

Alcohol

Over the years, alcoholic beverages (e.g., wine, beer, hard liquor) have been the most widely used substances among Hawaii students. The *Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Survey* assesses lifetime, 30-day, and daily prevalence of alcohol; and prevalence of being drunk at least once in one's lifetime. In addition to these prevalence measures, the survey also assesses alcohol abuse and dependency in order to provide treatment needs estimates. To assist in prevention planning efforts, the survey assesses a variety of factors that are known to influence adolescent drinking behaviors.

Hawaii Prevalence Rates

Use of alcohol is more wide spread and onset is earlier than all other substances. Age of onset for alcohol use correlates with the use of every illicit drug surveyed, the total number of different drugs tried, amount of marijuana use, and substance abuse. Alcohol is the only substance having a high initiation rate clearly beginning by 9 years old or younger (on average, 10% reported having tried alcohol by 9 years of age). Onset of drunkenness varies by grade level reporting, but typically occurs between ages 12 and 16.

More than one tenth of the 6th-grade students (13%), more than one third of 8th-grade students (37%), more than half of the 10th-grade students (59%), and nearly three-fourths of the 12th-grade students (73%) in Hawaii have tried alcohol. A large percentage of Hawaii students reported they have been inebriated: 2% of 6th graders, 13% of 8th graders, 33% of 10th graders, and 52% of 12th graders indicated that they have been drunk at least once.

Hawaii lifetime prevalence reports for alcohol use are lower than nationwide reports for students in grades 8 (37% versus 46%), 10

(59% versus 66%) and 12 (73% versus 77%). Reports of extensive alcohol use (i.e., having ever been drunk) are also lower among Hawaii students in grades 8, 10, and 12 (13%, 33%, and 52%, respectively), compared to students nationwide in the same grades (20%, 42%, and 58%, respectively).

A large proportion of Hawaii students reported monthly alcohol prevalence. Approximately half of Hawaii students who reported having tried alcohol at least once in their lifetimes reported using alcohol in the past month. In 2003, over one tenth of 8th graders, more than one fourth of 10th graders, and over one third of 12th graders in Hawaii reported they had used alcohol in the past 30 days. Hawaii's monthly alcohol prevalence reports in grades 8, 10, and 12 (15%, 27%, and 36%, respectively) are lower than nationwide reports in the same grades (20%, 35%, and 48%, respectively).

In Hawaii, alcohol is reportedly used on a daily or near-daily basis by 2% of 8th and 10th graders, and 3% of 12th graders. These reports are less than 1 percentage point different from nationwide reports. Hawaii 8th- and 10th-grade students' daily alcohol prevalence reports (1.5% and 2.3%, respectively) are slightly higher than reports by students in the same grades nationwide (0.8% and 1.5%, respectively). On the other hand, Hawaii 12th-grade students' daily alcohol reports are slightly lower than reports by 12th-grade students nationwide (2.8% versus 3.2%).

Trends in Use

In Hawaii, lifetime prevalence reports for alcohol use remained relatively unchanged from 1989 to 1998 for students in the upper grades. Substantial decreases occurred in 2000 across all grades and the decreases have continued through 2003. In 2003,

Hawaii lifetime prevalence reports of alcohol use in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 are 13%, 37%, 59%, and 73%; down from 2002 reports of 20%, 43%, 65%, and 75%. Nationwide lifetime prevalence reports of alcohol use have also been on a downward trajectory, but nationwide reports in grades 8 (46%), 10 (66%), and 12 (77%) remain slightly higher than Hawaii prevalence reports in the same grades.

Reports of drunkenness are down in 2003, with 2% of 6th graders, 13% of 8th graders, 33% of 10th graders, and 52% of 12th graders in Hawaii reporting they have been drunk at least once in their lifetimes. Nationwide reports of drunkenness have also been declining across all grades but remain higher than Hawaii reports.

Hawaii monthly alcohol prevalence reports peaked in 1996 and started on a downward trajectory in 1998. Although 2002 witnessed a slight increase in monthly alcohol reports among 10th graders, in 2003, monthly alcohol prevalence reports headed back down for all grades surveyed. Hawaii reports of monthly alcohol use in 2003 are substantially lower than 1996 reports. Monthly prevalence reports of alcohol use in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 are currently 4%, 15%, 27%, and 36%; in 1996, monthly prevalence reports of alcohol use in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 were 14%, 30%, 41%, and 46%.

Hawaii reports of daily alcohol use are lower in 2003 than in all previous survey years. Daily alcohol use rates in Hawaii have been gradually decreasing over the years. Back in 1996, daily alcohol prevalence reports in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 were 0.9%, 3.1%, 3.8%, and 4.7%. In 2003, daily alcohol prevalence reports for the same grades are 0.4%, 1.5%, 2.3%, and 2.8%.

Hawaii Subgroup Differences

Over the years, lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol use have been higher among 6th-grade males than 6th-grade females, but higher among 8th- 10th- and 12th-grade females than males in the same grades. These trends continue in 2003. Sex differences are minimal in grade 6, with 14% of the males versus 13% of the females reporting they have tried alcohol. Sex differences are much more pronounced in the upper grades and are in the reverse direction. In grade 8, 32% of males versus 41% of females reported having tried alcohol. In grade 10, 54% of males versus 63% of females reported having tried alcohol. In grade 12, 69% of males versus 75% of females reporting having tried alcohol.

Females in grades 8, 10, and 12 also have higher monthly alcohol prevalence rates than their male counterparts. Daily alcohol use, however, has typically been higher among males than females. In 2003, males and females have fairly similar daily alcohol prevalence rates.

In regards to ethnic differences, alcohol use is generally lowest for Chinese students, with much fewer of these students reporting that they have tried alcohol, compared to Filipino, Native Hawaiian, and White students. Japanese students have the second lowest prevalence rates for alcohol use among students in the upper grades and have alcohol prevalence rates that are equivalent to Chinese students in the lower grades. In grade 6, substantially more White (18%), Native Hawaiian (17%), and Filipino students (12%) reported having tried alcohol than Japanese (7%) and Chinese students (6%). Native Hawaiian students in grades 8, 10, and 12 have higher lifetime alcohol prevalence rates than White, Filipino, Japanese, and Chinese students in the same grades.

Hawaii County typically has among the largest percentages of students having ever tried alcohol, and the City & County of Honolulu has the lowest percentages. The exception is in grade 8 where Kauai County has the highest percentage of students reporting they have tried alcohol (44%), but the percentage is only slightly higher than Hawaii County (42%). Maui County has the second highest lifetime alcohol prevalence rates in the upper grades, and is within 2 to 3 percentage points of Hawaii County. For instance, in grade 12, 82% of Hawaii County seniors used alcohol at least once, compared to 79% in Maui County, 70% in the City & County of Honolulu, and 69% in Kauai County.

Public school students are much more likely than private or charter school students to report having tried alcohol at least once in their lifetimes. For instance, in grade 10, 61% of Hawaii public school students had tried alcohol compared to 52% of private or charter school students in Hawaii.

Treatment Needs

Beginning in 1996, adolescent treatment needs in the State of Hawaii have been assessed in the survey by applying the DSM-III-R criteria for substance abuse, which emphasize negative social and interpersonal consequences resulting from using alcohol and illicit drugs. Alcohol treatment needs among Hawaii students in grades 8, 10, and 12 are currently 2%, 8%, and 13%.

Most of the students needing treatment for alcohol abuse also need treatment for some sort of drug abuse. For instance, of the seniors who need treatment for alcohol abuse (13%), 5% need treatment for alcohol abuse *only* and 8% need treatment for *both* alcohol and drug abuse. The percentages needing treatment for alcohol abuse *only* in grades 8, 10, and 12 are 1%, 3%, and 5%.

Total statewide alcohol treatment needs for students in grades 6 through 12 were 7% in 1996 but rose to 11% in 1998. Alcohol treatment needs have been dropping each subsequent survey year. Alcohol treatment needs for students in grades 6 through 12 dropped to 10% in 2000, 8% in 2002, and 5% in 2003.

Coinciding with alcohol prevalence rates, alcohol treatment needs are greater among 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade females (3%, 10%, and 14%, respectively) than males in the same grades (2%, 5%, and 12%, respectively). These sex differences correspond to previous years, except at the 12th-grade level; in the past, male alcohol treatment needs had been higher than female alcohol treatment needs in grade 12.

Ethnic differences in alcohol treatment needs are virtually nonexistent in grade 6. By grade 8, at least twice as many Native Hawaiian students need treatment for alcohol abuse (4%) compared to Filipino, White, Japanese, and Chinese students (2% or less each). In grade 10, 12% of Native Hawaiian students need alcohol treatment compared to 9% of White students, 7% of Filipino students, 5% of Japanese students, and 2% of Chinese students. By grade 12, White students (18%) have surpassed Native Hawaiian students (17%) by a small percentage, and both ethnic groups have much a much larger proportion of students needing treatment for alcohol abuse than other ethnic groups (10% or less each). These ethnic differences are consistent with previous survey years.

Harmfulness

In 2003, more than half of Hawaii students in all grades reported a lot of harm associated with weekend binge drinking (drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice each weekend). The percentages of students associating a lot of harm with binge drinking on the weekends had been climbing consistently over the years for all grades, but

began to drop in 2000. In 2003, the percentages of students associating a lot of harm with binge drinking on the weekends rose in the lower grades, and remained unchanged in the upper grades.

The percentages of Hawaii students associating a lot of harm with binge drinking on the weekends are fairly similar to those reported nationally for students in grades 8 and 10, but are higher than those reported nationally for students in grade 12. Nationwide, 57% of 8th graders, 52% of 10th graders, and 44% of 12th graders reported a lot of harm associated with weekend binge drinking, compared to 56% of 8th graders, 52% of 10th graders, and 52% of 12th graders in Hawaii.

Availability

Alcohol is seen as readily available by the majority of 10th and 12th graders in Hawaii; only 20% of the 6th graders and 47% of 8th graders view alcohol as “very easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain. Fewer Hawaii students in grades 8, 10, and 12 reported that alcohol was easily obtainable (47%, 72%, and 82%, respectively) than students in the same grades nationwide (67%, 83%, and 94%, respectively).

Availability perceptions for alcohol decreased from 1996 to 1998 at all grade levels. This downward trend continued in 2000 for the lower-grade students, but a shift upward was noticed in 2000 for upper-grade students; availability perceptions increased in all but the 12th grade in 2002. In 2003, perceived availability of alcohol dropped in all of the grades and is currently at, or near, record lows in grades 8, 10, and 12.

The survey also assessed if students have been able to purchase alcohol from an employee at a store, from a bar, or from a restaurant. In March of 2000, the State of Hawaii initiated a series of alcohol “stings”. The efforts have been paying off, with the

reported ability to purchase alcohol drastically over the years. In 2003, the ability to purchase alcohol stabilized at 1% and 4% in grades 6 and 8, but decreased to 8% and 15% in grades 10 and 12.

The primary source of alcohol purchases by minors is from a store employee; however, the percentages able to buy alcohol from a store employee have been consistently declining over the years – particularly among upper-grade students. In 2003, less than 1% of 6th graders, 2% of 8th graders, 5% of 10th graders, and 10% of 12th graders reported they had purchased alcohol from a store employee. In comparison, in 1996, 3% of 6th graders, 10% of 8th graders, 20% of 10th graders, and 30% of 12th graders reported they had purchased alcohol from a store employee.

Disapproval

Most students believe they would face peer disapproval if they engaged in weekend binge drinking. Grade-level differences in peer disapproval for alcohol are quite pronounced. Fewer students in the higher grades than in the lower grades reported that their friends would disapprove of them engaging in weekend binge drinking. The percentages reporting peer disapproval in 2003, are up from 2002 reports. In 2003, 89% of 6th graders, 81% of 8th graders, 68% of 10th graders, and 57% of 12th graders reported that their friends would not condone drinking five or more drinks once or twice every weekend.

Alcohol Exposure

To determine if adolescents are frequently exposed to alcohol and, if so, by whom, students were asked how frequently they are exposed to alcohol by parents, brothers or sisters, other relatives, their closest friends, and other people in the environment. Although the majority of students in all grades are not frequently exposed (once a week or

more) to someone who uses alcohol, the percentages are still quite high. Nearly one fourth of 6th graders (24%) and over a third of 8th (34%), 10th (41%), and 12th graders (46%) reported that they are frequently exposed to at least one person who uses alcohol.

Prior to 2002, the proportions of students frequently exposed to alcohol use had been declining substantially over the years. In 2002, the proportions of students indicating frequent exposure to alcohol use started to climb in grades 6, 8, and 10, but remained fairly stable in those grades in 2003. Reports by 12th graders regarding frequent exposure to alcohol use declined through 2002, but increased slightly in 2003.

Frequent exposure to alcohol use is most commonly from parents for students in all grades, with 16% of students in grade 6 and approximately one fourth of the students in grades 8 (23%), 10 (26%), and 12 (26%) frequently exposed to alcohol from parents. Relatives are the second major source of alcohol exposure for students in grades 6 (11%), 8 (15%), and 10 (18%). Close friends are the second major source of alcohol exposure for students in grade 12 (22%).

One of the strongest influential forces in the adolescent's environment are friends. To assess the degree of exposure to friends' alcohol use, students were asked how many of their best friends have used alcohol in the past year. The majority of 10th (71%) and 12th graders (78%) reported having at least one best friend who has tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it. Only 14% of the 6th graders reported having a best friend who used alcohol without their parents permission, but nearly half of the 8th graders (46%) reported having a best friend who used alcohol without their parents know it. On average, 6th graders don't have any best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 0.3$), 8th graders have one best friend who has used alcohol ($M = 1.3$),

10th graders have at least two best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 2.2$), and 12th graders have nearly three best friends who have used alcohol ($M = 2.7$).

Sources of Alcohol Offers and Ability to Resist

To gain an understanding of where adolescents are getting alcohol as well as their ability to resist offers, students were asked if they have ever been offered alcohol from various people in their environment and, if so, whether they accepted the offers. The most common source of alcohol offers is from friends in grades 8, 10, and 12 (24%, 54%, and 73%, respectively). Students in grade 6 are slightly more likely to receive alcohol offers from parents, relatives, or strangers (5% each) as from friends (4%).

Relatives are the next most common source of alcohol offers reported by 8th (18%), 10th (32%), and 12th graders (42%). The third most common source of alcohol offers is from parents, with 5% of 6th graders, 14% of 8th graders, 22% of 10th graders, and 27% of 12th graders reporting that they were offered alcohol by their parents. Over the years, alcohol offers by parents have declined across all grades.

The majority of students have resisted alcohol offers from strangers. Of the students offered alcohol from a stranger, 89% of 6th graders, 82% of 8th graders, 65% of 10th graders, and 51% of 12th graders have refused the offers.

Offers from parents, siblings, and other relatives are more difficult for students to resist than offers from friends and strangers. For instance, of the students who have been offered alcohol from parents, only 25% of 6th graders, 18% of 8th graders, and 12% of 10th and 12th graders have refused the offers.

Offers from friends seem to be easier to resist than offers from various relatives, but are more difficult to resist than offers from

stranger. Over half of the 6th graders (57%), 34% of 8th graders, 26% of the 10th graders, and 21% 12th graders who have been offered alcohol from their friends have been able to refuse the offers.

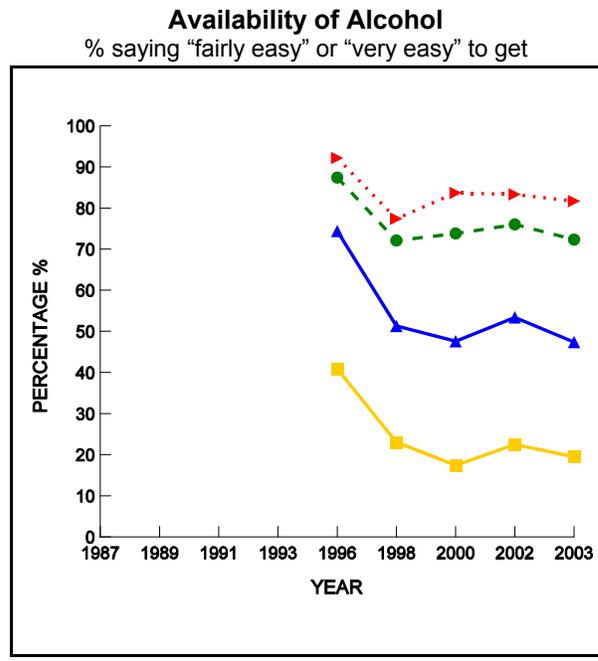
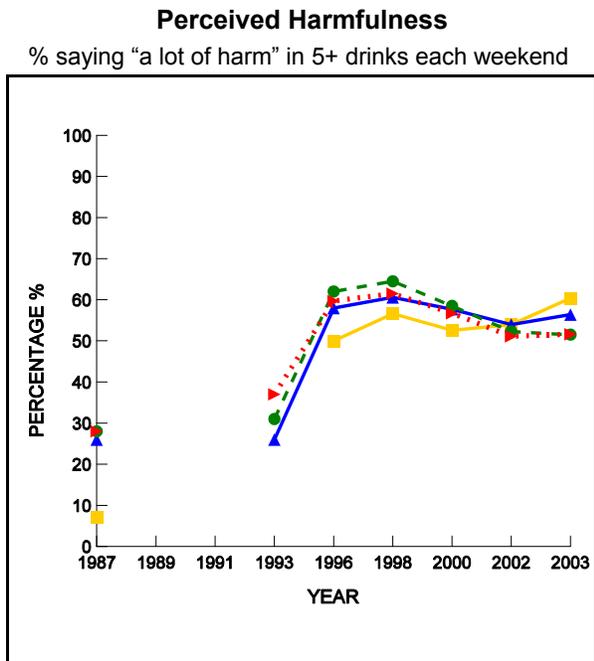
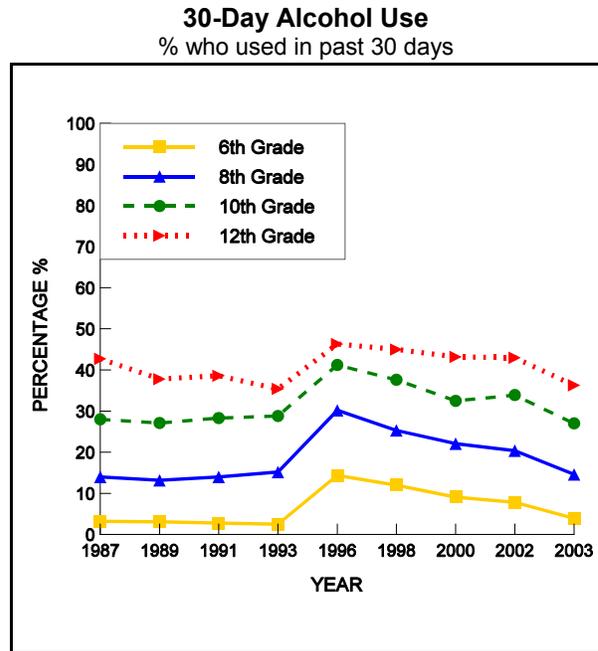
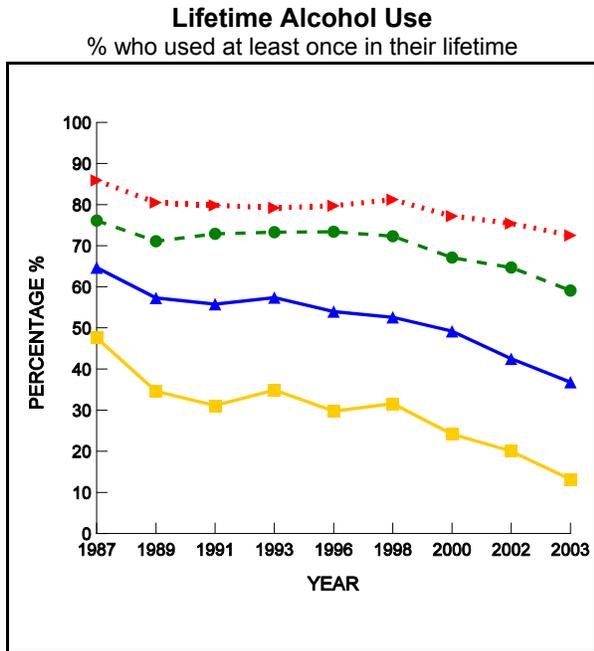
Parents' Attitudes Toward Drinking

Students were asked if they would be in trouble if their parents caught them using alcohol and how wrong their parents feel it would be for them to drink alcohol regularly. Most 6th and 8th graders reported that they would be in trouble if their parents caught them drinking alcohol (93% and 84%, respectively); the percentages of 10th (75%) and 12th graders (61%) reporting there would be repercussions are much smaller.

The proportions of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who reported that their parents would think it would be "very wrong" for them to drink alcohol (96%, 90%, 82%, and 73%, respectively) are greater than the proportions of students who reported there would be repercussions if they were actually caught drinking alcohol (93%, 84%, 75%, and 61%, respectively).

Alcohol

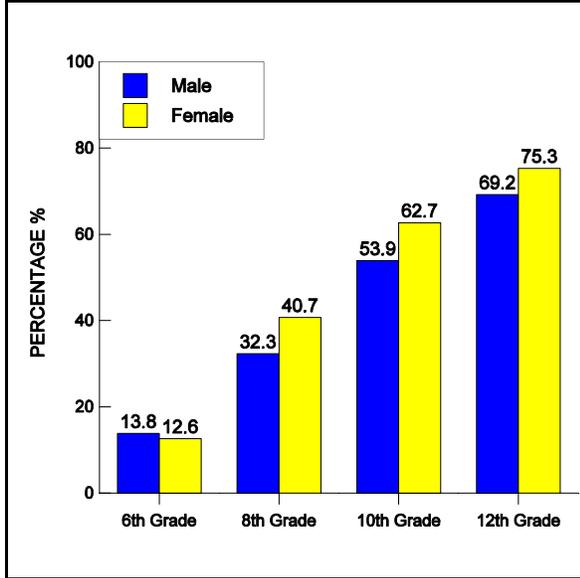
Hawaii Trends in Prevalence, Harmfulness, and Availability Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1987-2003



Alcohol
Hawaii Subgroup Differences in Lifetime Prevalence Reports, by Grade, 2003
 (Entries are percentages %)

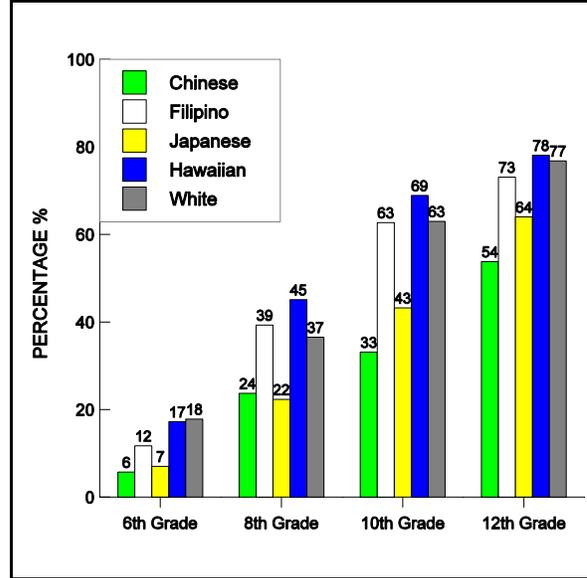
Sex Differences

% who used Alcohol at least once in their lifetime



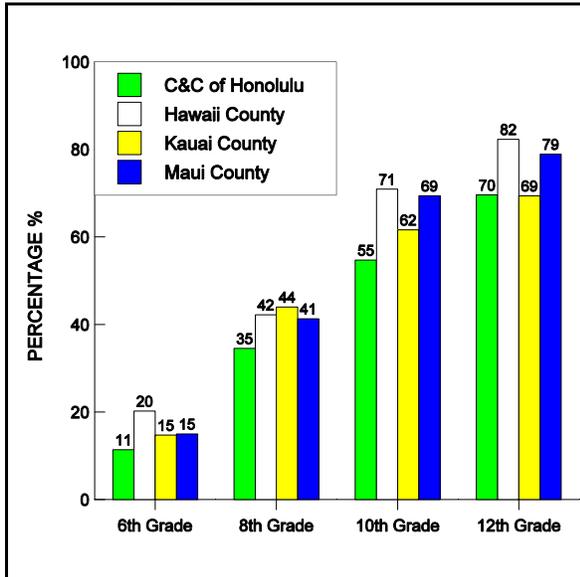
Ethnic Differences

% who used Alcohol at least once in their lifetime



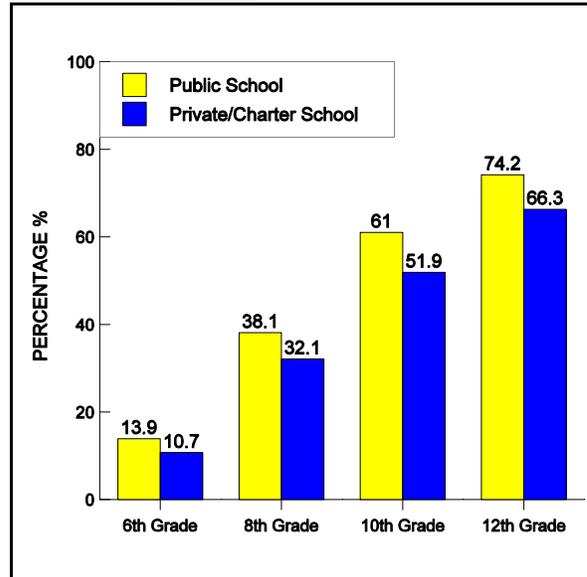
County Differences (Place of Residence)

% who used Alcohol at least once in their lifetime



School Type Differences

% who used Alcohol at least once in their lifetime



Notes: County includes public, private, and charter school students who reside in that particular county.

Alcohol Table
Hawaii Trends in Prevalence, Treatment Needs, Attitudes, Ability to Buy, and Exposure
Grades 6 through 12, 1987-2003

(Entries are percentages %)

	Hawaii Results									Nationwide Results
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2003
Lifetime "Any Alcohol" Prevalence^a										
6th Grade	47.6	34.6	31.1	34.9	29.8	31.6	24.2	20.0	13.2	–
7th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.2	–
8th Grade	64.7	57.3	55.8	57.4	54.0	52.6	49.2	42.5	36.8	45.6
9th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48.2	–
10th Grade	76.1	71.1	72.9	73.3	73.4	72.3	67.1	64.7	59.1	66.0
11th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68.4	–
12th Grade	85.9	80.5	79.8	79.2	79.7	81.2	77.2	75.4	72.5	76.6
Lifetime "Been Drunk" Prevalence^a										
6th Grade	–	–	–	–	5.6	5.8	2.9	3.3	2.0	–
7th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5	–
8th Grade	–	–	–	–	22.9	20.4	17.3	17.1	13.4	20.3
9th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21.5	–
10th Grade	–	–	–	–	40.1	40.7	37.5	37.8	33.4	42.4
11th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42.0	–
12th Grade	–	–	–	–	52.2	55.4	53.0	53.5	51.6	58.1
30-Day "Any Alcohol" Prevalence^b										
6th Grade	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	14.4	12.0	9.1	7.8	3.9	–
7th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.4	–
8th Grade	14.0	13.2	14.0	15.2	30.2	25.3	22.1	20.4	14.6	19.7
9th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.2	–
10th Grade	28.0	27.1	28.3	28.8	41.2	37.6	32.5	33.9	27.0	35.4
11th Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32.3	–
12th Grade	42.7	37.8	38.6	35.4	46.3	45.0	43.2	43.0	36.3	47.5

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Alcohol Table (continued)
Hawaii Trends in Prevalence, Treatment Needs, Attitudes, Ability to Buy, and Exposure
Grades 6 through 12, 1987-2003

(Entries are percentages %)

	Hawaii Results									Nationwide Results
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2003
Daily "Any Alcohol" Prevalence ^c										
6th Grade	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
8th Grade	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.8
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-
10th Grade	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
12th Grade	-	-	-	-	4.7	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.2
Alcohol Treatment Needs ^d										
6th Grade	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
8th Grade	-	-	-	-	7.1	7.0	5.2	4.0	2.3	-
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-
10th Grade	-	-	-	-	10.0	14.9	12.5	10.9	7.9	-
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-
12th Grade	-	-	-	-	10.2	22.1	20.0	16.3	13.1	-
Perceived Harmfulness ^e										
6th Grade	7.0	-	-	-	50.0	56.6	52.6	54.0	60.4	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.3	-
8th Grade	26.0	-	-	26.0	58.0	60.6	57.7	54.0	56.4	56.5
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-
10th Grade	28.0	-	-	31.0	62.0	64.5	58.5	52.3	51.5	51.6
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.4	-
12th Grade	28.0	-	-	37.0	59.7	61.5	56.7	51.1	51.6	43.5
Perceived Availability ^f										
6th Grade	-	-	-	-	40.9	23.0	17.4	22.5	19.5	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	-
8th Grade	-	-	-	-	74.4	51.3	47.6	53.4	47.4	67.0
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.3	-
10th Grade	-	-	-	-	87.4	72.1	73.8	76.0	72.3	83.4
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.4	-
12th Grade	-	-	-	-	92.2	77.4	83.7	83.3	81.7	94.2

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Alcohol Table (continued)
Hawaii Trends in Prevalence, Treatment Needs, Attitudes, Ability to Buy, and Exposure
Grades 6 through 12, 1987-2003

(Entries are percentages %)

	Hawaii Results									Nationwide Results
	1987	1989	1991	1993	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2003
Ability to Purchase Alcohol^g										
6th Grade	-	-	-	-	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-
8th Grade	-	-	-	-	11.6	6.5	4.5	3.9	4.1	-
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-
10th Grade	-	-	-	-	21.4	14.6	8.8	9.8	8.2	-
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	-
12th Grade	-	-	-	-	32.7	25.7	18.6	16.8	14.6	-
Peer Disapproval^h										
6th Grade	-	-	-	-	81.8	82.4	86.2	87.6	88.9	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.4	-
8th Grade	-	-	-	-	70.2	70.9	75.3	77.5	80.9	-
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.1	-
10th Grade	-	-	-	-	60.4	59.4	65.9	62.6	67.8	-
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.9	-
12th Grade	-	-	-	-	56.2	51.5	56.6	55.2	57.3	-
Frequent Exposure to At Least One Person Who Uses Alcoholⁱ										
6th Grade					37.1	29.7	18.3	24.8	24.1	-
7th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-
8th Grade					43.2	37.9	27.7	33.9	34.1	-
9th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	-
10th Grade					50.9	43.8	38.4	41.3	40.5	-
11th Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.9	-
12th Grade					53.0	48.2	45.0	43.9	45.5	-

- (a) Lifetime Prevalence is the % using alcohol at least once in their lifetime.
- (b) 30-Day Prevalence is the % using alcohol at least once in the past 30 days.
- (c) Daily Prevalence is the % using alcohol on 20 or more occasions in the past 30 days.
- (d) Alcohol Treatment Needs is the % meeting the DSM-III-R diagnosis for alcohol abuse or alcohol dependency.
- (e) Perceived Harmfulness is the % reporting a "lot of harm" associated with having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice each weekend.
- (f) Perceived Availability is the % reporting "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get alcohol.
- (g) Ability to Purchase Alcohol is the % reporting they were able to buy alcohol from either a store employee, bar, or restaurant.
- (h) Peer Disapproval is the % reporting friends would "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" of them having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice every weekend.
- (i) Frequent Exposure is the % who have been exposed to alcohol at least once a week by someone in their environment.