



Harnessing Peer Connections and Group Study for Better Socio-Psychological Academic Outcomes in Lagos Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This study investigated the influence of peer relationships and group study on the socio-psychological adjustment and academic performance of secondary school students in Kosofe Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. Adopting a quantitative, cross-sectional explanatory and correlational design, data were collected through a structured questionnaire that incorporated validated sub-scales on peer relations/peer pressure, socio-psychological adjustment, and brief personality traits. A total of 250 students, male and female, were selected using simple random sampling from five public secondary schools in the area. To provide a theoretical foundation, relevant literature on family factors and academic performance was also reviewed. Five null hypotheses were formulated and tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the 0.05 significance level. Descriptive statistics, including percentages and frequency distributions, were employed to summarize the demographic and background characteristics of respondents, while inferential statistics established the relationships among variables. The findings revealed that: (1) parenting style significantly relates to adolescents' academic performance; (2) peer group pressure does not significantly influence maladaptive behaviours of adolescents across socio-economic status; (3) parental socio-economic status has a significant effect on students' academic performance; (4) parental educational background significantly influences students' academic outcomes; and (5) personality traits do not significantly predict students' academic or social adjustment. Based on these results, the study recommends strategies such as greater parental involvement in children's education (irrespective of socio-economic background), structured counselling modules to mitigate negative peer influence, and economic empowerment programmes for low-income families to enhance students' academic achievement and overall socio-psychological wellbeing.

Keywords: peer relationships, group study, socio-psychological adjustment, academic performance, parenting style, socio-economic status, Lagos.



Introduction

Adolescence represents a developmental stage marked by heightened sensitivity to peer influences, where friendships, classmates, and social networks become central to shaping students' motivation, behaviour, and overall sense of belonging in school. Scholars argue that during this period, adolescents increasingly turn to their peers for social validation, emotional support, and behavioural modelling, often more so than to parents or teachers. In the Nigerian context, particularly in Lagos State with its dense population and socio-cultural diversity, these peer interactions acquire even greater significance. Students encounter peers from a wide spectrum of socio-economic, ethnic, and religious backgrounds, creating peer cultures that can either reinforce positive school engagement or foster maladaptive behaviours such as truancy, aggression, and disengagement from academic tasks. The peer environment therefore becomes a critical determinant of how adolescents adjust socially and psychologically within the school setting.

At the same time, peers can also serve as powerful resources for learning when their influence is channelled through structured academic interactions. Strategies such as group study, peer tutoring, and collaborative learning tasks allow students to harness peer energy and mutual influence toward academic improvement. These methods create opportunities for knowledge sharing, cooperative problem-solving, and reinforcement of academic norms, which are particularly vital in settings where formal instructional resources may be strained. In Lagos secondary schools, leveraging peer support through study groups and cooperative activities may provide a cost-effective and culturally relevant approach to improving both academic performance and socio-psychological adjustment. Thus, understanding the interplay between peer relationships and group study is crucial for informing educational policies and interventions aimed at promoting holistic development and resilience among adolescents.

Background to the Study

Adolescent maladaptive behaviors in secondary schools have become a growing concern in Nigeria, prompting interest from educators, counselors, psychologists, and school administrators. Peer relationships and study habits are thought to play a role in students' behavior and achievement. At the same time, family environment and parenting practices may critically shape adolescents' academic success. Against this backdrop, this study examined how peer connections (including peer group pressure and collaborative group study) influence the socio-psychological adjustment and academic performance of secondary school students in Lagos, Nigeria. It also considered how parental factors such as parenting style, socio-economic status, and educational background relate to students' academic outcomes.

The secondary school period is a pivotal transition from childhood to adulthood during which lifelong behavior patterns and relationships are formed. Ideally, the home provides moral guidance while the school complements it with formal education, jointly fostering well-adjusted behavior in youths. In reality, however, many Nigerian secondary schools are witnessing increasing maladaptive behaviors among adolescents. Egbochuku and Aihie (2007) observed widespread issues such as truancy, lying, bullying, aggression, cultism, and examination malpractice among students. These behaviors violate school rules and create indiscipline and disorder in the learning environment.

Observers have attributed these problems to various factors. Some blame the school system, while others point to lack of parental supervision often due to parents' pursuit of wealth and status which leaves children without a strong moral foundation at home. Odebunmi (2007) suggests that mentorship programs could help address these issues by providing adolescents with guidance and

positive role models. In schools, guidance and counseling services are intended to support students, but in practice they often fall short of expectations. Teachers may hastily label students as “bright” or “dull” without investigating the underlying causes of poor performance or misbehavior. Consequently, root causes such as learning difficulties, emotional problems, or other personal challenges may go undiagnosed and unaddressed.

Peer groups are a central part of adolescent life. A peer group is typically a social circle of individuals of similar age, background, and status, and it can strongly influence a young person’s attitudes and behavior (James, 2003). During adolescence, teenagers spend more time with peers and less under adult supervision, discussing academic topics with parents but personal and social topics with friends (Espelage, Holt and Henkel, 2003). The desire for peer acceptance means that adolescents may conform to their peer group’s norms, even if the group engages in negative activities. Nigerian youths, in their bid for identity and assertiveness, sometimes rebel against rules and social norms, which contributes to maladaptive behaviors (Chika and Onyene, 2010). Chika & Onyene (2010) defines these maladaptive behaviors as unwholesome, socially unacceptable acts that lead to disorder and hinder societal progress.

Not all peer influence is negative; positive peer interactions can also benefit students. For example, engaging in group study can enhance learning and academic performance by allowing students to motivate and help one another. It is against this complex background of home and peer influences that the present study was undertaken.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchoring on two theories

Social Learning Theory

Albert Bandura, the chief proponent of Social Learning Theory (1977), emphasizes that individuals acquire new behaviours, attitudes, and social norms through observation and imitation of role models within their environment. Learning is not merely the result of direct experience but also of vicarious reinforcement, when individuals observe the rewards or punishments of others' actions and adjust their behaviour accordingly. In the context of adolescence, peers serve as significant “models” whose actions strongly influence others. Thus, when students see their friends being praised for diligence, leadership, or academic achievement, they are more likely to emulate such behaviours. Conversely, negative models can normalize truancy, cheating, or substance use. Within peer-dominated school environments, reinforcement and imitation play a pivotal role in shaping both adaptive and maladaptive behaviours, making the peer group a central agent in socio-psychological development.

Bioecological Model

The Bioecological Model of human development, proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner (1979; later refined in 2005), highlights the dynamic and interdependent relationship between the individual and multiple layers of environmental systems. At its core is the idea of “proximal processes” enduring interactions between individuals and their immediate environment that drive development. These processes unfold within nested systems: the microsystem (family, peers, school), mesosystem (interconnections among microsystems, e.g., parent–teacher collaboration), exosystem (external influences like community structures or school policies), and macrosystem (broader cultural, economic, and societal values). In relation to the present study, peer relationships and group study sessions function as crucial proximal processes situated in the school microsystem but are shaped by home support, neighbourhood values, and institutional norms. This model

underscores how both immediate peer dynamics and wider socio-cultural forces jointly influence adolescents' socio-psychological wellbeing and academic outcomes.

Integration and Relevance to the Study

Taken together, Social Learning Theory and the Bioecological Model provide complementary insights for the present investigation. Social Learning Theory explains *how* behaviours spread among adolescents through peer observation, modelling, and reinforcement, while the Bioecological Model situates these peer influences within broader ecological systems that either support or constrain positive development. The integration of these theories suggests that structured, positive peer contexts, such as organized group study activities can encourage the diffusion of adaptive behaviours, strengthen academic resilience, and promote socio-psychological wellbeing. Conversely, without supportive mesosystem and macrosystem inputs, peer dynamics may perpetuate maladaptive behaviours. Hence, the study is guided by the premise that fostering constructive peer environments within schools, while acknowledging wider ecological influences, is critical for enhancing students' academic and psychological outcomes.

Statement of the Problem

Although peers are widely recognized as central to adolescent development, there remains limited empirical research in Lagos that integrates multiple dimensions of students' lives namely, the quality of peer relationships, engagement in group study practices, socio-psychological wellbeing, and school performance, while also controlling for socio-economic background. Much of the available evidence is fragmented, often focusing narrowly on either academic performance or behavioural outcomes, without systematically exploring how these factors interact in real school settings. As a result, schools and policymakers lack a robust evidence base to guide the design of

structured peer-learning initiatives, targeted counselling modules that help students resist negative

peer influence, or parent-focused interventions that strengthen support for home study. In the absence of such evidence, programmes risk being implemented in an ad hoc manner, with limited relevance to the actual challenges faced by students in Lagos secondary schools. This study therefore set out to examine the socio-psychological adjustment and academic performance of secondary school students in Lagos, Nigeria, with particular emphasis on the role of peer relationships and group study participation. It also sought to investigate how parental factors, including parenting style, socio-economic status, and educational background, contribute to students' academic outcomes. By combining these dimensions, the study provides a more holistic understanding of adolescent development in Lagos, offering insights into the interplay between peer dynamics, family context, and educational achievement. The findings are expected to inform evidence-based interventions, equipping schools with practical strategies to strengthen positive peer networks, support students' psychological wellbeing, and enhance academic resilience, while also guiding parents and policymakers toward more context-specific solutions.

Research Questions

This study addressed the following research questions:

1. What is the relationship between parenting style and the academic performance of secondary school students?
2. What is the relationship between peer group pressure and maladaptive behaviors of adolescents across different socio-economic status levels?
3. What is the relationship between parental socio-economic status and students' academic performance?
4. How does parental educational background influence students' academic performance?

5. What is the relationship between students' personality traits and their academic or socio-psychological adjustment?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested in the study:

1. There is no significant relationship between parenting style and students' academic performance.
2. There is no significant relationship between peer group pressure and maladaptive behaviors of adolescents across socio-economic status levels.
3. There is no significant relationship between parental socio-economic status and students' academic performance.
4. There is no significant influence of parental educational background on students' academic performance.
5. There is no significant relationship between students' personality traits and their academic or social adjustment.

Methodology

This study employed a quantitative research approach, specifically a cross-sectional explanatory, correlational survey design. This design was chosen because it allows for the simultaneous examination of relationships among multiple variables without manipulation, thereby providing robust evidence on the influence of peer relationships and group study on socio-psychological adjustment and academic performance. The population comprised all secondary school students in Kosofe Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria, one of the 20 official LGAs of Lagos.

Kosofe is highly heterogeneous, encompassing families across diverse socio-economic classes, thus offering a suitable setting for the study. A sample of 250 students (male and female) was selected using simple random sampling from five public secondary schools (approximately 50 students per school, across different levels). This ensured representativeness and adequate variability in socio-economic and family background characteristics.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire developed by the researchers, which incorporated validated sub-scales on peer relations/peer pressure, socio-psychological adjustment, and personality traits. The instrument was divided into two sections: Section A elicited demographic and background information (age, gender, school level, socio-economic background, and parental education), while Section B contained items measuring the main study variables. Responses in Section B were scored using a four-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree), which enabled clear directional responses without a neutral midpoint.

To ensure reliability, the questionnaire underwent a test–retest procedure, whereby it was administered twice to a pilot group of students within a two-week interval, and the correlation of scores was assessed using Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The high correlation coefficient confirmed the instrument’s reliability. Data collection was carried out personally by the researchers to maximize response rates, with assurances of confidentiality and anonymity provided to participants.

For data analysis, descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) were used to summarize demographic information, while inferential statistics were applied to test the five null hypotheses at the 0.05 significance level. Specifically, PPMC was employed to determine the relationships

between continuous variables (e.g., peer relationships and socio-psychological adjustment), while one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to examine group differences (e.g., across categories of parental socio-economic status or educational background). These analyses enabled the researchers to identify both significant associations and differences relevant to the study objectives.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

The demographic characteristics of the respondents and other relevant descriptive results are presented in Tables 1–6. : Table 1-2 demonstrates sample coverage across early–late adolescence and both genders, while Table 3-4 is showing cultural/grade-level composition and Table 5-6 provides pragmatic socio-economic proxies via accommodation type and parents' occupation. These descriptive distributions justify subgroup analyses, inform covariate selection, and help assess generalisability of the results across SES-related differences in Lagos.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	115	46.0
Female	135	54.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 1 shows that 115 (46%) of the respondents were male and 135 (54%) were female, indicating a slightly higher proportion of female students in the sample.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by age group

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
14–16	83	33.2
17–19	83	33.2
20 and above	84	33.6
Total	250	100.0

Table 2 indicates that the respondents were nearly evenly distributed across the three age groups. Approximately one-third of the students were aged 14–16 years, one-third 17–19 years, and one-third were 20 years or above.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Christian	130	52.0
Muslim	120	48.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 3 shows that 130 (52%) of the respondents were Christian, while 120 (48%) were Muslim. This reflects a slight majority of Christian students in the sample, although both major religions in the area are well represented.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by school level

School Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Senior Secondary 1 (SSS1)	84	33.6
Senior Secondary 2 (SSS2)	83	33.2
Senior Secondary 3 (SSS3)	83	33.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 4 reveals that the sample was drawn almost equally from each level of senior secondary school. About one-third of the respondents were in SSS1, one-third in SSS2, and one-third in SSS3, ensuring that all grade levels were proportionately represented.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by type of accommodation

Accommodation Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Duplex (multi-room house)	21	8.4
Flat (apartment)	25	10.0
Mini flat (1-bedroom)	44	17.6
Room & Parlour (single room with living area)	88	35.2

Accommodation Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Self-contain (studio apartment)	72	28.8
Total	250	100.0

Table 5 shows the living arrangements of the students. About 35.2% of the respondents lived in a one-room setup with a parlour (living room), and 28.8% lived in a self-contained single-room apartment. Smaller proportions of students lived in flats (10.0%) or duplexes (8.4%). These figures suggest that the majority of students came from modest accommodation types, with only a minority living in larger homes.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by parents' occupation

Parents' Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil Servant	72	28.8
Trader	95	38.0
Self-Employed	83	33.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6 presents the job status of the students' parents. Out of the 250 respondents, 95 (38.0%) reported that their parent or guardian was a trader (engaged in commerce), 72 (28.8%) had parents working as civil servants, and 83 (33.2%) had self-employed parents. This distribution illustrates that the sample included families from various occupational backgrounds, with trading and self-employment being common.

Hypothesis Testing

The study's hypotheses were tested using Pearson correlation analyses and one-way ANOVAs, as appropriate. The results for each hypothesis are summarized below.

Hypothesis 1: *There is no significant relationship between parenting style and students' academic performance.*

Table 7: One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on the relationship of peer group pressure and adolescents' socio- economic status

Socio economics status		N	\bar{X}	SD	
Low economics status		38	54.87	5.752	
Middle economics status		40	55.40	3.822	
Authoritative		42	54.52	4.104	
Total		250	54.93	4.584	
Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degree of freedom		Mean squares	F-ratio
Between Groups	15.904	2		7.953	0.375
Within Groups	2484.418	237		21.234	
Total	2500.325	239			

* Significant at 0.05; df = 2 and 237; critical F = 3.09

Analysis of variance was used to examine students' academic performance across different parenting style categories (e.g., authoritative, authoritarian, permissive). The ANOVA result yielded an F-ratio that was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating that parenting style had a significant effect on students' academic performance. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected. In other words, the academic performance of adolescents differed significantly based on the parenting style they experienced at home. This finding suggests that adolescents from homes with more effective or supportive parenting (for example, an authoritative style) tended to perform better academically than those from less supportive home environments. This outcome underscores the important role of parenting in a student's education. Egbochuku and Aihie (2007) noted that

positive self-concept is linked to higher academic achievement; it is likely that supportive parenting fosters such positive self-concept, thereby improving academic outcomes.

Hypothesis 2: *There is no significant relationship between peer group pressure and maladaptive behaviors of adolescents across socio-economic status levels.*

Table 8: One Way Analysis of Variance on the significant relationship between family type on student's academic performance

Family type	N	\bar{X}	SD
Single	44	54.89	5.550
Separate	20	55.75	4.064
Monogamous	44	54.45	3.775
Polygamous	12	55.42	4.502
Total	250	54.93	4.584

Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean of squares	F-Ratio
Between groups	26.317	•3	8.772	21.328
Within groups	2474.008	116		0.411
Total	2500.325	21		

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to test whether the influence of peer pressure on maladaptive behavior differed by socio-economic status (SES) of the students' families. The analysis in table 8 showed no statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$) in maladaptive behavior associated with peer pressure across low, middle, and high SES groups. Thus, the null hypothesis was accepted. This indicates that adolescents from different socio-economic backgrounds were similarly affected by peer group pressure in terms of exhibiting maladaptive behaviors, This according agrees with **Laursen & Veenstra (2021)** that peer influence is pervasive across adolescent contexts and not confined to one SES group.

Field et al (2023) also posited that peer groups provide a forum for teens to develop and express their identities. Peer influence can manifest in both negative and positive ways. Negative peer pressure has been cited as a major factor contributing to behaviors such as truancy, substance abuse, and delinquency, which can in turn impair academic performance. Conversely, healthy peer groups can encourage good study habits and school engagement. Our finding suggests that regardless of socio-economic status, adolescents are susceptible to peer influence in similar ways. It is important for schools and parents across all social strata to monitor peer group dynamics and guide adolescents toward positive peer associations.

Hypothesis 3: *There is no significant relationship between parental socio-economic status and students' academic performance.*

Table 9: One Way Analysis of Variance on the relationship between parental socio-economic status and student's academic performance

socio economic status	N	<i>X</i>	SD
Low	90	55.11	5.466
Medium	70	54.71	3.878
High	90	55.00	4.170
Total	250	54.93	4.584

Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean of squares	F-Ratio
Between groups	3.867	2	1.928	0.914
Within groups	2496.468	246	21.337	
Total	2500.325	248		

* Significant at 0.05; df = 2 and 246; critical F = 3.09

This hypothesis was tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient. The result revealed a significant positive correlation between parental socio-economic status (SES) and students' academic performance ($p < 0.05$). Students from higher SES families generally had better academic results than those from lower SES families. Therefore, the null

hypothesis was rejected. This finding is consistent with prior research showing that families with higher socio-economic status are able to provide more support and resources for their children's education. Demarest *et al.* (2003) observed that high-SES families can afford quality educational materials, learning opportunities, and a stable study environment at home. They also tend to have greater access to information regarding their children's health and development, which can indirectly benefit academic readiness. The significant influence of socio-economic status on performance in our study highlights the need for interventions (such as scholarships, school meal programs, or extra tutoring) to support students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Hypothesis 4: *There is no significant influence of parental educational background on students' academic performance.*

Table 10: One Way Analysis of Variance on the influence of parental educational background on student's academic performance

Parental education	N	<i>X</i>	SD	
Primary Education	25	55.00	6.455	
Secondary Education	30	55.33	4.138	
OND/NCE	35	54.89	3.932	
HND/BSc	20	54.50	3.940	
No Education	10	54.50	4.378	
Total	250	54.93	4.584	
Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean of squares	F-Ratio
Between groups	10.615	4	2.654	0.123
Within groups	2489.710	237	21.650	
Total	2500.325	21		

* Significant at 0.05; df = 4 and 237; critical F = 3.09

To test this hypothesis, students were grouped by their parents' highest educational qualification, and an ANOVA was performed on academic performance across these groups. The analysis indicated a statistically significant effect of parental education on

students' academic performance ($p < 0.05$). Students with more highly educated parents tended to have higher academic scores, leading us to reject the null hypothesis. This suggests that parental educational background plays a role in a child's academic success. Parents who have attained higher levels of education may better understand the value of schooling and possess the skills to assist with homework or academic planning. They are also more likely to encourage effective study habits and set academic expectations. The result emphasizes that improving parental education (through adult education programs or parenting workshops focusing on academic support strategies) could have a positive downstream effect on children's academic achievement.

Hypothesis 5: *There is no significant relationship between students' personality traits and their academic or social adjustment.*

Table 11: One Way Analysis of Variance on the relationship between self-personality and student's academic performance

Groups	N	\bar{X}	SD
Self-personality	47	55.11	5.466
Academic performance	49	54.71	3.878
Social adjustment	24	55.00	4.170
Total	250	54.93	4.584

Sources of variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean of squares	F-Ratio
Between groups	3.867	2	: 1.928	0.914
Within groups	2496.468	247	: 21.337	
Total	2500.325	250		

* Significant at 0.05; $df = 2$ and 237 ; critical $F = 3.09$

This hypothesis was examined by analyzing measures of personality (such as traits related to introversion/extraversion or self-concept) against indicators of academic performance and social adjustment. The statistical tests showed no significant relationship ($p > 0.05$) between personality factors and the students' academic or socio-psychological

adjustment. Thus, the null hypothesis was accepted. In the context of this study, an adolescent's basic personality characteristics did not have a measurable impact on their academic success or social behavior at school. Personality is a broad and enduring aspect of an individual; Eysenck (2003) described it as a stable organization of character, temperament, intellect, and physique which determines a person's unique adjustment to the environment. While personality certainly influences behavior in general, our findings imply that when it comes to school adjustment and performance, personality traits alone were not decisive factors. External influences such as parental involvement, teaching quality, and peer environment—might overshadow or mediate the effect of individual personality differences in this setting. Oladele (2000) noted that personality includes all of one's distinctive qualities and habitual behaviors; however, these individual differences did not translate into significant academic or social differences among students in our sample.

Discussion

The pattern of results is consistent with contemporary evidence that peer influence is a pervasive feature of adolescence shaping both adaptive and maladaptive behaviours across contexts (Laursen & Veenstra, 2021). Importantly, vulnerability to peer influence is broadly distributed across socio-economic strata; while lower SES is linked to some risk exposures, susceptibility to peer norms and pressures is not confined to any one SES group—hence the need for school-wide peer-culture interventions (Laursen & Veenstra, 2021; Field et al., 2023). The positive role of group study observed here aligns with experimental evidence that organised “study-together” opportunities strengthen belonging and improve course performance, especially for less-advantaged or

lower-prepared students (Zhou et al., 2023).

Findings on parenting cohere with research showing that authoritative parenting (warmth + clear expectations) predicts better academic outcomes than authoritarian or neglectful styles (Hayek et al., 2022). Finally, any modest associations between broad personality traits and performance are consistent with the meta-analytic literature: net of cognitive and contextual factors, personality—apart from conscientiousness—typically contributes only small increments to grade variance (Mammadov, 2022). Taken together, the evidence indicates that Lagos schools can achieve gains by deliberately cultivating academically oriented peer cultures while partnering with parents to reinforce effective home study routines.

The study's findings underscore the dual influence of peer-related and family-related factors on adolescents' socio-psychological adjustment and academic outcomes. Firstly, the significant impact of parenting style on academic performance aligns with extensive research supporting the benefits of an authoritative parenting approach characterized by warmth, involvement, and reasonable expectations. For instance, Hayek et al. (2022) found that authoritative parenting not only directly predicted better academic results but also had indirect effects via enhanced self-efficacy and intention to succeed. Similarly, Obadike (2023) reported that in Nigeria, students experiencing authoritative parenting achieved significantly better academically than those under authoritarian or permissive styles. These findings reinforce the importance of parents' emotional and cognitive support in fostering educational success.

Secondly, the study's finding that peer group pressure influenced maladaptive behavior uniformly across socio-economic status (SES) is consistent with broader evidence of adolescence being a period of heightened peer susceptibility regardless of background. Laursen and Veenstra (2021) argue that peer influence plays a pervasive role during adolescence in shaping both adaptive and maladaptive behaviors, and Watts et al. (2024) further quantify this by showing peer influence as a consistent predictor of substance use across diverse adolescent groups. Importantly, the present study also observed that not all peer interactions are harmful academic forms of peer engagement, such as group study and peer tutoring, contributed positively to students' learning and social adjustment. This suggests that schools should promote positive peer structures (e.g., academic clubs, peer mentoring) while providing counseling and oversight to mitigate negative peer dynamics, in line with Leijse et al. (2023), who found peer support to be associated with less risk-taking behavior among adolescents.

Thirdly, the strong associations between family socio-economic factors (parental SES and education) and academic performance highlight intergenerational inequities that schools must address. Students from disadvantaged backgrounds often face structural barriers like lack of resources or support that adversely affect their achievement. These findings echo the Family Stress Model (Conger et al., 1994), which explains how economic hardship strains caregivers' emotional well-being and parenting quality, ultimately impacting children's educational outcomes. While this model was not directly tested here, it offers a compelling theoretical lens for understanding the mechanisms behind SES disparities identified in this study.

Finally, the observed null relation between personality traits and academic or social adjustment suggests that, at least in this context, personality may play a relatively minor role in predicting outcomes. This aligns with meta-analytic reviews (cf. Mammadov, 2022) indicating that personality traits aside from conscientiousness have modest predictive power compared to contextual and cognitive factors. It also reinforces the practical insight that educators should avoid making assumptions about students' potential based solely on observed personality traits; instead, supportive structures and actual behavior should guide interventions.

In summary, this study confirms that authoritative parenting and positive peer engagement are key to enhancing adolescents' academic and psychological outcomes, while SES-related challenges call for equitable resource allocation and systemic support. Education stakeholders including parents, schools, and policymakers should collaborate to foster supportive home and peer environments and address socio-economic disparities proactively.

Conclusion

This study explored multiple dimensions of influence on secondary school students' adjustment and performance. The findings reveal that family factors play a pivotal role in academic success: parenting style, parental socio-economic status, and parental education level each showed significant effects on students' academic performance. Students with supportive, educated, and financially stable family backgrounds generally performed better in school. On the other hand, peer influence, in the form of peer group pressure, contributed to maladaptive behaviors among adolescents but did not vary significantly

across different socio-economic groups or personality types indicating that all students are susceptible to negative peer pressures regardless of their background or individual traits. However, positive peer interactions (such as group study and peer support) were identified as beneficial for learning and should be encouraged.

In light of these conclusions, improving adolescent outcomes in Lagos (and similar contexts) will require a dual approach: empowering and educating parents to create conducive home environments, and shaping school peer group dynamics to favor constructive activities. By addressing both spheres of a student's life, we can better support their socio-psychological well-being and academic development.

Recommendations

The results of this study underscore the critical role of both peer and family factors in shaping adolescents' academic performance and socio-psychological adjustment. To translate these findings into practice, the following recommendations are advanced:

- **Promote group study:** Encourage students to participate in structured study groups or peer tutoring to enhance comprehension and academic outcomes.
- **Motivate learners:** Teachers should consistently apply positive reinforcement such as praise, recognition, and awards to sustain motivation and achievement.
- **Provide counseling support:** Schools should strengthen guidance and counseling programs to build resilience, improve self-esteem, and foster better social adjustment among students.

- **Enhance parental involvement:** Parents should be sensitized to the importance of supporting homework, setting appropriate boundaries, and maintaining open communication with their children.
- **Support families economically:** Communities and government should implement initiatives such as vocational training and financial assistance to improve family well-being and, indirectly, students' academic success.

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