Final Project: Introduction, Literature Review, and Methods Section

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The risk of substance abuse and other health issues and social problems are caused the increase of early drinking. It’s important because these groups of people have a trace of weak, mindedness about themselves fitting in and belonging. Heavy drinking among students is characterized by school misconduct, which becoming drunk at early age, having numerous of friends who get drunk weekly, parents that approve drinking, poor grades, and parental expectations. Adolescent and young adults drinks for social, enhancement, and coping motives.

Peer pressure has a negative impact on the choice to start drinking by adolescent males. “Correlation of drinking during mid-adolescence highlight multidimensional and underline the importance of addressing personal, family, peer and school conduct factors in school-based alcohol education programs, based on the article (Personal and Social Correlates of Alcohol Consumption) among mid-adolescents and misconduct that is the aspects of teenage life”.

Researchers had pointed out that the strongest decision making was among adolescents and youths due to the fact that they focused more on risky behavior and risker decisions in their own peer group than being alone. Regression analysis the prevalence with the estimated prediction level of use of alcohol, in which a study that measured the peer pressure and conformity with the sample of adolescent girls and boys that he measurement was internally consistent. Regression showing that peer pressure and peer alcohol use were the predictors of individual substance use among the interpersonal and intrapersonal risk. In regression analyses, controlling is that a alcohol expectancies, and deviance acceptance was positive, which self-control was negative with drinking among boys and girls. Boys’ school work were poor due to drinking and the girls had negative expectations, risk-taking and behavior problems associated with drinking.

The subjects’ attitude toward drinking were positively related to drinking behavior and normative beliefs were predictors of drinking. The definition of “binge drinking is a standard measure of consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and at least one occasion during the past two weeks.” Being defined an “adolescent male is the transitional stage of physical and psychological development occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood.” “Peer pressure is defined as the social influence a peer group exerts on its individual members.” Conformity is the “number of times a participant indicated agreement with an obviously wrong judgement made by a group. “Socialization factors accompany adolescent development interact to produce peer clusters that encourage drug involvement or provide sanctions against drug use” (peer cluster theory). To construct the measure, the number of best friends that were reported to have used drugs. The variables is measured in a drug-specific manner, matching the type of drug (R.E. Johnson, A.C. Marcos, and S.J. Bahr). Reliability occur when a study cannot be replicated when demand characteristics are absent (Argosy University, 2017). Validity situations where demand characteristics are absent (Argosy University, 2017). The issues is the onset of drinking during adolescent and they are associated with the increase risk of substance use and health-related problems later in life (Chen et a.l., 2001; Norstrom and Ramstedt, 2005; Theobald et a.l., 201). Newspaper articles and research reports assert that drinking and associated problems have reached epidemic proportions among teenagers (e.g., National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1975, 1976; Time, 1974).

**Methodology**

**Participants**

The research is consist of several groups with about 306 individuals that will be placed in three groups between the ages of 13 to 24 years old and older. With a two part questionnaire that measure the “risk preference and risky decision making and then a measure of behavioral task on risk taking”. The survey is conducted on sixth to eighth graders with the ratio of 67% white, 24% black, 7% other races with is combined from seven different schools. Prevalence is 12% boys and girls 13% with the total of 13%.

**Instruments**

Each participants in the groups are assigned randomly to complete the questionnaire alone or with two same-aged peers. The measurement is used on an enormous heterogeneity with 10 to 40 items grouped between two to ten dimensions. Modifiable psychosocial factors was a sample used to explain early adolescent drinking among boys and girls.

**Procedures**

Participants and parents would be met by the researcher to discuss and briefly describe what is involved in the study. Then an informed consent would be obtain and administer the surveys. A consent form will be looked over by parents. Have questionnaire separate from the informed consent, I have the participant being honest and trustworthy, and I will administer the survey, and analyze the data for the purpose of the study on the impact of peer pressure conformity to drink by adolescent males.

**Ethical Issues**

The issues is the onset of drinking during adolescent and they are associated with the increase risk of substance use and health-related problems later in life (Chen et a.l., 2001; Norstrom and Ramstedt, 2005; Theobald et a.l., 201). Newspaper articles and research reports assert that drinking and associated problems have reached epidemic proportions among teenagers (e.g., National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1975, 1976; Time, 1974).

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