

Personality and Studies under Peer Pressure

Final Project

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Abstract

The purpose of this research paper was to analyze the impacts of peer pressure at Al Akhawayn University for the Summer Session 2005. Peer pressure is emotional or mental force from people belonging to the same social group to act or behave in a manner similar to themselves. For instance, peer pressure exists mostly on young people, peer pressure is unavoidable, and the fact that peer pressure can be positive. Peer pressure is an important issue that exists at the university level. The methods used to gather data from the students were surveys and observations. The findings of surveys contradicted the main assumption which states that peer pressure at AUI can be positive but mostly negative on study and personality. However, the findings of the observations supported the main supposition. Finally, this research paper concludes that negative peer pressure does exist at AUI based on the results obtained from the observations made.

Introduction

The community a student lives in has a major impact on his/her way of life. It is a reality. In universities, peers play an important role in a young person's life and usually substitute family as a focus of social and leisure activities. However, university students have diverse peer relationships and the issue of peer pressure in universities is a controversial one.

This study investigates the impacts of peer pressure on AUI students mainly freshmen students because they represent most of students registered for Summer Session 2005. This is because of the fact that most of the students registered for this summer are freshmen. Peer pressure does exist at the university level where students interact with each other especially within a small community like AUI. The paper on “Personality & Studies under Peer Pressure” is important because it tries to identify the impacts of peer pressure and try to objectively show if they are positive or negative.

The main assumption is that peer influence does exist on a number of AUI students, and that the influence could be either negative or positive but mostly negative. This research would like to answer the following question, “Does group pressure have an impact on AUI student’s personality and studies?” Furthermore, the aim here is also to find out to what extent peer pressure can be considered as a serious problem with the help of the findings.

Literature Review

According to Reproductive Health Outlook (2005) peer pressure is defined as “emotional or mental force from people belonging to the same social group (such as same age, grade, or status) to act or behave in a manner similar to themselves. Peer pressure

has a great influence on adolescent behavior and reflects young people's desire to fit in and be accepted by others.”

Sanchez and Luzviminda (2001) focus on the challenge of peer pressure for the Filipino American teenager population. It is interesting to see how the current study can be conducted in different ethnic samples. They argue that peer pressure is inescapable and deals with ways to get the best of it.

Denscombe (2001) states that during group discussions and interviews, young people largely reject the idea that they are victims of peer pressure. What could be retained from this article is that a margin of error should be taken into consideration when gathering data.

Universities in the United States, Canada, England and many other countries have realized that many students have been joining groups which extremely influence their natural behavior. Being political, social or religious, these groups have been using high-pressure tactics on the students forcing them to meet their standards. Many of those universities prepared web pages to help students recognize those high-pressure groups and give advice on how to avoid getting trapped by their tricks. Each site is prepared in a way suiting the circumstances under which the pressure is being held on the students, but most of them pretty much discussed the same issue. For instance, UCLA's website discusses ways of avoiding getting trapped by those high-pressured groups (to be informed, ask questions, learn to say no...) while the University of Canberra (Australia) deals more with ways of distinguishing which of the university organizations and clubs use high-pressure methods (those which use guilt, say “everyone else is doing it,” or give vague answers to complex problems...).

Brown University (2005) conducted a study which dealt with peer influence of drug use and sexual behavior in college students in the U.S. The main conclusion of researchers is that students who do not engage in drinking alcohol and marijuana smoking in high school are not influenced by their roommate's behavior once in college. What can be concluded is that younger people are more likely to blindly succumb into peer pressure.

Jaccard, Blanton and Dodge (2004) made an analysis of the effects of close friends on the behavior. The authors gathered statistics from surveys and did a large examination of the problem dealing with many different aspects of it. For examples they concluded from a survey that teenagers who start drinking and having sex at a young age are the ones most vulnerable to not succeeding in their academic life.

Stevens and Griffin (2001) conducted a study on a random sample of teenage students. The results of this study state that youth are engaging in multiple high risk behaviors rather than single risk behavior.

Lingren (1995) listed the impacts of peer pressure at early stages starting from high school, targeting people of ages between ten and twenty years old. In addition, he states the symptoms of peer pressure that affect the relationship between a teenager and his or her family. He also stated the interactions of impacted people by peer pressure within the community.

Neuwirth and Frederick (2004) conducted a study dealing with the social influence on personal opinion. The study explores the role of peer and social influence on communicative acts related to drinking behavior. The authors clearly stated that the need

to fit in the group and not to be rejected is the number one reason why most young people start drinking and trying illegal substances.

On the other hand, Better Health Channel (2001) pointed out the positive impacts of peer pressure (Academic competition, getting involved in sports, even small details such as dressing well...) The existence of positive impacts of group pressure is part of the assumptions made for the conduction of this research. In addition, Better Health Channel pointed out some problems caused by peer pressure that parents have to deal with. For this purpose, it provides some solutions for parents in order to protect their children from the problems of peer pressure.

This literature review clearly shows that the issue of peer pressure has been highly concerning researchers in various fields for a long time. Much research has been done and surveys and statistics conducted all concluding that pressure resulting from the surrounding environment is almost always present and inescapable. There are times where it has been shown to be effective but it was most of the time found to have negative impacts on the personalities of people concerned. This supports the assumption that this team is making about peer pressure on AUI students and shows that the research is worthwhile being done. Nevertheless, the literature review also reveals that there are some important factors such as people's credibility on survey answers that have to be taken into consideration. Considering those factors would make the research more accurate and precise so that the solutions proposed would be effective in decreasing the negative impacts of social pressure in the AUI community.

Research Design

The purpose of this research “Personality and Study under Peer Pressure at AUI” is to investigate peer pressure on AUI students attending the Summer Session 2005.

These impacts are assumed to be mostly negative and partly positive.

Participants

We have two kinds of participants: those who fill out the surveys and those who contribute to the observations. The number of individuals chosen for the survey is thirty; half of them are males, and the other half females. The number of individuals or groups to be observed is eight. The age range of the participants is between seventeen and twenty four and the mean age would mostly be nineteen to twenty two. Those participants are all university students who are attending the summer session. They belong to different schools and come from different cultural and geographical backgrounds. Any AUI student who is attending the summer session is a potential participant. Besides the exchange students who probably didn't have enough time to be as influenced by the AUI group pressure as the others, anyone has an equal chance of being selected.

Materials

To receive feedback from participants, a two page survey was created. The survey consisted of twelve questions. The purpose of these questions is to gather data which can be analyzed to show the presence of peer pressure in AUI and to see the impact of that peer pressure on AUI students. The survey was divided into three major parts. The first one consists of four questions about the demographics to have some background information on the participants. The second part is made of three questions dealing with smoking, drinking and use of drugs and how it has changed before and after students

joined the university. The last part of the survey deals with academic achievement and attendance of the students surveyed and is composed of four questions. One last question concludes the survey. The question is meant to give the person surveyed an opportunity to evaluate how his/her personality has changed under AUI peer pressure.

A pretest was performed on this survey in class. The purpose of this pretest was to locate any present weaknesses. A copy of the survey was given to each member of one particular group. They filled it out and then provided back comments to help making it easier and practical.

Procedure

The surveys were shared between the four members of the group. Two of them will be charged of seven copies and the two others of eight. Two members will focus on females and the two others on males. The way to ensure random selection is to work on a first come first chosen basis. The first person to step by is the one to be asked to fill in the survey. If one person doesn't wish to fill in the survey we proceed to next one and so on until all surveys are filled and randomness is assured. The participants are asked to fill out the survey on the spot so that they can benefit from our help or assistance if necessary. They can take as long as they want. If they ask to take it and hand it in later they could do so. They are also asked to fill out all the questions. If one person doesn't want to answer a question, they are free not to but if the question is in the second or third part then that survey would have to be cancelled and the team member in charge would have to hand out another one. Finally, if one person comes and asks to fill out a survey then they are welcome to do so.

The observation will be made on campus. Each team member will be responsible for making two observations. The procedure consists on picking a spot where open discussions can be easily found and heard. The team member in charge is supposed to randomly pick the first discussion going on, whether he/she is part of the conversation or not. The next step is to record any body movements, facial expressions and gestures making sure no interpretations are made. After objective observation have been made, all team members will gather to discuss their individual cases and try to analytically draw conclusions which are related to the research question.

Results

The questionnaire was distributed to male and female students equally.

Table 1:
Smokers, Drinkers, and Drug Users

	Yes	No
Smokers	21	9
Alcohol Drinkers	21	9
Drug users	18	12

N = 30

Out of thirty people surveyed, it was found that twenty one are current smokers while only nine were not. This makes seventy percent of our sample smokers while only thirty percent non-smokers. Out of twenty one smokers, eleven are males and ten are females which make fifty two percent of the smokers males, and forty eight percent females.

The number of alcohol drinkers surveyed is the same as smokers –twenty one. Again, seventy percent of students drink and thirty percent do not. This does not necessarily mean that all the students who smoke drink or vice versa. The majority of students who drink are smokers, but there are cases where a person drinks but does not

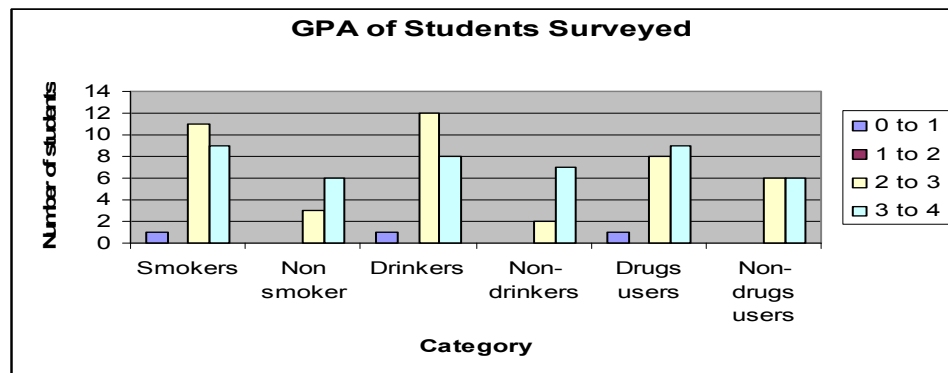
smoke or smokes but does not drink. The twenty one drinkers on campus are composed of eight females and thirteen males. Eighteen out of thirty students surveyed use drugs. This gives us a percentage of sixty. The proportions of drug users and non users are equally shared between males and females.

Table 2: Initiators to Smoking, Drinking Alcohol, and Using Drugs

	Friends	Family Members	No one in specific	Others
Initiated to drink alcohol by:	11	5	5	0
Initiated to use drugs by:	14	12	3	1

Table2 shows that friends are the first factor which leads students to start drinking alcohol or using drugs. Family members and other factors come after friends.

Figure1: GPA of Students Surveyed



After collecting the results regarding the GPAs of smokers and non-smokers, alcohol drinkers and non-alcohol drinkers, and finally drugs users and non-drugs users, it turns out that smokers, drug users, and alcohol drinkers have higher GPAs as shown in the chart above.

Table 3: Summary of the number of male and female smokers, drinkers and drug users before and after joining AUI out of 15 people of each gender.

	Males	Females
Smokers	11 (36.7 %)	10 (33.3 %)
Smokers only after joining AUI	1 (9.1 %)	0 (0 %)
Drinkers	13 (43.3 %)	8 (26.7 %)
Drinkers only after joining AUI	0%	1 (12.5 %)
Drug Users	9 (30 %)	9 (30 %)
Drug Users only after joining AUI	2 (22.2 %)	4 (44.4 %)

N = 30

This table summarizes the results of our surveys concerning the number of students on Campus who smoke, drink or use drugs. The data is divided into males and females. This division shows that there is no considerable difference between the two genders. Most of the numbers are very close which leads to the conclusion that there is no need to distinguish between males and females in the discussion.

The table also shows that most of the students in these three categories do not clearly reflect the peer pressure in AUI since they have not changed their habits. The row showing the people who started using drugs after joining AUI is the only data which shows a relatively high influence among the students surveyed. This will also highly affect the discussion about the negatives impacts of peer pressure in AUI.

Observations

The purpose of the observations planned for the research paper “Personality & Study under Peer Pressure at AUI”, was to learn something from the interactions among

groups of AUI students both on and off campus. These interactions may consist of discussions, body movements, facial expressions, etc.

The first day of observation was on Saturday, July 2nd, 2005 in a local restaurant at 10 p.m. The first part of observations deals with alcohol, drugs and peer pressure. The participants were four males. They were all drinking alcohol except one; all the others told him to take a beer, but he refused, telling them that he had stopped drinking six months ago. The other guys, who were drunk, insisted and told him that this is their last summer at AUI and that this occasion would never be repeated. He seemed to hesitate, and unexpectedly looked at the waiter and eventually ordered a beer. He left the restaurant.

Another observation was made on Sunday, July 3rd, 2005 in the library at 8 p.m. The participants were three males. One guy was studying in the library when two of his friends came to talk to him; they asked him if he wanted to join them to go to a party focusing on the fact that there would be alcohol and drugs. He seemed to hesitate, because he had some homework to do. He was telling them that he was busy but they insisted, telling him that he would kill himself by studying a lot. Finally, he accepted and left the library.

On Monday afternoon, in front of building 36, a guy was talking on the phone. It was recognizable by the tone of his voice that the person with which he was talking is a female. The girl most probably asked him what his plan was so he said that he is going to take a shower and get some rest because he didn't have enough sleep the night before and he had a bunch of work to do. He kept quiet for a little while then smiled and asked: "sounds interesting. Who is going with you?" After a little pause the guy seemed tempted

and then asked her if she had a place where they can sit and drink those two liters of alcohol and smoke that gram she has. Apparently she said yes so he agreed to meet up with her in fifteen minutes in front of the cafeteria.

The second part of observations is related to the manipulation of some students to others. The participants were three girls (two sisters and their friend) and one guy, on Saturday, July 2nd, 2005 in the Cafeteria at 1:15 at night. The two sisters were surrounding the guy who was shy. They were acting like they were competing for which one would catch his attention; they were touching him in sexy manners. The guy was kind of shy which was shown by his red face. The third girl was sitting in front of the guy and she was smiling while the two sisters were touching the guy. The interaction lasted ten minutes and then the two sisters asked the guy to buy drinks for them. The guy was shy and he did not exchange touches with the two girls. He did not even respond to their seduction; however, he did buy the drinks.

Early in the afternoon on Monday, July 4th, 2005, while sitting in the computer lab, a guy and a girl were working together on a project. They both had red eyes and seemed very tired. The guy seemed very concentrated on his screen. He looked very ambitious to get his work done as soon as possible though it seemed to take so much energy out of him. The girl on the other hand was a lot more relaxed. Most of the time she had her eyes on website which seemed to be amusing to her. For more than fifteen minutes the young lady was trying to get the guy to finish whatever was on his hand and to leave with her but the guy kept trying to convince her to get more work done. She was smiling at him. After fifteen minutes have passed, he surrendered to the temptation,

quickly saved his work on a USB drive, logged off his account and left the lab with his teammate.

The next observation occurred on Monday at 7:30 am in the restaurant. There were only few students having breakfast when a group of two boys and one girl began to speak very loud. One of the boys said: "Come on! All of us are cutting math. Who wants to go take that quiz? We're going to take a walk and relax instead. Let's go!" The girl did not seem very enthusiastic and even talked about the probability of getting WFs. However, soon after, they left all together and not toward the classroom building.

Very late at night in front of the cafeteria the same day, a newcomer girl was having a fight with her boyfriend because he absolutely wanted them to go sleep off-campus. She was explaining that her mother would be able to call to check if she was in her room. He tried for nearly twenty minutes to convince her with tender smiles and kisses. The smell of alcohol coming out of their mouth was very strong. Finally, they left the campus.

The last observation deals with an attempt of manipulation which was not successful. The participants were one girl and one boy on Sunday, July 3rd, 2005 in Lab11 at 9:30 p.m. The boy was working on his homework at the beginning. After that, the girl asked him if the computer next to him was being used and he said no. Immediately she moved her stuff to the computer next to him. She started working on her homework for 15 minutes and she was acting confused and nervous. The guy did not pay attention to her and then she stood and put her hands upon his shoulders and said "I'm really in trouble, can you help me do this homework? It is due on Tuesday. Please?" The guy answered by saying "I'm busy for the moment, can we do it tomorrow at 7:30 he re?"

and then he turned back to his work. She accepted his answer happily. The next day, Monday, July 4th, 2005, the girl showed up at 7:25 in the evening in the cafeteria according to the appointment she agreed on with the guy; however, he did not show at all. She waited until 8:30. In the meantime, she was asking some students in the cafeteria if they saw him around; she did not ask for his telephone number to call him. She got angry and then she moved to Lab11 and started her work alone at 8:41. After fifteen minutes, she called a female friend to come help her. After twenty minutes, her friend showed up and started helping her. She then smiled and relaxed and said that the guy is a bad one because he gave her a promise and did not fulfill it. Her friend answered by saying: “do not worry, we will get the homework done but you should show him how to keep promises.” Then she replied: “of course I will.”

All the situations described above involve clear pressure of peers over students and let us presume potential consequences on both personality and studies. There is an obvious influence of some students over others. There are also strategies of manipulation. There is however a need to mention that they succumb voluntarily to peer pressure. The stress is there but the personal choices are here too.

Discussion

Results in relation to each hypothesis

There are two main assumptions that were set. The first assumption stated that the influence by the new environment does exist on a number of AUI students. The second hypothesis states that the influence of the new environment could be either negative or positive but mostly negative. The new environment which is AUI campus may be different from the environments where students have grown up. When students come to

AUI they meet new friends, they study differently following the American System of Education, and the most important aspect is that they live beyond the supervision of their parents. The main expectation from the research being conducted is that peer pressure at AUI is mostly negative.

Beginning with results obtained from the surveys, there is a small number of students who were exposed to peer pressure after coming to AUI. In other words, the number of students who were initiated by their peers at AUI to smoke, drink alcohol, and use drugs is small. At the contrary, most of the participants of the surveys started smoking, drinking alcohol, and using drugs before coming to AUI without taking into consideration non-smokers, non-alcohol drinkers, and non-drugs users. These results are not related to the main expectation from this research which does not provide support to prove them as true.

By looking at the results obtained from the observations made, they are completely different from the ones obtained from the surveys in terms of their relations to the hypothesizes. The results of all the observations made show that there are some AUI students who are exposed to negative peer pressure except for one observation which was not the case. The results of the observations do support the main expectation of the research which states that peer pressure at AUI is mostly negative.

Possible explanations for results

This research was aiming to show two things. First, that the community life at AUI puts some pressure on the students and second, that this pressure leads those students to carry on bad habits as a result of their peers' influence. Actually, the results disagree with the ideas introduced for this research. As stated before, the results obtained

from the surveys do not fit the assumptions made for this research. They are slightly different from what has been found on other research on the topic “Peer Pressure”. They show that most of students in the sample were already influenced before joining AUI. Indeed, it was found that group pressure start at early stages starting with primary school according to what other researchers have found as has been shown in the literature review. At the contrary, the observations obtained show that peer pressure does exist at AUI and it was found that it is negative.

As a matter of fact, there is a possible explanation why the survey and the observations do not reflect the same image of the status of peer pressure in AUI. The observation clearly showed pressure done on the students by their fellow students. The survey doesn’t support this finding but it doesn’t show the opposite either. It only tells us that most students were already somehow negatively influenced by their peers before joining AUI. There are other ways of being influenced other than starting to smoke or drink or use drugs. Perhaps most of the students tried some drugs before, but the pressure in AUI may consist on making the use of that drug a habit rather than an occasional pleasure. This is what the survey doesn’t show and what has been reflected by the observations. After all, the two ways of collecting data were more complimentary than contradictory.

Another surprising result found is the fact that the students who were the most influenced are the ones who have better GPAs. It is usually assumed drinking and using drugs influences the academic life negatively. A possible explanation to this contrast is that there is not much to do in small town such as Ifrane to distress other than smoking and drinking. Most students who don’t drink or use drugs spend most of their time

studying. Students who take some time to relax and have a little bit of fun may be better prepared to study efficiently than those who stress too much about school and work hard but inappropriately and with no real conviction.

Most researchers before have found that peer pressure is present whenever interpersonal interaction is found. This research is no exception; it only supports what was concluded before. Relating these results to what other researchers have found, negative peer pressure at the university level is the most dangerous one because students may be living away from their parents and thus suffer from lack of guidance.

There several facts that are to be taken into consideration because they do affect the strength of the results obtained in this research project. First of all, there is a small number of students registered for the Summer Session 2005 which led to have a small sample size. In words, small sample sizes do not reflect accurate results; however, AUI population is small too. Concerning the observations made for this research, they turned to be not enough to reflect contradictory results. In other words, most of them reflect negative peer pressure. However, if the population of AUI was larger, it could possible to make more observations which would probably allow finding results that reflect positive peer pressure.

One practical implication of this study is that the negative aspects of peer pressure in Morocco start before university. According to the surveys, most students used to smoke, drink and use drugs before coming to AUI which means that they have been touched by peers pressure mostly in high school or junior high. Actually, this is not a surprise. It is known that adolescence is the time where the peer pressure is at its peak. Another implication is that quality is more efficient than quantity is a principle which is

applicable to academic life as well. Time management is very important in life in general, and university in specific. It is better to take sometime to rest and relax but without ignoring the work to be done than to work blindly thinking that this is the way to succeed.

For future research, there are some points that need to be targeted in order to reach more accurate results about peer pressure at AUI. First, they should discover whether pre-influenced students have become more influenced or not. For example, they should discover that whether students who started using drugs before coming to AUI have increased their consumption of drugs due to peer pressure or the opposite. The results obtained for this research can be described as general results that lead to testify the existence of peer pressure at AUI. Second, they should select a large sample size for both surveys and observations in order to avoid the limitations faced when conducting this research.

Conclusion

The goal of this research was to find out the degree to which students in the AUI community are influenced by their mates and fellow students and to find out how negative that pressure could turn out to be on the personality of the person and on his or her academic achievement. Eventually, the data gathered brought many new factors to be taken into consideration.

The surveys and the observations together make a complementary tool to investigate the status of peer pressure in AUI. The observations showed that group pressure does exist in AUI. They demonstrated that students in AUI have influences on each other; these influences directly affect their personalities and the choices they make in their every day's life. On the other hand, the surveys served to show the second part of

the research question which is the impact of group pressure on studies. As a matter of fact, the surveys led to a result opposite of the one that was expected. It is usually assumed that drinking and using drugs leads to a bad academic performance while the totally opposite case has been found in this research. Students who are drinkers and drug users are the ones who have the highest GPAs.

So peer pressure is present indeed, and it clearly affects most, if not all students who come from different parts of the country and even in some cases from different countries and cultures. It has been assumed first that students who succumb to their peers influence are necessarily negatively impacted by that pressure. But it has been learned through this research that it is not always true. The example of GPAs is a concrete case where this is not true.

Even though the research doesn't directly show the negative impacts of peer pressure in the AUI community, it clearly supports the idea that peer pressure is mostly vulnerable at a younger age. This idea has been presented in previous researches and the surveys used in this one showed exactly the same thing: that most students kept the same habits as before at this stage. This means that they have already settled on their personal choices and if those choices were influenced at all it is at an earlier stage, maybe in high school, junior high or even possibly primary school.

This suggests that after all, it has been found that peer pressure in AUI exists, but its impact on the students is not as high as was expected. This leads to concluding that most students come to AUI with a grown up mind which is not easy to influence, that those students have already passed the stage where they are easily manipulated by their mates. However, it has been noticed that the smoking, drinking and drug using rates were

very high. This suggests that further research should be done at earlier stages to investigate the possibility that peer pressure is the number one reason behind these actions, only it was more destructive at a younger age.

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Appendix 1

Survey

Please answer carefully the questions below. The information will be kept confidential. Thank you in advance.

Demographic data:

- How old are you?

17-20 years old 21-25 years old 26-30 years old

- Gender?

Male Female

- When was your first semester at AUI? (Fill in the date)

Spring Fall

- What is your school?

SBA SSE SHSS

1. Do you smoke?

YES NO

If YES,

Did you start smoking before joining AUI?

YES NO

Who initiated you?

Friends Family members No one in specific Others:

2. Do you drink alcohol?

YES NO

If YES,

Did you ever drink alcohol before joining AUI?

YES NO

Who initiated you?

Friends Family members No one in specific Others:

3. Do you use drugs?

YES

NO

If YES,

Did you ever use drugs before joining AUI?

YES

NO

Who initiated you?

Friends

Family members

No one in specific

Others:

4. What is your cumulative GPA?

0-1

1-2

2-3

3-4

5. How often do you miss your classes during a given semester?

Never

seldom

as much as possible

most of the time

6. Have you gotten any WFs? YES

NO

If YES, how many?

7. Have you ever been confronted to the disciplinary committee?

YES

NO

If yes, for what reason?

.....
.....
.....

8. How does your relationship with your friends at AUI affect your personality?

Positively

Negatively

Please briefly specify the reason why?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your time. Have a nice day.

Appendix2

Table1: Males Statistics

Question	Males (N = 10)								
	Categories by Age & School								
Age	17-20								
	10								
School	SBA				SSE				SHSS
	7				3				0
Smokers	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	4		3		2		1		
Ever Smoke before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	3	<u>1*</u>	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Drink Alcohol	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	6		1		3		0		
Ever Drink before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Drug Users	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	5		2		2		1		
Ever Use Drugs before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	4	<u>1*</u>	0	0	2	0	1	0	

* Concerning the first category of the ages between 17-20 years old, there is one male student who started smoking after coming to AUI from a sample of N = 10. In addition, there is only one male student who started using drugs after coming to AUI.

Table2: Males Statistics

Question	Males (N = 4)								
	Categories by Age & School								
Age	21-25								
	4								
School	SSE				SHSS				SBA
	2				2				0
Smokers	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	2		0		2		0		
Ever Smoke before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	2	0	0	0	1	<u>1*</u>	0	0	
Drink Alcohol	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	1		1		2		0		
Ever Drink before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	
Drug Users	YES		NO		YES		NO		
	1		1		0		2		
Ever Use Drugs before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	<u>1*</u>	

* Concerning the second category of the ages between 21-25 years old, there is one male student who started smoking after coming to AUI from a sample of N = 4. In addition, there is only one male student who started using drugs after coming to AUI.

Table3: Females Statistics

Question	Females (N = 9)											
	Categories by Age & School											
Age	17-20											
	9											
School	SBA				SSE				SHSS			
	3				1				5			
Smokers	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	1		2		0		1		4		1	
Ever Smoke before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Drink Alcohol	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	0		3		0		1		3		2	
Ever Drink Alcohol before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	<u>1*</u>	0	0
Drug Users	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	1		2		0		1		3		2	
Ever used Drugs before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	0	<u>1*</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<u>2*</u>	1	0

* Concerning the third category of female students of the ages 17-20 years old, there is one student who started drinking alcohol after coming to AUI. Moreover, there are 3/9 female students who started using drugs after coming to AUI.

Table4: Females Statistics

Question	Females (N = 6)											
	Categories by Age & School											
Age	21-25											
	6											
School	SBA				SSE				SHSS			
	2		3		1		1		1		0	
Smokers	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ever Smoke before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Drink Alcohol	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ever Drink Alcohol before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Drug Users	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ever used Drugs before Coming to AUI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	1	0	0	0	2	<u>1*</u>	0	0	1	0	0	0

* Concerning the third category of female students of the ages 21-25 years old, there is one student who started using drugs after coming to AUI.