

INCREASED RATE OF TEEN PREGNANCY AND IMPACT OF DETERMINANTS ON SENIOR CLASS STUDENTS IN TWO SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SAGAMU, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Annotation: Rates of teen pregnancy vary widely around the world, from 143 per 1000 in some sub-Saharan African nations to 2.9 per 1000 in South Korea. Young girls in Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Haiti, Nepal, Nicaragua, and Yemen have the highest risk of maternal death. (Papri, Khanam, Ara, & Panna, 2016). Children of single parents are more susceptible to teenage pregnancy because they lack information and were not properly educated on safe sex by their parents, schools, or development organizations, which may have helped them deal with friends who lure them into sex prematurely. This study aimed to determine the Increased Rate of Teen Pregnancy and Impact of Determinants on Senior Class Students in Two Selected Secondary Schools in Sagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria. A descriptive cross sectional design was used for the study and this allowed data to be collected among two hundred and ninety seven (297) respondents. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics were used such as frequency table and percentage. The mean and standard deviation of the ages of the respondents were found to be 20.9 ± 2.5 years respectively and majority of the respondents were Muslims and were from the Yoruba tribe, more than sixty per cent of the respondents affirm their knowledge that

teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in females between the ages of 15 and 19 years. Generally, majority of the respondents had good knowledge of teenage pregnancy and its negative effect on their lives. Respondent knowledge on teenage pregnancy and its impacts on their lives were found to be significant with increased teenage pregnancy with p-value less than 0.05. Furthermore, peer pressure and poverty were also found to be statistically significant with the increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy which implies that effect of peer pressure and poverty are one of the leading factors of increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy. It was therefore concluded that Teenage pregnancy in high schools is influenced by different factors which includes: poverty, peer pressure, inadequate knowledge and so on. Additionally, it was suggested that centers for reproductive health education for both parents and teens be created, as well as initiatives for assisting teenagers (especially girls) from low-income homes, as poverty has been identified as one of the primary influences on teen pregnancy.

Key words: Prevalence of teenage pregnancy, Female senior class students Secondary school

Background

All over the globe, societal challenges such as corruption, stigmatization, tribalism, social inequality, public health challenges to mention but a few continue to impede the development of nations. One of significant societal challenges generating debates amongst researchers and plaguing developing and developed societies is the teenage pregnancy as its impact on societal advancement, mortality rate, educational enrollment/attainment as well as child and psychological development has reached alarming levels globally. Teenage pregnancy therefore, can be described as the pregnancy by an adolescent or under-aged female between the ages of thirteen to nineteen years (Achema, Emmanuel & Moses, 2015).

WHO's efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has given priority to the issues pertaining to the management of Teenage pregnancy. (Papri, Khanam, Ara, & Panna, 2016). Adolescence is the period between 10 and 19 years with peculiar physical, social, psychological and reproductive health characteristics. (Kassa, Arowojolu, Odukogbe, & Yalew, 2018). It is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and a distinct and important biological and social stage of development and pregnancy in a girl between ages 10 and 19 years is termed Teenage or teenage pregnancy. (Achema, Emmanuel & Moses, 2015). Rates of Teenage pregnancy are increasing in developing countries, with higher occurrences of adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. (Kassa, Arowojolu, Odukogbe, & Yalew, 2018).

Teenage pregnancies are frequently discussed in the public health field. Not all teenagers deal with the issue of teen pregnancy. Teenage pregnancy is a problem that impacts many people in families with teenagers, as well as those in the community, school system, and government as a whole. (Thrasher, 2015). Teenage pregnancy is a global phenomenon with rates range from 143 per 1000 in some sub-Saharan African countries to 2.9 per 1000 in South Korea. Save the Children found that annually, 13 million children are born to women aged under 20 worldwide, more than 90% in developing countries. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of mortality among women aged 15-19 in such areas. Highest risk of maternal death in young girls was shown in Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Haiti, Nepal, Nicaragua and Yemen. (Papri, Khanam, Ara, & Panna, 2016).

During this time period the Teenagers start exploring sexuality and some young couples may start sexual relationships. Teenagers, who are less informed, may not access the appropriate reproductive health (RH) services and are therefore at greater risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). They are also more likely to become pregnant due to lack of knowledge of appropriate contraceptives. (Nadeem, Rubeena, & Arshiya, 2016).

Victims of teenage pregnancy lack information and were not adequately educated on safe-sex either by their parents, schools or development agencies that could have enabled them deal with friends who lure them into sex prematurely, children of single parents are more vulnerable to teenage pregnancy. In the same vein exposure to sexual content on television, sexuality in the media, pornographic and sex chat rooms by teenagers, could most likely tune them to engage in sexual activities. Acceptance of gift for sex and some adult deliberately taking advantage of poor teenagers, encouraging them into having sex were also noted as factors responsible for teenage pregnancy. (Alabi, 2017). According to Fahmida, Zubaida, Sarwat & Morsheda (2016), Residing in disorganized neighborhoods and in a family with lower socioeconomic status, low educational attainment, living with a single parent, being a victim of sexual abuse, poor parent-child closeness, poor parental supervision or regulations of children's activities have been found to be factors elevating the risk of teenage pregnancy. Some girls get pregnant because of voluntary early sex and peer pressure. Others are sexually abused or forced to marry early. In general, they lack proper sex education and information on contraceptives. Very few have access to contraceptives. Condoms, of course, would also protect people from HIV/Aids. (Oyedele, 2017).

United Nations identified Teenage pregnancy to be associated with higher rates of morbidity and mortality for mother and infant, and asserted that, teenage mothers are at risk of socio-economic disadvantage in their life time than those who delay child bearing until they are above twenty years of age; the younger the mother, the greater, the likelihood that, she and her baby will experience health complications. The vulnerability of Teenage female heightens due to biological and social reasons and they are prone to pregnancy and childbearing complications such as, obstructed labour, retardation of fetal growth, premature birth, and vesico-vaginal fistula. They are also prone to abortion, sexually transmitted infections and other social vices such as substance abuse.

Teenage pregnancy has attracted a great deal of concern and attention from religious leaders, the general public, policymakers, and social scientists, particularly in the developed and less developed countries especially in Nigeria. The impact of pregnancy on the health and livelihood of Teenages aged 15-19 years is substantial.

Objective of The Study

General Objective

The general objective is to determine the Increased Rate of Teen Pregnancy and Impact of Determinants on Senior Class Students in Two Selected Secondary Schools in Sagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria.

Specific Objectives

1. Determine the knowledge of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.
2. Discuss the sexual practices among teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.
3. Identify the determinants of increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.

Research Questions

1. What is the knowledge of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?
2. What are the sexual practices among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?

3. What are the determinants associated with increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant relationship between knowledge and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.
2. There is no significant relationship between poverty and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.
3. There is no significant relationship between peer pressure and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

Significance of The Study

This study will be helpful in developing policy for teen health, such as assessment and care. Additionally, this study would confirm already-known research findings and serve as a baseline reference for researchers undertaking additional studies on the sexual health of teenagers. It will serve as resources to explain the determinants of prevalence of teenage pregnancy. Findings from the research would be utilized by schools in forming or upgrading their adolescents on sexual and adolescent's curriculum,

MATERIALA AND METHOD

Study Design

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study design, used to determine the Increased Rate of Teen Pregnancy and Impact of Determinants on Senior Class Students in Two Selected Secondary Schools in Sagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria.

Scope of study

The scope of the study would be female Teenagers in a selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria, between October, 2020 to May, 2021.

Description of Research area

Two Research Settings will be used for the study

REMO METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL, SAGAMU, OGUN STATE

In fulfillment of Methodist Church Nigeria directive of the conference in 1998 that every Diocese in the Conference Area should establish secondary schools, the Diocese of Remo, under the 2nd Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Revd, E. O Adeboyejo constituted a committee on the modality of setting up a secondary school. The Diocesan Lay President, Sir Olaniwun Ajayi, saw the conference directive as an opportunity to utilize the unused portion of the defunct Methodist Teacher Training College which was occupied by the National Youth Service Corps - NYSC compound at Ijokun, Sagamu. Pa Olaniwun Ajayi went to the then Governor, Segun Osoba to solicit for the unused portion. The representative of the government, Mr. Onifade, the then Zonal Education Officer, Mrs. Osolukoya, a representative of NYSC, representatives of the Diocese, the Very Rev. Fakuade, the then Synod Secretary, Late Rev. J . A Ogunbomein, Chief Mrs. E O. Osilesi, the Diocesan Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. O. Idowu, the designated Principal were present at the meeting.

Portion of classrooms together with staff quarters were shared and given to the Diocese. However, the letter stating the approval to use our portion of the land was not issued by the Governor members of the church resolved to do all that it would take to keep the school going.

Sir Amos Oduyale was the first to make a donation of N50,000. Sir Olaniwuni Ajayi donated N 100,000. Other members equally made contributions and a total sum of N350,000 was collected. With this, salaries were paid and other financial obligations were met. By the end of the academic year, new students had enrolled; approval had been given by the Government to run the school and the school was ready for the Ministry of Education Inspection to prepare the school for JSS external examination. To the glory of God the school was approved and all the students sat for the JSS external examination.

While the school was beginning to enjoy stability and preparing for Senior School Certificate Examination, there was agitation that the school should be relocated to Iperu Circuit against the wish of the teachers and students of the school. Iperu Circuit wanted the school relocated on the claim that there was land allotted to the school for the purpose. Since Remo Methodist High School was not registered as a temporary school but a permanent one with Sagamu as its address, the staff and students maintained their stand to remain in Sagamu. When this happened, delegates from Iperu, Chief Akinlesi, Erelu Aina and seven others, and delegates from Sagamu, Chief Mrs. E. O. Osilesi, Chief Olusegun Ayodele and Mrs. Solaja from Ikenne Circuit, together with the new Bishop, Rt. Revd, S. K. Solanke went to the Ministry of Education to seek solution to the relocation issue. The then Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Princess Iyabo Odulate (nee Awolesi) for finding amicable solution to the issue. She volunteered to pay for necessary registration for a new school for Iperu and let Remo Methodist High School Sagamu stay. Remo Methodist High School, Sagamu Funded the preliminary expense for Remo High School Iperu and also provided a takeoff grant of two million naira (N2,000,000).

Twenty students reported on the day of resumption. What was meant to be a joyous resumption was turned to a scary embarrassing day as students and teacher were chased out of the allotted portion of the NYSC compound by Government officials. The students were therefore moved to an abandoned compound opposite the proposed site, because this land also belong to Methodist Church Nigeria. This is now to present site of the school. The Diocese made fund available to renovate the building in readiness for Zonal inspection to get the school registered. The Church was advised to seek HRM Oba Micheal Sonariwo, the Akarigbo of Remo Land's consent before the Governor will approved the take off of the school. At the 2001 Diocesan Synod, Hon Justice Sogbetun S. O, Chief E. O Oredipe, Chief Olusegun Ayodele, and Chief E.O Osilesi, Diocesan Treasurer were appointed to appeal to HRM. The school is all round education with the **3H** agenda that develops the **H**ead-intellectual ability, the **H**ear- affective domain and the **H**and- Psychomotor. This makes the students self-reliant and agents of social intellectual and moral upliftment in any society in which they find themselves.

Federal Government Girls' College Sagamu

Federal Government Girls' College Sagamu is one of the fourteen Federal Government Colleges/Federal Government Girls' Colleges established between 1977-1978 with the aim of fostering National Unity. Hence its motto 'PRO UNITATE'

The College started on 20th January 1978 under the pioneer Principal, Mrs. A.A. Ayoola on a temporary site at Ilaro with a student population of 73 and 4 teachers but it had to be moved to its present permanent site at Sagamu in September, 1981. The College is located along the Sagamu- Iperu Road, 2 Kilometers off the Sagamu-Benin Expressway at kilometer 11. Although, it is one of the youngest, it is numerically one of the largest girls' colleges and qualitatively one of the best. This has been made possible due to its strategic location on the country side, its high moral tone and its brilliant examinations results. From inception, the College has maintained a very high standard in academics and co-curricular activities.

The school compound is well laid out with network of good tarred and beautiful decorated road with flowers and trees. Over the years, infrastructural development have been carried out in the college due to the assistance of the Federal Government, the PTA and the Old Girls. The phase of the school consists of staff

residential quarters fondly referred to as Abuja, Maroko and Victoria Island. There are Eight (8) hostels for the students namely, Ayoola, Ethiope, Hadeija, Ogun, Rima, Osun and newly completed hostel referred to as “High Flyers”. Sodeinde hostel was donated by the PTA.

The phase 2 accommodated structures such as Senior Secondary School Examination Hall (Mrs A.A. Fasina Hall) built by PTA, the new administrative block, the General Staff room, Old administrative block, blocks of classrooms for the students and well equipped laboratories, the library, Guidance and Counseling office, ICT Centre, dining hall, the 7 senior hostels, the school sick bay and the rehabilitated kitchen to a modern one. Presently, there are various renovations going on in the school.

The college is blessed with hard working, dedicated and vision driven Principals who has contributed to the growth of the college. All the principals had one thing or the other to be remembered for in respect of achievements and academic excellence.

Study Population

The study respondents would be Teenagers between 14-19 years’ senior secondary school students attending a selected public secondary, who voluntarily consent to be involved in the study.

Sampling Procedure

All students who met the inclusion criteria would be eligible to take part in the sampling procedure. Simple random sampling procedure would be employed to select the study participants. Pieces of paper on which YES or NO were written and kept in a concealed box was used to select the study participants. All available students would be allowed to participate by picking once the piece of paper inside the box. Those that pick YES would be regarded as the targeted study population, while those that picked NO would be regarded as the population that was not allowed to participate in the study. Most importantly, informed consent form would be given to each participant to read, digest and adequate interpretation and answer would be given to each question asked by the participants.

Data management and data analysis

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, percentages, mean, and standard deviation. Inferential statistics such as chi square was carried the determine the level of association between selected independent and dependents variables at $p < 5\%$ using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 25).

Ethical consideration

Signed letter of researchers’ introduction would be taken from the office of the Dean, Babcock University, School of Nursing Sciences to be presented at the selected study setting. So that official permission would be granted to elicit information from the respondents. Each of the respondents would be given consent form to read and digest so that they would be able to participate voluntarily. Ethical approval would be obtained and Babcock University Ethics Review Committee as part of the prerequisite before research of this nature would be carried out on Human respondents. The aim of the ethical approval would be to ensure that this research conforms to the generally acceptable scientific principles and international ethical guidelines required in human subject research.

No risk of any kind would be envisaged. Respondents would not be provided with incentive but would be motivated with writing materials to fill the questionnaire and no money would be expected or demanded by the researcher or his assistant over respondents’ participation.

RESULT

Demographic Variables of Respondents

Age as at last birthday	Frequency	Percentage
16-25	175	58.9
26-35	122	41.1
Total	297	100.0

The above show the result of the age of the respondents in which more than half of the respondents 175(58.9%) falls within the age range of 16-25 while the remaining 122(41.1%) falls within the range of 26-35. The mean and standard deviation of the ages of the respondents were found to be 20.9 years and 2.5 years respectively

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christain	81	27.3
Islam	216	72.7
Total	120	100.0

The above shows that majority of the respondents 216(72.7%) practiced Islam as their main religion while 81(27.3%) of them practiced Christianity as their main religion

what class are you	Frequency	Percentage
SS1	140	47.1
SS2	95	32.0
SS3	62	20.9
Total	297	100.0

It can be seen from the above table that 140(47.1%) of the respondents were in senior secondary school 1, followed by 95(32%) of them who are in senior secondary school 2 and the remaining 62(20.9%) of them were found to be in senior secondary school 3

Ethnic group	Frequency	Percentage
Yoruba	260	87.5
Igbo	28	9.4
Hausa	9	3.0
Total	297	100.0

From the table, a larger fraction of the respondents were from the Yoruba ethnic group 260(87.5%) and just a few of the respondents 9.4% and 3.0% were from the Igbo and Hausa ethnic groups respectively

Fathers occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servant	225	75.8
Trader	40	13.5
Unemployed	32	10.8
Total	297	100.0

Result from the table above revealed that majority of the respondents father are civil servants 225(75.8%) while the remaining were either into trading (13.5%) or they are unemployed (10.8%)

Mothers occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servant	232	78.1
Trader	33	11.1

Unemployed	32	10.8
Total	297	100.0

Result from table 6 above showed that more than half of the respondents mother are civil servants 232(78.1%) followed by 33(11.1%) of them who are into trading and the remaining 32(10.8%) of the respondents mother were unemployed

Fathers level of education	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	78	26.2
Primary	22	7.4
Secondary	190	57
Tertiary	11	3.7
Total	297	100.0

Result from the table above indicated that more than half of the respondents father 190(57%) have had up to secondary education while 26.2% of them does not have any form of formal education, followed by 7.4% of them who have had up to primary education and the remaining 3.7% of have had up to tertiary education

Mothers level of education	Frequency	Percentage
No formal education	74	24.9
Primary	22	7.4
Secondary	199	65.0
Tertiary	2	2.7
Total	297	100.0

Result from the table above indicated that more than half of the respondents mother 199(65%) have had up to secondary education while 24.9% of them does not have any form of formal education, followed by 7.4% of them who have had up to primary education and the remaining 2.7% of have had up to tertiary education

What is your marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	2	2.7
Single	295	97.3
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that almost all of the respondents are still single 295(97.3%) while only 2.7% of them are married, this can be attributed to the fact that the study respondents are still teenagers

Who do you live with?	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	250	84.2
Spouse	2	0.64
Alone	45	15.1
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, majority of the respondents 250(84.2%) stated that they are still living with their parents, while 15.1% of them were living alone and the remaining 0.64% stated that they are living with their spouse

SECTION B: Knowledge of Teenage Pregnancy among Senior Class Student.

Do you know that sex is the mating of a male and a female by introducing penis into the vagina?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	117	39.4
No I don't know	81	27.3

I will enquire	99	33.3
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, it was observed that not more than half of the respondents 117(39.4%) affirm that they are aware that sex is the mating of a male and a female by introducing penis into the vagina,33.3% of them stated that they will make enquiries about it and the remaining 27.3% stated that they do not know that sex is the mating of a male and a female by introducing penis into the vagina

Do you know that sex at this age is not welcomed, but if it's going to happen, it must be protected	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	257	86.5
No I don't know	35	11.9
I will enquire	5	1.68
Total	297	100.0

Majority of the respondents 257(86.5%) stated that they know that sex is not welcomed at their present age but they must be protected if at all it will happen followed by 11.9% of them who stated that they do not know and only 1.7% of them stated that they will make enquiries

Do you know that combination of spermatozoa and female egg (ovum) form zygote that result into pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	161	54.2
No I don't know	97	32.7
I will enquire	39	13.1
Total	297	100.0

The above shows that more than half of the respondents 161(54.2%) is aware that the combination of spermatozoa and female egg (ovum) form zygote that result into pregnancy,32.7% of them stated that they do not know and the remaining 13.1 % of them will make enquiries

Do you know that pregnancy occur in a female between 15-19years is termed Teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	180	60.6
No I don't know	87	29.3
I will enquire	30	10.1
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, more than half of the respondents 180(60.6%) affirm their knowledge that teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occur in females between the ages of 15 and 19years, while 29.3% of them do not know that teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occur in females between the ages of 15 and 19years and the remaining 10.1% of them will enquire

Do you know that the zygote is form the ampulla of the fallopian tube, which later propels to the uterus where it develops as pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, I know	213	71.7
No I don't know	76	25.6
I can't recollect	8	2.7
Total	297	100.0

In the table above, majority of the respondents 213(71.7%) stated that they know that the zygote is formed on the ampulla of the fallopian tube, which later propels to the uterus where it develops as pregnancy while 25.6% of them do not know and lastly 2.7% of the respondents stated that they will makes enquires

Do you know that teenage pregnancy brings about educational progressive set back to the female child	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, I know	200	25.6
No I don't know	76	67.3
I will inquire	8	2.7
I cannot recollect	13	4.2
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, it was revealed that 67.3% of the respondents were not aware that teenage pregnancy can bring about educational progressive set back to the female child, while 25.6% of them stated their awareness and 4.2% of them couldn't recollect and lastly only 2.7% of them stated that they will make enquiry

Do you think a simple contraceptive called "CONDOM" will prevent pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, I do	213	71.7
No I don't	76	67.3
I will inquire	5	1.68
I cannot recollect	3	1.01
Total	297	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that majority of the respondents 213(71.7%) stated that they think a simple contraceptive called "CONDOM" will prevent pregnancy, followed by 67.3% of them who thinks otherwise, while 1.68% of them will inquire and the remaining 1.01% couldn't recollect

Do you know that having early unprotected sex can result into contacting of sexually transmitted disease? (HIV inclusive)	Frequency	Percentage
Yes,I know	199	65.0
No,I don't know	74	24.9
I will inquire	22	7.4
I cant recollect	2	2.7
Total	297	100.0

199(65%) of the respondents stated that they know that having early unprotected sex can result into contacting of sexually transmitted disease which is inclusive of HIV, followed by 24.9% of them that stated that the do not know while 7.4% of the respondents will inquire and the remaining 2.7% could not recollect

Do you know that poverty, mass media, videos, peer group influence are important causes of teenage pregnancy?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	158	53.2
No I don't know	90	30.3
I will enquire	49	16.5
Total	297	100.0

The above shows that more than half of the respondents (53.2%) is aware that poverty, mass media, videos, peer group influence are important causes of teenage pregnancy followed by 30.3% of the respondents that do not know and the remaining 16.5% of the respondents stated that they will enquire

Do you know that once sex is initiated, use of contraceptives is vital?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I know	213	71.7
No I don't know	76	25.6
I will enquire	8	2.7
Total	297	100.0

Result from table the above shows that majority of the respondents 213(71.7%) is aware that once sex is initiated, use of contraceptives is vital,25.6% of them stated that they do not know, and the remaining 2.7% will enquire

Section C: Perception of teenage pregnancy among senior class students

Do you perceive that having early unprotected sex can result into teenage pregnancy?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	180	60.6
No, I don't	88	29.6
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	9	3.0
Total	297	100.0

The above table shows that 180(60.6%) of the respondents is aware that having early unprotected sex can result into teenage pregnancy followed by 29.6% of them who stated that they are not aware,6.7% of them will inquire and lastly, 3.0% of the respondents could not recollect

Do you perceive that having early unprotected sex can result into sexually transmitted infection	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	200	67.3
No, I don't	70	23.6
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	7	2.4
Total	297	100.0

200(67.3%) of the respondents stated that they are aware that having early unprotected sex can result into sexually transmitted infection followed by 23.6% of them who stated that they are not aware while 6.7% of them stated that they will inquire and the remaining 2.4% of them stated that they couldn't recollect

Do you perceive that major complications of teenage pregnancy are infection, criminal abortion, septicemia and even death	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	200	67.3
No, I don't	70	23.6
I will inquire	29	9.8
Total	297	100.0

The table above revealed that more than half of the respondents 67.3% is aware that the major complications of teenage pregnancy are infection, criminal abortion, septicemia and even death,23.6% of them do not know and the remaining 9.8% will inquire

Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy result into separation of father and mother of the female child all because the child has brought shame into the family	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	180	60.6
No, I don't	88	29.6
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	9	3.0
Total	297	100

The above table shows that 180(60.6%) of the respondents is aware that teenage pregnancy result into separation of father and mother of the female child all because the child has brought shame into the family followed by 29.6% of them who stated that they are not aware, 6.7% of them will inquire and lastly, 3.0% of the respondents could not recollect

Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy result into school dropout among female student?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	198	66.7
No, I don't	88	29.6
I will inquire	9	3.0
I cannot recollect	2	0.7
Total	297	100

From the table above, more than half of the respondents 198(66.7%) stated that they perceive that teenage pregnancy result into school dropout among female student followed by 29.6% of them who stated that they do not know that teenage pregnancy result into school dropout among female student, while 3% will inquire and the remaining 0.7% of the respondents could not recollect

Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy can result into abandonment of the new child by the teenager	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	160	53.9
No, I don't	100	33.7
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	17	5.7
Total	297	100

From the table above, more than half of the respondents 160(53.9%) stated that they perceive that teenage pregnancy can result into abandonment of the new child by the teenager followed by 33.7% of them who stated that they do not know that teenage pregnancy can result into abandonment of the new child by the teenager, while 6.7% will inquire and the remaining 5.7% of the respondents could not recollect

Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy can result into additional economic burden on the parent?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	213	71.7
No, I don't	76	25.6
I will inquire	8	2.7
Total	297	100

From the table above, 213(71.7%) of the respondents believed that teenage pregnancy can result into additional economic burden on the parent while 25.6% do not believe that teenage pregnancy can result into additional economic burden on the parent and only 2.7% of the respondents stated that they will inquire

Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy can result into depression among female students?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	200	67.3
No, I don't	89	30
I will inquire	8	2.7
Total	297	100

From the table above, 67.3% of the respondents believed that that teenage pregnancy can result into depression among female students followed by 30% of them who stated that they do not know and the remaining 2.7% will inquire

Section D: Determinants of Increase Teenage Pregnancy

Poor social economic status determinants: Do you think poverty remains a major cause of teenage pregnancy among senior class students	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	160	53.9
No, I don't	100	33.7
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	17	5.7
Total	297	100

More than half of the respondents 160(53.9%) stated that they think poverty remains a major cause of teenage pregnancy among senior class students,33.7% of them stated that they do not know whether poverty remains a major cause of teenage pregnancy among senior class students, 6.7% of them will inquire and the remaining 5.7% stated that they couldn't recollect

Peer pressure; Do you think female student are lured or initiated into early sexual intercourse	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	160	53.9
No, I don't	100	33.7
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	17	5.7
Total	297	100

More than half of the respondents 160(53.9%) thinks female student are lured or initiated into early sexual intercourse by their peers,33.7% of them stated that they do not know whether think female student are lured or initiated into early sexual intercourse, 6.7% of them will inquire and the remaining 5.7% stated that they couldn't recollect

Unprotected sex; Do you think unprotected early sexual intercourse can result into teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	198	66.7
No, I don't	88	29.6
I will inquire	9	3.0
I cannot recollect	2	0.7
Total	297	100

From the table above, it was revealed that 198(66.7%) of the respondents thinks unprotected early sexual intercourse can result into teenage pregnancy followed by 29.6% of them who thinks otherwise and 3.0% of the respondents stated they will inquire and the remaining 0.7% of the respondents couldn't recollect

Substance abuse: Do you think that the abuse of substances(alcohol,tobacco,heroin,cocaine,cannabis)would result in uncontrolled/high mood when boys and girls are dialoguing for sex	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	199	65.0
No, I don't	74	24.9
I will inquire	22	7.4
I cannot recollect	2	2.7
Total	297	100

Quite a number of the respondents 199(65%) stated that they do think that the abuse of substances (alcohol, tobacco, heroin, cocaine, cannabis) would result in uncontrolled/high mood when boys and girls are dialoguing for sex while 24.9% of the respondents do not think so followed by 7.4% of them who stated that they will inquire and lastly 2.7% couldn't recollect.

Mass media: Do you think exposure to know-how days videos can lure the youth into having teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	174	58.6
No, I don't	90	30.3
I will inquire	29	9.8
I cannot recollect	4	1.4
Total	297	100

More than half of the respondents 174(58.6%) affirm that they believe exposure to know-how days videos can lure the youth into having teenage pregnancy, while 30.3% believe otherwise, 9.8% of them will inquire and the remaining 1.4% couldn't recollect

Socialization; Do you think youth much interest in European culture has lure teenagers into expressing teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	174	58.6
No, I don't	94	31.6
I will inquire	29	9.8
Total	297	100

More than half of the respondents 174(58.6%) affirm that they believe that youth much interest in European culture has lure teenagers into expressing teenage pregnancy, while 31.6% believe otherwise, 9.8% of them will inquire and the remaining 1.4% couldn't recollect

Sex education; Do you think that inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum have lure the youth into increase participation in teenage pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I do	100	33.7
No, I don't	160	53.9
I will inquire	20	6.7
I cannot recollect	17	5.7
Total	297	100.0

Quite a number of the respondents 160(53.9%) stated that they do not think that inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum have lure the youth into increase participation in teenage pregnancy while 33.7% of the respondents stated that they think that inadequate sex education in secondary school

curriculum have lure the youth into increase participation in teenage pregnancy followed by 6.7% of them who stated that they will inquire and lastly 5.7% couldn't recollect.

Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
0-5, poor knowledge	208	70.0
6-10, good knowledge	89	30.0
Total	297	100.0

BIVARIATE RELATIONSHIP

First Hypothesis: relationship between knowledge and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

Knowledge	Sex Education Determinants; Do you think that inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum contributed to increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the Youths?					
	Yes, I do	No,I dont	Total	CHI SQUARE	DF	P-VALUE
0-5, poor knowledge	120(58.8%)	84(41.2%)	204(100.0%)	27.917	2	0.000
6-10, good knowledge	14(25.0%)	42(75.0%)	56(100.0%)			
Total	144(48.5%)	153(51.5%)	297(100.0%)			

There is a statistical significant relationship between respondent knowledge on teenage pregnancy and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy. It was observed that respondent knowledge on teenage pregnancy and inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum is contributing immensely to teenage pregnancy among the teenagers has a statistically significant linear relationship, (chi -square =27.917, p-value >0.05)

Second Hypothesis: relationship between peer pressure and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

Peer Pressure Determinants	Sex Education Determinants					
	Yes, I do	No,I dont	Total	CHI SQUARE	DF	P-VALUE
Yes, I do	29(50.9%)	28(49.1%)	57(100.0%)	17.917	2	0.000
No I don't	115(47.9%)	125(52.1%)	240(100.0%)			
Total	144(48.5%)	153(51.5%)	297(100.0%)			

There is also a statistical significant relationship between Peer pressure determinants increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenage students (chi -square =17.917, p-value >0.05) this indicated that peer pressure is also one of the important causes of teenage pregnancy amongst teenagers

Third Hypothesis: relationship between poverty and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

Poor social economics status determinants	Increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy, Do you perceive that teenage pregnancy can result into additional economic burden					
	Yes, I do	No,I dont	Total	CHI SQUARE	DF	P-VALUE
Yes, I know	174(100%)	0(0.0)	174(100.0%)	87.104	1	0.000
No, I don't	72(58.5%)	51(41.5%)	123(100.0%)			
Total	246(82.8%)	51(17.2%)	297(100.0%)			

There is a statistical significant relationship between respondent social economic status (poverty status) and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenager student (chi-square = 27.917, p-value > 0.05) there is a good relationship between respondents poverty status and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenager student

Discussion of Findings

Teenage pregnancy is a social and reproductive health issue where young women between the ages of 13 and 19 who are in puberty are exposed to unintended pregnancies. This study was conducted to look at the factors that contributed to the increased occurrence of teenage pregnancy among female students in two particular secondary schools. In this study, the determinants of increased prevalence of Teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students was examined and analyzed with the use of frequency table to gather the necessary and appropriate information from the respondents.

From the analysis, it is evident that more than half of the respondents 58.9% fall within the age range of 16-25 while the remaining 41.1% falls within the range of 26-35 with the mean and standard deviation of the ages of the respondents were found to be 20.9 years and 2.5 years respectively. Majority of the respondents 72.7% were Muslims. Not more than half of the respondents of the respondents were in senior secondary school 1, followed by 32% of them who are in senior secondary school 2 and the remaining 20.9% of them were found to be in senior secondary school 3, a larger fraction of the respondents were from the Yoruba ethnic group 87.5%, majority of the respondents father are civil servants 75.8% more than half of the respondents mother are civil servants 78.1% followed by 33(11.1%) of them who are into trading and the remaining 32(10.8%) of the respondents mother were unemployed

Also, more than half of the respondent's father 57% have had up to secondary education, more than half of the respondent's mother 65% have had up to secondary education, Almost all of the respondents are still single 97.3% and majority of the respondents 84.2% they are still living with their parents

SECTION B: Knowledge of Teenage Pregnancy among Senior Class Student

It was observed that not more than half of the respondents 39.4% were aware that sex is the mating of a male and a female by introducing penis into the vagina, 33.3% of them stated that they will make enquiries about it and the remaining 27.3% stated that they do not know that sex is the mating of a male and a female by introducing penis into the vagina. Majority of the respondents 86.5% is aware that sex is not welcomed at their present age but they must be protected if at all it will happen, more than half of the respondent's 54.2% is aware that the combination of spermatozoa and female egg (ovum) form zygote that result into pregnancy, 32.7% of them stated that they do not know. Furthermore, more than half of the respondents 60.6% affirm their knowledge that teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occur in females between the ages of 15 and 19 years, while 29.3% of them do not know that teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occur in females between the ages of 15 and 19 years

71.7% knew that the zygote is formed on the ampulla of the fallopian tube, is propelled to the uterus where it develops as pregnancy while 25.6% of them do not know,

In addition to this, 67.3% of the respondents were aware that teenage pregnancy can bring about educational progressive set back to the female child, while 25.6% of them stated their non-awareness, this however is in line with studies by Yadufashije C. and Samuel R. (2017) where quite a number of the respondents were aware that teenage pregnancy can bring setback in their education, also 71.7% were aware that a simple contraceptive called "CONDOM" will prevent pregnancy, this is consistent with the findings of Marteleto *et al* in 2008 where they found it to be a protective factor followed by 7.3% of them who think otherwise, while 1.68% of them will inquire and the remaining 1.01% couldn't recollect

Quite a number 65% of the respondents stated their awareness that early unprotected sex can result into contacting of sexually transmitted disease which is inclusive of HIV, followed by 24.9% isn't aware. Furthermore, more than half of the respondents 53.2% stated that poverty, mass media, videos, peer group influence are important causes of teenage pregnancy while 30.3% stated otherwise, this result is also in consistent with studies by Gyan C(2013), Yadufashije C. and Samuel R. (2017) and Qolesa S.(2017), where it was stated that poverty, mass media, social media, peer pressure and love seeking were the important causes of teenage pregnancy. Also, majority of the respondents 71.7% is aware that once sex is initiated, use of contraceptives is vital

Section C: Perception of teenage pregnancy among senior class students

From the study, it was observed that 60.6% of the respondents is aware that having early unprotected sex can result into teenage pregnancy while 67.3% of them stated that having early unprotected sex can result into sexually transmitted infection. More than half of the respondents 67.3% is also aware that the major complications of teenage pregnancy are infection, criminal abortion, septicemia and even death,

Also, quite a number of the respondents 66.7% believed that teenage pregnancy result into high rate of school dropout among female student, this is however in line with the study by Gyan C (2013) where it was revealed that teenage pregnancy is the most important factor that leads to high dropout rate by female students

53.9% of the respondents also believed that teenage pregnancy can result into abandonment of the new child by the teenager followed by 33.7% of them who stated that they do not know that teenage pregnancy can result into abandonment of the new child by the teenager, this can be due to lack of love or care and their inability to cater for the new-born, a higher number of the respondents 71.7% believed that teenage pregnancy can result into additional economic burden on the parent, also 67.3% of the respondents believed that that teenage pregnancy can result into depression among female students

Section D: Determinants of Increase Teenage Pregnancy

More than half of the respondents 53.9% stated that they think poverty remains a major cause of teenage pregnancy among senior class students, 33.7% of them stated that they do not know whether poverty remains a major cause of teenage pregnancy among senior class students, this result is however also in consistent with studies by Gyan C(2013), Yadufashije C. and Samuel R. (2017), Qolesa S.(2017) and Mathewoa S. and Mekuria A. (2018) where poverty appears to be the main cause of teenage pregnancy, More than half of the respondents 53.9% thinks female student are lured or initiated into early sexual intercourse by their peers. This is in line with a study by Tanko M(2016) where result showed that peer pressure influences teenage pregnancy

Quite a number of the respondents 65% stated that they do think that the abuse of substances (alcohol, tobacco, heroin, cocaine, cannabis) would result in uncontrolled/high mood when boys and girls are dialoguing for sex while 24.9% of the respondents do not think so

Furthermore, more than half of the respondents 58.6% affirm that they believe exposure to know-how days' videos can lure the youth into having teenage pregnancy, while 30.3% believe otherwise. 53.9% stated that they do not think that inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum have lure the youth into increase participation in teenage pregnancy while 33.7% of the respondents stated that they think that inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum have lure the youth into increase participation in teenage pregnancy. Generally, a higher number of the respondents 70% of the respondents have poor knowledge of teenage pregnancy while only 30% of them have good knowledge of teenage pregnancy

There is a statistical significant relationship between respondent knowledge on teenage pregnancy and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy. It was observed that respondent knowledge on teenage pregnancy and inadequate sex education in secondary school curriculum is contributing immensely to teenage pregnancy among the teenagers has a statistically significant linear relationship, this is however in line within a study by Tanko M. (2016) where inadequate sex education contributes to increased teenage pregnancy. There is also a statistical significant relationship between Peer pressure determinants increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenage students ($\chi^2 = 17.917$, $p > 0.05$) This indicated that peer pressure is also one of the important causes of teenage pregnancy amongst teenagers

Furthermore, There is a statistical significant relationship between respondent social economic status (poverty status) and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenager student ($\chi^2 = 27.917$, $p > 0.05$) there is a good relationship between respondents poverty status and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among the teenager student, this result is also in consistent with the work of Gyan C. (2013) where poverty was found to be highly significant to increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of teen pregnancies in high schools is affected by various factors. Many of these issues have been discussed in this study. To combat this issue, all societies must unite their efforts. Teenagers need to be prepared for the future because they are not yet mature enough to care for their children. They are also still developing academically and financially, which may have an impact on their offspring either directly or indirectly. Once a girl is pregnant while at school, the only solution is dropping out in many countries especially in Africa; it shows that it will affect the future of women if nothing is done. Strategies of fighting against this problem have to be in place but much effort is however needed to reduce this issue at high level. Teachers in schools have to be the agent of solving this issue, more emphasis needs to be laid on reproductive health as a subject of importance to detail at secondary school level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon analysis of the data and the resulting evidence obtained from the research, the following recommendations were provided;

1. Sensitization programs should be initiated by relevant bodies to educate the populace on the impact of teenage pregnancies
2. Psychological help should be provided to students in secondary to help them deal with pressures of peers and societal stigmatization.
3. School-based daycare facilities should be provided for soon to be/already teenage parents
4. Contraceptive education should be introduced in secondary schools.
5. Policies that facilitate better health care services for teenagers should be deployed by government and non-government organizations

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