

# 2018 Hawai‘i State Epidemiologic Profile

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## Selected Youth and Adult Drug Indicators

(Data from 2011-2017)

State Epidemiologic Outcomes Workgroup  
6th Edition

University of Hawai‘i at  
Mānoa Office of Public  
Health Studies

Hawai‘i State Department  
of Health Alcohol and  
Drug Abuse Division



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ADAD of DOH is a major source of public funds for many substance abuse treatment and prevention services in Hawai‘i. This profile would not have been possible without funding and support from ADAD. ADAD is supported by the SPF-PFS 2013 of SAMHSA under grant number 1U79SP020167-01.

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The University of Hawai‘i, COF has research and evaluation expertise with substance use prevention programs and has collaborated with ADAD. COF was the evaluator for the Strategic Prevention Framework – State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) from 2007 to 2012, and continues providing their services for the current project SPF-PFS 2013 as one of our partners. The authors express our gratitude to the Evaluation Team at COF who works collaboratively with the Epidemiology Team and ADAD at DOH.

### **State Epidemiologic Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW)**

SEOW comprises directors, epidemiologists and data managers from the government, community stakeholders, and individuals from educational institutions. The Epidemiology Team appreciates feedback and suggestions from members, which were reflected throughout this profile.

### **Hawai‘i School Health Survey (HSHS) and Hawai‘i Health Data Warehouse (HHDW)**

The HSHS is a joint effort between DOH and the Hawai‘i Department of Education (DOE) to monitor the health status and needs of students in 6th through 12th grade. Data for a large portion of this profile have been collected and provided by Hawai‘i YRBS, which is one of two survey modules (the other one is Youth Tobacco Survey) that are coordinated by HSHS committee members. Based at the University of Hawai‘i through a contract with DOH, HHDW analyzes the YRBS and BRFSS and provides detailed reports of results. This profile would not have been possible without invaluable data and analysis provided by these resources.

### **Suggested citation**

Hawai‘i State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup. (2018). 2018 State Epidemiologic Profile: Selected Youth and Adult Drug Indicators. Honolulu, HI.

## PROFILE SUMMARY

**Background:** ADAD and the University of Hawai‘i Office of Public Health Studies Epidemiology Team produce two epidemiologic profiles: the *Hawai‘i State Epidemiologic Profile for Selected Youth and Adult Alcohol Indicators* and the *Hawai‘i State Epidemiologic Profile for Selected Youth and Adult Drug Use Indicators*. The Epidemiology Team is a partner of the Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS), which is funded through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. The purpose of these profiles is to identify recent rates, patterns, and trends of alcohol or drug use in Hawai‘i among youth and adults. These profiles are intended to present information in a user-friendly format for planning and implementation of alcohol and substance use prevention and treatment programs in Hawai‘i.

**Data Sources:** The alcohol-related indicators in this profile were selected in order to be consistent with previous years’ reports, which used SAMHSA’s National Outcome Measures (NOMs). The original data sources in this profile are the Hawai‘i Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Hawai‘i YRBS), the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data, and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

**Results and Findings:** Overall, youth rates for most substances remained stable between 2011 and 2017. Ecstasy was the only drug that showed a significant decrease from 2011 to 2017 among youth in grades 9-12. In 2017, the most frequently reported drug ever used was marijuana, followed by prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription. Heroin use was the least frequently reported. Females frequently reported lower rates than males (early use of marijuana, ever used heroin, ever used methamphetamines). Additionally, males reported a significant increase in having ever used injection drugs from 2012 to 2017 while females reported a decrease in having used injection drugs and ecstasy during the same time period. Higher rates for 30-day marijuana use, ever used marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription were reported for 12<sup>th</sup> graders when compared to 9<sup>th</sup> graders. Overall, Native Hawaiians had the highest rates for majority of the indicators studied, followed by Caucasians, and Other ethnicities.

Similar to youth drug use, adult rates remained stable across all substances between 2011 and 2017 with 30-day marijuana use having the highest overall reported rates. Adults aged 18-25 reported significantly higher rates of use for all consumption indicators such as past month marijuana use, past year cocaine use, past month illicit drug use other than marijuana, and past year nonmedical use of pain relievers when compared to adults 26 and older. Adults aged 18-25 also reported lower perceptions of risk from marijuana use. With respect to illicit substance use and pregnancy, those younger than age 20 reported higher rates of use in the month prior to pregnancy as well as during pregnancy.

**Program Recommendations:** Given that the rates for the majority of indicators did not change, prevention efforts should be increased and strengthened to address substance use. Programs should target groups with the highest rates, such as young adults, Native Hawaiian high school students and pregnant women younger than age 20.



**Data Recommendations:** Data should continue to be collected to allow for better cross-year comparisons. New efforts should be devoted to collect data specifically for college students and LGB+ in Hawai‘i, given findings of increased rates across indicators. Further studies should analyze opioid use and type of marijuana use (illegal vs. legal or medical vs. recreational) among individuals above and individuals below 21 years of age.

## **DATA SUMMARY**

### **Youth**

In Hawai‘i among youth, the self-reported rates for most substance indicators included in this report remained stable across the years examined which includes 30-day marijuana use, early marijuana use, and ever used marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, methamphetamines, heroin, injection drugs, and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription. The only indicator that showed a significant change over a time period was ecstasy use, which decreased from 9.0% in 2011 to 6.0% in 2017. In 2017, the most frequently reported drug that a person had ever used at least once was marijuana at 31.1%, followed by prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription at 12.2%. Heroin was the least frequently reported at 4.5%. The percentage of high school students who reported being offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property decreased significantly from 31.7% in 2011 to 25.4% in 2015.

There were gender differences across indicators. Females reported lower rates of early use of marijuana and lifetime use of heroin from 2011 to 2017. Females also reported lower rates of lifetime use of methamphetamines in 2011, 2015, and 2017. Males reported a significant increase in lifetime use of injection drug while females reported a decrease in lifetime use of injection drugs, ecstasy, and inhalant use throughout the years examined.

When comparing grade levels, 12<sup>th</sup> graders tended to report higher rates than 9<sup>th</sup> graders. This was true for 30-day marijuana use and lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, and use of prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription in 2017. The percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> graders endorsing having been offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property in the past 12 months decreased from 34.5% in 2013 to 23.5% in 2015.

Overall, Native Hawaiians had the highest rates for the majority of the indicators studied, followed by Caucasians, and Other ethnicities.

### **Adult**

There were no significant changes in adult substance use from 2011 to 2016. Thirty-day marijuana use had the highest overall endorsement in 2015-2016 with 18.7% for ages 18-25 and 6.8% for age 26 and older.

Differences were evident between adults aged 18-25 and those ages 26+ in all indicators. Adults aged 18-25 reported significantly higher rates of use for past month marijuana use, past year cocaine use, past month illicit drug use other than marijuana, and past year nonmedical use of pain relievers. Adults aged 26 and older reported more frequent perceptions of great risk of harm from marijuana use than those aged 18-25 years old.

In 2015, 87.1% of adults in Hawai‘i were not prescribed a pain medication. Adults aged 75 and older reported receiving at least one prescription opioid pain reliever over the past year significantly less than all age groups. Most adults aged 18 and older reported taking a prescription opioid pain reliever for a duration of one to seven days or eight days to one year.

With respect to illicit substance use and pregnancy, in 2012, those younger than age 20 had the highest percentage of individuals reporting illicit substance use in the month prior to pregnancy at 24.6% when compared to all other age groups. Those younger than age 20 also had the highest percentage of individuals reporting use of illicit substances during pregnancy at 7.3% in 2011.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

### **Youth**

- The usage of marijuana and prescription drugs remained high in 2017 for Hawai‘i’s youth, therefore, evidence-based practices should be utilized to target these behaviors.
- There were differences in substance use between genders, signifying a need for tailored evidence-based programming for males. Further research must be done to better understand the reasons for these differences and how prevention efforts can be utilized to diminish them.
- Culturally appropriate and evidence-based programs are strongly recommended, to address the high substance use rates for Native Hawaiians. Caucasians and Other ethnic groups should also be taken into consideration when implementing prevention programs.
- Additional research should be directed toward understanding what prompted the decrease in prevalence for ever being offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property. This would aid in determining how interventions can best support a continued decrease in this indicator, as the percentage of Hawai‘i youth reporting these experiences remains higher than the national average.

### **Adult**

- In response to a lack of declining trends in substance use, prevention efforts for adults should be increased and strengthened for all indicators.
- The perceived risk from marijuana use for adults aged 18-25 years was lower than that for youth aged 12-17 years and adults aged 26 and older. This demonstrates the need to incorporate information on risks and negative health outcomes of marijuana consumption in prevention efforts for this particular age group. Adults aged 18-25 also demonstrated higher past year use prevalence than those aged 26 and older.
- A high percentage of women younger than age 20 reported using illicit drugs during pregnancy than other age groups. There are risks involved when using substances during pregnancy. Prevention efforts should focus on women younger than 20 years of age to reduce the usage of substances during pregnancy.

## **Data**

- The original data sources used for this profile – Hawai‘i YBRS for youth data, BRFSS and NSDUH for both youth and adults, and PRAMS for pregnancy – do not identify current college enrollment. As was recommended in past reports, this data gap should be filled by establishing a statewide health survey for college students throughout all college campuses in Hawai‘i. It may be useful to better understand if and how college students differ from their peers who choose not to attend college at that age.
- Questions about sexual and gender identity should be canvassed in questionnaires related to alcohol and substance use. The few indicators for which this data was available for youth drug use indicate that sexual minority youth may be using certain substances at higher rates than their heterosexual peers. Consequently, new research should focus on whether such a difference also appears for alcohol use.
- Continued data collection on the usage of prescription opioids will be needed to allow trends to be examined in the future.
- Current questions about adult marijuana use does not differentiate between legal and illegal or medical and recreational use. Differentiating the type of use would be essential in understanding and tracking trends for the future.
- Indicators for alcohol use are somewhat inconsistent across years. Having consistent indicators across years allows for better analysis of longitudinal data.
- It is important to continue to increase the sample size, particularly to examine disparities across ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups and to justify greater tailoring of programs and interventions. Large margins of error make cross-group comparison difficult.

## **Setting 10-Year Goals**

The Epidemiology Team recommends that a 10-year goal for each objective or indicator be a 15% improvement from the baseline measure or most current year data. For example, in 2017, 30-day marijuana use among youth was 18.1%; therefore reducing this percentage to 15.4% (15% improvement) by 2027 would be suggested.

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

The SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) has granted funding to the Epidemiology Team since fiscal year 2013 through the SPF-PFS grant. Hawai'i SPF-PFS is designed to address one of the nation's top substance abuse prevention priorities: underage drinking among persons aged 12 to 20 years old. To facilitate this, the Epidemiology Team, guided by the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW), selected the following indicators to be highlighted in this State of Hawai'i Epidemiological Profile: Selected Youth and Adult Drug Indicators.

## Indicators from SAMHSA's National Outcome Measures

### Youth trends from 2011 to most recent year:

- 30 day marijuana use
- Marijuana use before the age of 13
- Ever used marijuana use
- Perceived risk of harm from marijuana use once a month
- Ever used cocaine use
- Ever used inhalant use
- Ever used ecstasy use
- Ever used heroin use
- Ever used methamphetamine use
- Ever used injection drugs
- Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription
- Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property
- Ridden in a car driven by someone high or had been drinking

Data from YRBS cover youth grades 9-12 whereas data from NSDUH covers youth aged 12-17.

### Adults (18 years or older) trends from 2011 to most recent year

- 30 day marijuana use
- Perceived risk of harm from marijuana use once a month
- Past year cocaine use
- Past month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana
- Past year heroin use
- Nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year
- Use of prescription pain medication
- Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy
- Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy

## Past Epidemiologic Profiles

This profile builds upon previous epidemiologic profiles produced as follows:

- Nigg, C., Wagner, A., Garza, C., & Goya, D. (2017). State Epidemiological Profile 2011-2015: Selected Youth and Adult Drug Indicators. Honolulu, HI: Hawai'i State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup.
- Nigg, C., Wagner, A., Konishi, M., Durand, Z., & Cook, A. (2014). State Epidemiological Profile: Selected Youth and Adult Drug Indicators. Honolulu, HI: Hawai'i State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup.

## SPF Program Model

The purpose of Hawai'i's Strategic Planning Framework – Partnership for Success (SPF-PFS) Project is to improve the quality of life for residents of Hawai'i by continuing to implement the five steps of SAMHSA's SPF process. A goal of the SPF process aims to aid in the development of more effective prevention strategies and sustainable prevention infrastructures statewide to reduce and prevent underage drinking. The five steps included in the SPF process are as follows:

1. Assess Needs
2. Build Capacity
3. Plan
4. Implement
5. Evaluate

These five steps are informed and made relevant by sustainability and cultural competency considerations throughout the project (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. SPF Program Model**

## About the Authors

This report was prepared by Danilyn Goya, Constance Emory, and Victoria Y Fan on behalf of the State Epidemiologic Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The UH Epidemiology Team has been providing epidemiologic services to and working with the ADAD of DOH from 2006 to present as a SPF partner. The SPF-PFS builds upon the accomplishments of the SPF-SIG and Substance Abuse Block Grants. Since 2010, the profiles have been put together and updated by the Epidemiology Team with guidance from the SEOW. The SEOW was established in March 2006 with grant funds from the SAMHSA CSAP to DOH, ADAD. The Epidemiology Team also provides technical assistance and training for state and community level stakeholders and sub-recipients in evidence-based programs, data usage, program evaluation, grant writing, needs assessment, and other identified-training needs.

## Demographic Profile of the State of Hawai‘i

The State of Hawai‘i is comprised of eight main islands divided into five counties with a total population of 1.4 million. Population and division of islands by counties is depicted in Table 1.

**Table 1. Population and division of counties in the state of Hawai‘i, 2017**

County	Island(s)	Population
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i, Ni‘ihau	72,159
Honolulu	O‘ahu	988,650
Kalawao	Kalaupapa Peninsula of Moloka‘i	88
Maui	Maui, Lāna‘i, Kaho‘olawe, Moloka‘i (excluding Kalaupapa)	166,260
Hawai‘i	Hawai‘i island	200,381
<b>Total, State of Hawai‘i</b>		<b>1,427,538</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Hawai‘i’s population self-identifies across multiple races (Table 2): 37.8% identified as Asian, 25.7% as White, 25.8% as multiple races, and 10.2% as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

**Table 2. Population of the State of Hawai‘i by race, 2017**

Race	Percent
One race	76.3
White	25.7
Black or African American	2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4
Asian	37.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10.2
Two or more races	23.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County information with specific population, social, and economic characteristics is depicted in Table 3. The City and County of Honolulu is the largest of the five counties in terms of population with 988,650 persons as of 2017. The percentage of persons below poverty level in the state was 9.5% – with Hawai‘i County having the highest rate of 15.4% across counties.

**Table 3. State of Hawai‘i social and economic characteristics by county, 2017**

	% of persons below poverty level	% of population that identifies as Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone <sup>1</sup>
Kaua‘i County	8.1%	9.2%
Honolulu County	8.5%	9.6%
Kalawao County (Kalaupapa)	N/A	47.7%
Maui County	9.5%	10.9%
Hawai‘i County	15.4%	13.1%
<b>State of Hawai‘i</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## About This Profile

A brief description is provided for each graph in this profile. Descriptions are generally structured in the following order: overall result summary (comparison between the state and overall US rate), comparison between males and females, comparison among different grade levels (for youth), and comparison among different ethnic groups.

## DATA SOURCES

### Section Overview

Indicators were selected from SAMHSA’s list of National Outcome Measures (NOMs). The purpose of this section is to provide a brief description of original and processed data sources used for this State Epidemiologic Profile. Original data sources refer to data collected and analyzed by the same organization whereas processed data sources are entities of available data that were aggregated. Limitations of each source were evaluated based on the following criteria: data availability, methodology of the data collection, frequency of data collection, and population sampled. Data were analyzed by the Epidemiology Team.

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<sup>1</sup> Includes persons reporting only one race.

## Original Data Sources

### Hawai'i Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Hawai'i YRBS)

**Description:** The YRBS is a national health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The YRBS monitors six types of self-reported health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth, and prevalence of obesity and asthma among youth and young adults. Data are collected regarding health-risk behaviors among 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in the United States (US) including alcohol or other drug use, tobacco use, sexual risk behaviors, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and physical inactivity. Hawai'i YRBS is administered by HIDOE in partnership with DOH, and HHDW provides detailed aggregate reports for the state YRBS data.

**Limitations:** Although quality of the data are demonstrated as acceptable, there might be potential underreporting or over-reporting of behaviors from the participants since data are self-reported and includes sensitive topics such as underage drinking and other substance use. The YRBS is a school-based survey, which collects data for public middle schools and high schools. 84.5% of students in Hawai'i were enrolled in public schools in the 2016-2017 year (Hawai'i Department of Education, 2018). Counties that have a response rate less than 60% are not analyzed, which may lower the representativeness across geographic areas. Although Hawai'i YRBS includes middle school data, there are fewer alcohol-related items compared to high school data. Other than core questions that are standardized by CDC, comparable national data are not available for some of the indicators in Hawai'i YRBS. The most recent data available is for 2017.

**Website:** <http://hhdw.org/health-reports-data/data-source/yrbs-reports/>

### National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

**Description:** The NSDUH is an annual nationwide survey that involves interviews with roughly 70,000 randomly selected individuals aged 12 and older. The collected data are used to provide state-level estimates on mental health and the use of tobacco products, alcohol, and illicit drugs, in the US. Participants are given cash incentives and interviewed in their home by a professional interviewer of the Research Triangle Institute (RTI).

**Limitations:** Responses are self-reported. Incentives provided from survey completion may lead to certain populations being more willing to participate in the survey than others. Data collected are only reported as state specific, and data collected at the county level are not provided with publicly available data. The NSDUH is designed for national data, thus state-level data are limited. For example, due to small sample sizes, state-level data are only available for combined years (e.g, 2006-2007, and 2008-2009) instead of annually. The most current combined year available for this profile was 2015-2016.

**Website:** <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh>



### **Hawai‘i Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Hawai‘i BRFSS)**

**Description:** The BRFSS is coordinated by CDC and it is the largest telephone survey in the world with over 500,000 interviews conducted in 2011. Data are collected monthly, targeting all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Palau, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and Guam. Survey questions include alcohol and marijuana usage, and demographics of age, gender, ethnicity/race, education attainment, marital status, land tenure, and telephone ownership. In addition to landlines, the BRFSS has also started to incorporate cellphone based surveys in 2011. Hawai‘i BRFSS is administered by DOH. HHDW provides detailed aggregate reports for the state BRFSS data.

**Limitations:** The BRFSS is self-reported with challenges of under- or over-reporting. Surveys are only distributed to those who are in possession of landlines or cellphones, which may not be representative of the entire population. Although Hawai‘i BRFSS collects data from adults aged 18 and older, it does not provide data specifically for college students and the sample size would be too small when the data are broken down by college-age group (typically 18 – 24 years old). The most recent data available is 2016.

**Website:** <http://health.hawaii.gov/brfss/>

### **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)**

**Description:** The UCR program is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its purpose is to have a reliable set of crime statistics for use in a variety of settings and functions. This data is meant to inform policies and staffing internally, as well as allow the American public to monitor yearly fluctuations in crime. The FBI provides local law enforcement agencies with standardized definitions for classifying offenses, and local law enforcement agencies then report these statistics to the FBI.

**Limitations:** Despite best efforts across local law enforcement agencies do not provide data for publication each year.

**Website:** <https://ucr.fbi.gov/>

### **Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)**

**Description:** FARS data is compiled and managed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Yearly data is reported regarding fatal injuries suffered in motor vehicle traffic crashes. To qualify for inclusion in FARS data, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a road typically open to the public and must result in the death of at least one person within 30 days of the crash. The data is provided to NHTSA directly from the state.

**Limitations:** FARS data reports overall percentage of fatalities at varying levels of blood alcohol content (BAC). Further, the definition used to determine inclusion in the FARS data set may exclude some cases with injuries resulting in death after 30 days following the crash.

**Website:** <https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars>

### **Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)**

**Description:** PRAMS is a project sponsored by the CDC to collect state-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and after pregnancy. A questionnaire is mailed to approximately 200 new mothers per month on all islands of Hawai‘i. Questions were intended to address critical maternal and child health issues. Relevant to this report are their questions about use of alcohol before and during pregnancy.

**Limitations:** Responses are self-reported. Additionally, the absence of national level statistics and differences in methodology between states makes cross-state comparison difficult. The most recent data available is from 2014.

**Website:** <http://health.hawaii.gov/fhsd/home/hawaii-pregnancy-risk-assessment-monitoring-system-prams/>

### **Processed Data Sources**

#### **Hawai‘i Health Data Warehouse (HHDW) and Hawai‘i’s Indicator Based Information System (IBIS)**

**Description:** HHDW was created through the partnership between DOH and the University of Hawai‘i in an effort to standardize the collection and management of Hawai‘i’s health data. The database is one of the five components under the Healthy Hawai‘i Initiative, which was initially created to address and monitor the Healthy People 2010 goals.

IBIS was created by HHDW to measure outcomes through indicators of important public health constructs. IBIS is an interactive tool that queries data directly and has the ability to build reports. IBIS aggregates YRBS, BRFSS, PRAMS and Youth Tobacco Survey data.

**Website:** <http://www.hhdw.org/>

### **National Outcome Measures (NOMs)**

#### **Overview**

The SAMHSA NOMs were an effort to develop a reporting system that will create an accurate and current national picture of substance abuse and mental health services. This system was developed jointly by SAMHSA, the states, and the District of Columbia. Ten prioritized domains were identified as follows:

- Reduced Morbidity: Abstinence from Drug Use/Alcohol Use
- Employment/Education
- Crime and Criminal Justice
- Stability in Housing
- Access/Capacity

- Retention
- Social Connectedness
- Perception of Care
- Cost Effectiveness
- Use of Evidence-based Practices

The matrix for the NOMs can be found in the Appendix D. For the epidemiologic purposes of this profile and due to data availability, this profile will only contain the domain of reduced morbidity: abstinence from drug use/alcohol use.

## YOUTH MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG INDICATORS

### Youth: 30-Day Marijuana Use by Gender, Grade, Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation

Current marijuana use is defined as whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has used marijuana at any point during the 30 days preceding the survey.

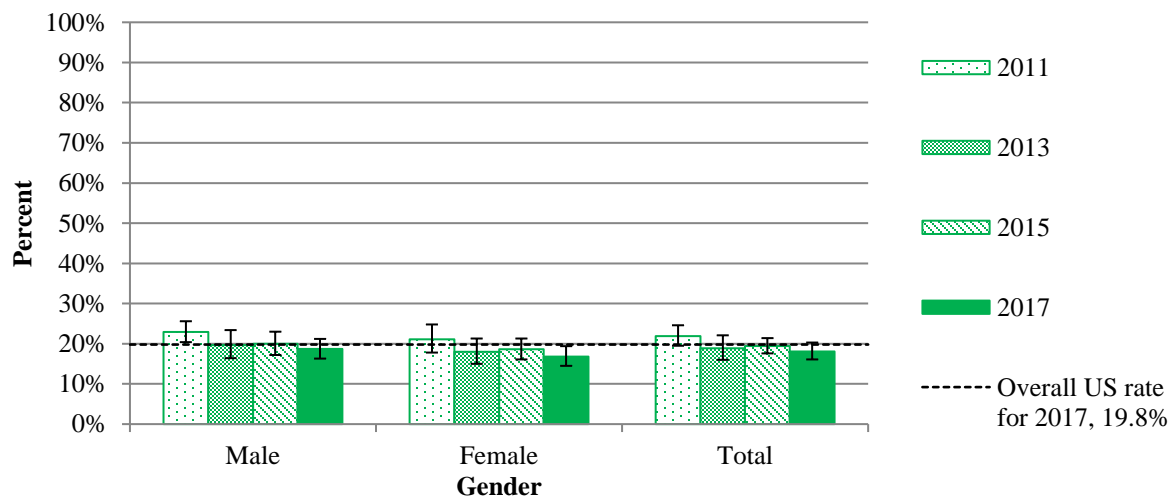
Figure 2 shows that the overall percentage of current users in Hawai‘i (18.1%) was in line with the overall US percentage (19.8%) in 2017. There was no significant change between 2011 and 2017. Moreover, percentages between male and female current marijuana users showed no significant differences and there were no changes within each gender for the years examined.

Figure 3 shows no significant changes for each grade level during the years examined. However, in both 2015 and 2017, 12<sup>th</sup> graders (23.4% and 23.1% respectively) reported significantly higher percentages of current use over 9<sup>th</sup> graders (13.1% and 14.8% respectively).

Figure 4 indicates no significant changes within each ethnicity across the years. However, Native Hawaiians had higher significant percentages of current marijuana use compared to Filipino, Japanese and Other Asian students across all years examined.

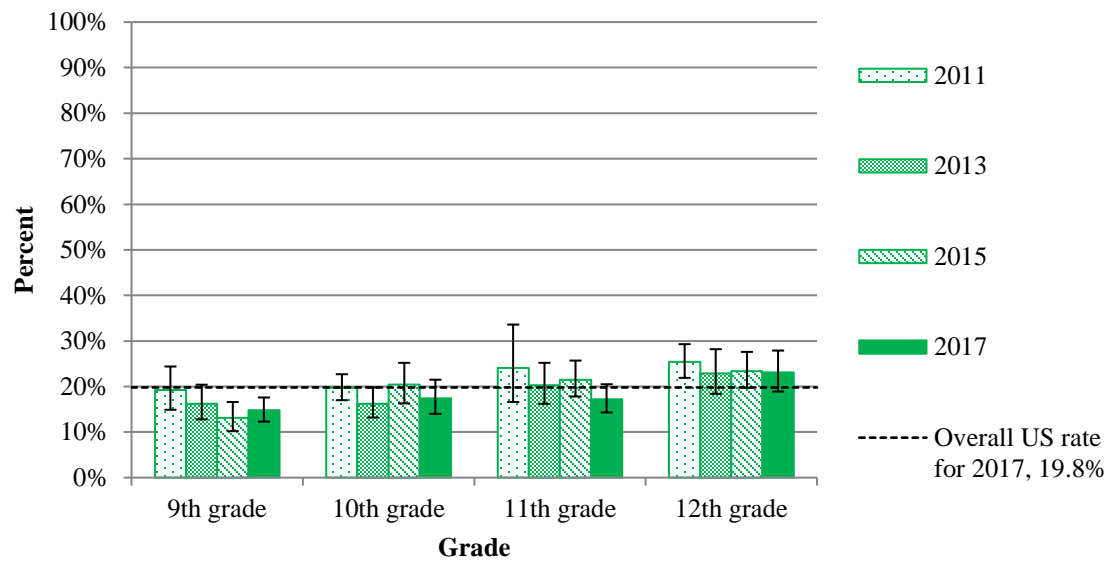
Figure 5 shows that across all years sampled, the percentage of current marijuana users is significantly higher amongst students who self-identify as lesbian, gay, and bisexual when compared to heterosexual students.

**Figure 2. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



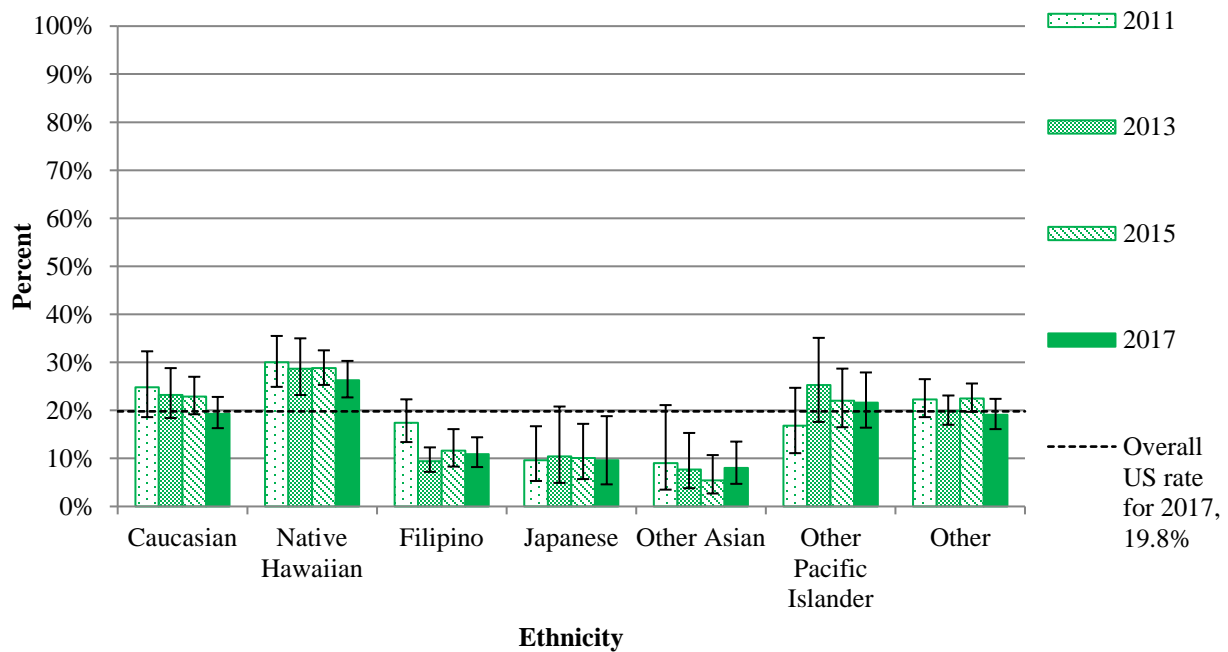
Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 3. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

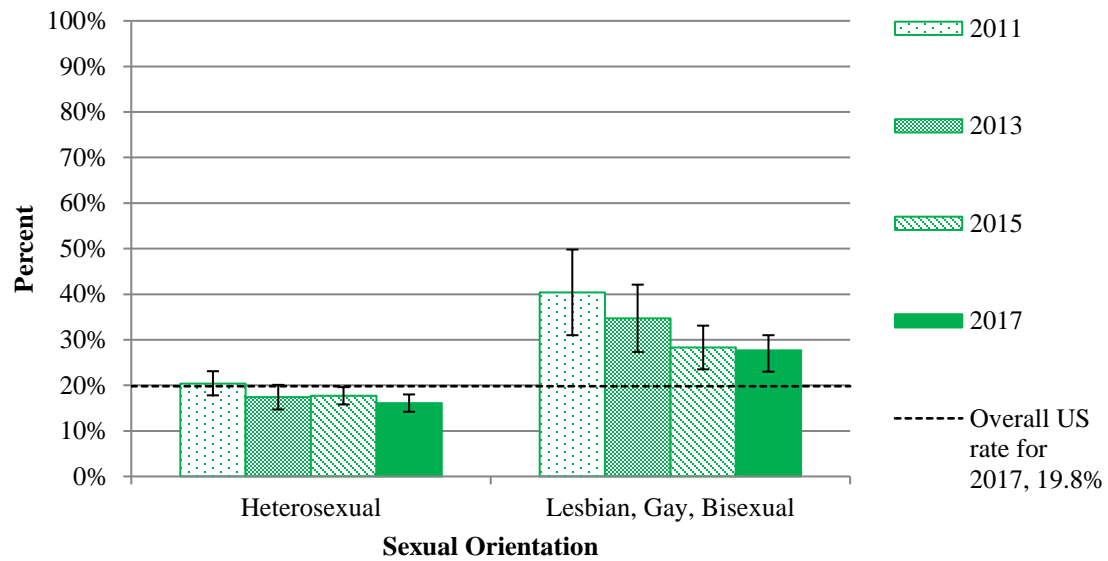
**Figure 4. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data is reported unstable for: Other Asian (2011, 2013, and 2015) and Japanese (2013 and 2017)

**Figure 5. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

## Youth: Tried Marijuana before Age 13 Years by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

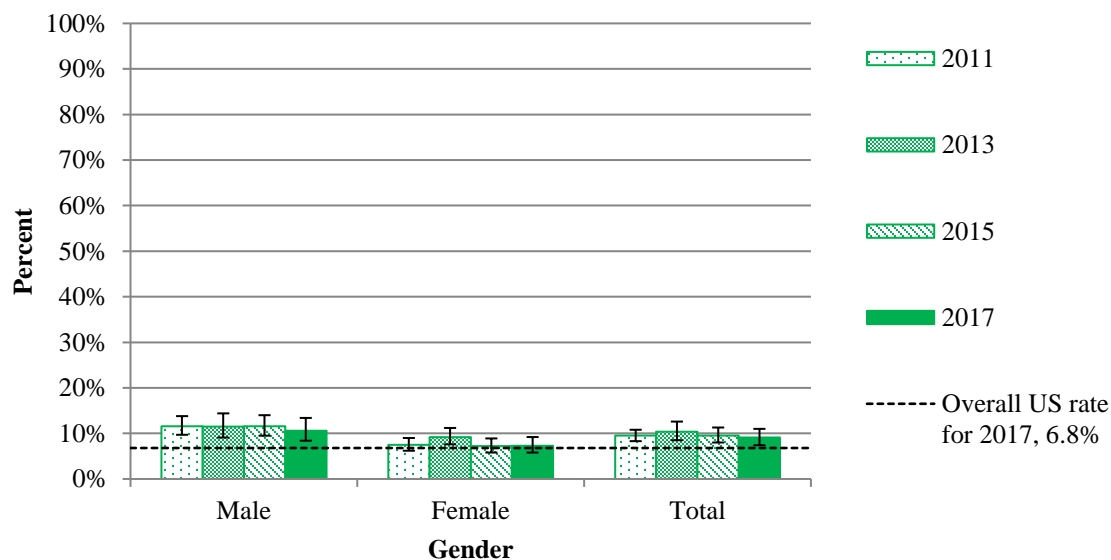
Early marijuana use is defined as whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has tried marijuana before the age of 13.

Figure 6 indicates the number of youth who tried marijuana before age 13 had no change between 2011 and 2017. The percentage of females who used marijuana before age 13 was significantly less than males in all years except 2017.

Figure 7 shows no significant differences in the rate of trying marijuana before age 13 across grades.

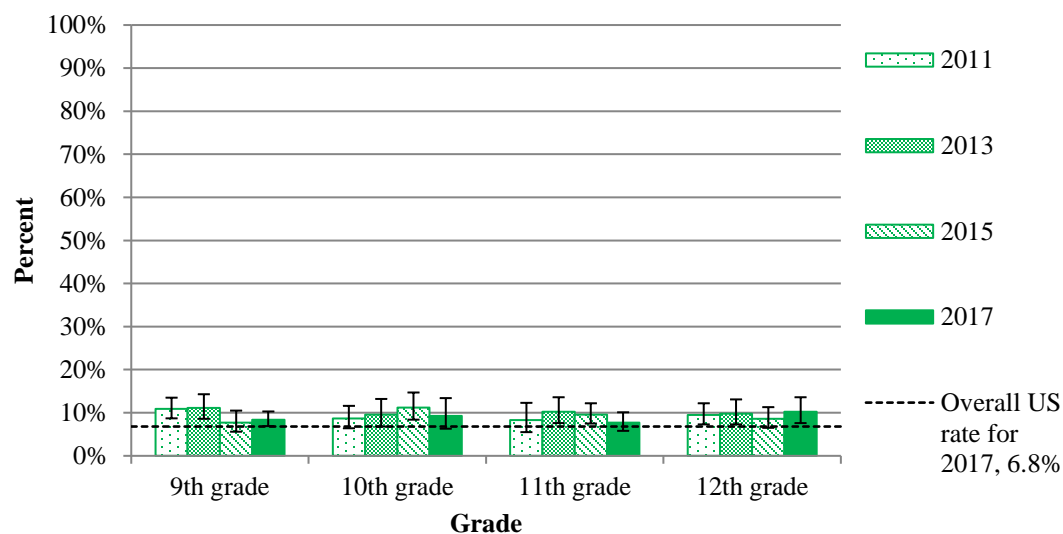
Figure 8 indicates the 2017 percentage of early use for Native Hawaiian students (15.8%) was significantly higher than that for Filipino (2.9%), Japanese (2.2%), Other Asian (2.8%), and Other (9.1%) students. The percentage of early use for Native Hawaiian students use was also higher than the national average of 6.8%.

**Figure 6. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



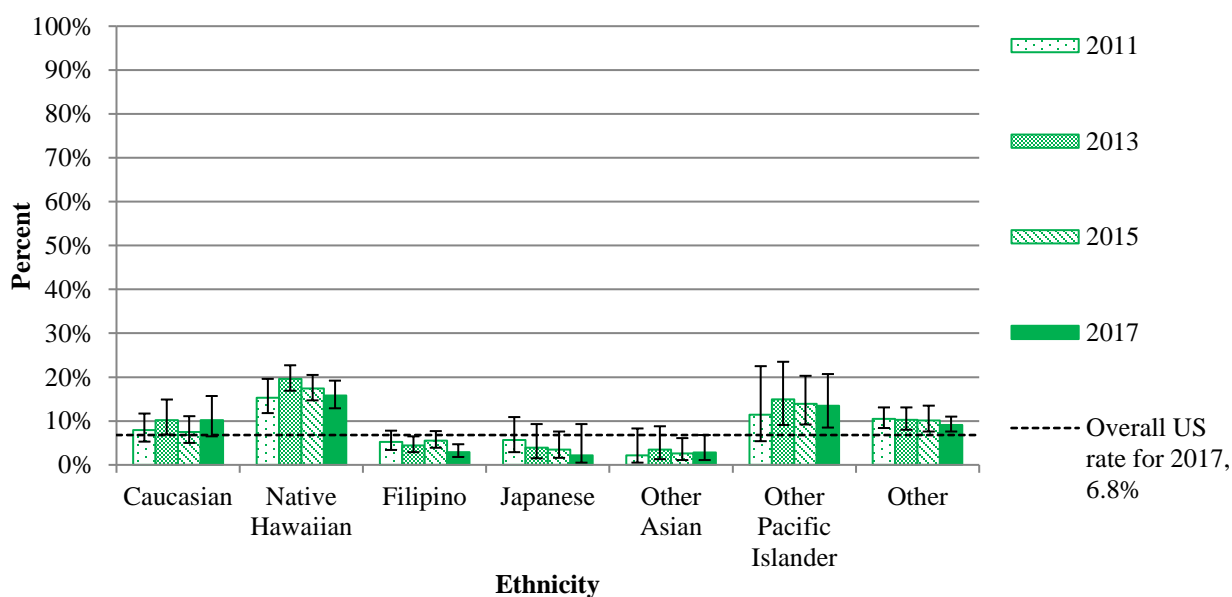
Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 7. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 8. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data is reported unstable for: Japanese (2011, 2013, and 2015), Other Asian (2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2011).



## Youth: Ever Used Marijuana

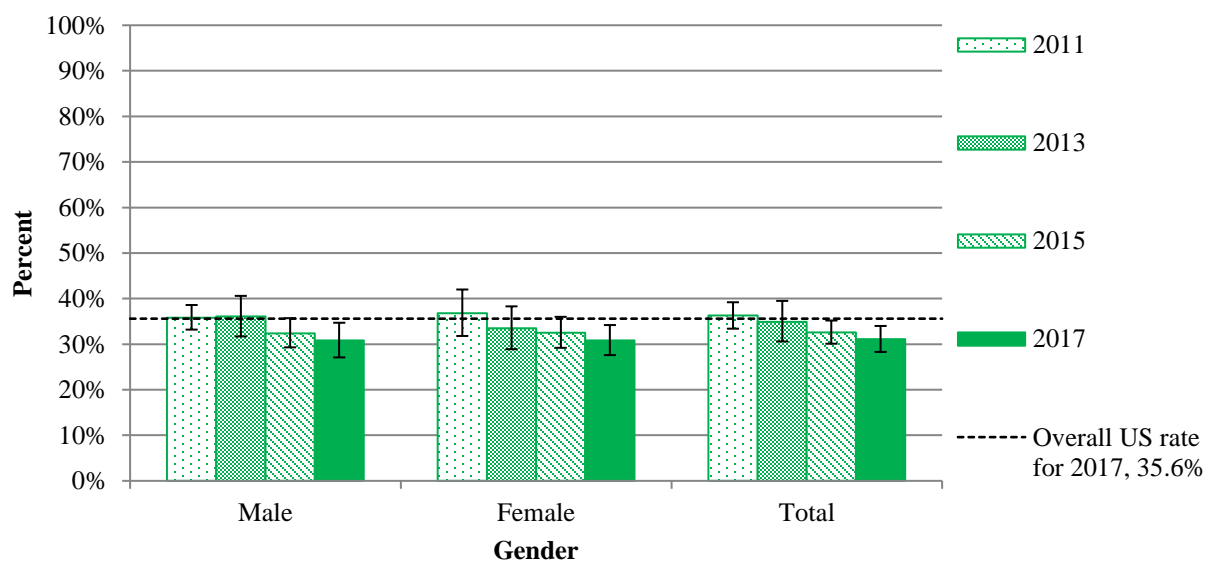
Ever used marijuana is defined as whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has ever, even once in their lifetime, used marijuana.

Figure 9 indicates that there were no changes in overall percentages of youth reporting lifetime marijuana use throughout the years. Hawai‘i’s overall rate of 31.1% in 2017 is lower than that nationwide rate of 35.6%. There were no gender differences in ever used marijuana.

As shown in Figure 10, no changes were seen across years based on grade. Across all years examined, 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported significantly higher rates of ever use compared to 9<sup>th</sup> graders.

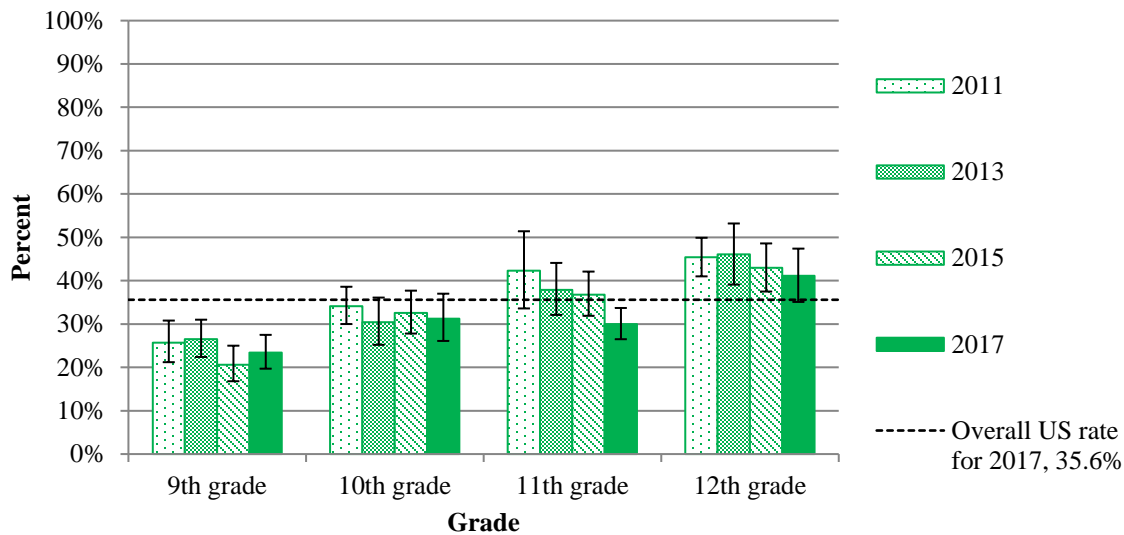
Figure 11 shows no significant changes were seen across years based on ethnicity. In 2017, Caucasians (36.3%), Native Hawaiians (43.0%), Other Pacific Islanders (37.8%) and Other (33.8%) reported significantly higher rates than Other Asian (16.7%), Japanese (16.6%), and Filipino (19.5%) high school students.

**Figure 9. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai‘i, by gender**



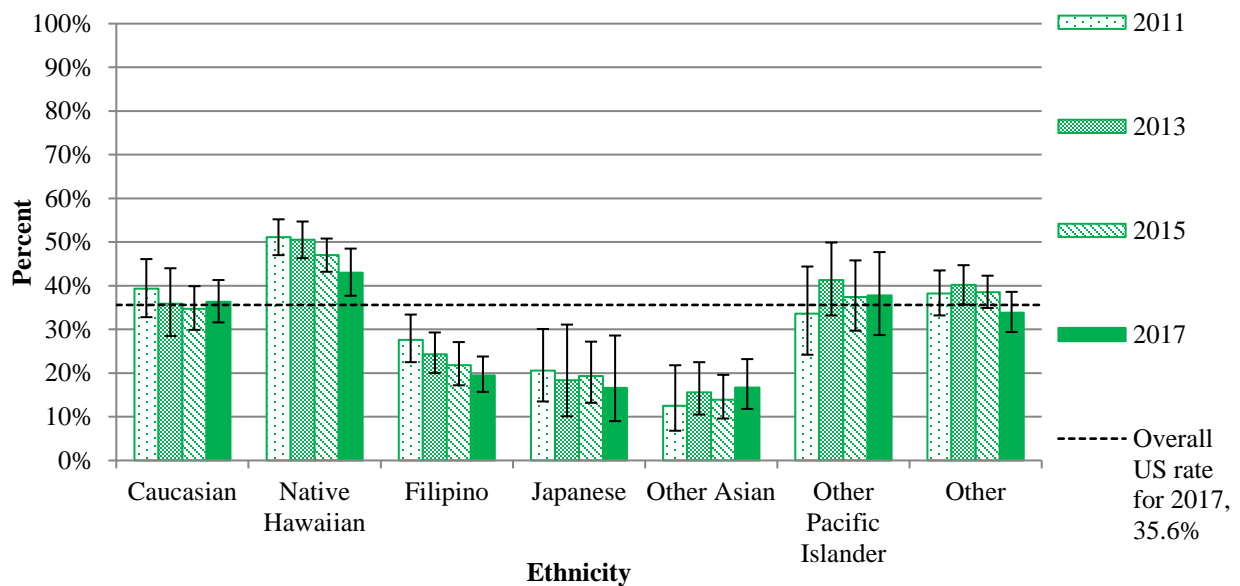
Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 10. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 11. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

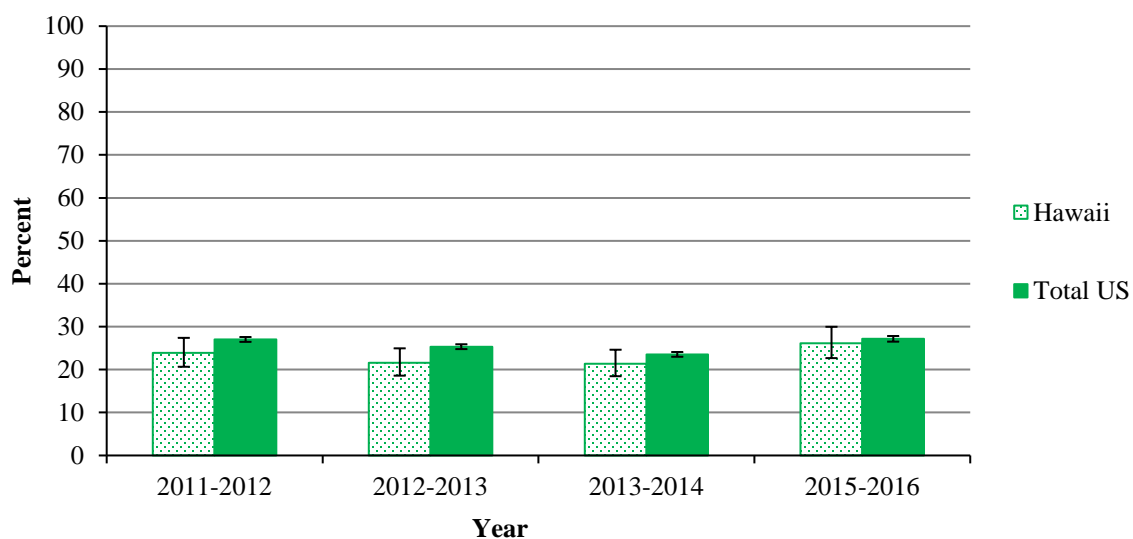
Note: Data is reported unstable for: Other Asian (2011)

## Youth: Perceived Risk from Marijuana Use

The perceived risk from marijuana use is defined by whether youth aged 12-17 in Hawai‘i perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once per month.

In 2011-2012, 23.9% of Hawai‘i’s youth reported smoking marijuana once per month as being of great risk compared to 21.4% in 2013-2014. In 2015-2016, 26.2% of Hawai‘i’s youth perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once per month, which is on par with the U.S. rate of 27.2% in the same year.

**Figure 12. Youth: Perceptions of great risk from smoking marijuana once a month among youth, aged 12 – 17 years old in Hawai‘i**



Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2015-2016

Note: Data unavailable for 2014-2015

## Youth: Ever Used Cocaine by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

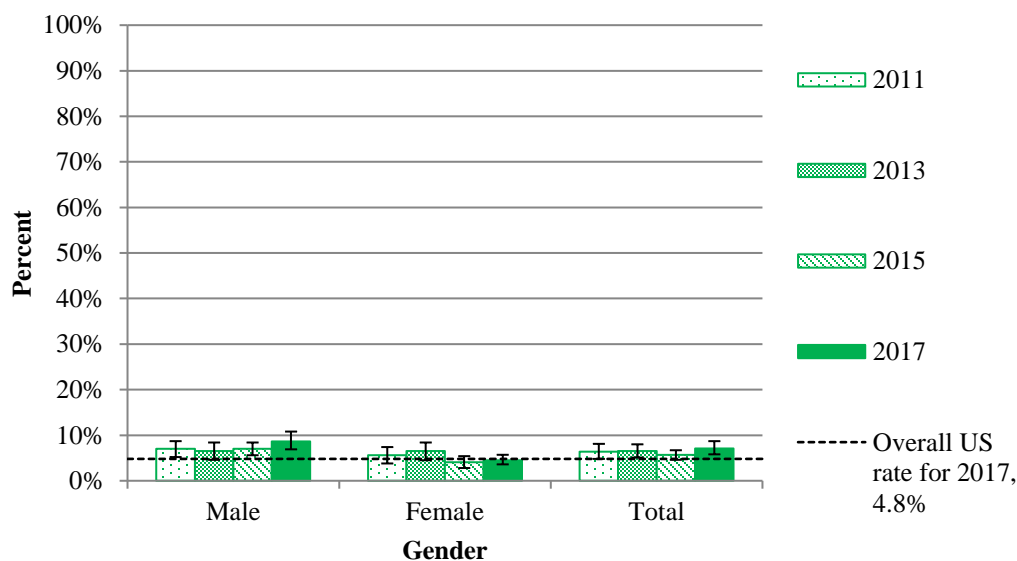
Ever used cocaine is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai'i has ever, even once, used cocaine in their lifetime.

Figure 13 indicates there were no differences in cocaine use within genders between the years studied. However, in 2017, males reported having ever used cocaine significantly more than females. The overall percentage of 7.1% of high school students who have ever used cocaine in Hawai'i was slightly higher than the overall US percentage of 4.8%.

Figure 14 indicates lifetime cocaine use by each grade had little variance throughout the years. However, 12<sup>th</sup> grade cocaine use was significantly higher than that of 9<sup>th</sup> graders in 2015 (12<sup>th</sup> grade: 7.4%; 9<sup>th</sup> grade: 3.3%) and 2017 (12<sup>th</sup> grade: 9.8%; 9<sup>th</sup> grade: 5.7%).

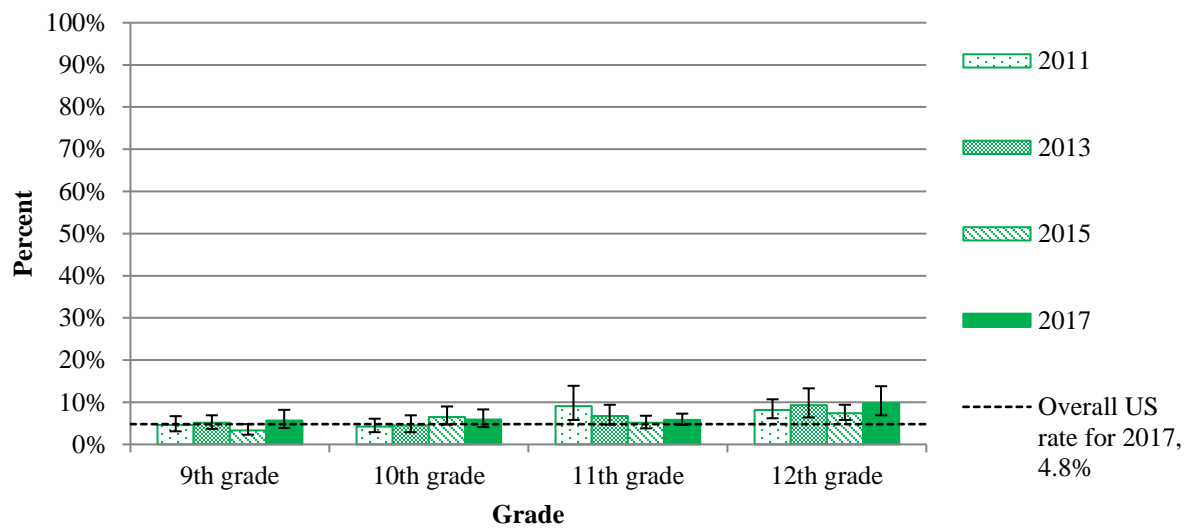
Figure 15 indicates there were no significant changes across years within any ethnic group. In 2017, Caucasian (9.1%), Native Hawaiian (9.3%), and Other (7.2%) students had significantly higher percentages of ever having used cocaine than Filipino students (2.8%).

**Figure 13. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



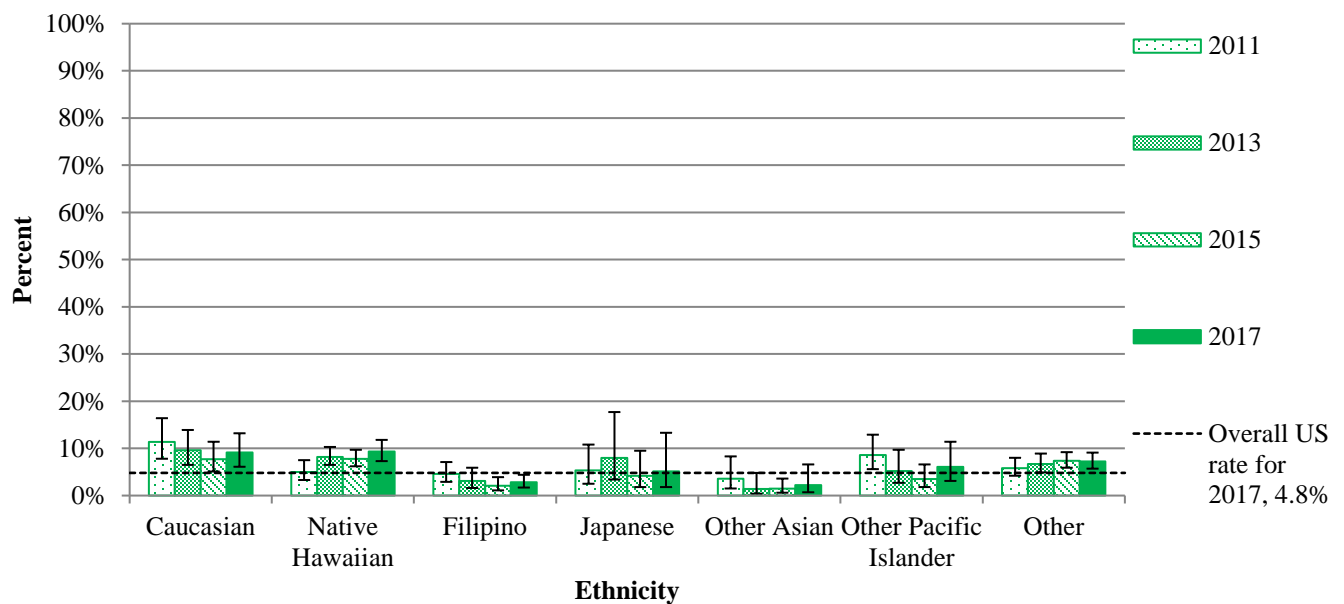
Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 14. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 15. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017

Note: Data is reported unstable for: Filipino (2013 and 2015), Japanese (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017), Other Asian (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2013, 2015, and 2017).

## Youth: Ever Used Inhalants by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

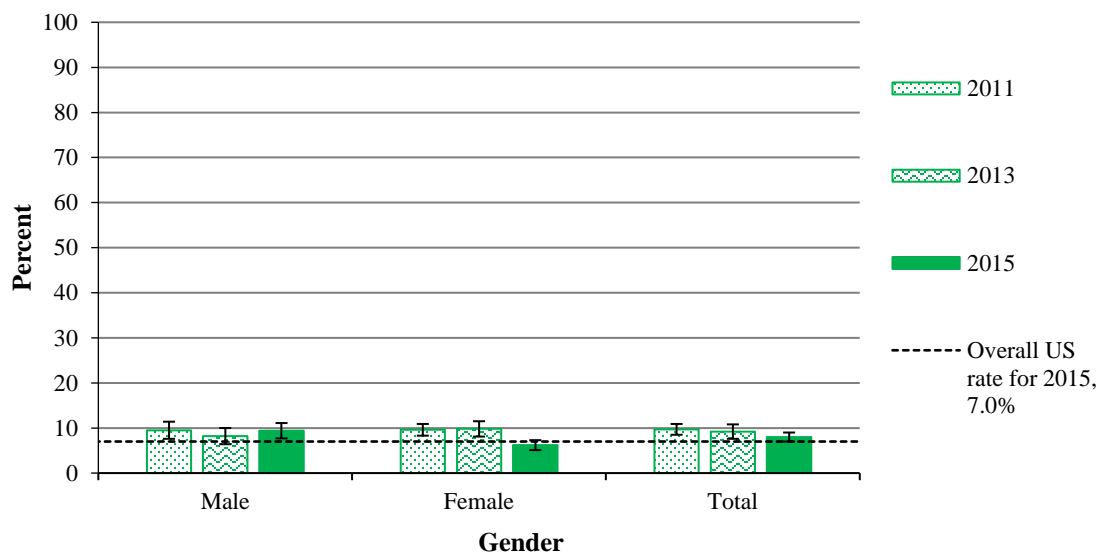
Ever used inhalants is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has ever, even once, inhaled a liquid, spray, or gas for the purpose of getting high.

Figure 16 indicates that overall rate of 8.0% for the use of inhalants in Hawai‘i remained in line with the US rate of 7.0% in 2015. The total percentage of high school students reporting that they have ever used inhalants showed no significant changes across years. The percentage of females who reported ever using inhalants decreased significantly from 9.6% in 2011 to 6.2% in 2015, while the percentages for males remained largely the same.

Figure 17 shows no significant differences in the rate of ever using inhalants by grade.

Figure 18 indicates that Other Pacific Islander students had a significant decrease of use from 10.1% in 2011 to 3.2% in 2015. In 2015, the rates for Caucasian (9.8%), Native Hawaiian (10.2%), and Other (8.9%) students were significantly more than that for Other Pacific Islander students (3.2%).

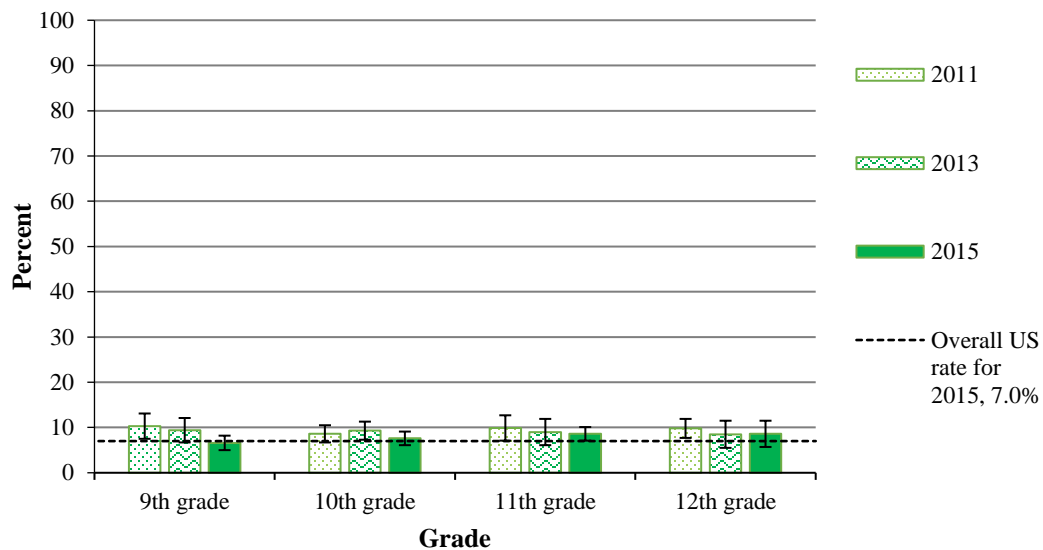
**Figure 16. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai‘i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017

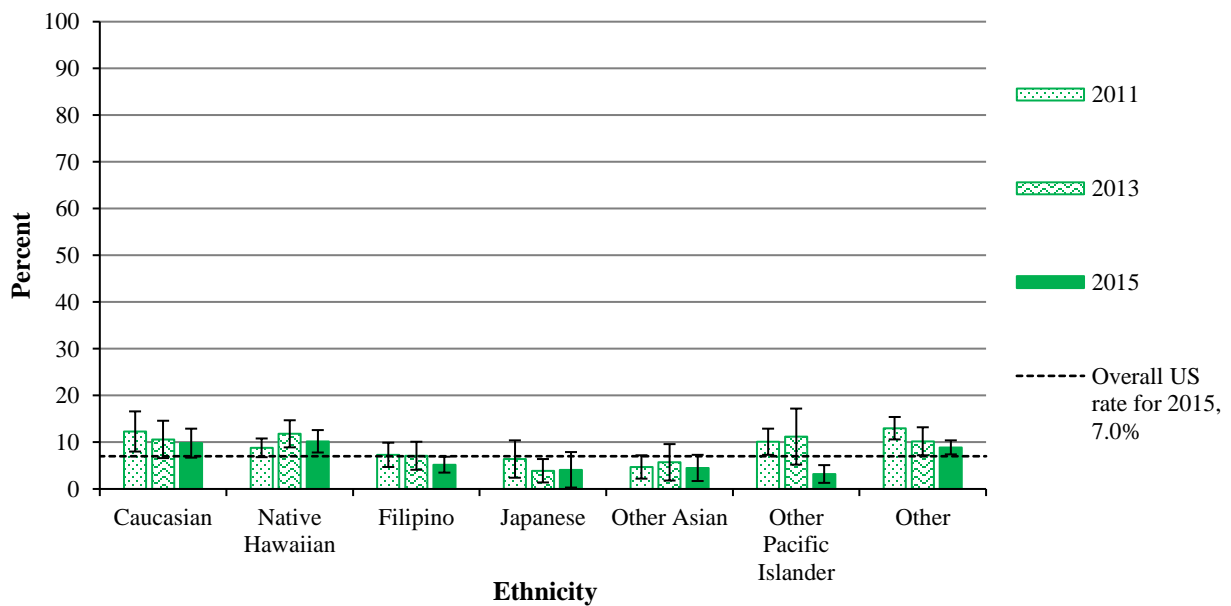
**Figure 17. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017

**Figure 18. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017. Data is reported unstable for: Japanese (2011, 2013, and 2015), Other Asian (2013 and 2015), and Other Pacific Islander (2015).

## Youth: Ever Used Ecstasy by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

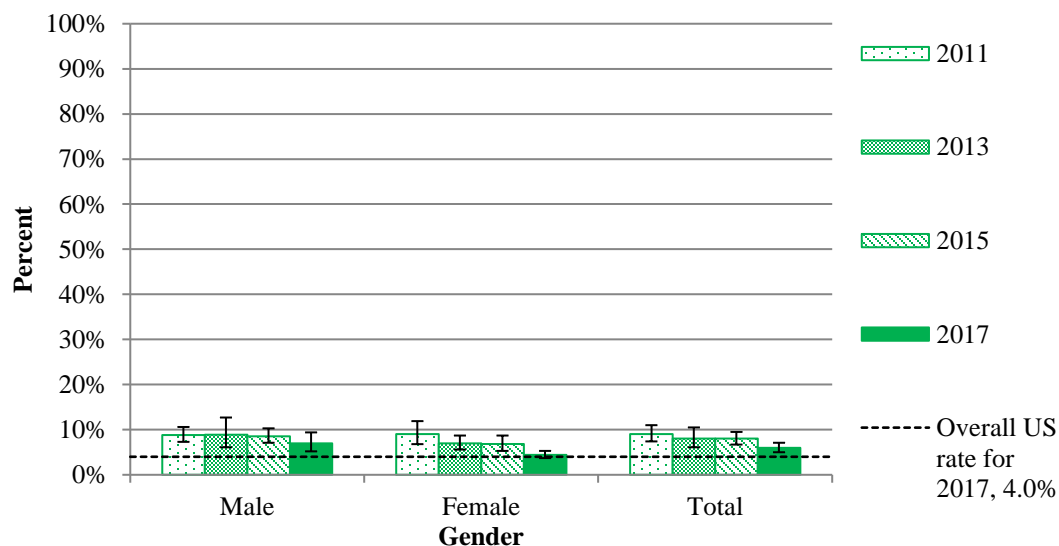
Ever used ecstasy is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has ever, even once, used ecstasy (including MDMA) in their lifetime.

Figure 19 shows the percentage of high school students reporting ever using ecstasy decreased from 9.0% in 2011 to 6.0% in 2017. The percentage of females using ecstasy also decreased significantly from 9.0% in 2011 to 4.4% in 2017. However, there was no significant change for males across the years. The overall percentage of use of 6.0% in Hawai‘i also remained higher than the US percentage of 4.0% in 2017.

Figure 20 indicates a decrease in ecstasy use for 11<sup>th</sup> graders from 12.1% in 2011 to 5.1% in 2017. All other grade levels did not show significant changes. In 2017, the percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> graders (9.6%) reported ever using ecstasy was significantly higher than any other grade (9<sup>th</sup> grade: 4.0%; 10<sup>th</sup> grade: 5.1%; and 11<sup>th</sup> grade: 5.1%).

Figure 21 shows that there has been no significant change in ecstasy use within ethnicity across the years. Caucasian, Native Hawaiian and Other students have consistently reported higher percentages of ever using ecstasy compared to the nation.

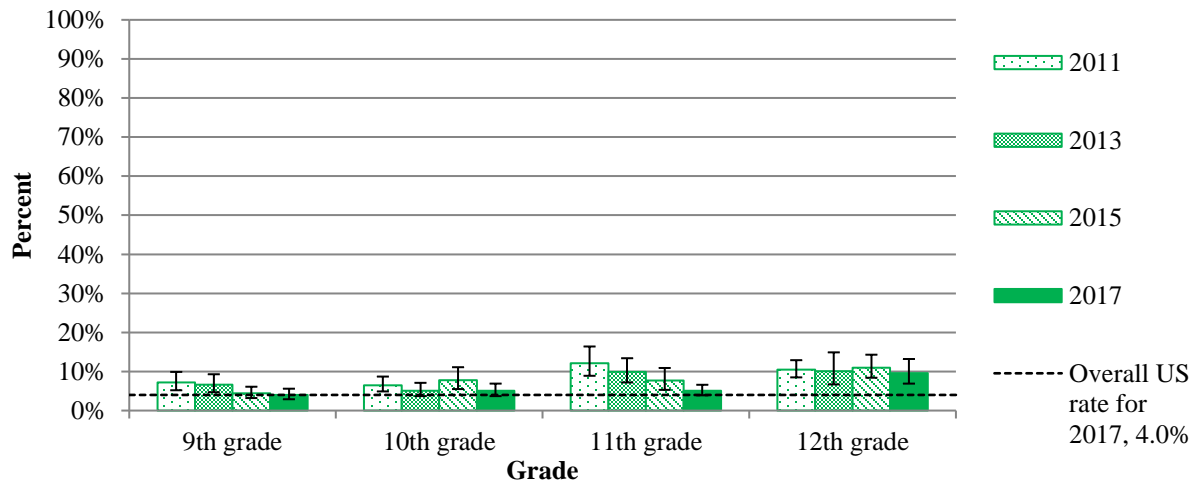
**Figure 19. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

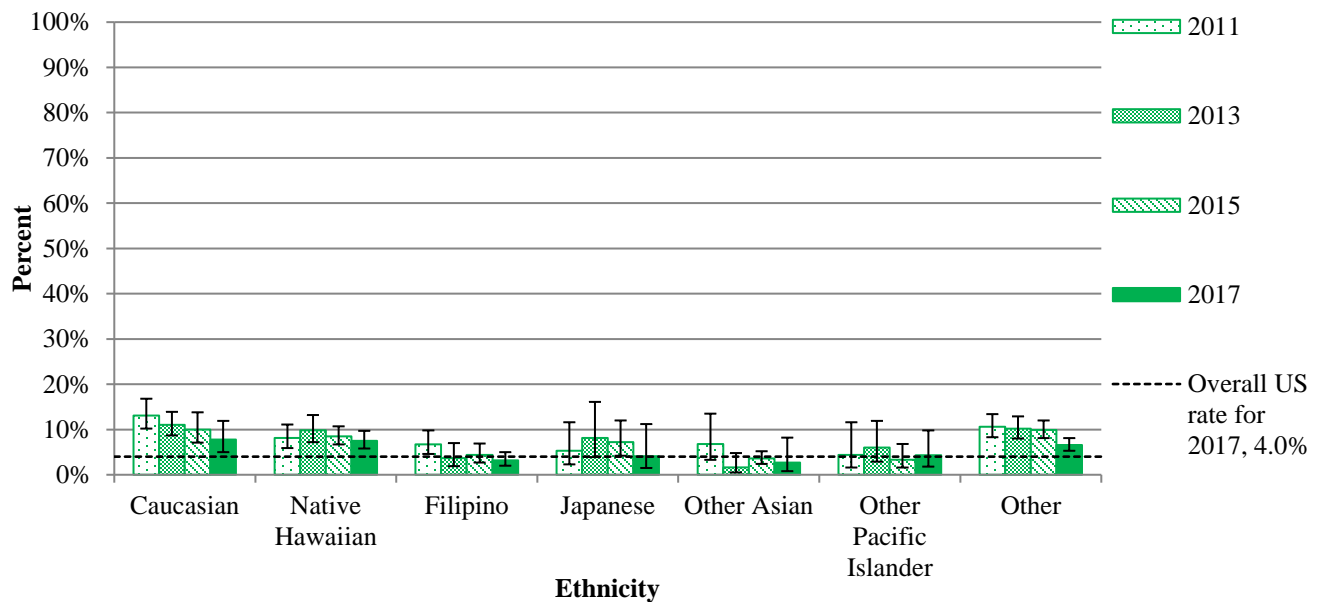


**Figure 20. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

**Figure 21. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data is reported unstable for: Filipino (2013), Japanese (2011 and 2013), Other Asian (2011, 2013, and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017).

## Youth: Ever Used Heroin by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

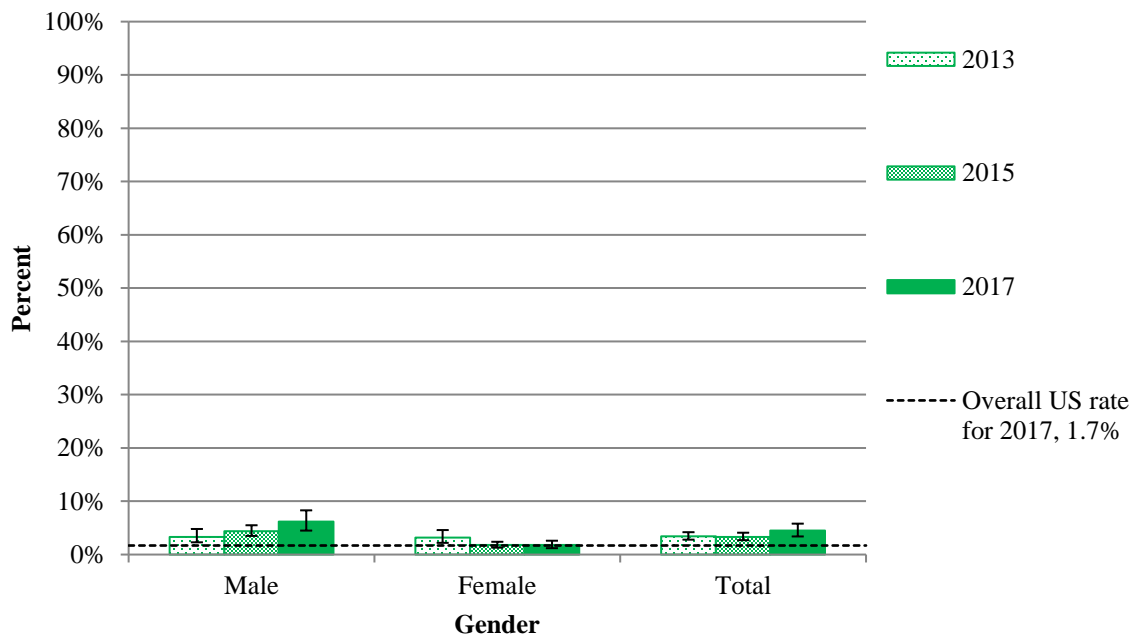
Ever used heroin is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has have ever, even once, used heroin in their lifetime.

Figure 22 indicates Hawai‘i’s overall rate of 4.5% for youth having ever used heroin was higher than the US rate of 1.7% in 2017. The percentage of males reporting ever having used heroin (6.2%) was significantly higher than that for females (1.8%) in 2017.

Figure 23 shows no significant differences between grades.

Figure 24 indicates no differences within ethnicities over the years studied. However, in 2017, the percentage of Native Hawaiian students (6.0%) who reported to have ever used heroin was significantly higher than Filipino (2.3%), and Other Asian (0.2%) high school students.

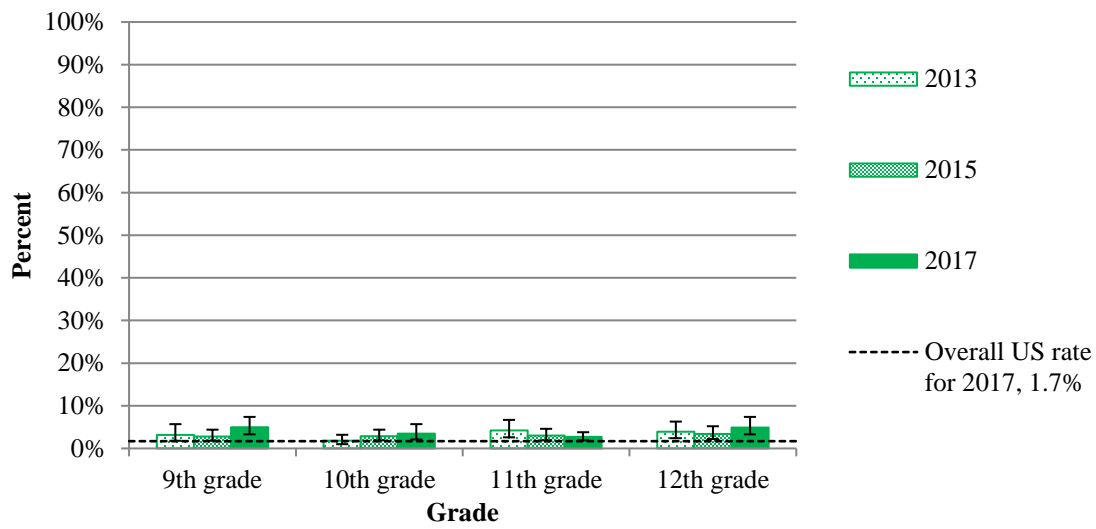
**Figure 22. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai‘i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011

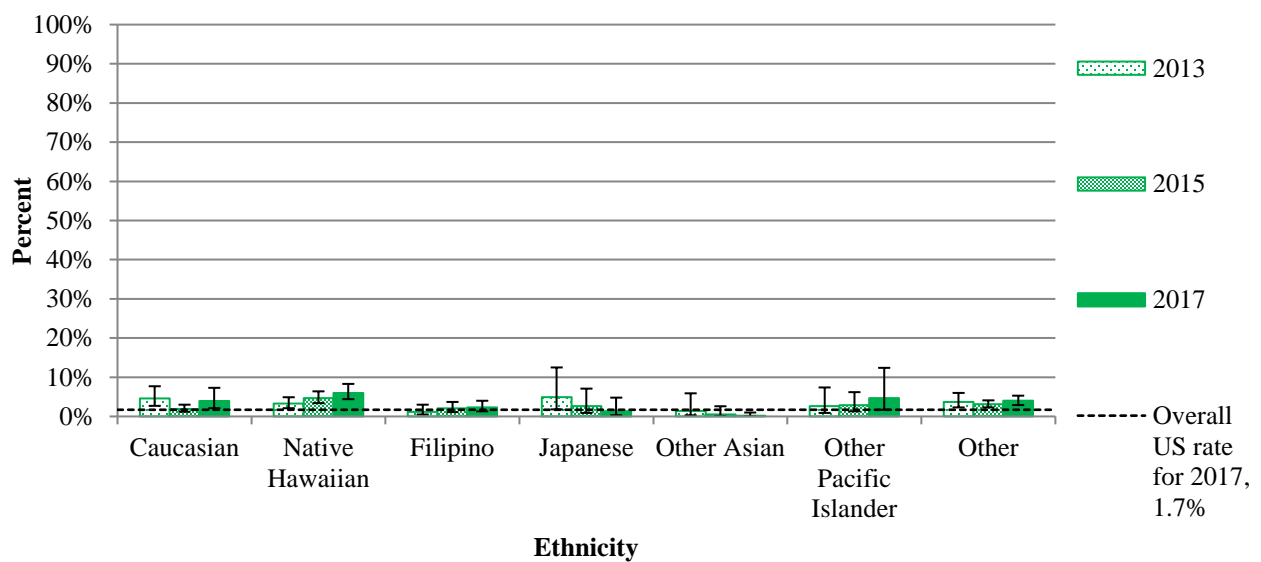
**Figure 23. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011

**Figure 24. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011. Data is reported unstable for: Filipino (2013 and 2015), Japanese (2013, 2015, and 2017), Other Asian (2013, 2015, and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2013, 2015, and 2017).

## Youth: Ever Used Methamphetamine by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

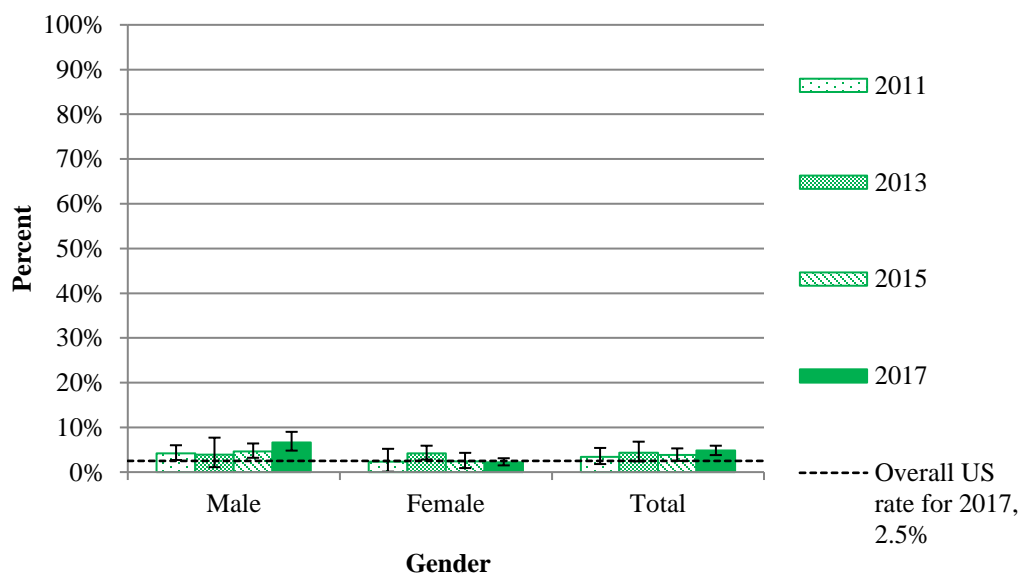
Ever used methamphetamine is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai'i has ever, even once, used any form of methamphetamines (including crystal, ice, and crank) in their lifetime.

Figure 25 indicates that overall percentage for Hawai'i was slightly higher than the national rate of 2.5% in 2017. The percentage of females reporting having used methamphetamine (2.2%) was significantly less than that for males (6.6%) in 2017.

Figure 26 shows no significant changes across grade level reporting having tried methamphetamines over the years examined.

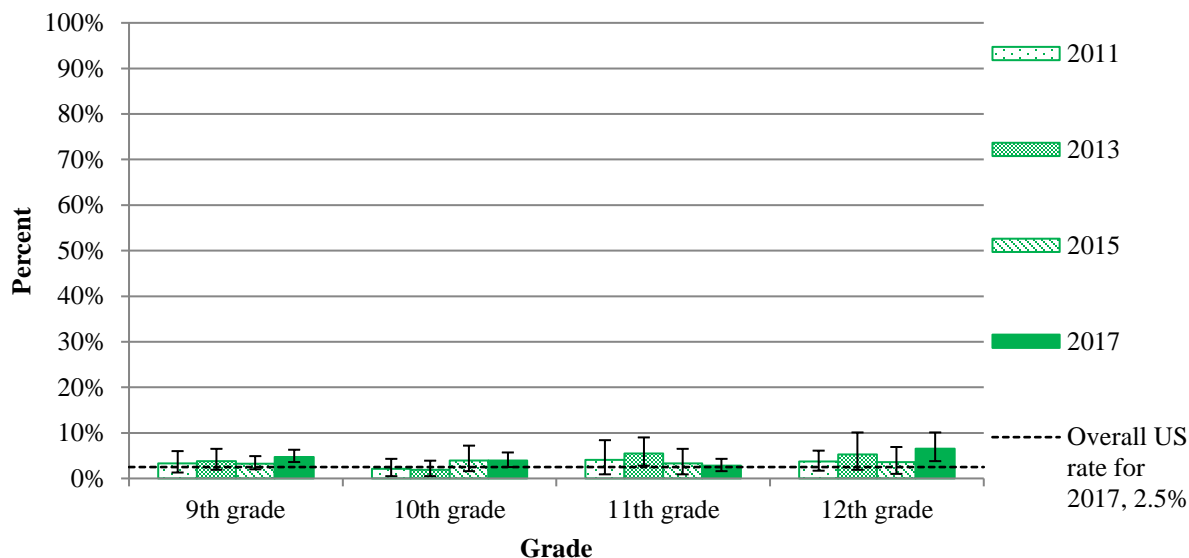
Figure 27 shows no significant differences between ethnic groups.

**Figure 25. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



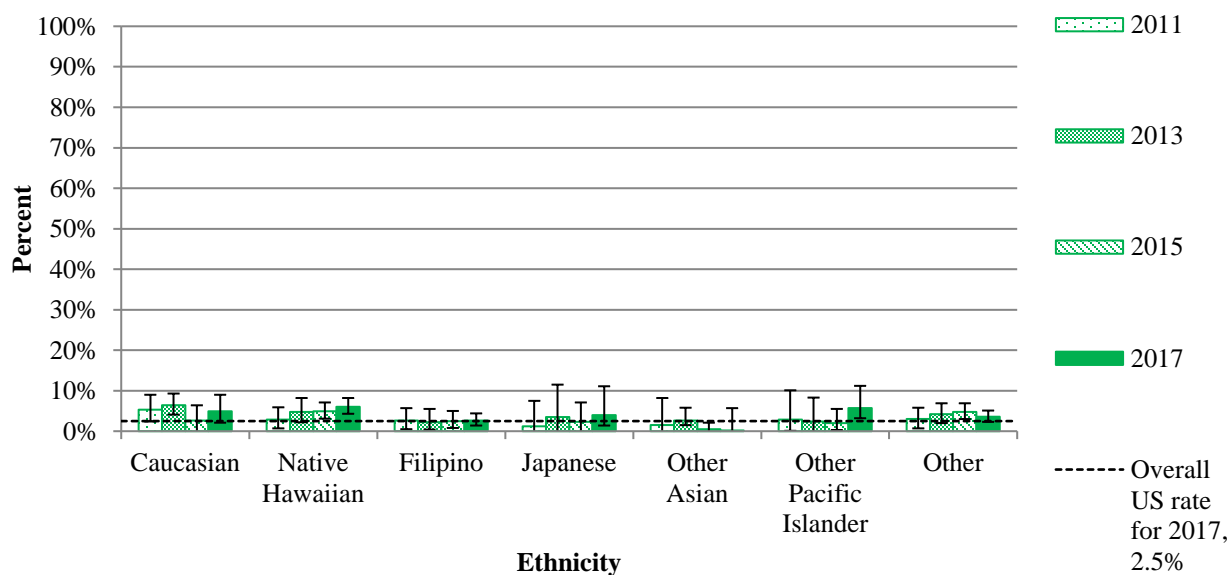
Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017

**Figure 26. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017

**Figure 27. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017

Note: Data is reported unstable for: Filipino (2011, 2013 and 2017), Japanese (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017), Other Asian (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017).

## Youth: Ever Used Injection Drugs by Gender, Grade, Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation

Ever used injection drugs is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai‘i has ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime.

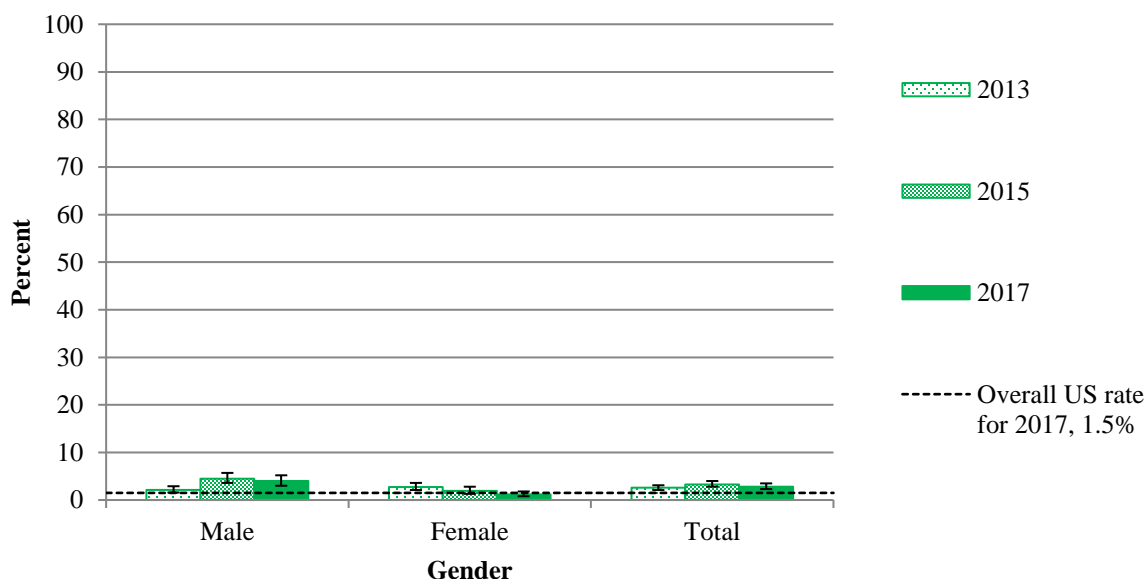
Figure 28 indicates that the overall percentage of students reported the use of injection drugs did not significantly change between 2013 and 2017, and remained close to the national rate of 1.5% in 2017. The percentage of male students reporting such use significantly increased between from 2.1% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2017, while the percentage of female students reporting such use decreased significantly from 2.7% in 2013 to 1.2% in 2017.

Figure 29 indicates that there were no differences in reported injection drug use across grades.

Figure 30 shows that the percentage of Native Hawaiians who reported such use increased significantly from 2.3% in 2013 to 4.8% in 2015. However, there are no other differences seen in ethnicities across the years examined.

Figure 31 indicates the percentage of lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth who reported injection drug use was significantly higher at 9.3% than that reported by heterosexual youth at 1.5% in 2017.

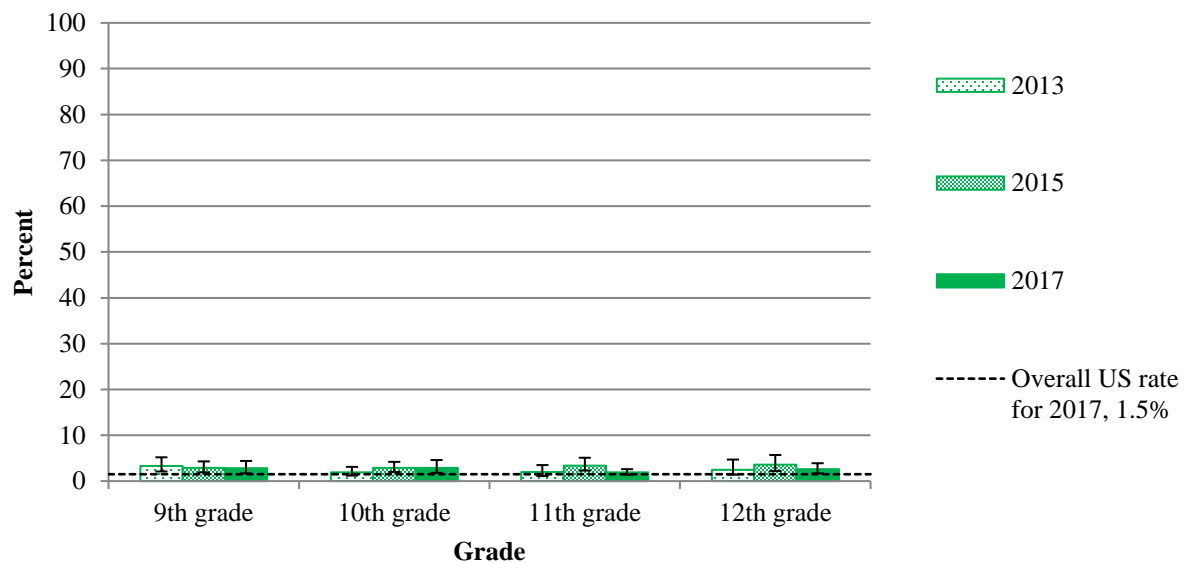
**Figure 28. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015 and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011

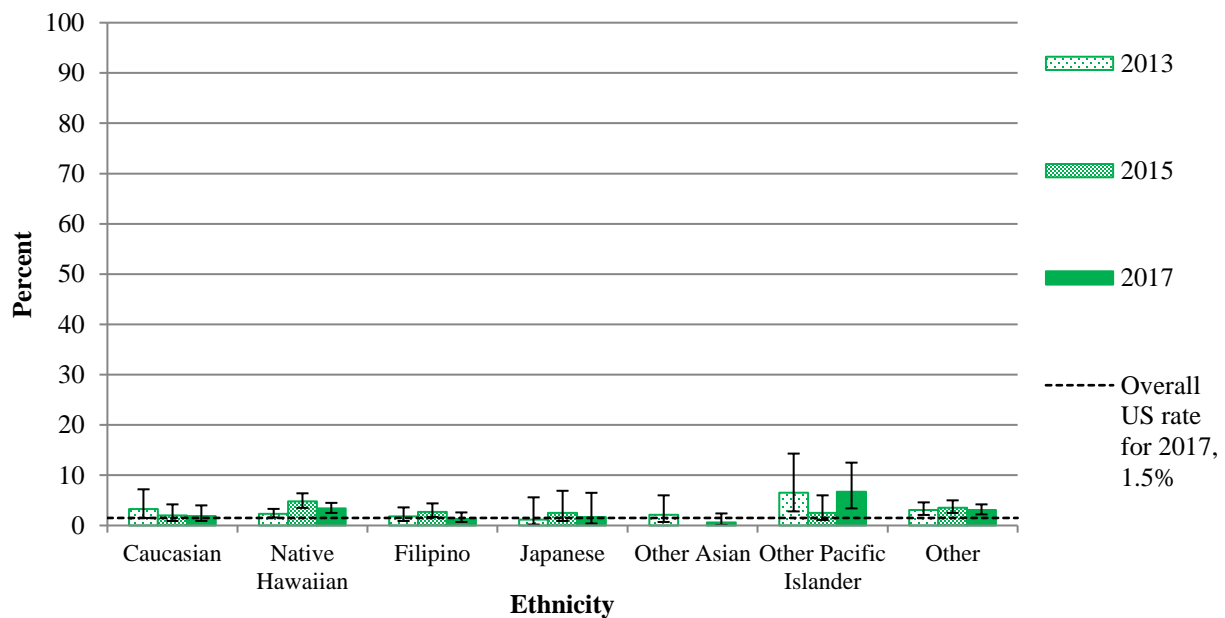
**Figure 29. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015 and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011

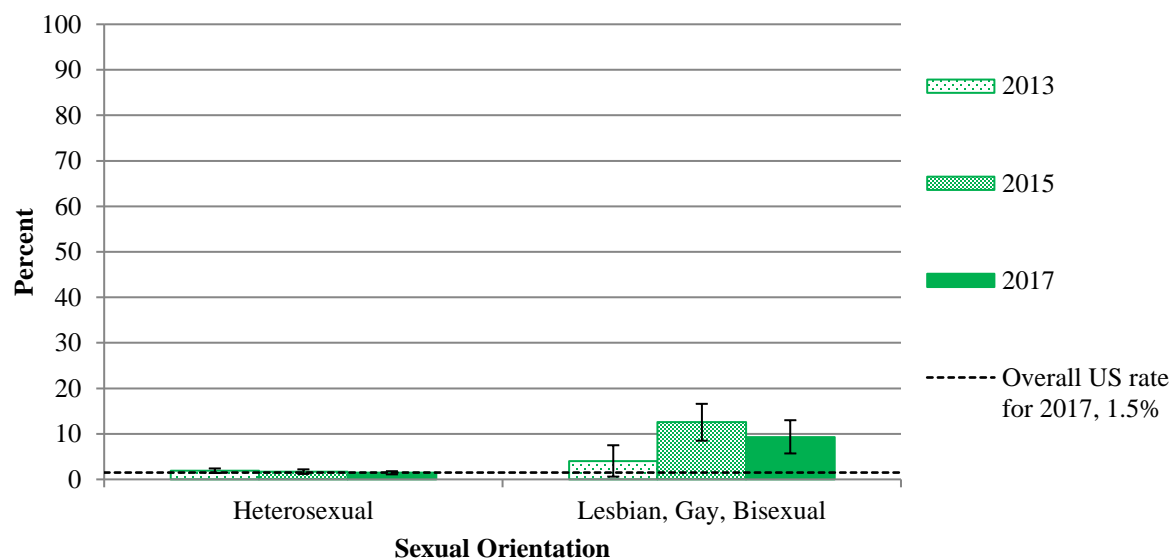
**Figure 30. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015 and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011. Data is reported unstable for: Caucasian (2013, 2015, and 2017) Filipino (2013 and 2017), Japanese (2013, 2015, and 2017), Other Asian (2013, and 2017), and Other Pacific Islander (2013, 2015, and 2017).

**Figure 31. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011



## Youth: Ever Used Prescription Drugs without a Doctor's Prescription by Gender, Grade, Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation

Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai'i has ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription which includes OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, and Xanax.

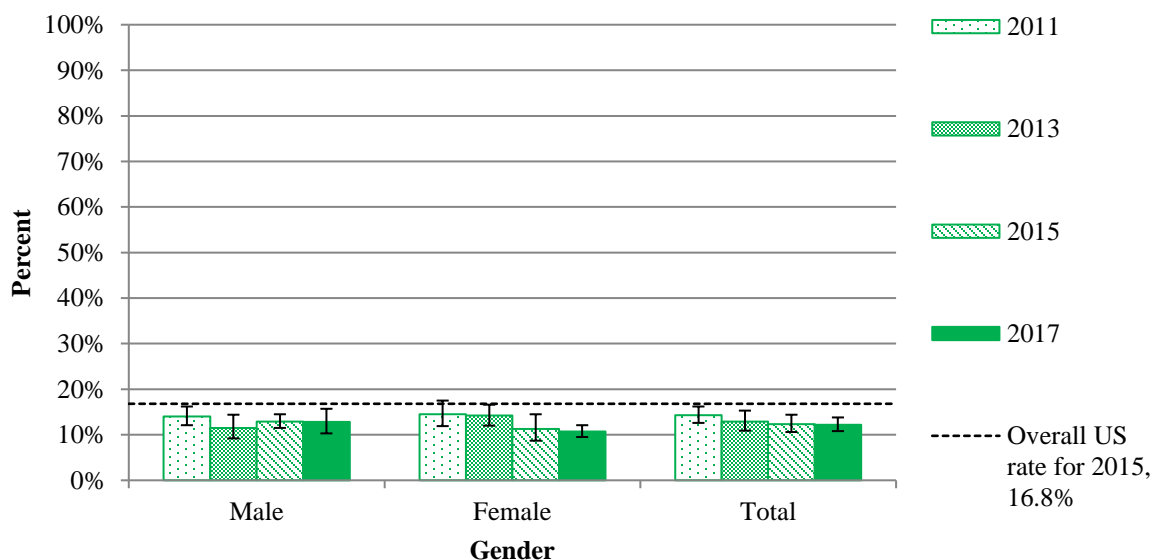
Figure 32 indicates that Hawai'i has a lower percentage of prescription medication use without a prescription compared to the US percentage. There was no significant differences in Hawai'i's total percentages between 2011 and 2017 and no significant differences in use by gender.

Figure 33 indicates percentages of 9<sup>th</sup> graders who have reported use of prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription were significantly less compared to 12<sup>th</sup> graders for all years, excluding 2017.

Figure 34 indicates that Caucasians rates significantly decreased from 22.2% in 2011 to 13.2% in 2017. All other ethnicities had no significant differences across each year studied. In 2017, Caucasian (13.2%), Native Hawaiian (14.1%), and Other (14.5%) students had significantly higher percentages of use than Filipino (7.1%) and Other Asian (5.2%) students.

Figure 35 indicates that the percentage of lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth reporting such use was significantly higher than that for heterosexual youth and the overall national rate across all years examined.

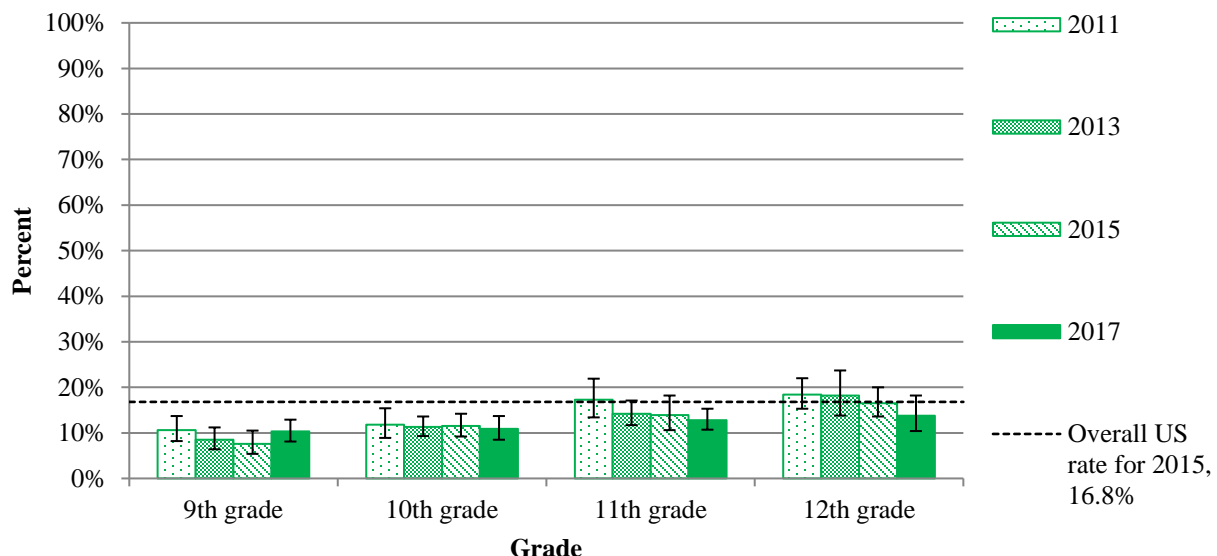
**Figure 32. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: National rate for 2017 unavailable at the time of this report.

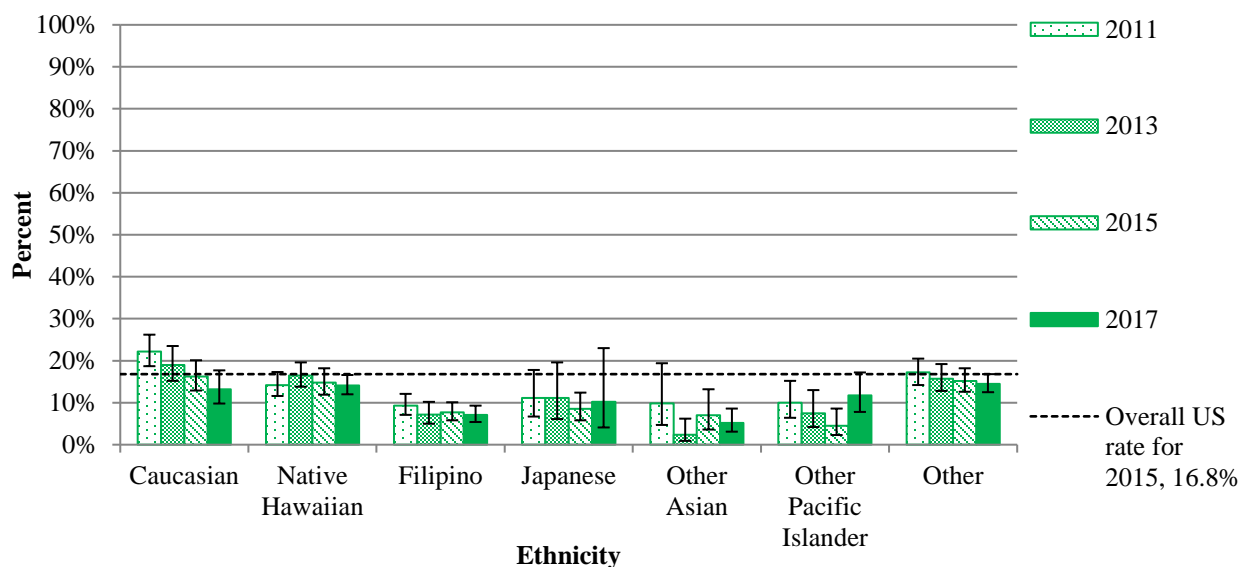
**Figure 33. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: National rate for 2017 unavailable at the time of this report.

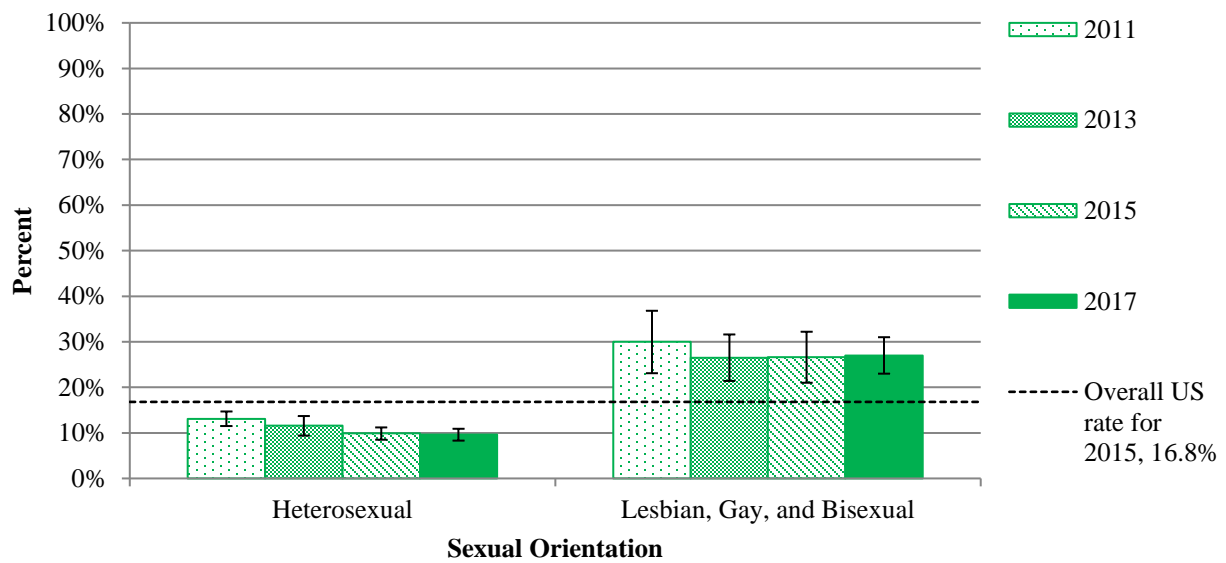
**Figure 34. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: National rate for 2017 unavailable at the time of this report. Data is reported unstable for: Japanese (2013 and 2017), Other Asian (2011, 2013, and 2015), and Other Pacific Islander (2015).

**Figure 35. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: National rate for 2017 unavailable at the time of this report.

## Youth: Offered, Given, or Sold Illegal Drugs on School Property over Past 12 Months by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

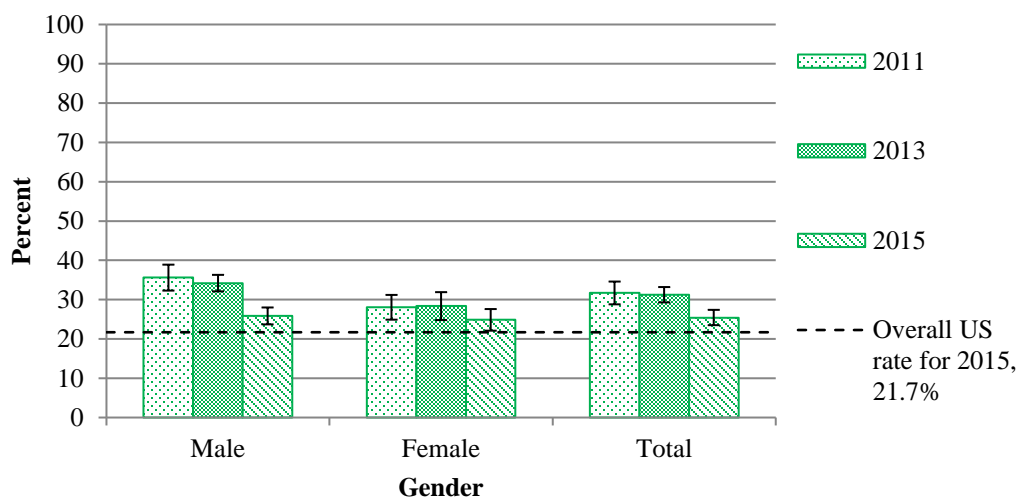
The following figures show the percentage of public high school students in Hawai‘i who have been offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property over the past 12 months.

Figure 36 shows that overall percentage of 25.4% was higher in Hawai‘i than the US percentage of 21.7% in 2015. However, the overall percentage of high school students reported that they were offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property significantly decreased from 31.7% in 2011 to 25.4% in 2015. The percentage of males reporting illegal drugs decreased from 34.2% in 2013 to 25.9% in 2015. There were no significant changes for females.

Figure 37 indicates the percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting this item decreased significantly from 34.5% in 2013 to 23.5% in 2015.

Figure 38 shows that there was a significant decrease in percentage between the years 2013 and 2015 for Native Hawaiian (33.3% to 26.9%) and Other students (34.9% to 27.5%). The percentage of Filipino students also decreased from 32.1% in 2011 to 23% in 2015. In 2015, the percentage of Caucasian (29.8%), Native Hawaiian (26.9%), Other Pacific Islander (30%), and Other (27.5%) students who have been offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property this was significantly more than that for Japanese (19.8%) and Other Asian (18.4%) students.

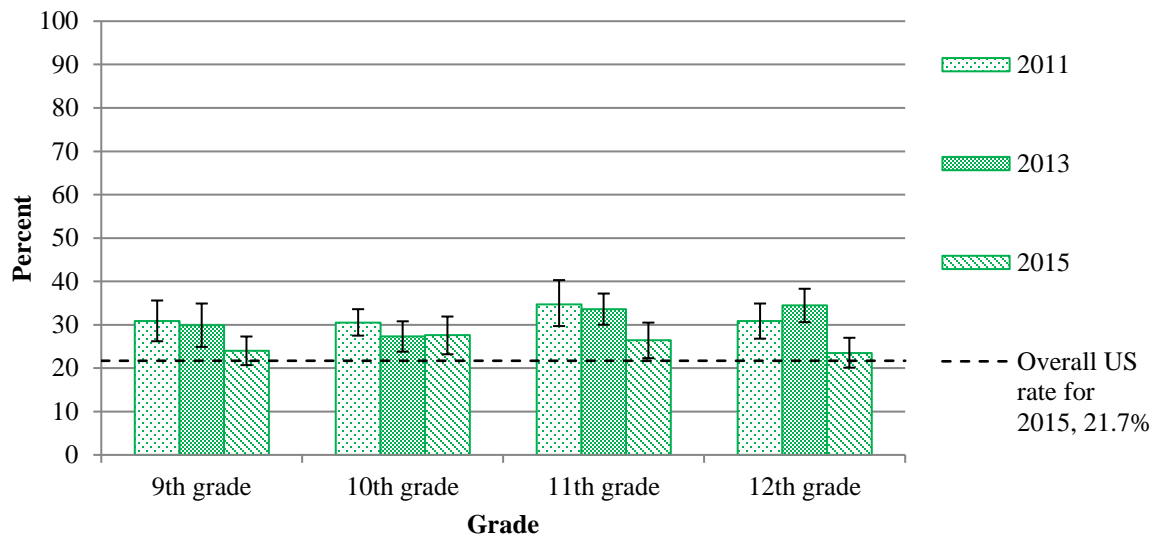
**Figure 36. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property in past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai‘i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017

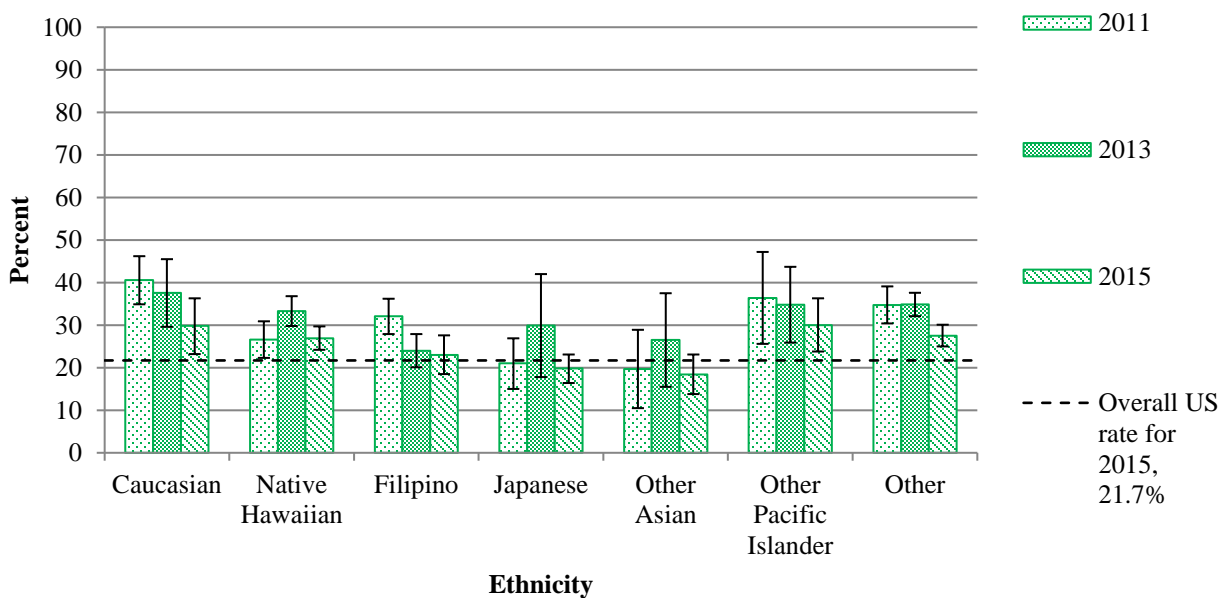
**Figure 37. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property in past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017

**Figure 38. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property over past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2011, 2013, and 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2017

## Youth: Ridden in a Car Driven by Someone who was High or Had Been Using Alcohol or Drugs by Gender, Grade, and Ethnicity

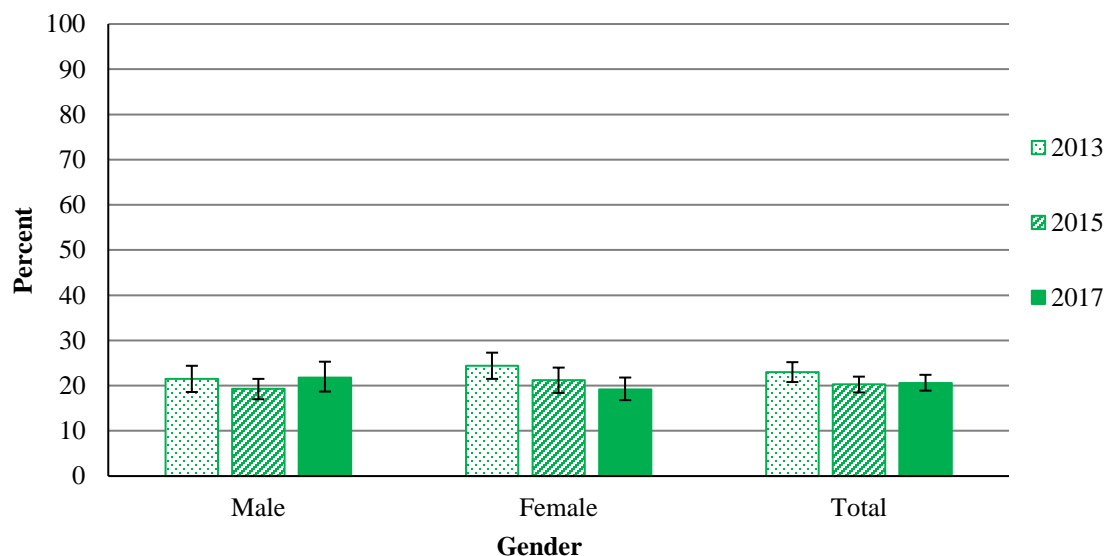
Ridden in a car driven by someone who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs is defined by whether a public high school student in Hawai'i rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone, including themselves, who had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days.

Figure 39 shows the overall percentage of high school students endorsing this item remained stable across years, and there were no apparent gender differences.

Figure 40 indicates that in 2015, 25.1% of 12th graders reported this behavior, which was significantly greater than the percentage of 9th graders reporting this indicator at 14.5%.

Figure 41 indicates that within ethnic groups, there has been no significant change across the years. However, in 2017, a greater proportion of Native Hawaiian students (24.6%) reported this indicator when compared to Filipino students (15.9%).

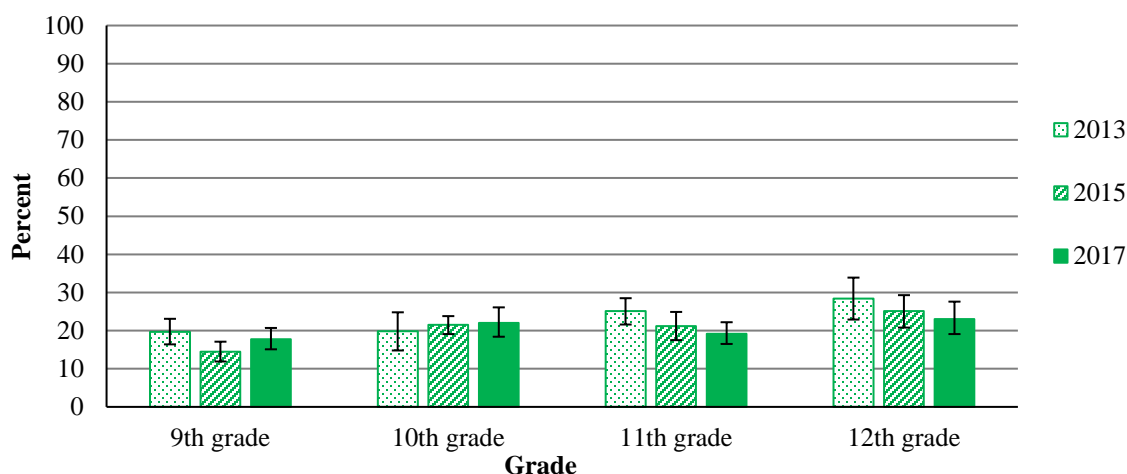
**Figure 39. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011. National data is unavailable for this indicator.

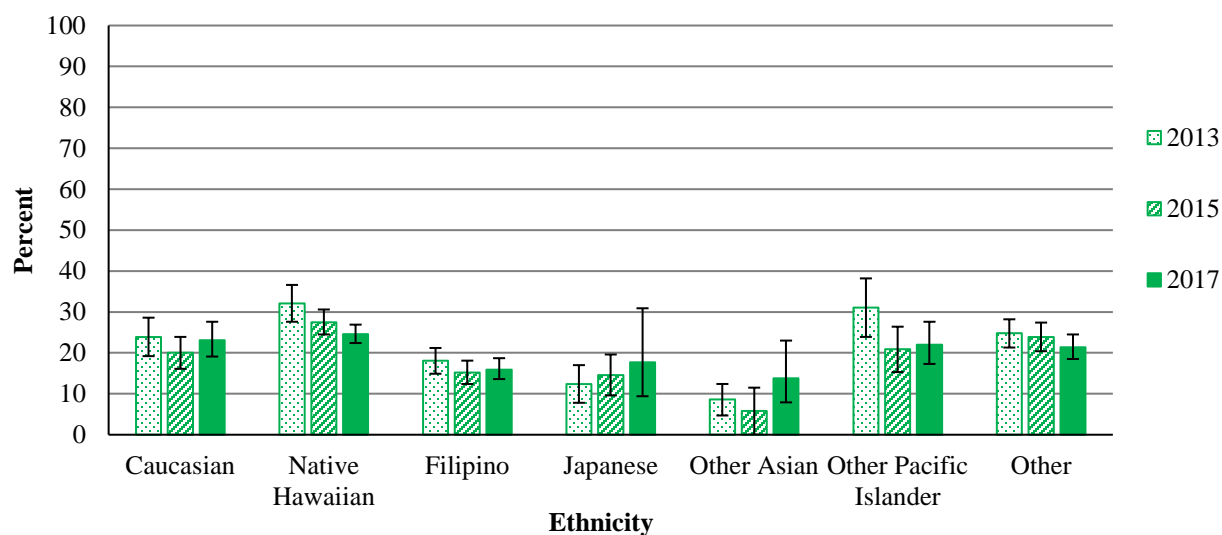
**Figure 40. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

Note: Data unavailable for 2011. National data is unavailable for this indicator.

**Figure 41. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**



Source: YRBS 2013, 2015, and 2017

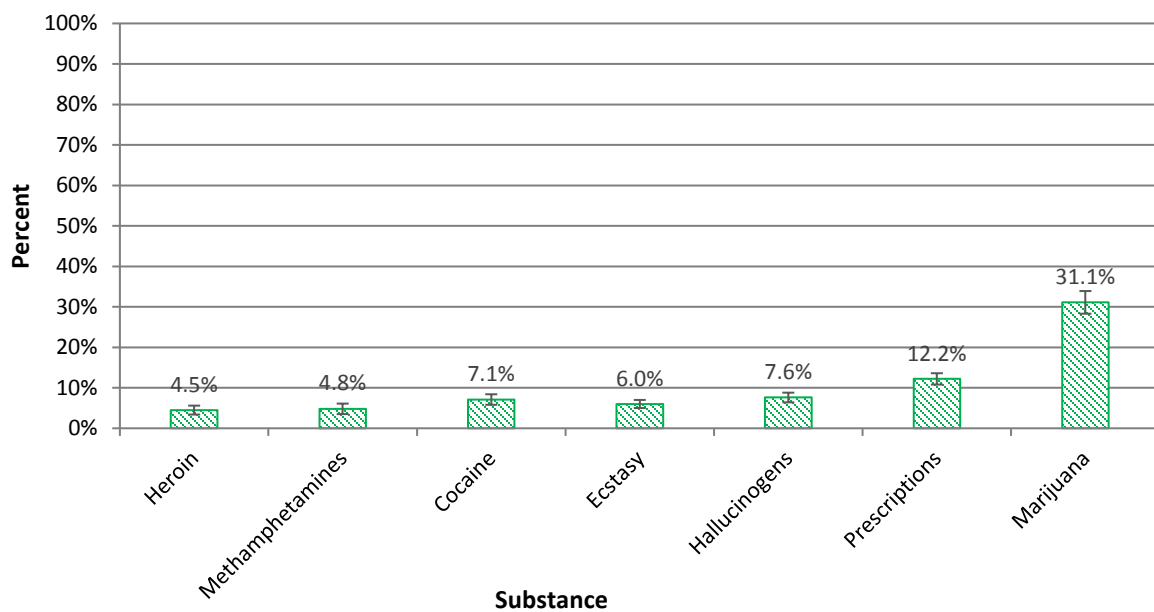
Note: Data unavailable for 2011. National data is unavailable for this indicator. Data is reported unstable for: Other Asian (2015).

## Youth: Comparison of lifetime use across substances

The percentages of public high school students in Hawai'i who have ever used heroin, methamphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens, prescriptions, or marijuana in 2017, which is displayed in Figure 42.

Lifetime use of marijuana had the highest percentage at 31.1%, followed by prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription at 12.2%. This is significantly higher than all other substances used.

**Figure 42. Youth: Lifetime use of substances as measured in 2017 among public high school students in Hawai'i**



Source: YRBS 2017



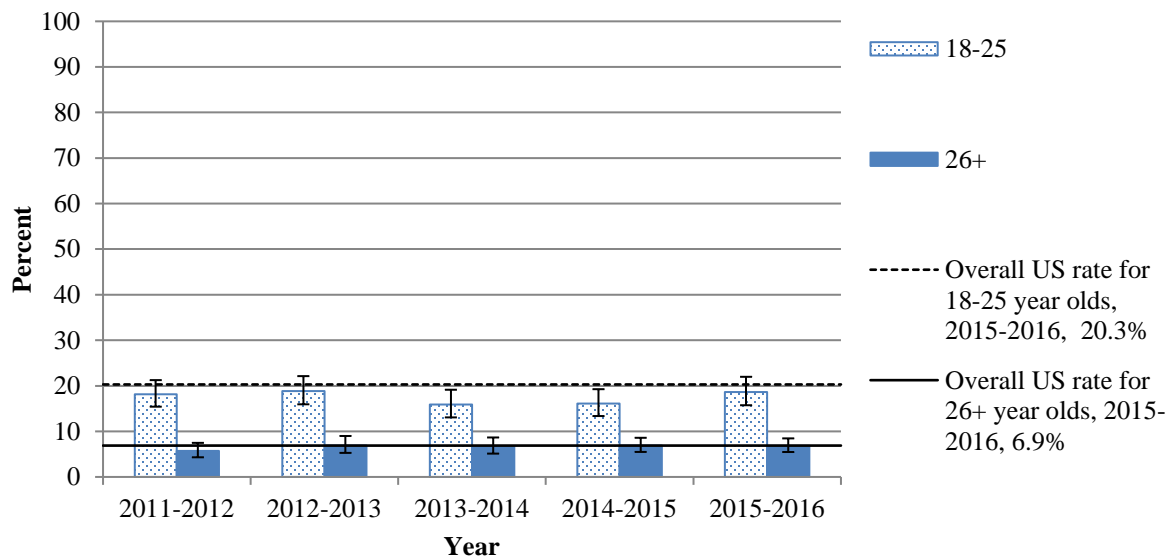
## ADULT MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG INDICATORS

### Adult: 30-Day Marijuana Use

30-day marijuana use is defined by whether an adult aged 18 years and older in Hawai‘i has used marijuana in the past 30 days.

Figure 43 shows no significant changes across all years examined. Adults aged 18-25 had significantly higher reports of 30-day marijuana use compared to adults age 26 and older throughout all years examined. Hawai‘i rates for those aged 18-25 years were slightly lower than the US rate of 20.3% in 2015-2016 while rates for those 26 and older were in line with the US rate of 6.9% of the same period.

**Figure 43. Adult: 30-day marijuana use for adults among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i**



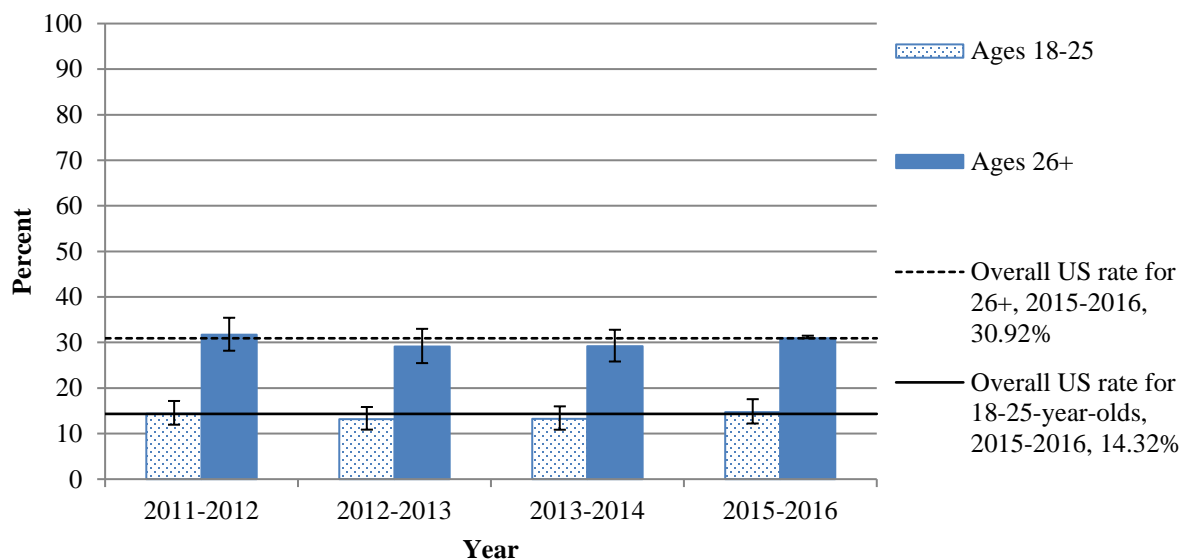
Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016

## Adult: Perceived Risk from Marijuana Use

Perceived risk from marijuana use is defined by whether an adult aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i perceives great risk from smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 44 shows no significant differences in adult perceptions of great risk from marijuana use between the two age groups across the years examined. There was a significant difference in perception between adults ages 18-25 and those ages 26+, with those aged 26 and older perceiving a significantly greater risk. There are no differences in perceived risk percentages for Hawai‘i when compared to the 2015-2016 national rates.

**Figure 44. Adult: Perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month for adults among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i**



Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, and 2013-2014, 2015-2016

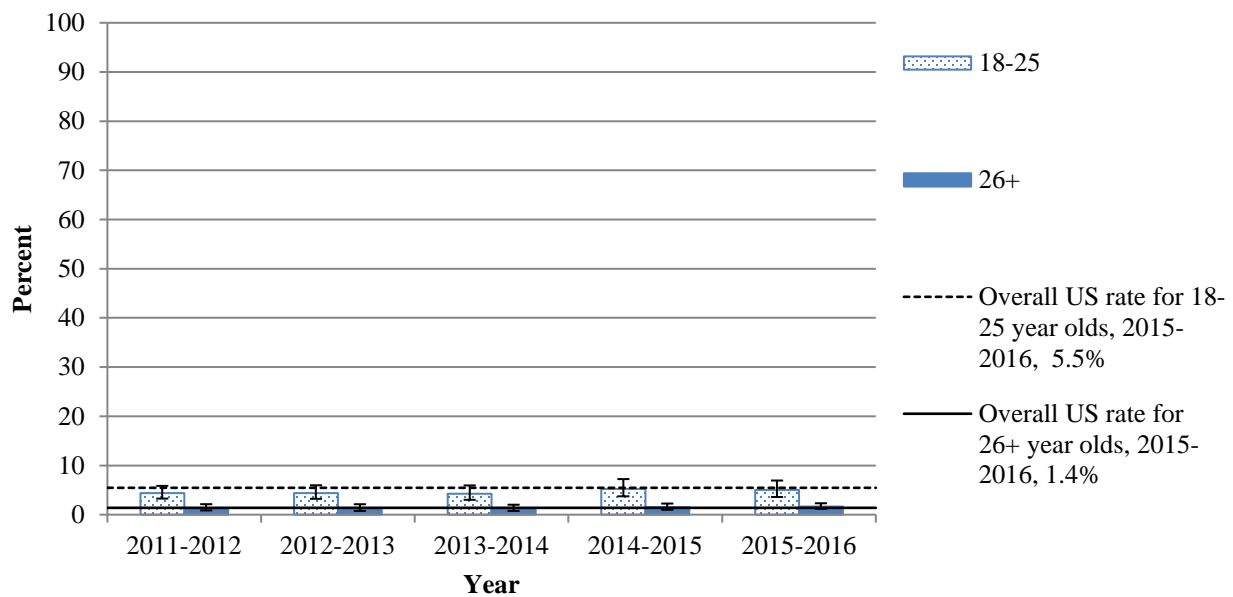
Note: Data was unavailable for 2014-2015

## Adult: Past Year Cocaine Use

This indicator is defined by whether an adult aged in 18 and older in Hawai‘i has used cocaine at least once in the past year.

Figure 45 shows no significant differences across the years examined. The percentage of adults aged 18-25 reporting past year cocaine use was significantly higher than that for adults ages 26+ for all years. Neither rates differed from the 2015-2016 national rates of 5.5% for those 18-25 years old and 1.4% for those 26 and older.

**Figure 45. Adult: Past year cocaine use among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i**



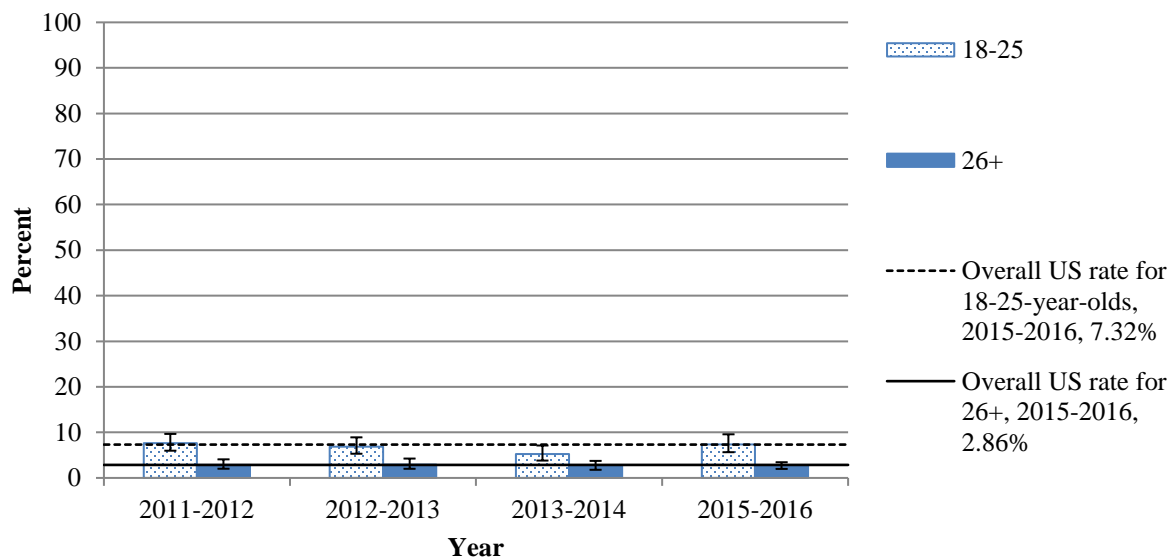
Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016

## Adult: Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month

Past month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana reflects the percentage of adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i who have reported using cocaine, crack, heroin, hallucinogen, inhalants, methamphetamine, or misuse of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs during the month prior to the survey.

Figure 46 indicates that the overall percentages of adults aged 18-25 years old and those 26 and older reporting illicit drug use over the previous 30 days did not change between 2011 and 2016. The percentage of 18-25 year old adults reporting such use was significantly greater than the percentage of adults ages 26 and older across all years examined. Neither age group were different from the national rates.

**Figure 46. Adult: Illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i**



Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2015-2016

Note: Data unavailable for 2014-2015.

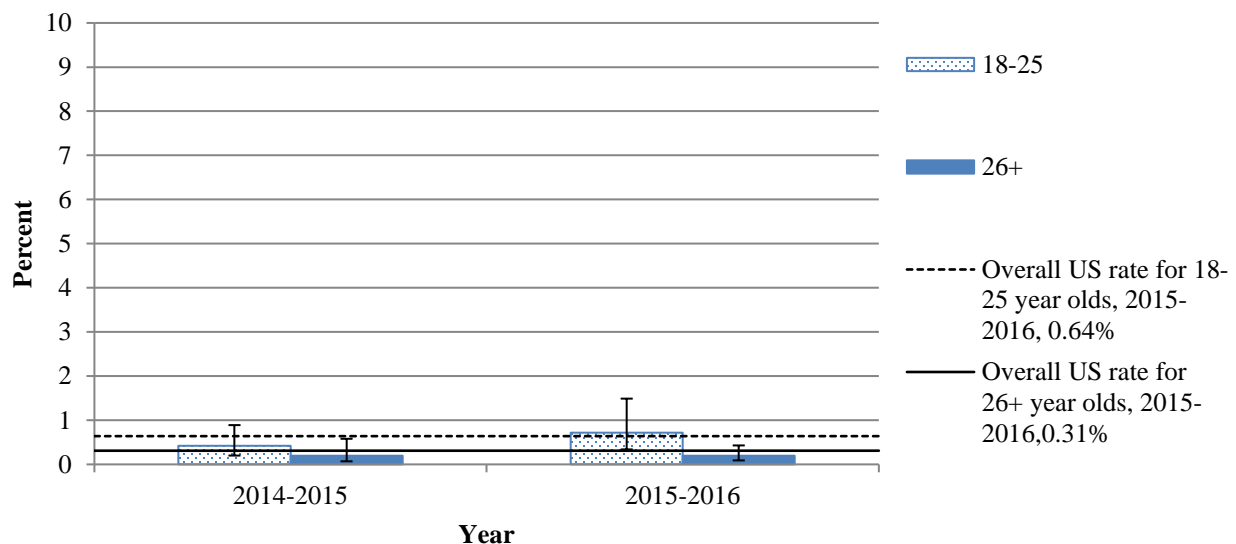
Note that previous indicators of ever using inhalants, ecstasy, and methamphetamines for adults are no longer available at state-level. Instead, the current report provides data on illicit drug use other than marijuana. For a summary of information on inhalants, ecstasy, and methamphetamines for the years 2006-2007, 2008-2009, and 2010-2011, see: Hawai'i State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup. (2014). *State Epidemiological Profiles: Selected Youth and Adult Indicators*. Honolulu, HI: Nigg, Konishi, Durand, & Cook.

## Adult: Past Year Heroin Use

Past year heroin use is defined by whether an adult aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i used heroin at least once in the past 30 days.

Figure 47 shows the percentage of adults in Hawai‘i did not significantly change in the years examined. There were also no significant differences between age groups. Percentages in Hawai‘i were also in line with US percentages in 2015-2016.

**Figure 47. Adult: Past year heroin use among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i**



Source: NSDUH 2014-2015, 2015-2016

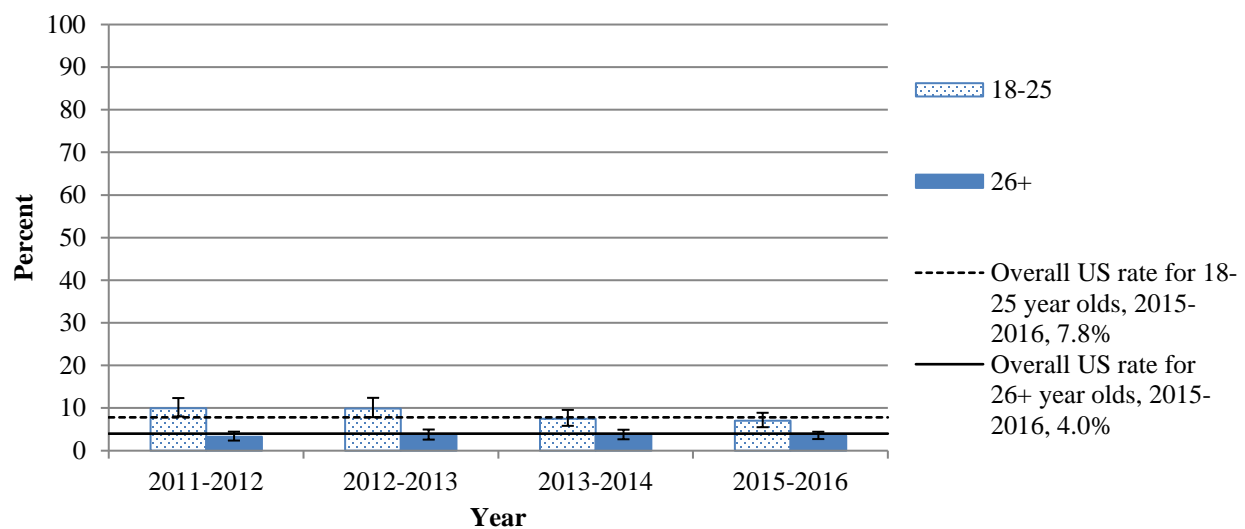
Note: Data unavailable for 2011-2012, 2012-2013, and 2013-2014. Note that the Y-axis only goes up to 10% rather than 100% in comparison to other graphs. The small percentages of heroin use make visual depictions of the two difficult to see on the full axis.

## Adult: Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year

The following figure shows the percentage of adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i who have misused pain relievers for nonmedical purposes in the past year.

Figure 48 shows no significant differences between years. However, adults aged 18 – 25 reported nonmedical use of pain relievers at higher percentages when compared to adults ages 26 and older throughout all years examined. There were no significant differences in the rate of using pain relievers for nonmedical use in Hawai‘i throughout the years and age groups compared to the overall US rate.

**Figure 48. Adult: Past year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i**



Source: NSDUH 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2015-2016

Note: Data unavailable for 2014-2015.

## Adult: Use of Prescription Opioid Pain Medication

The usage of prescription opioid pain medication was examined by utilizing data from the 2015 BRFSS questions added by the Hawai‘i Department of Health, Emergency Medical Services & Injury Prevention System Branch.

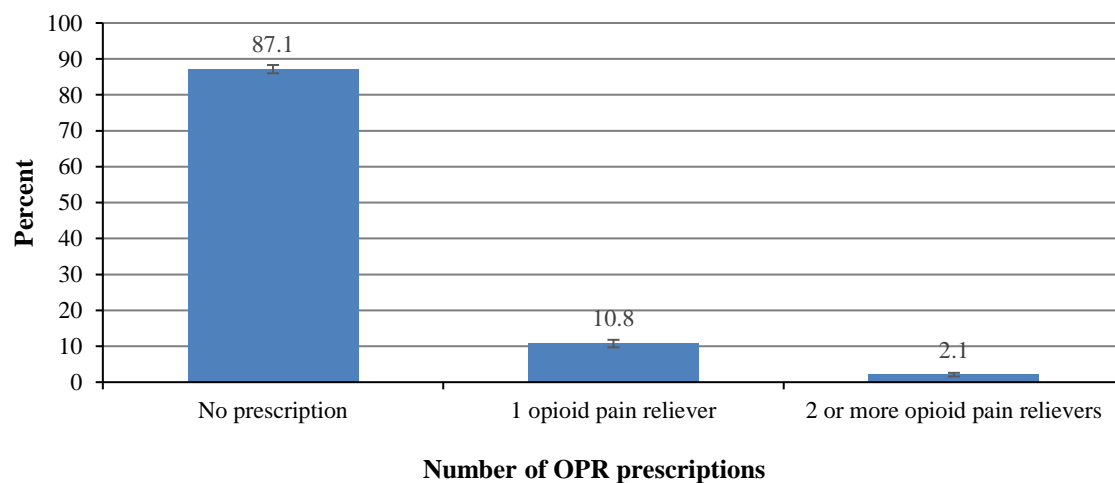
Figure 49 displays the percentage of individuals reporting that they were prescribed a pain medication over the past year. The majority of individuals reported that they did not receive such a prescription at 87.1%, while 10.8% noted having been prescribed a pain reliever and 2.1% indicated they had been prescribed two or more pain relievers.

Figure 50 shows the frequency of the types of opioid pain relievers (OPRs) prescribed, as reported by respondents. The most frequently prescribed opioid was Vicodin at 3.2%.

Figure 51 indicates that there were no gender difference in the percentage of respondents with at least one prescription opioid in the past year. The percentage of 35-44 year-olds, 45-54 year-olds, and 55-64 year-olds with at least one such prescription was significantly higher than the percentage of respondents ages 75 and older which is displayed in Figure 52.

Figure 53 displays the reported duration of taking the opioid pain reliever. Most respondents reported taking an opioid pain reliever for 1 to 7 days or 8 days to 1 year.

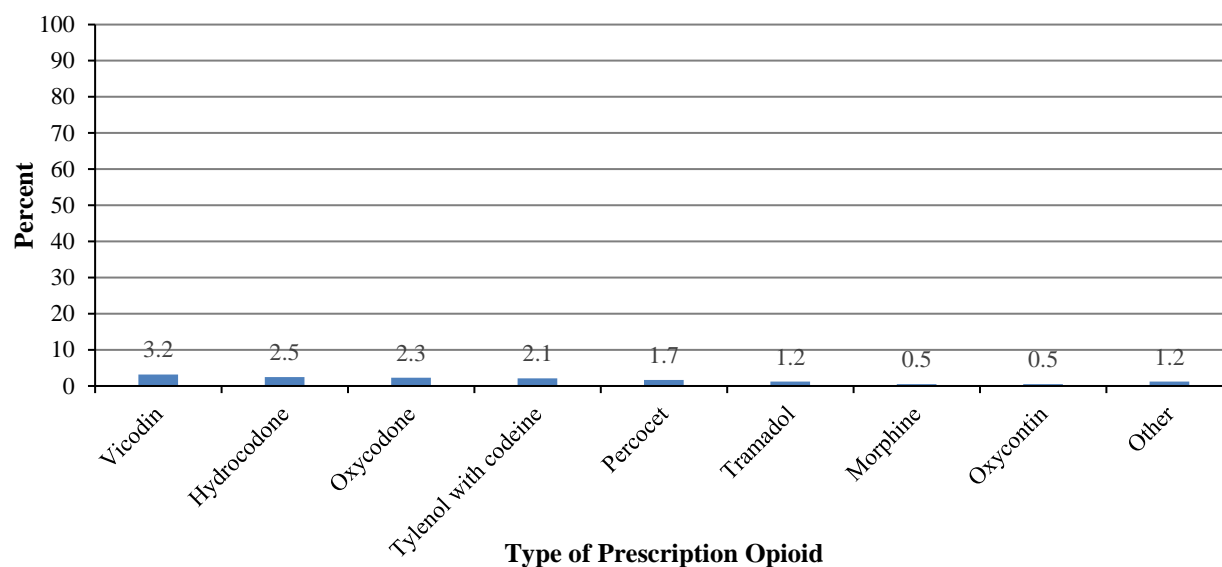
**Figure 49. Adult: Received a prescription for a pain reliever in the past year among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i, 2015**



Source: BRFSS 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Comparable national data not available.

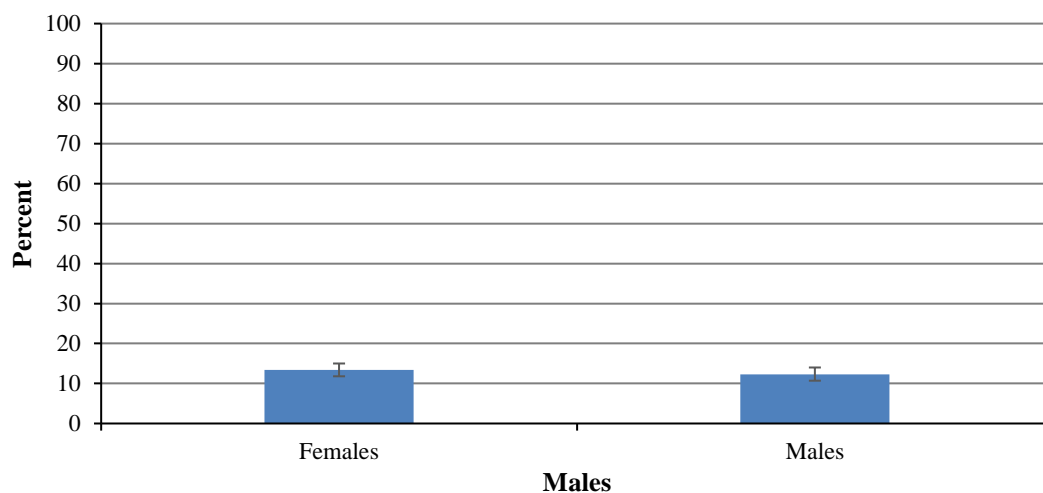
**Figure 50. Adult: Percentage of individuals reporting receiving a prescription for specific types of opioid pain relievers among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i, 2015**



Source: BRFSS 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Confidence intervals not available. Comparable national data not available.

**Figure 51. Adult: Received at least one prescription opioid pain reliever over the past year among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i in 2015 by gender**

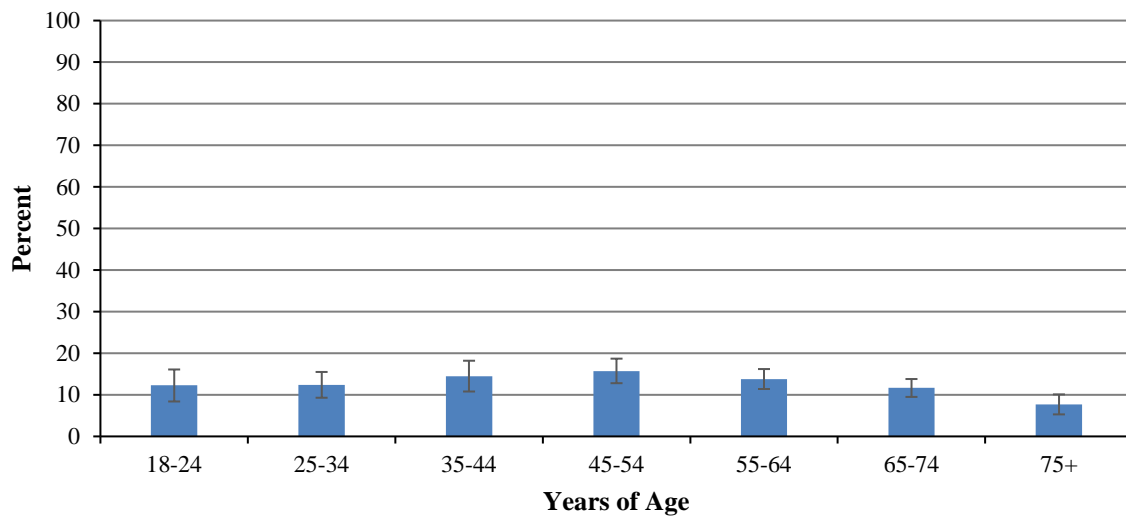


Source: BRFSS 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Comparable national data not available.



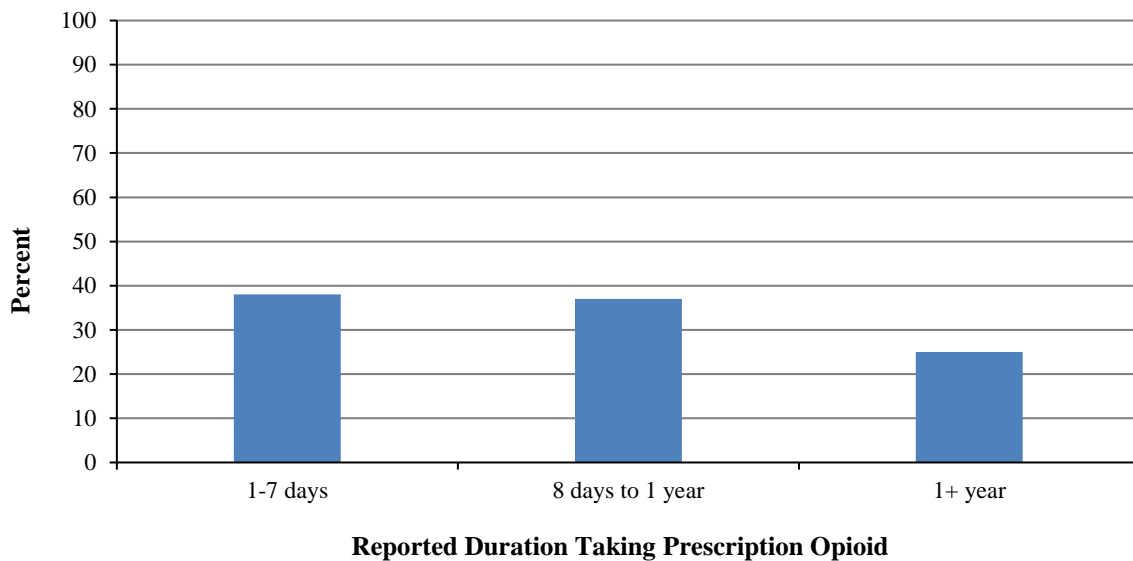
**Figure 52. Adult: Received at least one prescription opioid pain reliever over the past year by age among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i, 2015**



Source: BRFSS 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Comparable national data not available.

**Figure 53. Adult: Reported duration taking a prescription opioid pain reliever among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai‘i, 2015**



Source: BRFSS 2015

Note: Data unavailable for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Confidence Intervals not available. Comparable national data not available.

## Adult: Use of Illicit Drugs One Month before Pregnancy

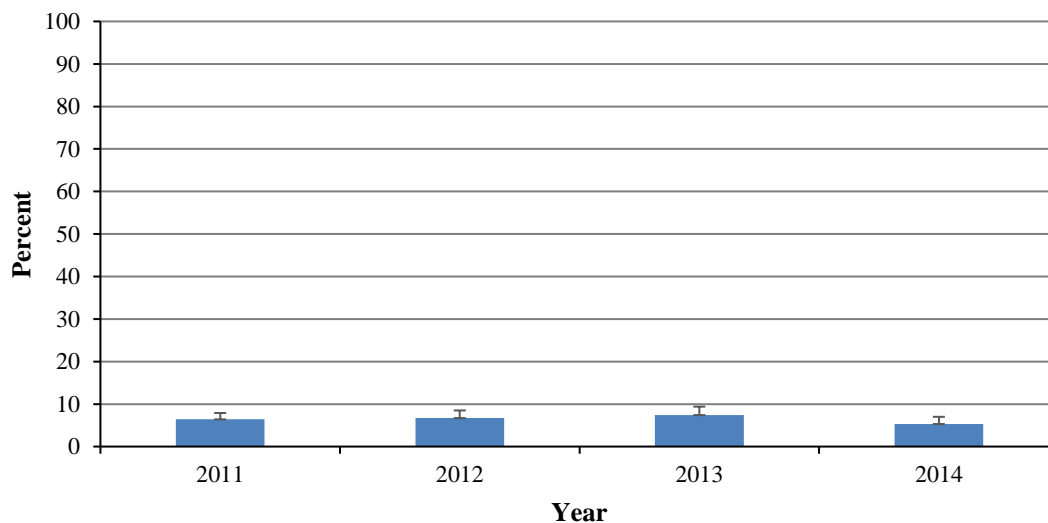
Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy refers to the use of illegal drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, other amphetamines, and heroin, at least once during the month prior to pregnancy.

Figure 54 shows no significant change in the overall percentage of women reporting illicit substance use during the years examined.

Figure 55 indicates that in 2012, those younger than age 20 had the highest percentage of individuals reporting illicit drug use at 24.6%, which was significantly higher than all other age groups.

Figure 56 shows that in 2011, the percentage of Caucasian (9.3%) and Native Hawaiian (7.9%) women reporting illicit substance use was significantly greater than that for Japanese (1.5%). No groups varied significantly across years.

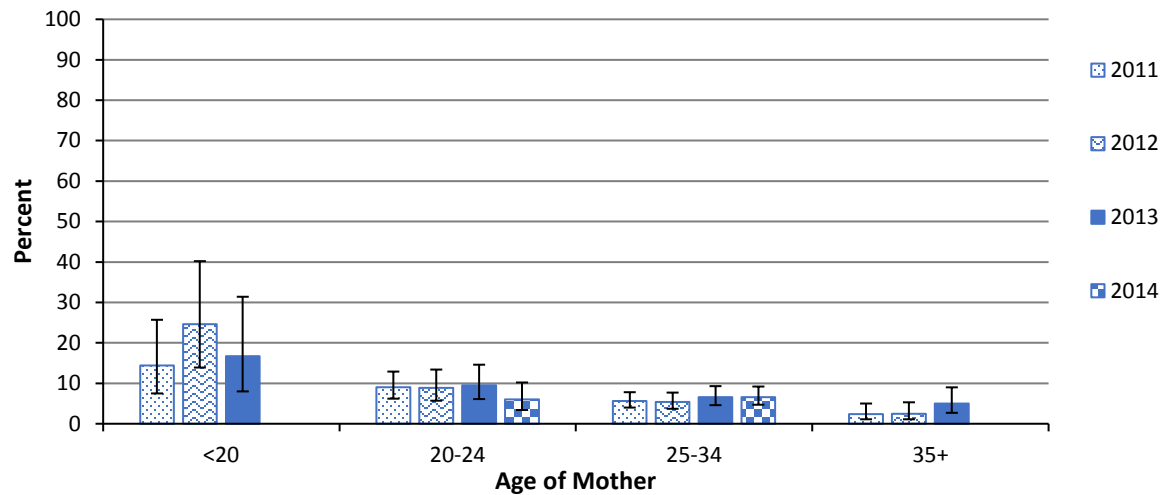
**Figure 54. Adult: Overall use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai'i**



Source: PRAMS 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014

Note: Data unavailable for 2015 and on. Comparable national data not available.

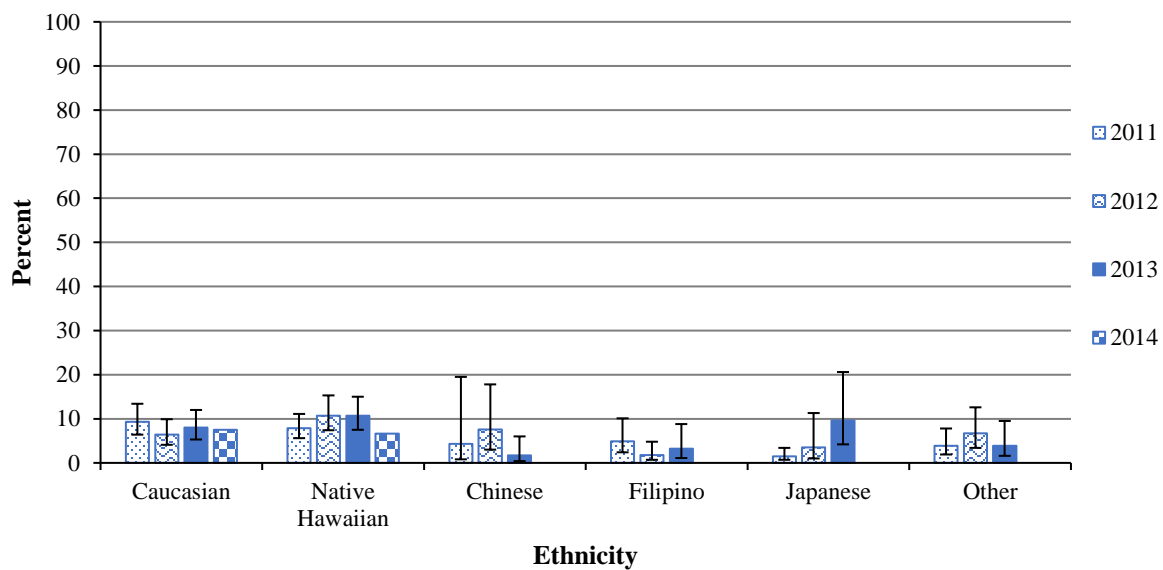
**Figure 55. Adult: Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai‘i, by age group**



Source: PRAMS 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014

Note: Data unavailable for 2015 and on. Sample sizes in 2014 for mothers under the age of 20 and over the age of 35 were too small to yield reportable data. Comparable national data not available.

**Figure 56. Adult: Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai‘i, by ethnicity**



Source: PRAMS 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014

Note: Data unavailable for 2015 and on. Sample sizes in 2014 for mothers identifying as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Other were too small to yield reportable data. Comparable national data not available.

## Adult: Use of Illicit Drugs during Pregnancy

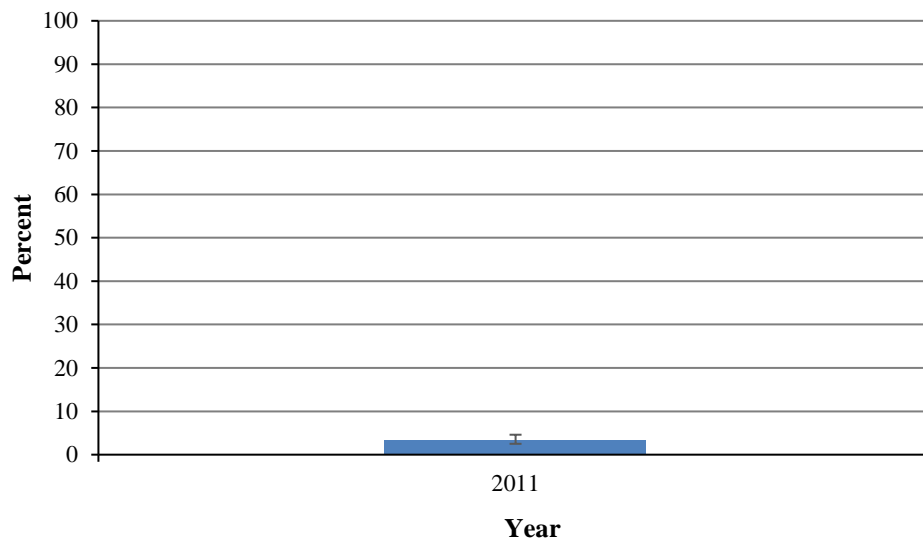
The use of illicit drugs during pregnancy refers to the use of illegal drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, other amphetamines, and heroin, at least once at any point during pregnancy.

Figure 57 indicates that 3.4% of women reported using illicit drugs during their pregnancy in 2011.

Figure 58 indicates that in 2011, women under 20 reported using illicit substances significantly more during pregnancy at 7.3% compared to women aged 35 and older at 1.2%.

Figure 59 shows that in 2011, Native Hawaiian women had a significantly higher percentage of illicit drug use during pregnancy at 5.2% when compared to Japanese women at 0.7%.

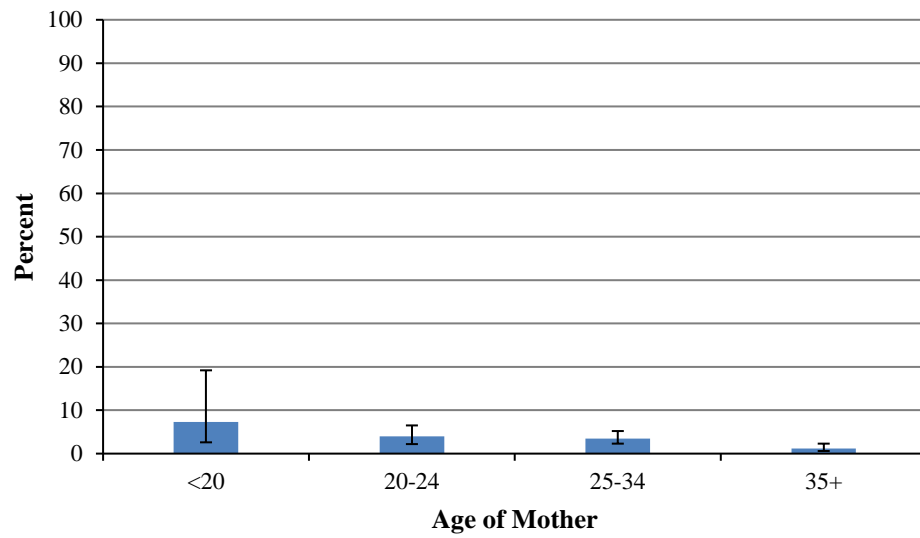
**Figure 57. Adult: Overall use of illicit drugs during pregnancy in Hawai‘i**



Source: PRAMS 2011

Note: Data unavailable for 2012 – 2016. Comparable national data not available.

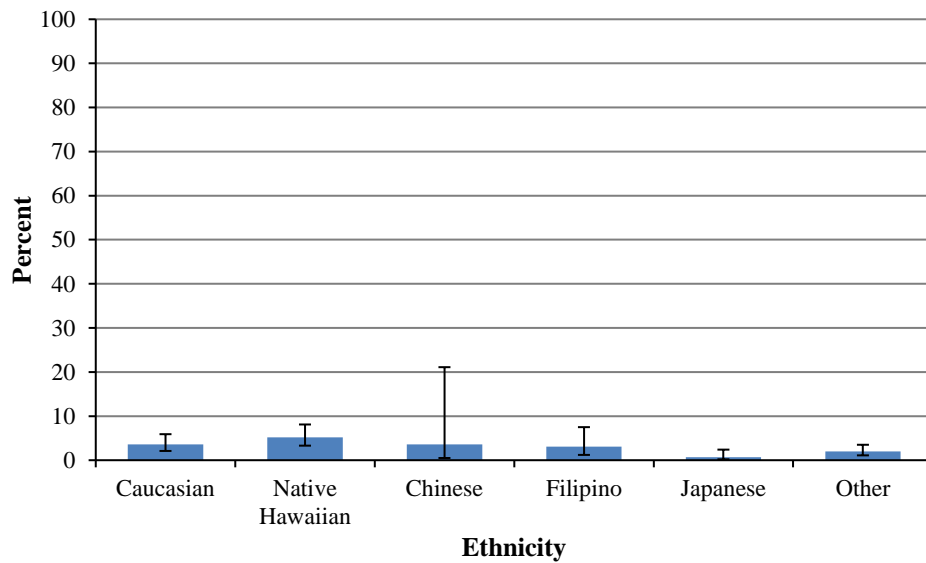
**Figure 58. Adult: Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy in Hawai‘i, by age group**



Source: PRAMS 2011

Note: Data unavailable for 2012 – 2016. Comparable national data not available.

**Figure 59. Adult: Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy in Hawai‘i, by ethnicity**



Source: PRAMS 2011

Note: Data unavailable for 2012 – 2016. Comparable national data not available.

## Appendix A: Data Tables for Youth Marijuana and Other Drug Indicators

**Table A-1. YOUTH: 30-day marijuana use by gender, grade, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	21.9	19.3	24.5	18.9	15.8	21.9	19.4	17.5	21.4	18.1	16.1	20.3	19.8
Gender	Male	22.9	20.3	25.5	19.7	16.1	23.2	20	17	22.9	18.7	16.3	21.2	
	Female	21.1	17.5	24.6	18	14.8	21.1	18.6	16	21.2	16.8	14.5	19.4	
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	20.4	17.8	23.1	17.4	14.7	20.1	17.7	15.8	19.6	16.1	14.2	18	
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	40.4	31	49.8	34.7	27.3	42.1	28.3	23.5	33.1	27.7	23	31	
Grade	9th grade	19.2	14.4	24	16.2	12	20.4	13.1	10.3	15.9	14.8	12.3	17.6	
	10th grade	19.7	17.3	22.1	16.2	13.1	19.3	20.4	15.6	25.2	17.4	14	21.5	
	11th grade	24.1	15.4	32.8	20.3	15.2	25.4	21.5	17.4	25.6	17.2	14.3	20.5	
	12th grade	25.4	21.6	29.2	22.9	18.1	27.7	23.4	18.9	28	23.1	18.9	27.9	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	24.8	17.7	32	23.2	18.4	27.9	22.9	19.4	26.3	19.3	16.3	22.8	
	Native Hawaiian	30	24.4	35.5	28.7	23.7	33.8	28.8	24.9	32.7	26.3	22.7	30.3	
	Filipino	17.4	13	21.9	9.4	6.6	12.2	11.6	7.6	15.7	10.9	8.2	14.4	
	Japanese	9.6	3.8	15.3	10.4	1.5	19.3	10.1	4.6	15.6	9.6	4.6	18.8	
	Other Asian	9	0	18	7.7	2.2	13.3	5.4	0.6	10.2	8	4.7	13.5	
	Other Pacific Islander	16.8	9.8	23.9	25.3	18.2	32.5	22	15.8	28.2	21.6	16.4	27.9	
	Other	22.3	18.5	26.1	19.9	17.6	22.1	22.5	19.9	25.1	19.1	16.1	22.4	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-2. YOUTH: Tried marijuana before age 13 years by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	9.5	8.3	10.8	10.4	8.5	12.6	9.5	8	11.3	9.1	7.4	11	6.8
Gender	Male	11.6	9.7	13.8	11.5	9.1	14.4	11.6	9.5	14	10.6	8.4	13.4	
	Female	7.5	6.2	9	9.2	7.6	11.2	7.2	5.8	8.9	7.3	5.8	9.2	
Grade	9th grade	10.9	8.7	13.5	11.1	8.6	14.3	7.7	5.6	10.5	8.4	6.9	10.3	
	10th grade	8.7	6.4	11.6	9.6	6.8	13.2	11.2	8.4	14.7	9.3	6.3	13.4	
	11th grade	8.3	5.5	12.3	10.2	7.6	13.6	9.6	7.5	12.2	7.7	5.8	10.1	
	12th grade	9.5	7.3	12.2	9.8	7.3	13.1	8.6	6.5	11.3	10.2	7.6	13.6	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	7.9	5.3	11.7	10.2	6.9	14.9	7.5	5	11.1	10.2	6.5	15.7	
	Native Hawaiian	15.3	11.8	19.6	19.6	16.9	22.7	17.4	14.7	20.5	15.8	12.9	19.2	
	Filipino	5.2	3.4	7.8	4.4	2.9	6.5	5.5	3.9	7.7	2.9	1.8	4.7	
	Japanese	5.7	2.9	10.9	3.9	1.5	9.3	3.5	1.6	7.6	2.2	0.5	9.3	
	Other Asian	2.2	0.5	8.3	3.5	1.3	8.8	2.6	1.1	6.1	2.8	1.1	6.8	
	Other Pacific Islander	11.4	5.4	22.5	14.9	9.1	23.5	13.9	9.2	20.3	13.5	8.5	20.7	
	Other	10.5	8.4	13.1	10.3	8	13.1	10.1	7.6	13.5	9.1	7.6	11	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-3. YOUTH: Lifetime marijuana use by gender, grade, and ethnicity 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	36.3	33.4	39.2	34.9	30.6	39.5	32.6	30.1	35.2	31.1	28.3	34	35.6
Gender	Male	35.8	33.2	38.6	36.1	31.7	40.6	32.4	29.3	35.7	30.8	27.1	34.7	
	Female	36.8	31.8	42	33.5	28.9	38.3	32.5	29.2	36	30.8	27.6	34.2	
Grade	9th grade	25.7	21.2	30.8	26.5	22.4	31	20.6	16.8	25	23.4	19.7	27.5	
	10th grade	34.1	30	38.6	30.4	25.2	36.1	32.6	27.8	37.7	31.2	26.1	37	
	11th grade	42.3	33.6	51.4	37.9	32.1	44.1	36.8	31.9	42.1	30	26.5	33.7	
	12th grade	45.4	41	49.9	46.1	39.1	53.2	43	37.5	48.6	41.1	35.1	47.4	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	39.3	32.8	46.1	35.9	28.5	44	34.7	29.9	39.9	36.3	31.6	41.3	
	Native Hawaiian	51.1	47	55.2	50.5	46.3	54.7	47	43.2	50.8	43	37.7	48.5	
	Filipino	27.6	22.5	33.4	24.3	20	29.3	21.8	17.2	27.1	19.5	15.7	23.8	
	Japanese	20.6	13.5	30.1	18.4	10.1	31.1	19.3	13.2	27.2	16.6	9	28.6	
	Other Asian	12.5	6.8	21.8	15.6	10.5	22.5	13.9	9.6	19.6	16.7	11.8	23.2	
	Other Pacific Islander	33.6	24.2	44.4	41.3	33.2	49.9	37.4	29.7	45.8	37.8	28.7	47.7	
	Other	38.2	33.2	43.5	40.2	35.7	44.7	38.5	34.9	42.3	33.8	29.4	38.6	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%



**Table A-4. YOUTH: (12 – 17 years old) Perceptions of great risk from smoking marijuana once a month for 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2015-2016**

	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2015-2016		
	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI
Hawai‘i	23.9	20.7	27.4	21.6	18.6	25.0	21.4	18.5	24.6	26.2	22.7	30.0
Total US	27.0	26.5	27.6	25.3	24.8	26.0	23.5	23.0	24.1	27.2	26.5	27.8

Source: NSDUH

Confidence Intervals are 95%

\*Data unavailable for 2014-2015

**Table A-5. YOUTH: Ever used cocaine by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	6.4	4.8	8.1	6.5	5.1	8	5.7	4.6	6.7	7.1	5.8	8.7	4.8
Gender	Male	7	5.2	8.7	6.5	4.6	8.4	7	5.6	8.4	8.6	6.9	10.8	
	Female	5.6	3.8	7.4	6.5	4.5	8.4	4.1	2.8	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.7	
Grade	9th grade	4.6	3.1	6.7	5.1	3.7	6.9	3.3	2.3	4.8	5.7	3.9	8.2	
	10th grade	4.2	2.9	6.1	4.5	2.9	6.9	6.5	4.7	9	5.9	4.1	8.3	
	11th grade	9.1	5.8	13.9	6.7	4.7	9.4	5.1	3.8	6.8	5.8	4.6	7.3	
	12th grade	8.2	6.2	10.7	9.3	6.4	13.3	7.4	5.8	9.4	9.8	6.9	13.8	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	11.4	7.8	16.4	9.6	6.5	13.9	7.7	5.1	11.4	9.1	6.1	13.2	
	Native Hawaiian	5	3.3	7.5	8.2	6.5	10.3	7.8	6.2	9.7	9.3	7.3	11.8	
	Filipino	4.6	2.9	7.1	3.1	1.6	5.9	2.1	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.7	4.4	
	Japanese	5.3	2.5	10.8	8	3.4	17.7	4.2	1.8	9.5	5.1	1.8	13.3	
	Other Asian	3.6	1.5	8.3	1.4	0.4	4.8	1.5	0.6	3.6	2.2	0.7	6.6	
	Other Pacific Islander	8.6	5.6	12.9	5.2	2.7	9.7	3.5	1.8	6.6	6.1	3.1	11.4	
	Other	5.8	4.2	8	6.7	4.9	8.9	7.4	5.9	9.2	7.2	5.7	9.1	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-6. YOUTH: Ever used inhalants by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2011, 2013, and 2015**

		2011			2013			2015			Overall US 2015
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	9.7	8.5	10.8	9.2	7.6	10.8	8	7	9.1	7.0
Gender	Male	9.5	7.6	11.5	8.2	6.4	10	9.4	7.7	11	
	Female	9.6	8.3	11	9.8	8.1	11.6	6.2	5.1	7.3	
Grade	9th grade	10.3	7.5	13	9.4	6.7	12.1	6.6	5	8.1	
	10th grade	8.6	6.7	10.4	9.3	7.3	11.2	7.6	6.1	9.1	
	11th grade	9.9	7.1	12.6	9	6.1	11.9	8.6	7.1	10.1	
	12th grade	9.8	7.7	11.9	8.5	5.5	11.5	8.6	5.7	11.4	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	12.3	8	16.6	10.6	6.6	14.5	9.8	6.7	12.9	
	Native Hawaiian	8.8	6.8	10.9	11.8	8.9	14.8	10.2	7.8	12.5	
	Filipino	7.3	4.7	9.9	7.1	4.1	10	5.2	3.5	7	
	Japanese	6.4	2.4	10.5	3.9	1.4	6.4	4.1	0.3	8	
	Other Asian	4.7	2.2	7.2	5.7	1.8	9.5	4.5	1.7	7.3	
	Other Pacific Islander	10.1	7.3	13	11.2	5.2	17.2	3.2	1.3	5.2	
	Other	13	10.6	15.5	10.2	7.2	13.2	8.9	7.4	10.3	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

Data unavailable for 2017

**Table A-7. YOUTH: Ever used ecstasy by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	9	7.4	11	8	6.1	10.5	8	6.7	9.5	6	5	7.1	4.0
Gender	Male	8.8	7.3	10.6	8.9	6.1	12.7	8.5	7.1	10.3	7	5.2	9.4	
	Female	9	6.8	11.9	7	5.6	8.7	6.8	5.3	8.7	4.4	3.7	5.3	
Grade	9th grade	7.2	5.2	9.9	6.6	4.7	9.3	4.4	3.2	6.1	4	2.9	5.6	
	10th grade	6.5	4.9	8.7	5.1	3.7	7.1	7.8	5.5	11.1	5.1	3.7	6.9	
	11th grade	12.1	8.9	16.4	9.9	7.2	13.4	7.7	5.3	10.9	5.1	3.9	6.6	
	12th grade	10.5	8.5	12.9	10.1	6.7	14.9	11	8.4	14.3	9.6	6.9	13.2	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	13.1	10.2	16.8	11	8.7	13.9	10	7.1	13.8	7.8	5	11.9	
	Native Hawaiian	8.1	5.9	11.1	9.8	7.2	13.2	8.5	6.7	10.7	7.5	5.8	9.7	
	Filipino	6.7	4.6	9.8	3.7	1.9	7	4.4	2.7	6.9	3.2	2	5	
	Japanese	5.3	2.3	11.6	8.1	3.9	16.1	7.2	4.2	12	4.1	1.5	11.2	
	Other Asian	6.8	3.3	13.5	1.6	0.5	4.8	3.6	2.4	5.2	2.7	0.8	8.2	
	Other Pacific Islander	4.4	1.6	11.6	6	2.9	11.9	3.3	1.6	6.8	4.3	1.8	9.8	
	Other	10.6	8.3	13.4	10.2	8	12.9	9.9	8.1	12	6.6	5.3	8.1	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-8. YOUTH: Ever used heroin by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2015**

		2013			2017			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.3	2.7	4.1	4.5	3.4	5.8	1.7
Gender	Male	3.3	2.3	4.8	4.4	3.5	5.5	6.2	4.5	8.3	
	Female	3.2	2.2	4.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.6	
Grade	9th grade	3.2	1.8	5.7	2.8	1.8	4.4	5	3.3	7.4	
	10th grade	1.8	1	3.2	2.9	1.9	4.4	3.5	2.1	5.7	
	11th grade	4.2	2.6	6.7	3	1.9	4.6	2.7	1.9	3.8	
	12th grade	3.9	2.4	6.3	3.4	2.2	5.2	4.9	3.3	7.4	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	4.6	2.7	7.7	1.9	1.2	3	3.9	2.1	7.3	
	Native Hawaiian	3.3	2.1	4.9	4.7	3.4	6.4	6	4.4	8.3	
	Filipino	1.2	0.5	3	2.1	1.1	3.7	2.3	1.3	4	
	Japanese	4.9	1.8	12.5	2.6	0.9	7.1	1.3	0.3	4.8	
	Other Asian	1.4	0.3	5.9	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.2	0	1	
	Other Pacific Islander	2.6	0.9	7.4	2.9	1.3	6.2	4.7	1.7	12.4	
	Other	3.7	2.3	6	3.1	2.3	4.1	4	2.9	5.3	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-9. YOUTH: Ever used methamphetamine by gender, grade, and ethnicity 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	3.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.8	3.5	6.4	2.5
Gender	Male	4.2	3.1	5.7	3.9	2.6	5.6	4.6	3.7	5.7	6.6	4.8	9.1	
	Female	2.3	1.5	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.6	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.4	3.4	
Grade	9th grade	3.3	1.9	5.7	3.8	2.7	5.5	3.2	2.2	4.7	4.7	3.2	6.9	
	10th grade	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.9	1.2	3.1	3.9	2.8	5.5	3.9	2.3	6.4	
	11th grade	4.1	2.4	6.8	5.5	3.6	8.4	3.3	2.3	4.9	2.8	1.8	4.3	
	12th grade	3.7	2.3	6	5.3	3.4	8.2	3.6	2.2	6	6.5	4.2	10	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	5.3	2.9	9.3	6.4	4.2	9.6	2.6	1.5	4.4	4.9	2.6	9.3	
	Native Hawaiian	2.9	1.8	4.6	4.8	3.3	7	4.9	3.7	6.5	6	4.5	8	
	Filipino	2.6	1.3	5	2.2	1.2	4.2	2.5	1.5	4.1	2.6	1.4	4.7	
	Japanese	1.2	0.3	4.6	3.5	1	10.9	2.3	0.8	6.2	4	1.4	11	
	Other Asian	1.5	0.3	6.3	2.6	1.1	5.8	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.2	0	1	
	Other Pacific Islander	2.9	0.9	8.7	2.4	1	5.7	2	0.8	5.1	5.7	2.4	12.5	
	Other	3	2	4.5	4.2	2.8	6.3	4.8	3.6	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.8	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-10. YOUTH: Ever used injection drugs by gender, grade, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	4	2.8	2.3	3.5	1.8
Gender	Male	2.1	1.6	2.9	4.5	3.6	5.7	4	3	5.2	
	Female	2.7	2.1	3.6	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	4	0.6	7.5	12.6	8.5	16.6	9.3	5.7	13	
Grade	9th grade	3.3	2.1	5.2	2.9	1.9	4.3	2.8	1.7	4.4	
	10th grade	1.9	1.2	3.1	2.9	2	4.2	2.9	1.8	4.6	
	11th grade	2	1.1	3.5	3.4	2.3	5.1	1.9	1.4	2.6	
	12th grade	2.5	1.4	4.7	3.6	2.2	5.7	2.6	1.7	3.9	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	3.3	1.5	7.2	2	0.9	4.2	1.9	0.9	4	
	Native Hawaiian	2.3	1.6	3.3	4.8	3.5	6.4	3.4	2.5	4.5	
	Filipino	1.8	0.9	3.6	2.7	1.7	4.4	1.3	0.7	2.6	
	Japanese	1.2	0.2	5.6	2.5	0.9	6.9	1.7	0.4	6.5	
	Other Asian	2.1	0.7	6				0.6	0.1	2.4	
	Other Pacific Islander	6.5	2.8	14.3	2.5	1.1	6	6.7	3.4	12.5	
	Other	3.1	2.1	4.6	3.5	2.5	5	3.1	2.2	4.2	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

\*Data not available for other Pacific Islander in 2015 and for the national rate in 2015

**Table A-11. YOUTH Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription by gender, grade, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017**

		2011			2013			2015			2017			Overall US 2017
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	14.3	12.6	16.2	12.9	10.9	15.3	12.3	10.6	14.4	12.2	10.8	13.8	16.8
Gender	Male	14	12.1	16.2	11.5	9.2	14.4	12.9	11.5	14.5	12.8	10.3	15.7	
	Female	14.5	11.9	17.5	14.2	12	16.6	11.3	8.7	14.5	10.7	9.5	12.1	
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	13.1	11.5	14.7	11.6	9.4	13.7	9.9	8.5	11.2	9.6	8.3	10.9	
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	30	23.1	36.8	26.5	21.4	31.6	26.6	21	32.2	27	23	31	
Grade	9th grade	10.6	8.2	13.7	8.5	6.4	11.2	7.6	5.4	10.5	10.3	8.1	12.9	
	10th grade	11.8	8.9	15.4	11.3	9.3	13.6	11.5	9.2	14.2	10.9	8.5	13.7	
	11th grade	17.3	13.4	21.9	14.2	11.7	17.1	13.9	10.6	18.2	12.8	10.7	15.3	
	12th grade	18.4	15.3	22	18.2	13.8	23.7	16.5	13.6	20	13.8	10.4	18.2	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	22.2	18.7	26.2	19	15.2	23.5	16.2	12.9	20.1	13.2	9.8	17.7	
	Native Hawaiian	14.2	11.6	17.3	16.5	13.8	19.6	14.8	11.9	18.2	14.1	12	16.6	
	Filipino	9.3	7.1	12.1	7.2	5	10.2	7.7	5.8	10.1	7.1	5.4	9.3	
	Japanese	11.1	6.7	17.8	11.1	6.1	19.6	8.5	5.8	12.4	10.2	4.1	23	
	Other Asian	9.8	4.7	19.4	2.4	0.9	6.2	7	3.6	13.2	5.2	3.1	8.6	
	Other Pacific Islander	10	6.4	15.2	7.5	4.2	13	4.5	2.3	8.6	11.7	7.8	17.2	
	Other	17.2	14.2	20.5	15.7	12.8	19.2	15.2	12.6	18.2	14.5	12.5	16.8	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS  
Confidence Intervals are 95%



**Table A-12. YOUTH Ever offered, given, or sold illegal drugs on school property by gender, grade, and ethnicity, in 2011, 2013, and 2015**

		2011			2013			2015			Overall US 2015
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
State	Total	31.7	28.8	34.6	31.2	29.3	33.2	25.4	23.5	27.4	21.7
Gender	Male	35.6	32.3	38.9	34.2	32.1	36.3	25.9	23.7	28	
	Female	28.1	24.9	31.2	28.4	24.8	31.9	24.9	22.1	27.6	
Grade	9th grade	30.9	26.2	35.6	29.9	24.9	34.9	24	20.7	27.3	
	10th grade	30.5	27.5	33.6	27.3	23.8	30.8	27.6	23.2	31.9	
	11th grade	34.7	29.7	40.3	33.6	30	37.2	26.4	22.3	30.5	
	12th grade	30.9	26.8	34.9	34.5	30.6	38.3	23.5	20.1	27	
Ethnicity	Caucasian	40.6	34.9	46.2	37.6	29.6	45.5	29.8	23.2	36.3	
	Native Hawaiian	26.6	22.3	30.9	33.3	29.8	36.8	26.9	24.2	29.7	
	Filipino	32.1	27.9	36.2	24	20.1	27.9	23	18.5	27.6	
	Japanese	21	15	26.9	29.9	17.8	42	19.8	16.4	23.1	
	Other Asian	19.7	10.5	28.9	26.5	15.5	37.5	18.4	13.8	23.1	
	Other Pacific Islander	36.4	25.6	47.2	34.8	25.9	43.7	30	23.8	36.3	
	Other	34.7	30.4	39.1	34.9	32.1	37.6	27.5	25	30.1	

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS

Confidence Intervals are 95%

**Table A-13. YOUTH: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days by gender, grade, and ethnicity in 2013, 2015, and 2017.**

		2013			2015			2017		
		%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI
State	Total	23	20.8	25.2	20.3	18.5	22	20.6	18.9	22.4
Gender	Male	21.5	18.6	24.4	19.3	17	21.5	21.8	18.7	25.3
	Female	24.4	21.5	27.3	21.2	18.4	24	19.2	16.8	21.8
Grade	9th grade	19.7	16.4	23.1	14.5	11.9	17.1	17.7	15.1	20.7
	10th grade	19.8	14.8	24.8	21.5	19.1	23.8	22	18.4	26.1
	11th grade	25.1	21.6	28.5	21.2	17.5	24.9	19.2	16.5	22.2
	12th grade	28.4	22.9	33.9	25.1	20.8	29.3	23	19.1	27.6
Ethnicity	Caucasian	23.9	19.2	28.6	20	16.1	23.9	23.1	19.1	27.6
	Native Hawaiian	32.1	27.6	36.6	27.5	24.5	30.6	24.6	22.4	26.9
	Filipino	18.1	14.9	21.2	15.2	12.4	18.1	15.9	13.6	18.7
	Japanese	12.4	7.8	17	14.6	9.6	19.6	17.7	9.4	30.9
	Other Asian	8.6	4.7	12.4	5.8	0	11.5	13.8	7.9	23
	Other Pacific Islander	31.1	23.9	38.2	20.9	15.3	26.4	22	17.3	27.6
	Other	24.8	21.3	28.2	23.9	20.4	27.4	21.4	18.5	24.5

Source: Hawai'i YRBS via HHDW IBIS  
Confidence Intervals are 95%

## Appendix B: Data Tables for Adult Marijuana and Other Drug Indicators

**Table B-1. ADULT Drug use indicators in 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015**

		2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			US rate*
Measure	Age	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
30-day marijuana use	18-25	18.2	15.4	21.3	18.8	15.9	22.1	15.9	13.1	19.1	16.1	13.4	19.2	18.7	15.7	22.0	20.3
	26+	5.7	4.3	7.5	6.9	5.3	9.0	6.7	5.1	8.7	6.9	5.5	8.6	6.8	5.5	8.5	6.9
Past year used Cocaine	18-25	4.4	3.3	5.9	4.4	3.2	6.0	4.2	3.0	5.9	5.2	3.7	7.2	5.0	3.6	6.9	5.5
	26+	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.4
30-day illicit drug use other than marijuana	18-25	7.6	6.0	9.7	6.9	5.3	8.9	5.2	3.8	7.1	-	-	-	7.38	5.65	9.58	7.3
	26+	2.9	2.0	4.1	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.6	1.8	3.7	-	-	-	2.61	1.98	3.45	2.9
Past year used Heroin	18-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.8
	26+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Past year used prescription pain relievers without doctor's prescription	18-25	10.0	8.0	12.4	10.0	7.9	12.4	7.5	5.8	9.6	-	-	-	7.0	5.5	8.9	7.8
	26+	3.3	2.4	4.5	3.6	2.6	5.0	3.6	2.7	4.9	-	-	-	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0

Source: NSDUH, Confidence Intervals are at 95%

“-“ indicates that data was not available at the state-level for that year

\*Overall U.S. Rate is for the last available year

**Table B-2. ADULT Perceptions of great risk from marijuana use in 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2015-2016**

	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2015-2016			Overall US rate for 2013-2014
Population	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%
Age 18-25	14.4	12.0	17.2	13.2	10.9	15.8	13.2	10.9	16.0	14.7	12.2	17.6	14.3
Age 26+ years	31.7	28.2	35.4	29.1	25.5	33.0	29.2	25.8	32.8	30.9	30.4	31.5	30.9

Source: NSDUH

Confidence Intervals are at 95%

\*Data not available for 2014-2015

**Table B-3. ADULT Received prescription opioid pain relievers in the past year (age 18+), 2015.**

No (%)	Lower CI	Upper CI	Yes – 1 (%)	Lower CI	Upper CI	Yes -2 or more (%)	Lower CI	Upper CI
87.1	86	88.3	10.8	9.7	11.8	2.1	1.6	2.6

Source: BRFSS

\*Data not available for 2011-2014

**Table B-4. ADULT Types of prescription opioid pain relievers in the past year (age 18+), 2015.**

Type of prescription opioid pain reliever	Percent (%) reporting yes
Vicodin	3.2
Hydrocodone	2.5
Oxycodone	2.3
Tylenol with Codeine	2.1
Percocet	1.7
Tramadol	1.2
Morphine	0.5
OxyContin	0.5
Other	1.2

Source: BRFSS

Confidence Intervals are not available

\*Data not available for 2011-2014

**Table B-5. ADULT At least one prescription opioid pain reliever in the past year (age 18+), 2015.**

Population	%	Lower CI	Upper CI
Females	13.4	11.8	15
Males	12.3	10.7	14
Ages 18-24	12.3	8.4	16.1
Ages 25-34	12.4	9.3	15.5
Ages 35-44	14.5	10.8	18.2
Ages 45-54	15.7	12.8	18.7
Ages 55-64	13.8	11.4	16.2
Ages 65-74	11.7	9.5	13.8
Ages 75 and over	7.7	5.3	10.1

Source: BRFSS

\*Data not available for 2011-2014

**Table B-6. ADULT Duration taking prescription opioid pain relievers in the past year (age 18+), 2015.**

Length of time	%
1 – 7 days	38
8 days – 1 year	37
Longer than 1 year	25

Source: BRFSS

Confidence Intervals are not available

\*Data not available for 2011-2014



**Table B-7. ADULT Use of illicit substances 1 month before pregnancy, 2011 – 2014.**

	2011			2012			2013			2014		
Population	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI	%	Lower CI	Upper CI
Overall	6.4	5.1	7.9	6.7	5.2	8.5	7.4	5.8	9.4	5.3	4	7
<20 years old	14.4	7.5	25.7	24.6	13.9	40.2	16.7	8	31.4	-	-	-
20-24 years old	9	6.2	12.9	8.9	5.7	13.4	9.5	6.1	14.6	6	3.4	10.2
25-34 years old	5.6	4	7.8	5.4	3.7	7.7	6.6	4.6	9.3	6.6	4.7	9.2
35+ years old	2.4	1.1	5	2.5	1.1	5.3	5	2.7	9	-	-	-
Caucasian	9.3	6.4	13.4	6.4	4.1	9.9	8	5.3	12	7.5	4.8	11.6
Native Hawaiian	7.9	5.6	11.1	10.7	7.4	15.3	10.7	7.5	15	6.6	4.1	10.6
Chinese	4.3	0.8	19.5	7.6	3	17.8	1.7	0.4	6	-	-	-
Filipino	4.9	2.4	10.1	1.8	0.7	4.8	3.2	1.1	8.8	-	-	-
Japanese	1.5	0.7	3.4	3.5	1	11.3	9.6	4.2	20.6	-	-	-
Other	3.9	1.9	7.8	6.7	3.4	12.6	3.9	1.6	9.5	-	-	-

Source: PRAMS

“-“ indicates that the data is not available for the indicated population.

\*Data unavailable for 2015.

**Table B-8. ADULT Use of illicit substances during pregnancy, 2011.**

	2011		
Population	%	Lower CI	Upper CI
Overall	3.4	2.5	4.6
<20 years old	7.3	2.6	19.2
20-24 years old	4	2.2	6.5
25-34 years old	3.5	2.3	5.2
35+ years old	1.2	0.6	2.3
Caucasian	3.6	2.1	5.9
Native Hawaiian	5.2	3.3	8.1
Chinese	3.6	0.5	21.1
Filipino	3.1	1.2	7.5
Japanese	0.7	0.2	2.4
Other	2	1.1	3.5

Source: PRAMS

\*Data unavailable for 2012 - 2015.

## Appendix C: Percentage Change Tables from Earliest Year to Latest Year

<b>Table C-1. 30-day Marijuana use among public high school students</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	22.9	18.7	-18.3
Female	21.1	16.8	-20.4
Total	21.9	18.1	-17.4

<b>Table C-2. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	19.2	14.8	-22.9
10th grade	19.7	17.4	-11.7
11th grade	24.1	17.2	-28.6
12th grade	25.4	23.1	-9.1

<b>Table C-3. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	24.8	19.3	-22.2
Native Hawaiian	30	26.3	-12.3
Filipino	17.4	10.9	-37.4
Japanese	9.6	9.6	—
Other Asian	9	8	-11.1
Other Pacific Islander	16.8	21.6	28.6
Other	22.3	19.1	-14.3

**Table C-4. Youth: 30-day marijuana use among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Heterosexual	20.4	16.1	-21.1
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	40.4	27.7	-31.4

**Table C-5. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	11.6	10.6	-8.6
Female	7.5	7.3	-2.7
Total	9.5	9.1	-4.2

**Table C-6. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	10.9	8.4	-22.9
10th grade	8.7	9.3	6.9
11th grade	8.3	7.7	-7.2
12th grade	9.5	10.2	7.4

**Table C-7. Youth: Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	7.9	10.2	29.1
Native Hawaiian	15.3	15.8	3.3
Filipino	5.2	2.9	-44.2
Japanese	5.7	2.2	-61.4
Other Asian	2.2	2.8	27.3
Other Pacific Islander	11.4	13.5	18.4
Other	10.5	9.1	-13.3

**Table C-8. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	35.8	30.8	-14.0
Female	36.8	30.8	-16.3
Total	36.3	31.1	-14.3

**Table C-9. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	25.7	23.4	-8.9
10th grade	34.1	31.2	-8.5
11th grade	42.3	30	-29.1
12th grade	45.4	41.1	-9.5

<b>Table C-10. Youth: Ever used marijuana among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	39.3	36.3	-7.6
Native Hawaiian	51.1	43	-15.9
Filipino	27.6	19.5	-29.3
Japanese	20.6	16.6	-19.4
Other Asian	12.5	16.7	33.6
Other Pacific Islander	33.6	37.8	12.5
Other	38.2	33.8	-11.5

<b>Table C-11. Youth: Perceptions of great risk from smoking marijuana once a month among youth, aged 12 – 17 years old in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Hawai'i	23.9	26.2	9.6

<b>Table C-12. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	7	8.6	22.9
Female	5.6	4.5	-19.6
Total	6.4	7.1	10.9

<b>Table C-13. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	4.6	5.7	23.9
10th grade	4.2	5.9	40.5
11th grade	9.1	5.8	-36.3
12th grade	8.2	9.8	19.5

<b>Table C-14. Youth: Ever used cocaine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	11.4	9.1	-20.2
Native Hawaiian	5	9.3	86.0
Filipino	4.6	2.8	-39.1
Japanese	5.3	5.1	-3.8
Other Asian	3.6	2.2	-38.9
Other Pacific Islander	8.6	6.1	-29.1
Other	5.8	7.2	24.1

<b>Table C-15. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2011	2015	Percent Change
Male	9.5	9.4	-1.1
Female	9.6	6.2	-35.4
Total	9.7	8	-17.5

<b>Table C-16. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2011	2015	Percent Change
9th grade	10.3	6.6	-35.9
10th grade	8.6	7.6	-11.6
11th grade	9.9	8.6	-13.1
12th grade	9.8	8.6	-12.2

<b>Table C-17. Youth: Ever used inhalants among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2015	Percent Change
Caucasian	12.3	9.8	-20.3
Native Hawaiian	8.8	10.2	15.9
Filipino	7.3	5.2	-28.8
Japanese	6.4	4.1	-35.9
Other Asian	4.7	4.5	-4.3
Other Pacific Islander	10.1	3.2	-68.3
Other	13	8.9	-31.5

<b>Table C-18. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	8.8	7	-20.5
Female	9	4.4	-51.1
Total	9	6	-33.3

<b>Table C-19. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	7.2	4	-44.4
10th grade	6.5	5.1	-21.5
11th grade	12.1	5.1	-57.9
12th grade	10.5	9.6	-8.6



<b>Table C-20. Youth: Ever used ecstasy among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	13.1	7.8	-40.5
Native Hawaiian	8.1	7.5	-7.4
Filipino	6.7	3.2	-52.2
Japanese	5.3	4.1	-22.6
Other Asian	6.8	2.7	-60.3
Other Pacific Islander	4.4	4.3	-2.3
Other	10.6	6.6	-37.7

<b>Table C-21. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2013	2017	Percent Change
Male	3.3	6.2	87.9
Female	3.2	1.8	-43.8
Total	3.4	4.5	32.4

<b>Table C-22. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2013	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	3.2	5	56.3
10th grade	1.8	3.5	94.4
11th grade	4.2	2.7	-35.7
12th grade	3.9	4.9	25.6

<b>Table C-23. Youth: Ever used heroin among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2013	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	4.6	3.9	-15.2
Native Hawaiian	3.3	6	81.8
Filipino	1.2	2.3	91.7
Japanese	4.9	1.3	-73.5
Other Asian	1.4	0.2	-85.7
Other Pacific Islander	2.6	4.7	80.8
Other	3.7	4	8.1

<b>Table C-24. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	4.2	6.6	57.1
Female	2.3	2.2	-4.3
Total	3.4	4.8	41.2

<b>Table C-25. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	3.3	4.7	42.4
10th grade	2.1	3.9	85.7
11th grade	4.1	2.8	-31.7
12th grade	3.7	6.5	75.7

<b>Table C-26. Youth: Ever used methamphetamine among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	5.3	4.9	-7.5
Native Hawaiian	2.9	6	106.9
Filipino	2.6	2.6	–
Japanese	1.2	4	233.3
Other Asian	1.5	0.2	-86.7
Other Pacific Islander	2.9	5.7	96.6
Other	3	3.6	20.0

<b>Table C-27. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender</b>			
	2013	2017	Percent Change
Male	2.1	4	90.5
Female	2.7	1.2	-55.6
Total	2.6	2.8	7.7

<b>Table C-28. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade</b>			
	2013	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	3.3	2.8	-15.2
10th grade	1.9	2.9	52.6
11th grade	2	1.9	-5.0
12th grade	2.5	2.6	4.0

**Table C-29. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**

	2013	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	3.3	1.9	-42.4
Native Hawaiian	2.3	3.4	47.8
Filipino	1.8	1.3	-27.8
Japanese	1.2	1.7	41.7
Other Asian	2.1	0.6	-71.4
Other Pacific Islander	6.5	6.7	3.1
Other	3.1	3.1	—

**Table C-30. Youth: Ever used injection drugs among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**

	2013	2017	Percent Change
Heterosexual	1.9	1.5	-21.1
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	4	9.3	132.5

**Table C-31. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Male	14	12.8	-8.6
Female	14.5	10.7	-26.2
Total	14.3	12.2	-14.7

**Table C-32. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	10.6	10.3	-2.8
10th grade	11.8	10.9	-7.6
11th grade	17.3	12.8	-26.0
12th grade	18.4	13.8	-25.0

**Table C-33. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	22.2	13.2	-40.5
Native Hawaiian	14.2	14.1	-0.7
Filipino	9.3	7.1	-23.7
Japanese	11.1	10.2	-8.1
Other Asian	9.8	5.2	-46.9
Other Pacific Islander	10	11.7	17.0
Other	17.2	14.5	-15.7

**Table C-34. Youth: Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription among public high school students in Hawai'i, by sexual orientation**

	2011	2017	Percent Change
Heterosexual	13.1	9.6	-26.7
Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual	30	27	-10.0

**Table C-35. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property in past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**

	2011	2015	Percent Change
Male	35.6	25.9	-27.2
Female	28.1	24.9	-11.4
Total	31.7	25.4	-19.9

**Table C-36. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property in past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**

	2011	2015	Percent Change
9th grade	30.9	24	-22.3
10th grade	30.5	27.6	-9.5
11th grade	34.7	26.4	-23.9
12th grade	30.9	23.5	-23.9

**Table C-37. Youth: Offered, given, sold illegal drugs on school property over past 12 months among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**

	2011	2015	Percent Change
Caucasian	40.6	29.8	-26.6
Native Hawaiian	26.6	26.9	1.1
Filipino	32.1	23	-28.3
Japanese	21	19.8	-5.7
Other Asian	19.7	18.4	-6.6
Other Pacific Islander	36.4	30	-17.6
Other	34.7	27.5	-20.7

**Table C-38. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by gender**

	2013	2017	Percent Change
Male	21.5	21.8	1.4
Female	24.4	19.2	-21.3
Total	23	20.6	-10.4

**Table C-39. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by grade**

	2013	2017	Percent Change
9th grade	19.7	17.7	-10.2
10th grade	19.8	22	11.1
11th grade	25.1	19.2	-23.5
12th grade	28.4	23	-19.0

**Table C-40. Youth: Ridden in a car driven by someone, including themselves, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs during the past 30 days among public high school students in Hawai'i, by ethnicity**

	2013	2017	Percent Change
Caucasian	23.9	23.1	-3.3
Native Hawaiian	32.1	24.6	-23.4
Filipino	18.1	15.9	-12.2
Japanese	12.4	17.7	42.7
Other Asian	8.6	13.8	60.5
Other Pacific Islander	31.1	22	-29.3
Other	24.8	21.4	-13.7

<b>Table C-41. Adult: 30-day marijuana use for adults among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	18.2	18.7	2.7
Ages 26+	5.7	6.8	19.3

<b>Table C-42. Adult: Perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month for adults among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	14.4	14.7	2.1
Ages 26+	31.7	30.9	-2.5

<b>Table C-43. Adult: Past year cocaine use among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	4.4	5.0	13.6
Ages 26+	1.4	1.7	21.4

<b>Table C-44. Adult: Illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	7.6	7.4	-2.6
Ages 26+	2.9	2.6	-10.3

<b>Table C-45. Adult: Past year heroin use among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2014-2015	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	.4	.7	75.0
Ages 26+	.2	.2	—



<b>Table C-46. Adult: Past year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adults aged 18 and older in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011-2012	2015-2016	Percent Change
Ages 18-25	10.0	7.0	-30.0
Ages 26+	3.3	3.5	6.1

<b>Table C-47. Adult: Overall use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai'i</b>			
	2011	2014	Percent Change
Overall	6.4	5.3	-17.2

<b>Table C-48. Adult: Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai'i, by age group</b>			
	2011	2014	Percent Change
<20 years old	14.4	NA	NA
20-24 years old	9	6	-33.3
25-34 years old	5.6	6.6	17.9
35+ years old	2.4	NA	NA

<b>Table C-49. Adult: Use of illicit drugs one month before pregnancy in Hawai'i, by ethnicity</b>			
	2011	2014	Percent Change
Caucasian	9.3	7.5	-19.4
Native Hawaiian	7.9	6.6	-16.5
Chinese	4.3	NA	NA
Filipino	4.9	NA	NA
Japanese	1.5	NA	NA
Other	3.9	NA	NA

## Appendix D: SAMHSA’s Substance Abuse Prevention National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
<b>Reduced Morbidity: Abstinence from Drug Use/Alcohol Use</b>					
<b>30-Day Use</b>	<p><i>“During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATEFILL], on how many days did you smoke part or all of a cigarette?”</i> [Response option: Write in a number between 0 and 30.]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent who reported having smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days.</p>	NSDUH	CG07	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATEFILL], on how many days did you use [other tobacco products]”</i> [Response option: Write in a number between 0 and 30.]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent who reported having used a tobacco product other than cigarettes during the past 30 days, calculated by combining responses to questions about individual tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco).</p>	NSDUH	Multiple Items	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“Think specifically about the past 30 days, that is from [DATEFILL] through today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?”</i> [Response option: Write in a number between 0 and 30.]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent who reported having used alcohol during the past 30 days.</p>	NSDUH	ALCC29a	Underage, Legal Age	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
	<p><i>“Think specifically about the past 30 days, from [DATEFILL] up to and including today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or hashish?”</i> [Response option: Write in a number between 0 and 30.]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent who reported having used marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days.</p>	NSDUH	MJ06	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“Think specifically about the past 30 days, from [DATEFILL] up to and including today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use [any other illegal drug]?”</i></p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent who reported having used illegal drugs other than marijuana or hashish during the past 30 days, calculated by combining responses to questions about individual drugs (heroin, cocaine, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, prescription drugs used without doctors’ orders).</p>	NSDUH	Multiple Items	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
Age at First Use	<p><i>“How old were you the first time you smoked part or all of a cigarette?”</i> [Response option: Write in age at first use.]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Average age at first use of cigarettes.</p>	NSDUH	CG04	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How old were you the first time you used [any other tobacco product] †?”</i> [Response option: Write in age at first use.]</p>	NSDUH	Multiple Items	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p>

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
	<b>Outcome Reported:</b> Average age at first use of tobacco products other than cigarettes.				<b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)
	<p><i>“Think about the first time you had a drink of an alcoholic beverage. How old were you the first time you had a drink of an alcoholic beverage? Please do not include any time when you only had a sip or two from a drink.”</i></p> [Response option: Write in age at first use.]	NSDUH	AL02	Adult, Youth	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),  <b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)
	<p><i>“How old were you the first time you used marijuana or hashish?”</i></p> [Response option: Write in age at first use.]	NSDUH	MJ02	Adult, Youth	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),  <b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)
	<p><i>“How old were you the first time you used [other illegal drugs] <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>?”</i></p> [Response option: Write in age at first use.]	NSDUH	Multiple Items	Adult, Youth	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),  <b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
					NOMs Instrument)
<b>Perceived Risk of Harm of Use</b>	<p><i>“How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: No risk, slight risk, moderate risk, great risk, “don’t know”]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting moderate or great risk.</p>	NSDUH	RK01a	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: No risk, slight risk, moderate risk, great risk, “don’t know”]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting moderate or great risk.</p>	NSDUH	RK01c	Adult, Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: No risk, slight risk, moderate risk, great risk, “don’t know”]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting moderate or great risk.</p>	NSDUH	RK01k	Underage, Legal Age	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
<b>Disapproval of Substance Use</b>	<p><i>“How do you feel about someone your age smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: Neither approve nor disapprove,</p>	NSDUH	YE19a	Youth	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
	<p>somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove, don't know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent somewhat or strongly disapproving.</p>				<p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How do you think your close friends would feel about you smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: Neither approve nor disapprove, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove, don't know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting that their friends would somewhat or strongly disapprove.</p>	NSDUH	YE20a	Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How do you feel about someone your age trying marijuana or hashish once or twice?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: Neither approve nor disapprove, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove, don't know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent somewhat or strongly disapproving.</p>	NSDUH	YE19b	Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
	<p><i>“How do you feel about someone your age using marijuana once a month or more?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: Neither approve nor disapprove, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove, don't know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent somewhat or strongly disapproving.</p>	NSDUH	YE19b1	Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program</p>

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
					NOMs Instrument)
	<p><i>“How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: Neither approve nor disapprove, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove, don’t know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent somewhat or strongly disapproving.</p>	NSDUH	YE19c	Youth	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
<b>Employment/Education</b>					
<b>Perception of Workplace Policy</b>	<p><i>“Would you be more or less likely to want to work for an employer that tests its employees for drug or alcohol use on a random basis?”</i></p> <p>[Response options: More likely, less likely, would make no difference]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting that they would be more likely to work for an employer conducting random drug and alcohol tests.</p>	NSDUH	QD53	Adult, Youth 15 years or older	<p><b>State</b> (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b> (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>
<b>ATOD-Related Suspensions and Expulsions</b>	– MEASURE UNDER DEVELOPMENT –				
<b>Daily School Attendance</b>	<p><b>Measure calculation:</b> Average daily attendance (NCES defined) divided by total enrollment and multiplied by 100.</p>	<p>National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data: The National Public Education Finance Survey available for download at <a href="http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stfis.asp">http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stfis.asp</a></p>		Not collected from individuals	<p><b>State</b> (NCES)</p> <p><b>Community</b> (State Dept. of Ed., Local School District)</p>

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
<b>Crime and Criminal Justice</b>					
<b>Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol</b>	<p><i>“During the past 12 months, have you driven a vehicle while you were under the influence of alcohol only?”</i></p> <p>[Response Options: Yes, No, “don’t know”]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting “Yes.”</p>	NSDUH	SP06b	Underage, Legal Age - 16 years or older	<b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)
<b>Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities</b>	<p><b>Measure calculation:</b> The number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities divided by the total number of traffic fatalities and multiplied by 100.</p>	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Fatality Analysis Reporting System		Not collected from individuals	<b>State</b> (NHTSA-FARS)
<b>Alcohol and Drug-Related Arrests</b>	<p><b>Measure calculation:</b> The number of alcohol and drug-related arrests divided by the total number of arrests and multiplied by 100.</p>	Arrest data by state obtainable from the report Crime in the U.S., issued annually by FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Obtainable at <a href="https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/">https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/</a>		Not collected from individuals	<b>State</b> (UCR-FBI)  <b>Community</b> (State and/or Local Law Enforcement Agencies)
<b>Social Support/Social Connectedness</b>					
<b>Family Communication Around Drug Use</b>	<p><i>“During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your child about the dangers or problems associated with the use of tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs?”*</i></p> <p>[Response options: 0 times, 1 to 2 times, A few times, Many times, don’t know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent of parents reporting that they have talked to their child at least once.</p>	NSDUH	PE03	Adult	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),  <b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)



Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation				Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
	<p>“Now think about the past 12 months, that is, from [DATEFILL] through today. During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean either your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians, whether or not they live with you.”</p> <p>[Response options: Yes, No, don’t know]</p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b> Percent reporting having talked with a parent.</p>				NSDUH	YE08	Youth	<b>State</b> (NSDUH),  <b>Community</b> (Community Survey),  <b>Program</b> (Program NOMs Instrument)
Access/Service Capacity								
Number of Persons Served by Age, Gender, Race, Ethnicity	Age	Race	Ethnicity	Gender	MDS, Prevention Database Builder, Program Outcome Data		Not collected from individuals	<b>State</b> (MDS, Prevention Database Builder),  <b>Program</b> (Program Outcome Data)
	0-4	• Am. Indian / AK Native	• Not Hispanic / Latino	• Female				
	5-11	• Asian		• Male				
	12-14		• Hispanic /	• Total				
	15-17	• Black / African American	• Latino					
	18-20	• Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	• Total					
	21-24							
	25-44							
	45-64							
	65+	• White						
Total	• More than one race							
	• Unknown							
	• Other							
	• Total							

Measure	Source Item and Measure Calculation	Source of Data	Item Code (If survey based)	Respondent Age Group	Level of Aggregation and Data Source
<b>Retention</b>					
<b>Percentage of Youth Seeing (Reading, Watching, Listening) a Prevention Message</b>	<p><i>“During the past 12 months, have you seen or heard any alcohol or drug prevention messages from sources [outside school], such as posters, pamphlets, radio, or TV?”</i>  <i>[Response options: yes, no, don’t know]</i></p> <p><b>Outcome Reported:</b>  Percent reporting having been exposed to prevention message.</p>	NSDUH	YE25	Youth	<p><b>State</b>  (NSDUH),</p> <p><b>Community</b>  (Community Survey),</p> <p><b>Program</b>  (Program NOMs Instrument)</p>

† The question was asked about each tobacco product separately and the youngest age at first use was taken as the measure.

‡ The question was asked about each drug in this category separately and the youngest age at first use was taken as the measure.

\*NSDUH does not ask this question of all sampled parents. It is a validation question posed to parents of 12-year-old through 17-year-old survey respondents. Therefore, the responses are not representative of the population of parents in a state. The sample sizes are often too small for valid reporting.

\*\* This is a summary of four separate NSDUH questions each asking about a specific type of prevention message delivered within a specific context.

## Appendix E: References

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