

Determinants of Increased Prevalence of Teenage Pregnancy Among Female Senior Class Students in Two Selected Secondary School in Sagamu, Ogun State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

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. 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). 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. This study is aimed at identifying the determinants of increased prevalence of Teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in two selected secondary schools in Sagamu, Ogun State. 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 analysed 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. And it was recommended that strategies of supporting

adolescents (Girls) from poor families because poverty has been among major factors influencing teenagers pregnancy should be built and also centres of reproductive health training for both parent and teenagers should be built.

KEYWORDS: *Prevalence of teenage pregnancy, Female senior class students, Secondary school*
Word count: 378.

Background

WHO are efforts to meet the Millenium 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 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). Teenage pregnancies have a long-lasting impact on the physical and mental health, education, and livelihood of young women, men, and their families. The health impact of teen pregnancies is significant with increased risks of maternal death, illness, and disability, including obstetric fistula, preterm delivery, complications of unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and health risks to infants. Early pregnancy has been shown to result in poor social, health, and economic outcomes not only for young mothers and fathers but for children of young mothers who typically have poorer educational achievement scores, worse socio-emotional outcomes, and adverse birth outcomes compared with children of older mothers. (Brahmbhat, Kågesten & Delany-Moretlwe, 2014). Findings from the research would be utilized by schools in forming or upgrading their adolescents on sexual and adolescents curriculum

Objective of the Study

General Objective

The general objective is to identify the determinants of increased prevalence of Teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in two selected secondary schools in Sagamu, Ogun State.

Specific Objectives are to:

- i. Determine the knowledge of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.

- ii. Determine the sexual practices among teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.
- iii. Identify the determinants of increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State.

Research Questions

- i. What is the knowledge of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?
- ii. What are the sexual practices among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?
- iii. What are the determinants associated with increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State?

Research Hypotheses

H0: There is no significant relationship between knowledge and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

H0: There is no significant relationship between poverty and increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female Teenage students in selected secondary schools in Ogun State.

H0: 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.

Methodology

The study was carried out in some selected secondary school in Sagamu, Ogun State. Ogun State is one of the 36 states of Nigeria and is located in the South Western region of the country. Descriptive cross sectional study design was employed and Simple random sampling technique was used to recruit subject for the study, the process continued until the required number of sample size (291) was obtained. Data was collected using an interviewer administered questionnaire which consists of the following. Section A consists of Socio demographic characteristics. Section B assesses knowledge of teenage pregnancy among female Teenages. Section C To determine the sexual behaviors and practice among female Teenages. Section D. Determinants of increased prevalence of teenage pregnancy. Data was entered, edited, and analyze with SPSS statistical software (version 21). Descriptive study was used and presented in frequency and tables with mean and standard deviation and distribution of each variables. Chi-square test was used for bivariate analyses to test the significance of the association between independent variables and dependent variables with p-value less than 0.05

Result

Presentation of data

Section A: Demographic Variables of Respondents

Table 1

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

Table 1 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 20.9years and 2.5years respectively

Table 2

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

Table 2 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

Table 3

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 table 3 above 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

Table 4

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

From table 4 above, 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

Table 5

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%)

Table 6

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

Table 7

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.

Table 8

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.

Table 9

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

From table 9 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

Table 10

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.

Table 11

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

In table 11 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

Table 12

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.

Table 13

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

Table 13 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

Table 14

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

In table 14 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

Table 15

Do you know that the zygote is form the ampoule 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 make enquires

Table 16

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 table 16 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

Table 17

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

In table 17 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

Table 18

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 can't 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

Table 19

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

Table 19 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

Table 20

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 20 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

Table 21

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

Table 21 above 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

Table 22

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

Table 23

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

Table 23 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

Table 24

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

Table 24 above 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

Table 25

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 table 25 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

Table 26

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 table 26 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

Table 27

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

Table 28

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 table 28 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

Table 29

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

Table 30

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

Table 31

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 table 31 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

Table 32

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.

Table 33

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

Table 34

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

Table 35

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

Table 36

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.

Table 37

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.

Table 38

Peer Pressure Determinants	Sex Education Determinants					
	Yes, I do	No,I dont	Total	CHI SQUAR E	DF	P- VALUE
Yes, I do	29(50.9%)	28(49.1%)	57(100.0%)	17.917	2	0.000
No I dont	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.

Table 39

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 don't	Total	CHI SQUAR E	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

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2 CONCLUSION

Teenage pregnancy in high schools is influenced by different factors. In this study many of these factors have been mentioned. All societies must put their effort together to fight against this problem. We need to build the future of the teenagers, teenagers are not ready to support their babies, they are young intellectually and economically, and this can directly or indirectly have an effect on the

children from them. 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.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the result of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. To build strategies of supporting adolescents (Girls) from poor families because poverty has been among major factors influencing teenagers' pregnancy.
2. To build centers of reproductive health training for both parent and teenagers.
3. To build a model of preventing teenagers pregnancy in schools
4. To put budget of fighting teen pregnancy and its consequences in government's annual budget

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