

# LEEWARD COAST Community Profile

Wa'ianae ■ Nānākuli

*State Incentive Grant  
for Substance Abuse Prevention  
among Hawaii's Youth*



CENTER  
ON THE  
FAMILY

**CENTER ON THE FAMILY**

College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

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# Introduction

If we wanted to focus our efforts on a cause that would have the greatest impact on improving the lives of Hawai‘i’s people, particularly her children, the target is obvious—the prevention of substance abuse and addiction. Abuse of and addiction to illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes are the underlying causes of many problems: crime; health concerns such as cancer, heart disease, and AIDS; violence in the home; teen pregnancy; learning disabilities; and disrupted classrooms. In a nationwide examination of state expenditures in 1998 across 16 budget categories, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse found that out of a total \$453.5 billion, \$81.3 billion (17.9%) was linked to addressing the results of substance abuse and addiction. The same analysis indicated that Hawai‘i spent \$438 million on expenditures related to substance abuse, of which less than 3% was devoted to prevention and treatment.

The personal cost to individuals and families is even higher. All of our communities are familiar with the human suffering caused when children are abused and neglected by drug-abusing parents, when teenagers turn to crime and prostitution to feed their addiction, and when families are broken and devastated because of drug use. There are other costs and lost opportunities: the incarcerated youth who could have gone on to college; the funds allocated to drug arrests, incarceration, and treatment that could have been used to improve our educational system; and the time and energy spent in pain instead of on nurturing children, developing strong families, and building healthy communities.

Recognizing the need to address this insidious problem, Hawai‘i applied for a State Incentive Grant (SIG) from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). A three-year, \$8.4 million grant was awarded to assist the State in achieving two major goals:

- To reduce alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drug use and abuse among Hawai‘i’s 12 to 17-year-olds by building a Statewide system of enduring substance-abuse prevention partnerships; and
- To coordinate, leverage, and redirect substance abuse prevention resources to communities, families, schools, and workplaces.

Approximately \$2 million of the grant will be awarded per year to as many as 20 community groups to assist with the SIG effort. Up to \$150,000 will be given to each community group for each of the three years of funding.

This community profile was developed to assist SIG participants. The emphasis is on prevention, for the child who reaches the age of 21 years without smoking, abusing alcohol, or using illegal drugs is virtually free from ever doing so. The information on risk and protective factors provides a roadmap that can be used to build resiliency against drug use among the youth in your community. Collaboration among neighbors, friends, and agencies in places where people know and can personally affect the life of each young person is the most effective way to prevent substance use and abuse. This profile contains information about your community and its residents that can be used to develop effective SIG proposals that address areas of need in your location.

Rabbi Harold Kravitz advised, “*We need more than kind sentiments about children. We need to draw on the rich resources of our community to address their needs.*” The SIG provides a rallying point for people to join forces to keep the children in their communities free from the harmful effects of drug abuse and addiction. This is one of the best investments we can make to ensure positive outcomes for our children, families, and communities in the future.

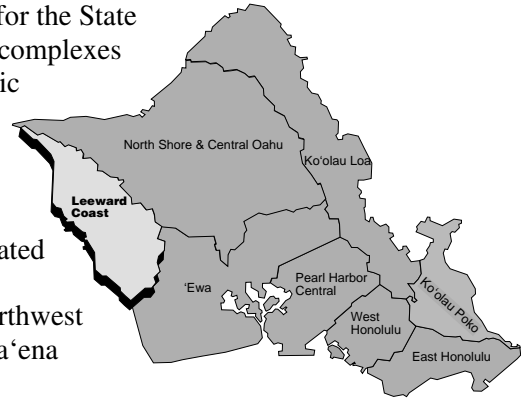
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# Leeward Coast

## LEEWARD COAST NEIGHBORHOODS:

Nānākuli  
Mā'ili  
Wai'anae  
Mākaha

The State of Hawai'i is comprised of more than 40 public school complexes, each of which includes a high school, all of the elementary and middle schools that feed into that high school, and the geographic boundaries that surround each of them. For the purpose of collecting data for the State Incentive Grant (SIG), those 40+ school complexes have been consolidated into 13 geographic areas, or "communities." In each community profile the data reported are specific to one of those 13 geographic areas. The community profile which follows is for the geographic area designated as the "Leeward Coast."

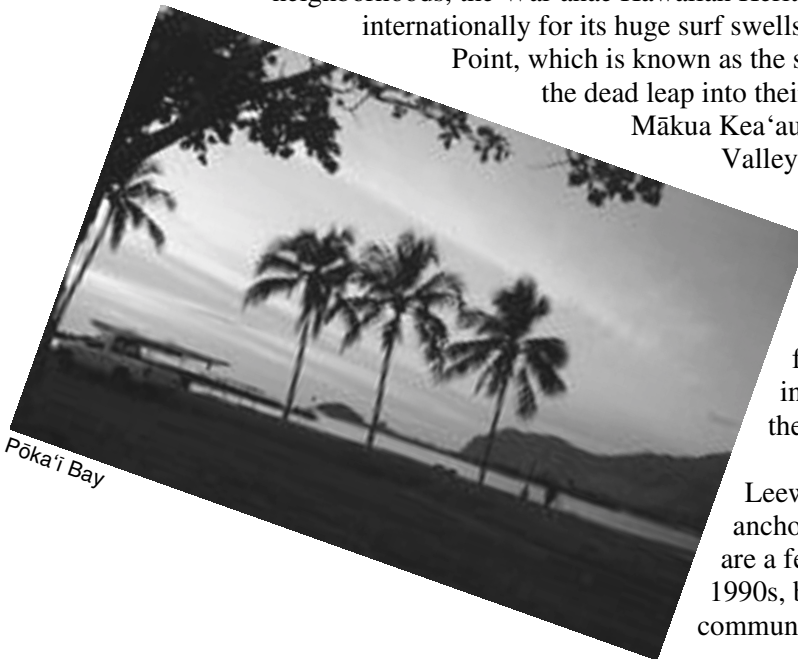


From Kahe Point Beach Park just northwest of Kō 'Olina and northwestward up to Ka'ena Point, the Leeward Coast comprises the communities along the southwest shores of O'ahu, mainly Nānākuli, Mā'ili, Wai'anae, and Mākaha. This largely rural area, stretching from the warm shores upland into the Wai'anae Mountain Range and the Lualualei Naval Station is one of the most Hawaiian communities in the state. It includes Hawaiian Homestead neighborhoods, the Wai'anae Hawaiian Heritage Cultural Center, Mākaha (known internationally for its huge surf swells and challenging waves), and Ka'ena Point, which is known as the spot where, in Hawaiian tradition, souls of the dead leap into their afterlife journey to join their ancestors.

Mākua Kea'au Forest Reserve is part of the Mākua Valley controversy involving military training and unexploded ordnance, environmental concerns, and Native Hawaiian issues. There is a great sense of pride in the community's Native Hawaiian heritage. And some in-migrants from the U.S. mainland have moved here, in appreciation of the culture, the land, and the surf.

Beach parks extend all along the Leeward coastline, which sports a wharf and anchorage, making it ideal for fishing. There are a few new neighborhoods developed in the 1990s, but most are older, well-established rural communities and agricultural lands, some of

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Pōka'i Bay

### Nānākuli Complex

Nānākuli High and Intermediate  
Nānākuli Elementary  
Nanaikapono Elementary

### Wai'anae Complex

Wai'anae High  
Wai'anae Intermediate  
Kamaile Elementary  
Leihoku Elementary  
Mā'ili Elementary  
Mākaha Elementary

**LEEWARD COAST  
FEATURES:**

**Ka'ena Point  
Lualualei Hawaiian  
Homelands  
Lualualei Naval  
Reservation  
Mākaha Golf Course  
Mākua Kea'au Forest  
Reserve  
Mākaha Resort  
Nānākuli Forest  
Reserve  
O'ahu Railway tracks  
Pōka'i Bay  
Wai'anae Coast  
Comprehensive  
Health Center  
Wai'anae Hawaiian  
Heritage Cultural  
Center  
Wai'anae Mountain  
Range  
Wai'anae Regional  
Park  
Wai'anae Valley**

which were formerly part of plantations. Though considered rural, the community is not wanting for neighborhood shopping centers, mom-and-pop stores, and local food eateries. Some residents commute to jobs outside the community, including jobs in Honolulu, which makes for a long ride in the morning and late afternoon. Community businesses, including retail, medical, and the tourist resort in Mākaha, provide some employment. A significant health program through the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center serves the Hawaiian population.

Wai'anae is the home of the largest population of Native Hawaiians in the State, many of them living on the Lualualei Hawaiian Homestead lands. As all other communities on the island, this community (with a population of 42,259), is somewhat mixed, but the dominant culture here is Hawaiian. According to the Census 2000, 41% of Leeward Coast residents are multi-racial, 29% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 17% are Asian, and 11% are White. The Department of Education described the ethnicities of its 10,049 Leeward Coast students in 1999-2000 as almost 60% Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian (14% of the students categorized themselves as only Hawaiian), 11% Filipino, 7% Samoan, and 5% White, with the balance coming from a number of other different ethnic groups.

Nānākuli and Wai'anae high schools comprise the main public school complexes in the Leeward Coast. The schools in the Leeward Coast Community are fairly large. The elementary schools with the lowest enrollments serve almost 700 students. One elementary school has an enrollment of almost 1,000.

Many of the families in this community have limited incomes. More than 88% of the households were receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 1999. Housing includes single-family residences and small apartment buildings, with few new neighborhoods. The median cost of a single-family home is the lowest on the island. The wealthiest communities include beachfront and resort-area homes in Mākaha. The areas of greatest need include neighborhoods in Nānākuli, Mā'ili, and Wai'anae. This community also includes Hawaiians who live on the beach and who are often classified as homeless; some, however, have elected to live on the beach

These are some of the things we know about the Leeward Coast community:

- 35% of the population are youth 17 years old and younger (compared to 24.4% Statewide)
- 8.8% of adults have achieved a college-level education (compared with 22.3% Statewide)
- 67.7% of adults graduated from high school (compared to 77.8% Statewide)
- 12.0% were unemployed in 1998 (compared to 6.2% Statewide)
- 88.7% of households received public assistance income in 1999 (compared to 16.4% Statewide)
- 10,049 students were enrolled in public schools in 2000 (5% of the State's 185,123 students)

The problem of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among the children of the Leeward Coast is a serious one, as illustrated in the following chart. Substance use starts early in this area, with 6<sup>th</sup> graders using tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, crystal methamphetamine, and ecstasy/MDMA at higher rates than the Statewide averages. Among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, 4.3% are drinking alcohol daily, the highest rate in the State, matched but not exceeded by Kaua'i. Seven percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 22.5% of sophomores, and 18% of seniors are in need of treatment for alcohol or drug dependence and/or abuse.

Rates of smoking, drinking, and using most illegal drugs are higher for the older teens than the younger teens, except for seniors, whose rates appear lower in almost every category. There are a number of possible explanations for this. The optimistic

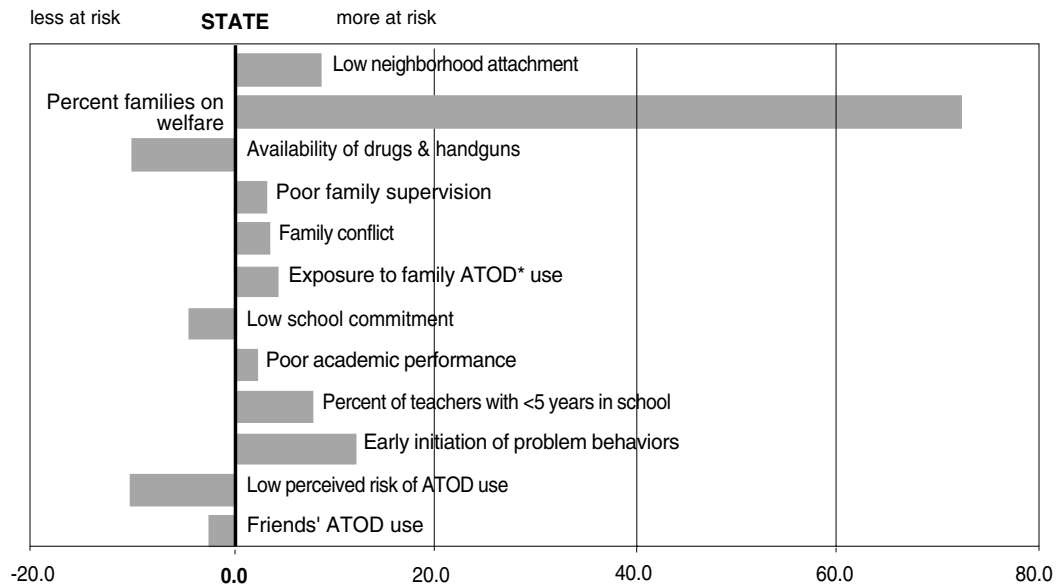
view is that the seniors of this particular year have done a better job of avoiding substances than the younger group, or that if they used substances earlier, some gave up the tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Another view, and one that gives us pause for concern, is that some of the students who were using substances in 10<sup>th</sup> grade chose not to participate in the survey by 12<sup>th</sup> grade, fearing entrapment, or have been unable to continue in school because of their addictions and have dropped out, effectively leaving them out of the survey.

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<b>SUBSTANCE USE REPORTED BY STUDENTS*</b>	<b>Leeward Coast</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>State</b>
Smoking cigarette in past month			
Grade 6	4.1	n.a.	3.7
Grade 8	12.6	n.a.	11.8
Grade 10	20.4	n.a.	16.5
Grade 12	16.1	n.a.	22.6
Drinking any alcohol in past month			
Grade 6	11.7	n.a.	9.0
Grade 8	21.6	n.a.	21.9
Grade 10	36.6	n.a.	32.5
Grade 12	37.8	n.a.	43.3
Drinking alcohol daily in past month			
Grade 6	0.7	n.a.	0.7
Grade 8	2.4	n.a.	1.6
Grade 10	4.3	n.a.	2.3
Grade 12	0.7	n.a.	3.5
Using marijuana in past month			
Grade 6	2.4	n.a.	1.2
Grade 8	11.3	n.a.	8.7
Grade 10	19.4	n.a.	17.0
Grade 12	9.8	n.a.	22.6
Using crystal methamphetamine in past month			
Grade 6	0.7	n.a.	0.3
Grade 8	1.4	n.a.	1.0
Grade 10	0.0	n.a.	1.5
Grade 12	0.0	n.a.	1.4
Using ecstasy/MDMA in past month			
Grade 6	0.5	n.a.	0.1
Grade 8	0.9	n.a.	1.2
Grade 10	2.2	n.a.	2.9
Grade 12	2.1	n.a.	3.8
Needing treatment for alcohol, tobacco, or drug abuse or dependence			
Grade 6	2.0	n.a.	1.4
Grade 8	7.0	n.a.	7.4
Grade 10	22.5	n.a.	18.4
Grade 12	18.2	n.a.	26.9

\*Data are reported in percentages.

## Comparison of Leeward Coast Risk Factors with the Rest of the State

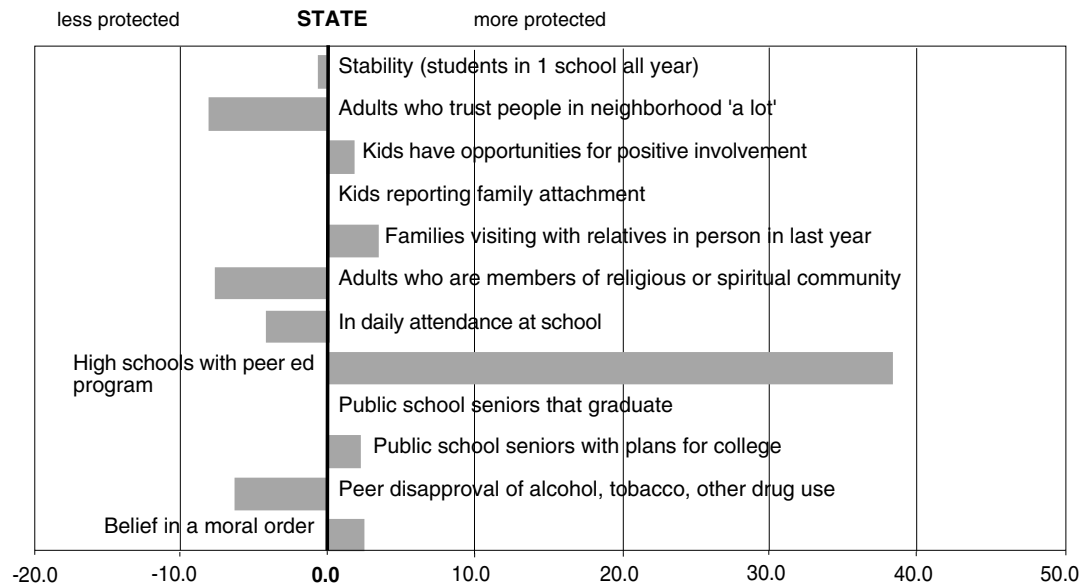


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\*ATOD = alcohol, tobacco, or other drug

Bars indicate difference from the State average. If State = 50% and community = 48%, the difference is -2%.

## Comparison of Leeward Coast Protective Factors with the Rest of the State



Bars indicate difference from the State average. If State = 50% and community = 48%, the difference is -2%.

# Risk and Protection

**W**hy do some kids smoke? Why do others drink alcohol? What can we do to prevent them from using and abusing drugs, alcohol, and tobacco? These questions have always concerned policy makers, program managers, and parents. For a long time, attention was focused on identifying the problem and its negative impacts. For example, children growing up in poverty (a problem) were found to be at high risk for poor health, school failure, and behavioral problems in adolescence (negative impacts). Therefore, logically, elimination of the problem should lead to fewer negative impacts. However, some problems, such as poverty or mental illness, are difficult to solve. Does that mean that kids who grow up in difficult circumstances are doomed? Fortunately, research began to show that many children in problematic situations were healthy, did well in school, and did not become delinquent or pregnant adolescents as teens. In fact, many grew up to be competent, healthy adults. What made the difference for these children, who grew up successfully despite experiencing the same circumstances as children who suffered the negative impacts?

The findings from a landmark study conducted in Hawai‘i provide some answers. Werner and Smith (1982) studied all of the infants born in 1955 on the island of Kaua‘i and followed them into adulthood. The investigators concluded that risk factors and stressful life events don’t inevitably lead to poor outcomes. Throughout life, there is a shifting balance between stressful events that increase vulnerability and protective factors that boost resilience. This balance is determined by the number of risk and protective factors and their frequency, duration, and severity, as well as the developmental stage at which they occur.

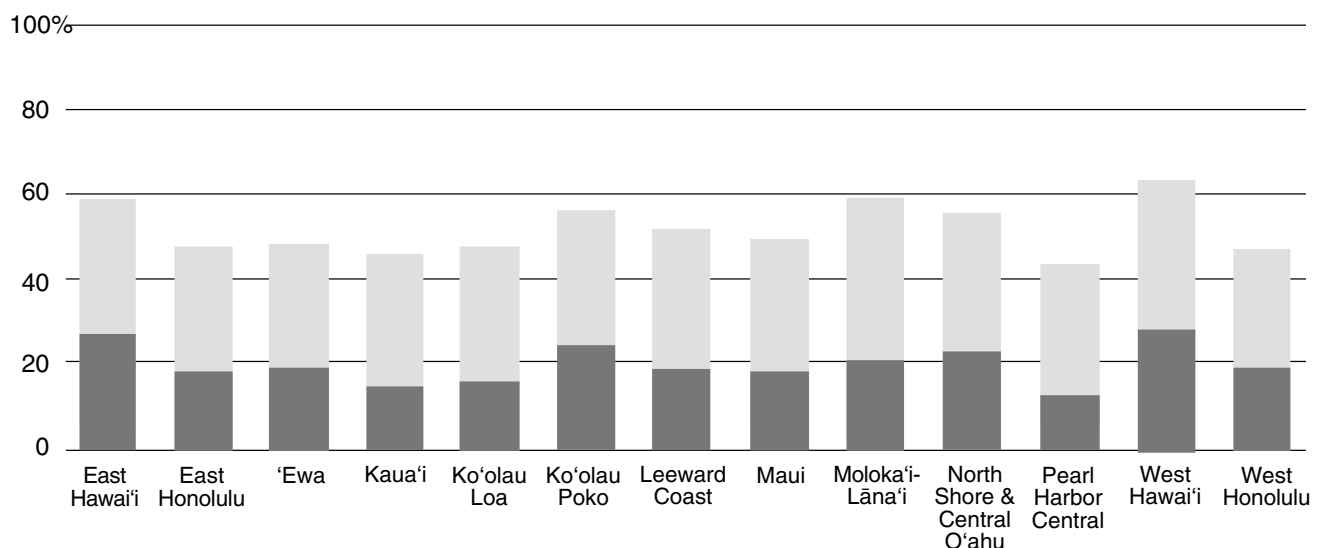
The aim of the SIG is to mobilize community action in shifting the balance from vulnerability to resilience for every child who has the potential for substance abuse and addiction. The children and youth who have successfully avoided abusing alcohol,

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■ High  
(18 to 28 risk factors)

■ Moderate  
(11 to 17 risk factors)

## Kids at Risk Community by Community Comparison

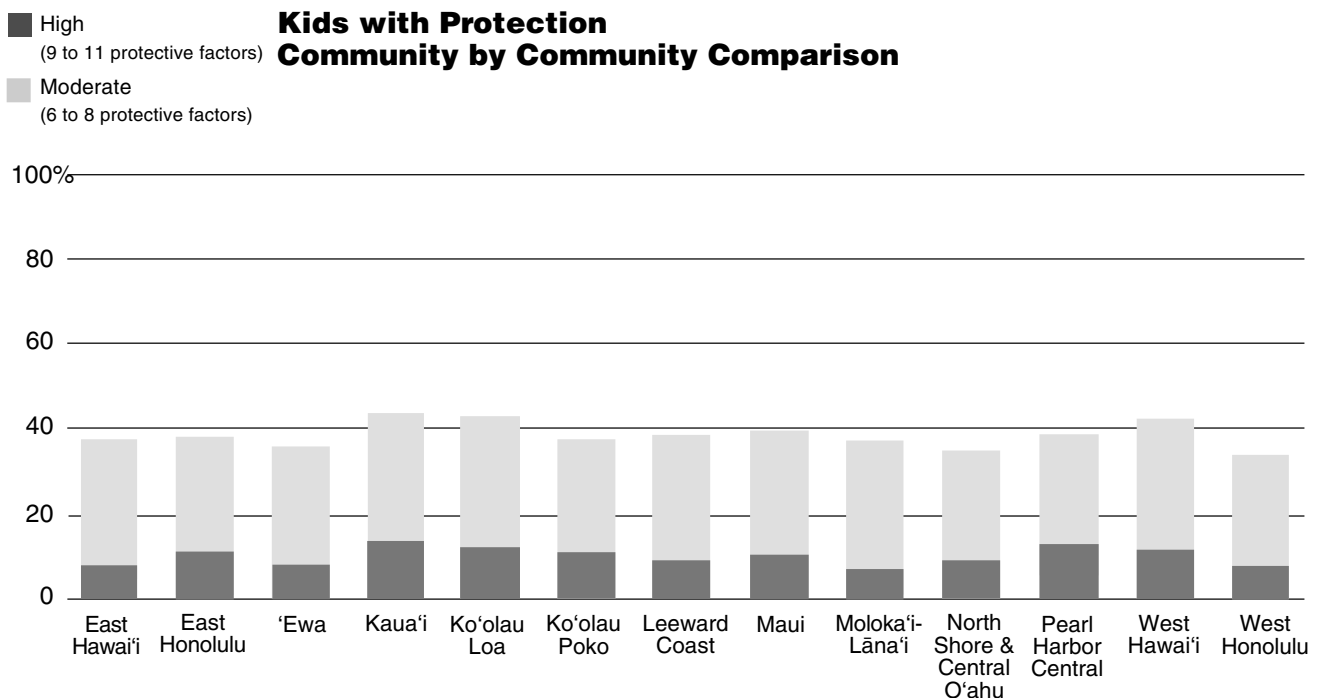


tobacco, and drugs have done so because the adults in their lives cared enough to assist them in developing positive personal qualities and supported them in their homes, schools, and communities.

In the next four sections of this Community Profile, the information related to your community is presented in a framework that was developed by Hawkins, Catalano, and their colleagues (1992) at the University of Washington. The data are presented in terms of risk and protective indicators in four domains: community, school, family, and individuals/peers. Note that the Community Profile doesn't contain a comprehensive list of indicator data for each domain. Instead, an extensive list of potential indicators were evaluated and a core set was selected that could be used by communities as a starting point for their work. What is included reflects the state of data presently available in the field—a scarcity of data for geographic areas (what we call communities) that are smaller than counties as well as a scarcity of data that address positive and protective qualities rather than risk. The indicators selected for the profiles met the following criteria. The data were:

- Reliably related to risk and protective qualities,
- Available at the community level,
- Consistently collected over time, and
- Easily communicated and understood.

The last sections of this Community Profile contain resources and references, including the Website address for the Data Center on Children and Families, which can be consulted for data relating to additional indicators.



## Community Risk and Protective Indicators

The nature of the community affects children's lives at every level. The community is a mix of elements such as family, school, individual personalities, and peer relationships that are embedded in neighborhoods with unique features. All of the elements influence the others in ways that provide both opportunity and risk. In a place where people feel safe, enjoy their neighbors, and get involved with local interests and needs, kids have the room necessary for positive growth and development.

On the Leeward Coast, students report the highest rate Statewide of community disorganization. More than 60% of teens here say that there is crime and/or drug selling, fighting, and the presence of abandoned buildings and graffiti in their neighborhoods. Almost 46% of the teens surveyed reported that they dislike their neighborhood and would like to move. Adults in this community also expressed dissatisfaction. Only about one-third of adults surveyed say that they trust the people in their neighborhood "a lot," and less than 30% of Leeward Coast adults reported working on community projects, possibly indicating a lack of community solidarity, the lack of trust that naturally comes from not knowing your neighbors, and a shortage of members who believe they can contribute to positive changes. Where community members have little attachment to their neighborhoods, there are fewer individuals motivated to enact positive changes and there are higher rates of drug problems. Teens benefit from living in a place where many adults are contributing to the betterment of their community.

One strength that this community can build on is that the children here reported the highest rate on O'ahu of opportunities for positive involvement outside of school, including non-school sports, recreational facilities, clubs, arts, and cultural activities.

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<b>COMMUNITY RISK*</b>	<b>Leeward Coast</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>State</b>
Kids reporting community disorganization	63.7	n.a.	41.3
Kids reporting low neighborhood attachment	45.8	n.a.	37.5
Alcohol sales outlets, per 100,000	71	158	194
Youth ability to purchase alcohol and tobacco	17.3	n.a.	15.2
Kids reporting availability of substances and guns	35.8	n.a.	46.0
Exposure to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use	40.0	n.a.	43.9
DUI per 100,000	298	310	410
Drug violations per 100,000	290	299	396
Violent Crime Rate, per 100,000	n.a.	254	235
Property crime rate, per 100,000	n.a.	4682	4601
<b>COMMUNITY PROTECTION*</b>			
Stability (students in 1 school all year)	89.0	87.4	89.4
Adults who trust people in neighborhood 'a lot'	34.1	38.8	42.0
Adults who work in community projects	29.9	39.0	40.7
Kids have opportunities for positive involvement	50.5	n.a.	48.9
Kids feeling rewarded for positive involvement	53.4	n.a.	47.5

\*Data are percent unless other rate is noted.



# School Risk and Protective Indicators

One of the most important factors in the self-confidence of an adolescent is the ability to succeed in school. Part of that success is related to a student's sense of connection or commitment to the school he or she attends. Students were asked about the meaningfulness of their coursework and its importance for their future, how often they enjoy or hate school, and how often they try to do their best. When young people cease to see school as meaningful or important in their lives, they are at higher risk of engaging in unhealthy behaviors. Approximately 43% of the children who responded were rated low in school commitment based on the aforementioned measures. Although that is a little better than the Statewide average, Leeward Coast students were rated lowest in the State for school attendance and highest for cutting or skipping classes.

The Leeward Coast rated higher than the Statewide averages on some measures of school protection. Almost 94% of seniors graduate, more than half of the students believe they have opportunities for positive involvement at school, and all the high schools in this community have a peer education program. To fill crucial social and academic needs, children need mentors. Positive mentoring reduces negative behaviors, creates opportunities to improve skills, provides students with relationships and bonds with successful peers in school, and strengthens resistance against pressures to abuse substances.

Two areas of concern are teacher turnover and overcrowded schools. There are only 10 schools serving more than 10,000 students in the Leeward Coast. Other communities with the same enrollment have as many as 15 schools. In addition, more than 42% of the teachers in the Leeward Coast have been at their assigned schools for less than five years. Only one other community has a higher rate of teachers who are new to the school. Smaller school units and positive relationships over a number of years between children and adults create protective school environments.

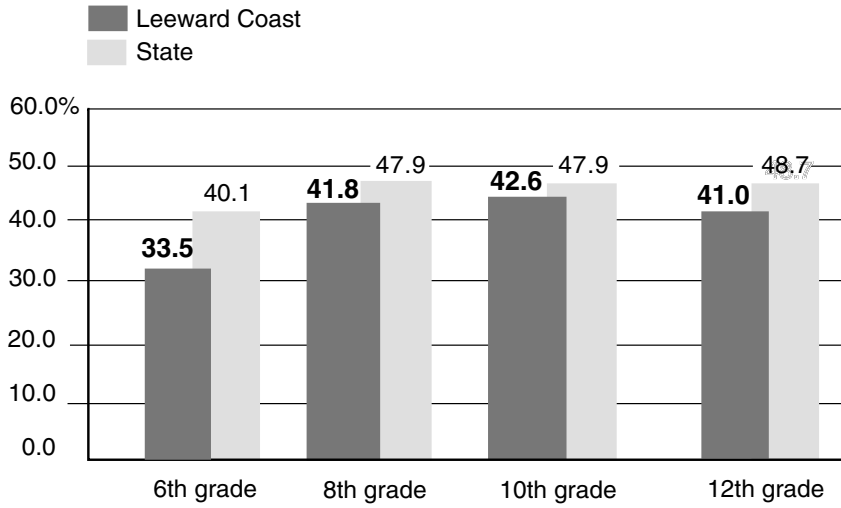
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<b>SCHOOL RISK*</b>	<b>Leeward Coast</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>State</b>
Kids with disciplinary suspensions	8.4	5.2	5.8
Kids reporting low school commitment	42.6	n.a.	47.0
Kids skipped school 4+ days in month	9.8	n.a.	4.3
<b>SCHOOL PROTECTION*</b>			
In daily attendance at school	89.2	93.5	93.2
Public school seniors that graduate	93.6	94.1	93.6
High schools with peer ed program	100.0	72.7	61.9
Kids have opportunities for positive involvement	51.9	n.a.	48.3
Kids feeling rewarded for positive involvement	45.5	n.a.	37.6
School volunteers per 100 students	n.a.	8	10

\*Data are percent unless other rate is noted.

## Low School Commitment

Sometimes, particularly as they get older, students don't see school as important. Disliking school and feeling that education is irrelevant are often expressed by those who become involved in drug use.



# Family Risk and Protective Indicators

The family is the foundation of a child's world. When all is well at home, children can move freely through the developmental transitions into adolescence and early adulthood. During the teen years, it is normal for children to distance themselves from their parents in an effort to discover who they are as individuals. The increased freedom of this period, and the exposure to influences outside of the home, make it vitally important for teens to have the support of caring parents and families who provide a safe and nurturing environment. These are the people who can best guide teens through the challenges of maturing into competent and successful adults.

The children of the Leeward Coast face multiple risks at home. This community has the highest rate Statewide of both child abuse and arrests for family offenses, and the second highest rate for sibling history of anti-social behaviors. The rate of family risk on the Leeward Coast is higher than the Statewide average on every measure. More than 40% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders indicated that there are serious arguments at home involving yelling and insults.

Kids need to know what the boundaries are for their behavior. More than half of the students reported that their parents wouldn't discipline them if they were caught using alcohol, tobacco, or drugs, and 44% said their parents don't monitor their whereabouts. Without specific expectations for behavior and parental monitoring of children's friends and activities, and with overly severe or inconsistent discipline, children are at greater risk for substance abuse.

Despite the problems at home, the teens from the Leeward Coast have rates of family attachment at about the same levels as the State average. Almost 44% of the teens enjoy spending time with their parents and indicate that their families tell them when they are doing a good job and when they are proud of them. In a survey of adults, over 94% said they spent time visiting with relatives in the last year.

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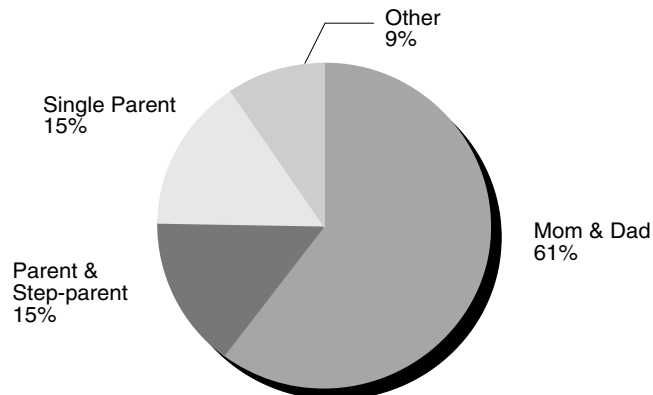


<b>FAMILY RISK*</b>	<b>Leeward Coast</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>State</b>
Kids reporting family conflict	42.2	n.a.	38.9
Child abuse rate, per 1,000 children	28	9	10
Arrests for family offenses, per 100,000	808	414	407
Kids reporting poor parental supervision	44.4	n.a.	41.4
Kids reporting parental endorsement of anti-social behavior	45.4	n.a.	43.8
Sibling history of anti-social behavior	56.7	n.a.	45.5
Kids reporting exposure to family alcohol, tobacco, other drug (ATOD) use	45.9	n.a.	41.7
Kids reporting lack of parental sanctions for ATOD use	54.6	n.a.	49.8
Adults in alcohol/drug treatment, per 100,000	n.a.	209	229
<b>FAMILY PROTECTION*</b>			
Kids reporting family attachment	41.2	n.a.	41.1
Families with opportunities for positive involvement	27.6	n.a.	28.3
Families rewarding positive involvement	43.9	n.a.	44.3
Families visiting with relatives in person in last year	94.7	92.1	91.4
Adults who are members of religious or spiritual community	37.4	36.8	44.8

\*Data are percent unless other rate is noted.

### Family Structure

Drug use has not been found to be consistently linked to living with both parents or with a single parent. However, this information might be helpful in understanding the home resources of children in your community.



## Individual and Peer Risk and Protective Indicators

Many young people experiment and take risks as a part of developing into adults. But along with risk-taking is a potential for harm that depends on the experimenter's age and temperament, skills in the academic, social, and emotional arenas, and on the possible reinforcement and acceptance from peers, family, community or society.

Leeward Coast teens have the highest rate on O'ahu and second highest rate in the State for early initiation of problem behaviors. Habits form early. For substance abuse, the younger a youth is when first using alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana, the higher the probability of continued use when older.

The children in this community are having limited success academically. The Leeward Coast has the lowest percentage Statewide of elementary and middle school students who score above average on standardized tests of reading and math. Students who begin the primary grades with low academic achievement and acting out often repeat the cycle. The pattern may be a result, in part, of low self-concepts shaped by classification as academic failures, which, in turn, results in lowered expectations. The pattern is difficult for the students, as well as their teachers and parents, to change. Research has shown that drug use is significantly lower among students who have high expectations for themselves and their future.

The good news is that the message is getting to some students about the risks involved in substance abuse. Two-thirds of the students surveyed believe that people risk harming themselves by experimenting with various substances. This is the highest rate in the State. Students here also had the best response rate for attitudes toward anti-social behaviors like stealing, fighting, lying to parents about their whereabouts, and

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taking guns to school. Young people’s beliefs in a moral order influence their potential for problem behaviors. Those who believe in “right” and “wrong” are less likely to undertake negative behaviors. Another positive note is that in this community, the rate of peer disapproval of alcohol, tobacco, and substance use is high compared to the State level. The peer group exerts a powerful influence on a teen’s decision to use substances or not.

<b>INDIVIDUAL RISK*</b>	<b>Leeward Coast</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>State</b>
Early initiation of problem behaviors	54.8	n.a.	43.0
Rebellious attitude	29.3	n.a.	29.6
Sensation-seeking	46.2	n.a.	49.3
Self-rated ‘poor’ academic performance	48.4	n.a.	46.4
Reporting anti-social behavior	30.6	n.a.	26.6
Favorable attitude toward anti-social behavior	37.4	n.a.	42.8
Friends engage in anti-social behavior	44.8	n.a.	43.8
Friends’ rewards for anti-social behaviors	41.2	n.a.	43.6
Reporting gang involvement	24.2	n.a.	22.1
Reporting depression	50.5	n.a.	48.6
Favorable attitude toward alcohol, tobacco and other drug use	40.1	n.a.	44.8
Low perceived risk of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use	33.1	n.a.	43.5
Exposure to friends’ substance use	44.8	n.a.	47.3
<b>INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION*</b>			
Above average reading score on S.A.T. (elementary)	5.6	24.1	23.5
Above average reading score on S.A.T. (intermediate)	4.5	20.8	21.9
Above average math score on S.A.T. (elementary)	8.0	34.0	32.7
Above average math score on S.A.T. (intermediate)	2.7	19.9	19.7
Public school seniors with plans for college	32.5	39.9	38.8
Peer disapproval of alcohol, tobacco, other drug use	50.6	n.a.	48.5
Religiosity	32.4	n.a.	39.7
Belief in a moral order	44.1	n.a.	41.8

\*Data are percent unless other rate is noted.

# Resources

## National Resources

### American Council for Drug Education (ACDE)

164 W. 74<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10023  
Phone: (800) 488-DRUG  
E-mail: [acde@phoenixhouse.org](mailto:acde@phoenixhouse.org)  
Web page: [www.acde.org](http://www.acde.org)

### Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services  
Administration  
Rockwall II Building  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Phone: (301) 443-0365  
Web page: [www.preventiondss.org](http://www.preventiondss.org)

### Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC)

Indiana University  
Creative Arts Building  
2735 E. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 110  
Bloomington, IN 47408-2606  
Phone: (812) 855-4848  
Web page: [www.drugs.indiana.edu/prevention](http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/prevention)

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### Join Together

441 Stuart Street  
Boston, MA 02116  
Phone: (617) 437-1500  
E-mail: [info@jointogether.org](mailto:info@jointogether.org)  
Web page: [www.jointogether.org](http://www.jointogether.org)

### National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse

Columbia University  
633 Third Ave., 19<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10017-6706  
Phone: (212) 841-5200  
Web page: [www.casacolumbia.org](http://www.casacolumbia.org)

### National Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)

Mail Stop 279  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Reno, NV 89557  
Phone: (888) 734-7476  
Web page: [www.captus.org](http://www.captus.org)

### National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 200  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Web page: [www.health.org](http://www.health.org)

### National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

6000 Executive Boulevard, Willco Building  
Bethesda, MD 20892-7003  
Web page: [www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov)

### National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

National Institutes of Health (NIH)  
6001 Executive Blvd., Room 5213  
Bethesda, MD 20892-9651  
Phone: (301) 443-1124  
Web page: [www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Phone: (301) 443-8956  
Web page: [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

## Local Resources

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

State of Hawai'i Department of Health  
601 Kamokila Blvd., Room 360  
Kapōlei, HI 96707  
Phone: (808) 692-7530  
Web page: [www.state.hi.us/health/resource/drug\\_abuse.html](http://www.state.hi.us/health/resource/drug_abuse.html)

### Center on the Family

University of Hawai'i  
2515 Campus Road, Miller 103  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: (808) 956-4132  
E-mail: [cof@ctahr.hawaii.edu](mailto:cof@ctahr.hawaii.edu)  
Web page: [www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu](http://www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu)

### Coalition For A Drug Free Hawai'i

Hawai'i State RADAR Network Center  
1130 N. Nimitz Hwy., Suite A259  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
Phone: (808) 545-3228  
Toll free 1-800-845-1946  
E-mail: [cdfh@pixi.com](mailto:cdfh@pixi.com)  
Web page: [www.drugfreehawaii.org](http://www.drugfreehawaii.org)

### Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (West CAPT)

841A Kainui Drive  
Kailua, HI 96734  
Phone: (808) 261-2232  
E-mail: [hicapt@lava.net](mailto:hicapt@lava.net)  
Web page: [www.unr.edu/westcapt](http://www.unr.edu/westcapt)

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