

## A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT-PARENTS INTERACTIONS AND PEER GROUP INVOLVEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Good relationship and conflict between adolescents, parents and peer is usually seen as normal and necessary part of human development. However the purpose of this study was to Determine if changes could be noted in adolescent, peer and parent relationship during the period of 1990 and 1990 in Nigeria. There were two different sample groups for this study.

#### **SAMPLE I**

Sample of adolescents came from a survey of 100 boys and girls randomly drawn from a list of classes four and five at a local secondary school in Lagos, Nigeria.

#### **SAMPLE II**

Sample of adults came from a survey of 100 males and females randomly drawn from the teachers/parents association at same local secondary school in Lagos, Nigeria. Interaction was assessed with a scale of 12 items consisting of statements and questions with respect to parent-adolescents related and adolescent-peer group related. Subjects judged each item as it applied to him or her personally, choosing one out of the following alternatives: "always", "most of the time", "sometime", "very seldom", and "never". Each response had a figure weight attached to it: 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively for items 1-6 and 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively for items 7-12. The 12 items were submitted to chi-square analysis. The results of the study indicated significant relationships between ages and how respondents answered the questions respectively. The results supported the five hypothesis that:

1. Young male subjects will show a significantly higher influence between adolescent, and peer relationships than old male subjects.
2. Young male subjects will show a significantly higher influence between adolescents, and peer relationships than old female subjects.
3. Young female subjects will show a significantly higher influence between adolescent, and peer relationships than old female subjects.
4. Young female subjects will show a significantly higher influence between adolescent, and peer relationships than old male subjects.
5. The total young male and female subjects will show a significantly higher influence between adolescents and peer relationships than the total old male and female subjects.