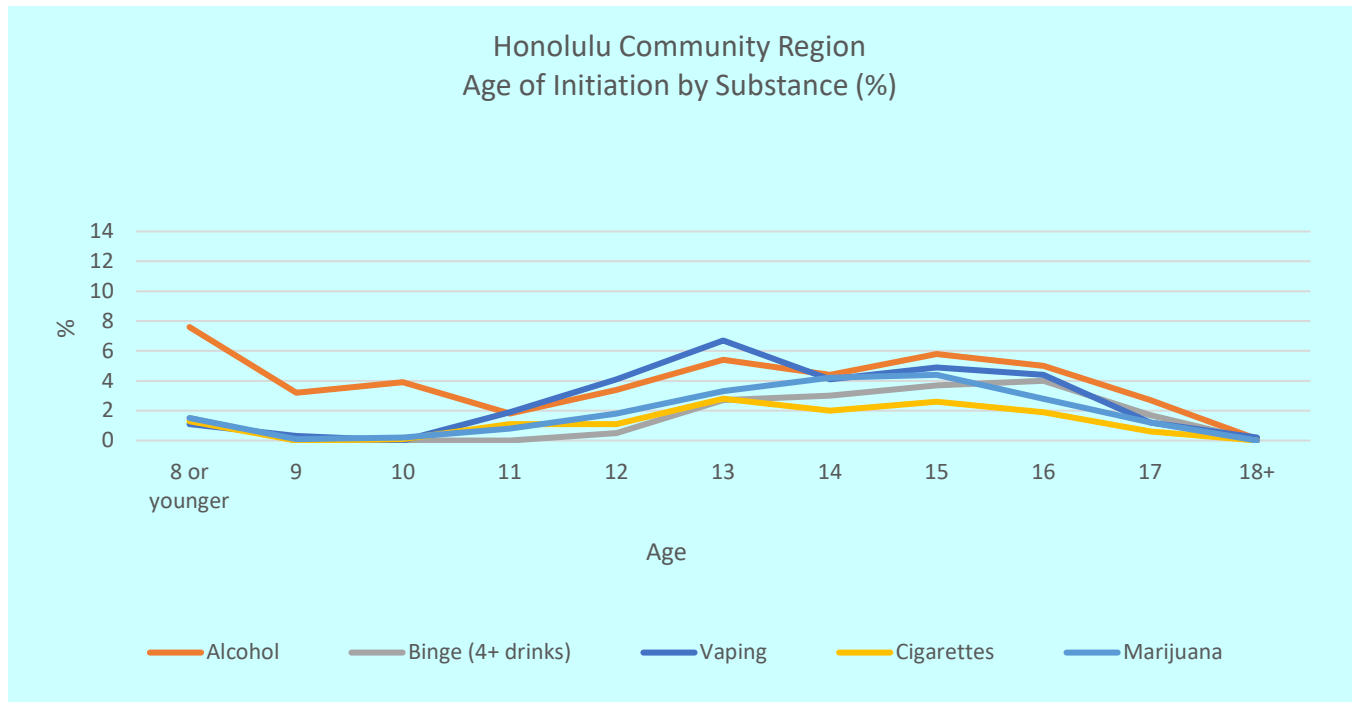


Figure 14. Distribution of age of first use for substance categories in the Honolulu Community Region.

VII. Alcohol Use

Current Alcohol and Binge Drinking: Community Region, County, & State

Current Alcohol & Binge Use by Grade:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

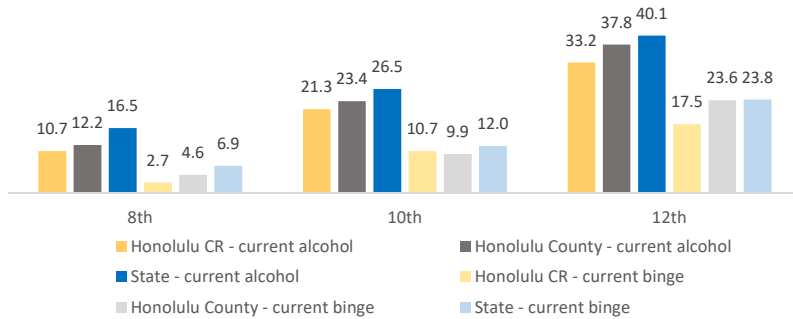


Figure 15. Current any use of alcohol and binge drinking in the past 30 days by grade level for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

Current Alcohol & Binge Use by Gender:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

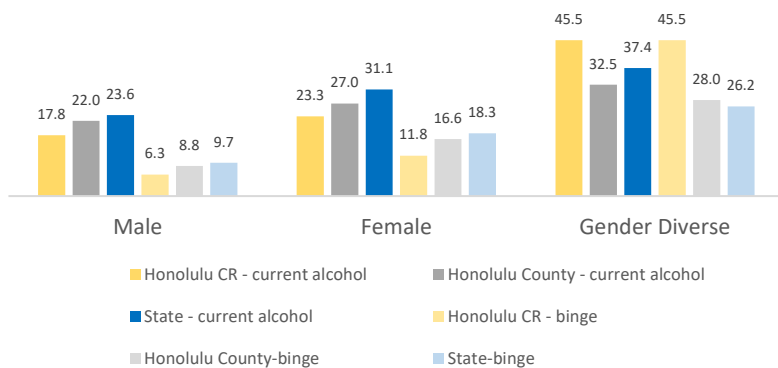


Figure 16. Current any use of alcohol and binge drinking in the past 30 days by gender for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

Honolulu Community Region reported **lower or similar rates of current alcohol use and binge drinking across all grade levels** compared to the county and state overall (Figure 15).

By **gender**, Honolulu Community Region reported **lower rates for males and females for current alcohol use and binge drinking**, but **higher rates for gender diverse students**, when compared to county and state (Figure 16).

Rates of **moderate-heavy (6+ times in the past 30 days) alcohol use by grade level** were lower across all grade levels in the **Honolulu Community Region compared to the state**¹⁰ (8th grade 2.7% vs. 3.0; 10th grade 3.7% vs. 4.9%; 12th grade 5.7% vs. 8.1%).

Rates of **moderate-heavy alcohol use by gender** were also lower for males and females, but more than double the rate for **gender diverse students in the Honolulu Community Region** compared to the state level (males 2.1% vs. 4.4%; females 3.8% vs. 5.4%; gender diverse 45.5% vs. 20.3%).

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](#).

VIII. Cigarette & Vape Use

Current Tobacco Cigarette & Vape/E-cigarette Use: Community Region, County, & State

Current Cigarette & Vape Use by Grade:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

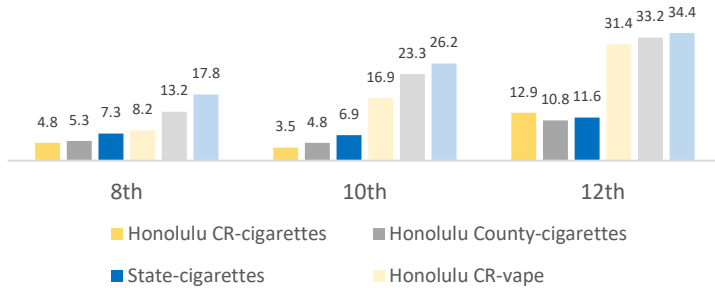


Figure 17. Current any use of tobacco cigarette and vape use in the past 30 days by grade level for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

Current Cigarette & Vape Use by Gender:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

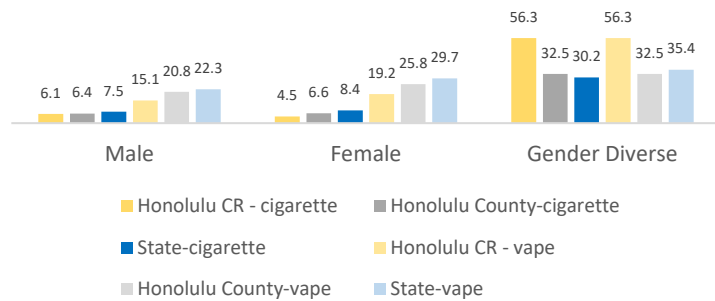


Figure 18. Current any use of tobacco cigarette and vape use in the past 30 days by gender for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

In the Honolulu Community Region, **8th and 10th grade students reported current use of both cigarettes and vaping devices at lower rates** than the county and the overall state, while **12th graders had a slightly higher rate of current cigarette use and vaping** than the county and state (Figure 17).

For both **current cigarette use and vaping, gender diverse students had the highest rates of use** compared to males or females in the Honolulu Community Region, and also when **compared to gender diverse students in the county and state.** (Figure 16). **Male and female students** in the Honolulu Community Region reported at **lower rates of current cigarette and vape use** compared to those at the county or state level.

Compared to the state¹¹ levels, Honolulu Community Region students reported **similar rates for 12th graders for moderate-heavy use (6+ times in the past 30 days) of cigarettes (12th grade 5.4 vs. 5.5%; 8th and 10th grades percentage not reported due to low counts) and lower rates for vape/e-cigarettes (8th grade 2.0% vs. 7.0%; 10th grade 10.5% vs. 13.7%; 12th grade 15.9% vs. 21.2%). Moderate-heavy use by gender for cigarettes (males 2.1% vs. 3.4%; gender diverse 45.5 vs. 17.6%; females not reported due to low count), and vape/e-cigarettes (males 7.8% vs. 12.2%, females 8.5% vs. 15.2%, gender diverse 45.5% vs. 20.4%) were lower for males and females but higher for gender diverse students when compared to the state¹¹.**

¹¹ 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.](#)

Substances used in Electronic Vaping Devices: The most reported substances used by Honolulu Community Region students were **nicotine** (17.5%) **and flavors** (15.1%), however 9.5% also reported **vaping marijuana**.

IX. Marijuana Use

Current Marijuana and Concurrent Marijuana-Alcohol Use: Community Region, County, & State

Current Marijuana & Concurrent Marijuana-Alcohol Use by Grade:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

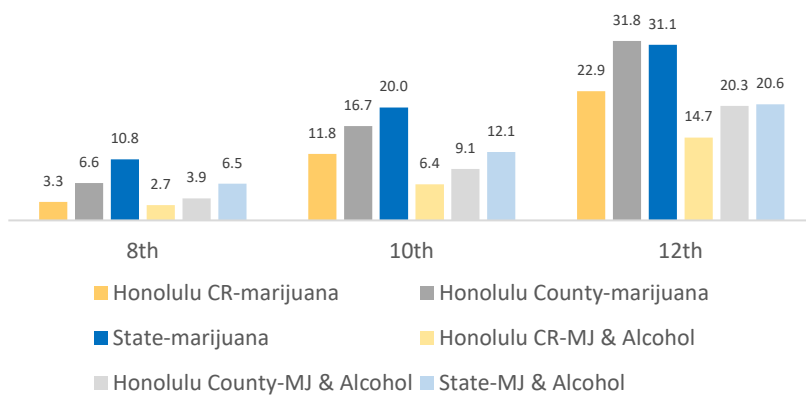


Figure 19. Current any use of marijuana and concurrent use marijuana-alcohol in the past 30 days by grade level for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

Current Marijuana & Concurrent Marijuana-Alcohol Use Together by Gender:
Honolulu Community Region Comparison (%)

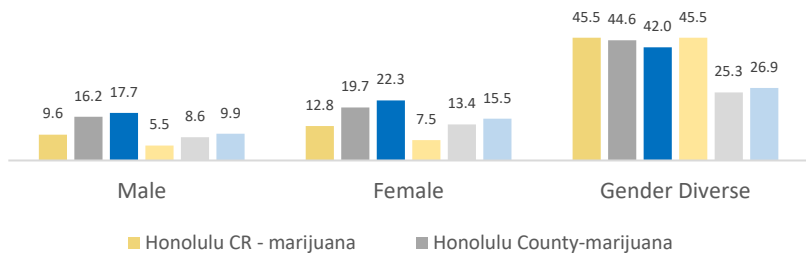


Figure 20. Current any use of marijuana and concurrent use marijuana-alcohol in the past 30 days by gender for Honolulu community region, Honolulu County, and the state.

Compared to the county and state, students from the Honolulu Community Region reported lower rates of use of **current marijuana and concurrent marijuana-alcohol use** across all grade levels (Figure 19).

Similar to patterns in Honolulu County and the state, in the Honolulu Community Region, gender diverse students reported the highest rates of **current marijuana use** and **concurrent marijuana-alcohol use**. Female and male students in the Honolulu Community Region had lower rates of **current marijuana and concurrent marijuana-alcohol use** while gender diverse students were similar or higher than the respective county and state levels (Figure 20).

Moderate-heavy (6+ times in the past 30 days) **use of marijuana** was reported at lower rates for Honolulu Community Region students compared to the overall State¹² sample (10th grade 6.8% vs. 8.5%, 12th grade 10.3% vs. 15.1%; 8th grade not reported due to low count). By gender, female (4.5% vs. 9.2%) and male (5.3% vs. 8.4%) students had lower rates of **moderate-heavy marijuana use** compared to the state. Eighth grade and gender diverse percentages not reported due to low counts.

¹² 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](#).

X. Substance Use in the Past 30 days by Ethnicity

Table 2 summarizes estimated rates of substance use for the Honolulu Community Region 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 Other Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, including those who identified as two or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian**. 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 Honolulu Community Region students

	Alcohol	Binge	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Marijuana & Alcohol Together
Filipino	32.0%	14.4%	-	17.5%	11.5%	-
Japanese	16.6%	10.6%	4.1%	13.7%	9.8%	8.8%
Other Asian	10.1%	-	-	9.6%	6.4%	-
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian	20.9%	16.4%	-	35.8%	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	54.8%	35.5%	-	51.6%	38.7%	35.5%
White	26.0%	-	-	8.9%	8.9%	-
2 or more ethnicities with Native Hawaiian	27.7%	15.0%	12.1%	32.4%	17.8%	9.2%
2 or more ethnicities not Native Hawaiian	20.2%	7.6%	6.3%	15.1%	11.7%	8.8%
Other	-	-	-	27.5%	-	-

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 the Honolulu Community Region the **most selected method of acquiring substances was by having someone give it to them** (alcohol 16%, marijuana 11.7%, tobacco/vape 13.2%, and other drugs 3.1%). Other ways included **giving someone money to buy it** for them (alcohol 4.7%, tobacco/vape 4.5%, marijuana 4.3%), **getting it while at school** (tobacco/vape 6.7%, marijuana 4.3%), or **took it (alcohol 10.9%) from a family member** (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Commonly reported ways in which students get access to substances.

Location of Use

In the Honolulu Community Region students were **most likely to use substances at their own home** (alcohol 13.4%, tobacco/vape 6.8%, marijuana 6.3%, and other drugs 2.6%), and **at another person’s home with a few friends and family** (alcohol 12.1%, tobacco/vape 6.6%, marijuana 9.0%, and other drugs 1.5%), at a **public place** (marijuana 8.5%, tobacco/vape 7.4%, alcohol 5.6%), or at a **party** (alcohol 7.8%, tobacco/vape 4.8%, marijuana 4.2%). Marijuana and vapes were also used **while in a vehicle** (marijuana 5.4%, tobacco/vape 5.1%) and on **school property** (marijuana 4.5%, tobacco/vape 7.3%).

XII. Prevention Education and Messaging

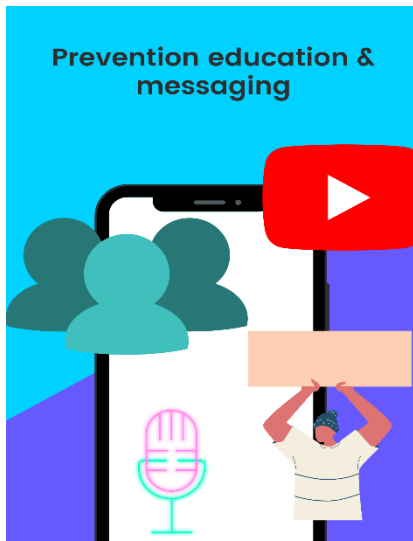


Figure 22. Common prevention education and messaging sources.

Overall, **85.2% of Honolulu Community Region students reported having received any type of prevention education** with a majority having heard from their **family** (69.9%), at **school** (68.8%), or their **friends** (69.9%) around the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

Likewise, **86.5% 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** (60.4%), **social media/apps** (59.1%), **ads on their devices** (52.9%), **printed media such as posters or signs** (48.3%), or **traditional/internet radio stations** (23.8%). (Figure 22)

In the Honolulu Community Region, **11% of youth reported that they thought it was safe for a woman to drink regularly** (once a day to once a week 2.1%), **or even occasionally** (once a month or less 8.9%), **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 23 graphically highlights characteristics for these factors endorsed in the **Honolulu Community Region sample**.

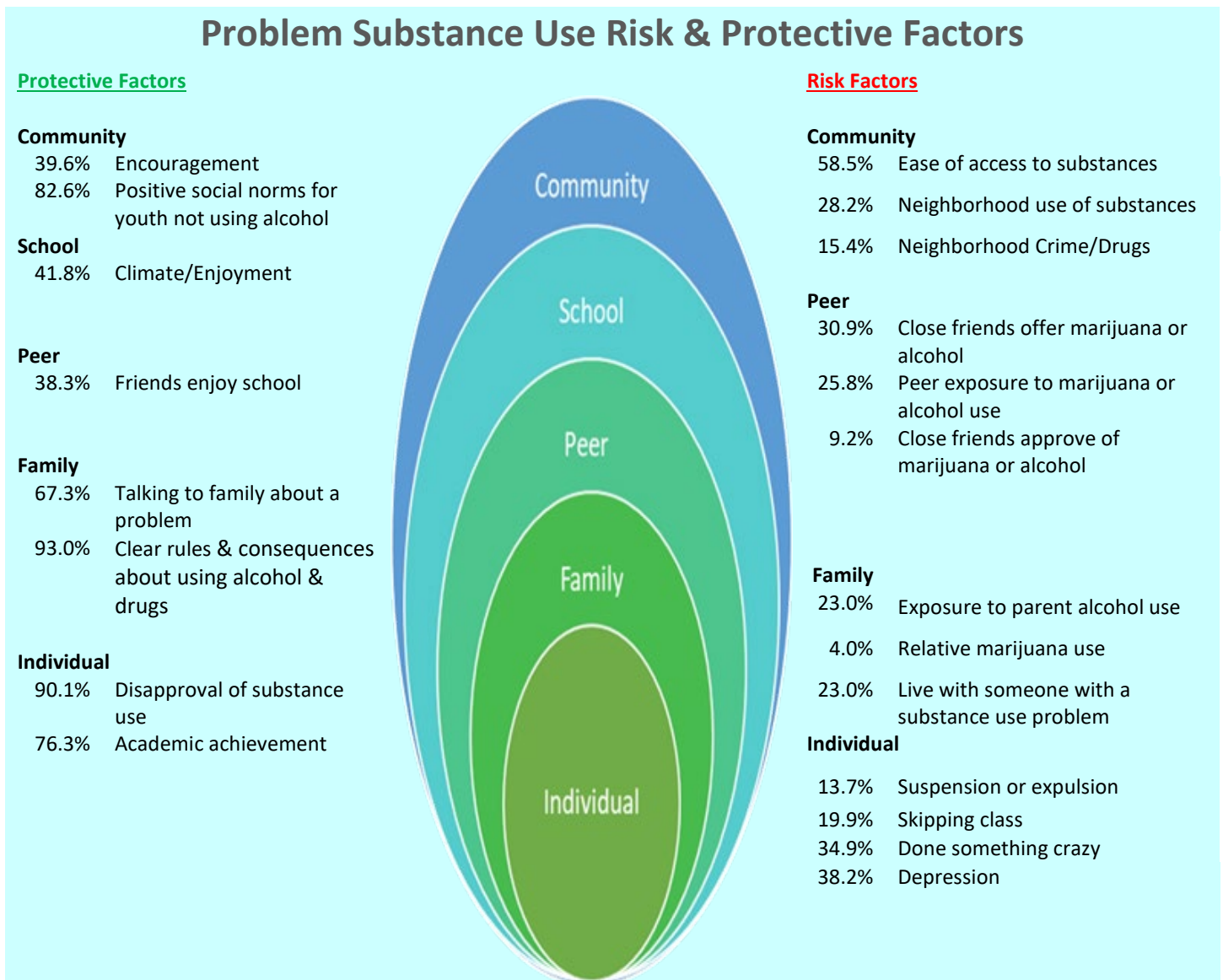


Figure 23. Honolulu Community Region profile of percent of students endorsing emerging important risk and protective factors in the Social-ecological model for predicting problem substance use.

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 and substance use in the Honolulu Community Region indicating treatment need were lower than 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 Honolulu Community Region students; 12th graders almost consistently reported highest rates of use across alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Although the smallest group, transgender/other gender minority students reported the highest rates of alcohol and substance use.
- Through the lens of race and ethnicity, among Honolulu Community Region students, rates of current substance use varied among the self-identified ethnoracial groups, however students that identified primarily as Other Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian generally reported higher rates of use across most substance use categories.
- In the Honolulu Community Region, vape/e-cigarette use disproportionately affects 12th graders, transgender/other gender minority students, as well as students who primarily identify as Other Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian.

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)¹³ 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.

¹³ Helm, S., Miao, T., Onoye, J., Monick, B., Masuda, T., Rehuher, D., Juberg, M., Sabellano-Tsutsui, T., Tazeza-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