

Socio-economic Factors determining Teenage Pregnancy in Ede South Local Government Area, Osun State, Nigeria

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Abstract: The study seeks to examine the socio-economic factors determining teenage pregnancy; its effects on teenage pregnant woman; public attitude to teenage pregnancy and how to reduce teen pregnancy in Ede south local government area of Osun State, Nigeria. Quantitative method of data collection through the use of questionnaire was employed to elicit information from 120 respondents who were randomly selected from the study area. The study found that, 95% of the respondent attributed teen pregnancy to parents' socio-economic status. Similarly 97.5% of the respondents were of the view that the environment that a child grew could cause teenage pregnancy; Majority of the respondents (84.2%) felt that lack of adequate sex education for a girl child could cause teenage pregnancy. Its effects on a girl-child range from; exposure of a girl child to hardship (95.9%); it truncates a girl child's ambition (82.5%); The ways to curb teen pregnancies also range from; involvement of parents in their daughters' sexual affairs (71.7%); public sensitization by government on the danger of teenage pregnancy (94.2%). The test of hypothesis established that public attitude towards teenage pregnancy has a significant positive relationship with the effect of teenage pregnancy [$r(118) = 0.02, p < .05$], Based on the findings the following recommendations are therefore made; sex education for a girl child at all levels. Mothers should be involved in their daughters' sexual affairs; teenage pregnancy should be discouraged by religious organization, and there should be government sensitisation against teen pregnancy.

Keywords: teenage, pregnancy, adolescent,

I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Pregnancy is considered to be a blessing when experienced by a married couple who had intentionally planned to have a child (Anochie & Ekpeme, 2001). As important as pregnancies are to women particularly, if peradventure, after some months of marriage, the desire to conceive is not actualised, the woman becomes so worried. Pregnancy is therefore considered to be for matured women who are most times married. The maturity here has to do with age. Any female who got pregnant between the age of 10 and 19 years is considered not matured and this is referred to as teenage pregnancy (Weiss, 2012; Adams, 2008). Teenage is often used interchangeably with adolescence, and it is the period between 10 and 19 years when the secondary sex characteristics appear (World Health Organization – WHO, 1997; Alabi & Oni, 2017; Galaboa & Gempesb (2017). The issue of pregnancies among teenage girls seems to be one of the social problems

facing the world at large (Bissell, 2010; Carillo, 2012). This cut across both developed and the developing nations of the world (). Teenage pregnancy comes with its challenges, most especially to the female adolescent who get involve. The challenges range from social, psychological and medical (Hanna, 2010; Ditsela, & Van Dyk, 2011). Teenage pregnancy though as old as man, is gradually becoming unfashionable and unacceptable globally and female children are always warned to desist from premarital sex that can lead to unwanted pregnancy (Ayuba, Ibrahim, and Owwoeye, 2012; Undiyaundeye, Agba, & Mandeun, 2015; Alabi, & Oni, 2017)

Despite the high level of enlightenment and counseling aiming at discouraging teen pregnancy, the rate of teenage pregnancy among the adolescent girls is alarming (Liabsuetrakul, 2017; Alabi & Oni, 2017). That is why teen pregnancy has become one of the prevalent dilemmas today facing the development of a female adolescent globally, it continues to be a problem for families, educators, health care professionals, and the government at all levels (Brown, 2013; Ekeng, Ekanem & Esien, 2014). The range of teenage pregnancy some sub-Saharan Africa is from 143 per 1000. Save the Children found that annually, 13 million children are born to women aged under 20 worldwide, more than 90% in developing countries (Adams & Berzonsky, 2009; Aurora, 2012). Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of mortality among women aged 15-19 in developing countries and this has be linked to the high risk of maternal death in young girls as shown in Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Haiti, Nepal, Nicaragua and Yemen. (Babalola, 2007; Liabsuetrakul, 2017).

In Nigeria, adolescent fertility rate was 111 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19, and Nigerian women averaged more than five births during their lifetime (Araoye, Akande & Musa, 2010; Undiyaundeye, Agba, & Mandeun, 2015).

The factors associated with teenage pregnancy vary from region to region, even within the same country; it also has some ethnic coloration (Acharya, Bhattaria, Poobalan, Van Teijlingen, Chapman, 2010; Hamilton, & Ventura, 2012; Nguyen, Shiu & Farber, 2016). Some of these factors include; rapid urbanization, low socioeconomic status, low educational

and career aspiration, residence in a single parent home and poor family relationship (Adebenga, Dipeolo, Babalola & Otu, 2003; Araoye. Akande & Musa, 2010).

Statement of the Problem

The traditional belief about the superiority of a boy-child over his female counterpart seems to be gradually fading away among the Nigerian parents. People have begun to see that an investment on a girl-child, most especially by giving her a good and qualitative education is as good and profitable as investing on a boy-child. This has increased the focus and hope of parents on their female children. So many of the female adolescent do have good future ambition and with some of them displaying qualities that are needed to be successful in life. Ironically, some of the female children seem not to know their worth and they toil with their future. Times, despite the fact that they possess what can make them great in life; they still live their life as if they must be economically dependent on their male counterpart. Teenage pregnancy has been considered as one of the factors militating against the female children in fulfilling their hopes and aspirations and that which their parents have on them.

Teenage mother can be then perceived to be of little value to the wider society and the economy, because of her non-contribution to economic society, the teenage mother is then socially excluded from the very society to which she fails to subscribe (Darroch, Singh, Frost, 2001). Despite the challenges that come with teenage motherhood, it is worrisome the rate at which the adolescent in Ede south local government area (LGA) of Osun State get involve in premarital sex, most of which had resulted into pregnancies which had eventually turned them to teenage mothers.

Research Questions

The study seeks to provide answers to the following research questions: The questions are;

1. What are the factors responsible for teenage pregnancy among the adolescent girls in Ede South local government area, Osun State?
2. What are the effects of teenage pregnancy on teen mothers?
3. What is the attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy in this local government area?
4. iv. How can teen pregnancies be reduced/ curbed in Ede South local government area, Osun State?

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Teenage Pregnancy and Normative schedules within structural functionalism

In Unplanned Parenthood, Furstenberg (1976) terms normative schedules as prescribed social standards that have specific timings throughout one's lifetime. The timing of parenthood is subject to specific societal expectations or normative schedules, and is not left to biological chance. In addition, Blumer (1969) also suggested that reproduction and

parenthood are subject to certain societal cultural restrictions. Furstenberg goes on to say that any disruptions to the normative schedules are usually "disadvantageous". This is then interpreted to mean that an event which occurs outside of the normative schedules is frowned upon and deemed deviant and disruptive to the status quo. Teenage pregnancy occurs outside the normative schedules and is thus perceived as creating an imbalance in society and in the culture of society. A teenage mother is viewed as being prematurely propelled into the position of motherhood which, in terms of normative schedules, falls outside of expected standards and assumed timed events in one's life. This event then disrupts the order of life events and places the teenage mother into a position for which she may not yet be ready. This will then immediately place her at a disadvantage as society is only established to support those who follow the specified order of events, and this is the dominant discourse by which individuals govern themselves – which then reinforces and further facilitates normative schedules. It may be the case therefore that normative perceptions of motherhood position teenage mothers in society as stigmatised and marginalised, because teenage motherhood is deemed disruptive to the structural function of society and outside of its normative standards and schedules. This may suggest that the teenage mother, once in a situation for which she may be ill-prepared, appears to have her inefficiencies noted exclusively because of this.

III. METHOD AND MATERIALS

Survey research method was employed through which information were elicited from respondents by the use of questionnaires. This study was conducted in Ede South Local government area, Osun State. This local government area has Ede as its headquarters and the LGA can be divided into two districts, namely; Sekona and Alajue districts. The towns and villages under the two districts are namely: Adekolu, Agboopa, Akoda, Awoo, Bara, Dauda, Denu, Elewure, Isale ofa, Kusi, Laogun Araromilaogun, Isemi, Oloki, sekona, (Sekona district) and Agbeinpa, Alajue, Aminwon, Arola, Ededimeji, Idi oro, Idiagbon, Obanase, Ogbaagba, Olodan owode, Owojun, Popoola (Alajue district). The sample size for this study is 120 respondents who are presently residing within the Ede South local government of Osun State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was adopted to select the sample for this work.

Two major towns and two villages were purposively selected from each of the two districts in addition to Ede which is the local government headquarters in the first stage. The towns and villages selected are, Agboopa and Dauda in Sekona district and Alajue and Owodun in Alajue district. In the second stage, one community each was selected from the headquarter and each of the selected towns and villages. In the third stage, systematic sampling method was employed to divide the selected towns and villages into blocks, based on the number of quarters they have. From each of the selected towns and villages, two blocks were randomly selected for this study.

The researcher also made use of secondary data which involved materials such as textbooks, journals, articles, seminar and conference papers and general library materials, newspaper, internet and other related facilities. The Quantitative data that was collected from the field was analysed using descriptive techniques. Ethical standards which aim at protecting the dignity and privacy of every individual who participated in the course of the research work was upheld, the researcher in addition, did not pressure exerted pressure on any of the respondents used for this study and their identity as well as the information they supplied were kept strictly confidential.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The sourced research data via questionnaires were analyzed, presented and interpreted within this section. Frequency count, and percentage summary was used to analyze the respondents' bio-social characteristics. Frequency count, percentages summary and chi square analysis were conducted to analyze as well as the research questions, while Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis was adopted to test the formulated hypotheses. All analyses were summarized and presented in tables below.

The above table shows the bio-social characteristics of the respondents. The gender distribution was such that 35% of the respondents were male, while majority of them (65%) were female. The respondents' age distribution was such that majority (72.5%) of them were 20 years of age and below, 20.0% were within the age range of 21 and 40 years, while 7.5% of them were within the age range of 41 and 60 years. The categorization based on religious affiliation indicated that majority of them (71.7%) were Christians, and 27.5% of them were Muslims, while a limited percentage of them (0.8%) were traditionalist. The respondents distribution across their educational qualification was such that a limited number of them (0.8%) had no formal education, 30% of them were primary school certificate holders, 40.8% of them were secondary

Table 1: Frequency Distribution showing Respondents' Bio-social characteristics

| Factors | Options | Frequency | % |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| Gender | Male | 42 | 35.0 |
| | Female | 78 | 65.0 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |
| Age | 20 Years and Below | 87 | 72.5 |
| | 21-40 Years | 24 | 20.0 |
| | 41-60 years | 9 | 7.5 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |
| Religion | Christianity | 86 | 71.7 |
| | Islamic | 33 | 27.5 |
| | Traditionalist | 1 | .8 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Educational Qualification | No Formal Education | 1 | .8 |
| | Primary School Certificate | 36 | 30.0 |
| | O'Level | 49 | 40.8 |
| | ND/NCE | 22 | 18.3 |
| | HND/First Degree | 12 | 10.0 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |
| Marital Status | Single | 94 | 78.3 |
| | Married | 22 | 18.3 |
| | Divorced | 1 | .8 |
| | Widowed | 3 | 2.5 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |
| Profession | Students | 54 | 45.0 |
| | Unemployed | 6 | 5.0 |
| | Self-Employed | 34 | 28.3 |
| | Farmers | 8 | 6.7 |
| | Civil Servants | 18 | 15.0 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.0 |

School levers, 18.3% of them had Nigerian Certificate of Education or National Diploma certificate, while 10% of them were holders of Higher National Diploma or First Degree in several disciplines.

The respondents' marital status was such that majority of them (78.3%) were singles, 18.3% of them were married, and 0.8% of them were divorced, while 2.5% of them were widow. Lastly, it was observed on the respondents' biosocial characteristics that 45% of them were students, 5% were unemployed, 28.3% of them were self-employed, and 6.7% were farmers, while 15% of them were civil servants.

The test on the statements showing the factors responsible for teenage pregnancy in the society was presented in Table 2. It was indicated that majority of the respondents (83.3%) opined that some religious sect encouraging teenage marriage has contributed to teenage pregnancy in the society, though 16.7% gave a contrary opinion. Nearly all the respondents (95%) consented with the statement that parents' socio economic status contributes to the possibility of teenage pregnancy, meanwhile 5% of them thought differently. Similarly 97.5% of the respondents were of the view that the environment that a child grew could cause teenage pregnancy, although 2.5% had a contrary view. It was the perception of larger percentage of the respondents (95%) that the type of friends that a girl keep can contribute towards teenage pregnancy, while 5% of them had a different perception. The result further revealed that majority of the respondents (84.2%) felt that lack of adequate sex education for a girl child could cause teenage pregnancy, however 15.8% of the respondents felt contrary. The statement that said been a drop out from school and poor level of literacy makes a girl child prone to teenage pregnancy was supported by 75% of the respondents, though 25% of

them thought otherwise. On a similar trend, 71.7% of the respondents thought that their decaying socio cultural value aids

Analyses on Research Questions

Research Question 1: What are the identified factors responsible for teenage pregnancy in the society?

Table 2: Chi square and Frequency summary on statement regarding factors responsible for teenage pregnancy

| Items | Response | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|--------|------|-----|------|-------|
| | | SA | A | D | SD | |
| Some religious sect encourage teenage pregnancy | F | 72 | 28 | 9 | 11 | 120 |
| | % | 60.0 | 23.3 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 100.0 |
| Parents socio economic status contributes to the possibility of teenage pregnancy | F | 51 | 63 | 1 | 5 | 120 |
| | % | 42.5 | 52.5 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| The environment that a child grows could cause teenage pregnancy | F | 62 | 55 | 2 | 1 | 120 |
| | % | 51.7 | 45.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| The type of friends that a girl keeps can cause teenage pregnancy | F | 55 | 59 | 1 | 5 | 120 |
| | % | 45.8 | 49.2 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Lack of adequate sex education for a girl child can cause teenage pregnancy | F | 56 | 45 | 5 | 14 | 120 |
| | % | 46.7 | 37.5 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| Been a Drop out from school and poor level of literacy makes a girl child prone to teenage pregnancy | F | 41 | 49 | 8 | 22 | 120 |
| | % | 34.2 | 40.8 | 6.7 | 18.3 | 100.0 |
| Our decaying socio cultural values aids teenage pregnancy | F | 36 | 50 | 7 | 27 | 120 |
| | % | 30.0 | 41.7 | 5.8 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| Parent laxity on their girl child causes teenage pregnancy | F | 50 | 64 | - | 6 | 120 |
| | % | 41.7 | 53.3 | - | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Averaged Total | F | 53 | 52 | 4 | 11 | 120 |
| | % | 44.2 | 43.3 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 100.0 |
| Chi Square | X ² | 68.333 | | | | |
| | df | 3 | | | | |
| | p | < .05 | | | | |

Teenage pregnancy, while 28.3% of them thought differently. Lastly, larger number of the respondents (95%) agreed that parent laxity on their girl child causes teenage pregnancy; meanwhile 5% of them disagreed.

The average summary indicated that majority of the respondents (87.5%) gave consent to the factors identified above as responsible for increase in the numbers of teenage pregnancy. This was such that 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 43.3% of them agreed, though 3.3% of them disagreed, while 9.2% of them strongly disagreed. To further confirm this result was the chi square value of 68.333, df of 3, and a p value less than 0.05 level of significance, which affirms that the variation in the observed frequencies

were valid for conclusion. Therefore it could be affirmed that the above identified factors leads to increase in number of teenage pregnancy in the society.

Table 3 showed the effects of teenage pregnancy on the girl child in the society. It was observed from the responses that nearly all the respondents (90%) were of the opinion that teenage pregnancy has made lots of teenage girls college school dropout, although 10% of them had a contrary opinion. Similar percentage of the respondents (95.9%) were of the view that teenage pregnancy espouses a girl child to some form of hardship, meanwhile a little percentage of them

Research Question 2: What are the effects of teenage pregnancy on the girl child in the society?

Table 3: Chi square and Frequency summary on statement regarding the effects of teenage pregnancy on the girl child in the society

| Items | Response | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | SA | A | D | SD | |
| Teenage pregnancy has made lots of teenage girls college school drop out | F | 75 | 33 | 3 | 9 | 120 |
| | % | 62.5 | 27.5 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| Teenage pregnancy espouses a girl child to some form of hardship | F | 41 | 74 | 1 | 4 | 120 |
| | % | 34.2 | 61.7 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Teenage pregnancy moves a girl child into a family way unprepared | F | 70 | 49 | - | 1 | 120 |
| | % | 58.4 | 40.8 | - | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| A teenage who is pregnant and married is prone to quick divorce and sometimes domestic violence | F | 26 | 57 | 14 | 23 | 120 |
| | % | 21.7 | 47.5 | 11.7 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| Teenage pregnancy might make a girl expose to health related issues | F | 32 | 42 | 15 | 31 | 120 |
| | % | 26.7 | 35.0 | 12.5 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Teenage pregnancy might leads to termination of a girl child ambition and feeling of hopelessness | F | 47 | 52 | 6 | 15 | 120 |
| | % | 39.2 | 43.3 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| Averaged Total | F | 49 | 51 | 7 | 13 | 120 |
| | % | 40.8 | 42.6 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 100.0 |
| Chi Square | X ² | 54.000 | | | | |
| | df | 3 | | | | |
| | p | < .05 | | | | |

(4.1%) had a refuting view. It was the impression of 99.2% of the respondents that teenage pregnancy moves a girl child into a family way in unprepared form, while 0.8% of them felt contrary impression.

Reasonable percentage of the respondents (69.2%) felt that teenagers who are pregnant and married were prone to quick divorce and sometimes domestic violence, although 30.8% of them negated the view. On a similar note, 61.7% of the

respondents affirmed that teenage pregnancy might expose a girl to health related issues, while 38.3% of them depose this idea. Lastly, larger number of the respondents (82.5%) agreed that teenage pregnancy might leads to termination of a girl child ambition and feeling of hopelessness, meanwhile 17.5% of them disagreed.

The average summary indicated that larger percentage of the respondents (83.4%) affirmed the above effects of teenage pregnancy on the girl child in the society. This was such that 40.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 42.6% of them agreed, 5.8% of them disagreed, while 10.8% of them strongly disagreed.

The X^2 value of 54.000, df of 3, and a p value less than 0.05 level of significance indicated that the observed difference in the result were valid for further conclusion. Therefore it could be summated that the identified above are the possible effects of teenage pregnancy on the girl child in the society.

Research Question 3: What is the attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy?

Table 4: Chi Square and Frequency summary on statement relating to the attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy

| Items | Response | | | | | Total |
|--|----------|--------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | SA | A | D | SD | |
| Teenage pregnancy is a result of lack of home training | F | 32 | 31 | 23 | 34 | 120 |
| | % | 26.7 | 25.8 | 19.2 | 28.3 | 100.0 |
| ®There's nothing wrong with a girl child getting married at a young age | F | 28 | 20 | 32 | 40 | 120 |
| | % | 23.3 | 16.7 | 26.7 | 33.3 | 100.0 |
| ®There's nothing wrong with Cultures that encourage child marriage | F | 14 | 2 | 44 | 60 | 120 |
| | % | 11.7 | 1.7 | 36.7 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| ®Our religious values that encourage early marriage for a girl child has justifiable reasons for such action | F | 26 | 7 | 30 | 57 | 120 |
| | % | 21.7 | 5.8 | 25.0 | 47.5 | 100.0 |
| ®Becoming a mother at teenage is not good for a girl child | F | 23 | 6 | 40 | 51 | 120 |
| | % | 19.2 | 5.0 | 33.3 | 42.5 | 100.0 |
| A teenage is not mature enough to mother a child | F | 35 | 61 | 8 | 16 | 120 |
| | % | 29.2 | 50.8 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 |
| Averaged Total | F | 46 | 40 | 11 | 23 | 120 |
| | % | 38.3 | 33.3 | 9.2 | 19.2 | 100.0 |
| Chi Square | X^2 | 25.533 | | | | |
| | df | 3 | | | | |
| | p | < .05 | | | | |

Note: ® items were reversed for average total

Statements relating to attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy were presented in Table 4 above and it was noted that a good number of the respondents (52.5%) agreed that teenage pregnancy is a result of lack of home training, while 47.5% of them disagreed. It was the impression of 40% of the

respondents that there is nothing wrong with a girl child getting married at a young age, though majority of them (60%) frowned at this impression. The statement that said there is nothing wrong with cultures that encourage child marriage was supported by few percentages of the respondents (13.4%), while larger percentage of the respondents (86.6%) refuted.

It was further revealed in the result that 27.5% of the respondents were of the view that their religious values that encourage early marriage for a girl child has justifiable reasons for such action, although 72.5% of them had a contrary view. Similarly, 24.2% of the respondents agreed that becoming a mother at teenage is not good for a girl child, meanwhile 75.8% of them disagreed. Lastly, larger percentage of the respondents (80%) affirmed that a teenage is not mature enough to mother a child, while 20% of them did not bide this idea.

On the average, reasonable percentage of the respondents (71.6%) with consenting response indicated that the public were negative in their attitudinal disposition towards teenage pregnancy. This was such that 38.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 33.3% of them agreed, though 9.2% of them disagreed, while 19.2% of them strongly disagreed. The X^2 value of 25.533, df of 3 and a p value less than 0.05 level of significance indicated that the variations in the frequency counts observed in the result were valid for further conclusion. Therefore it could be affirmed that the members of the public had negative attitude towards teenage pregnancy, such that they frown at it occurrence.

Research Question 4: What are the ways to reduce/curb teenage pregnancy in the society?

Table 5: Chi Square and Frequency summary on statement regarding the ways to curb teenage pregnancy in the society

| Items | Response | | | | | Total |
|--|----------|--------|------|-----|------|-------|
| | | SA | A | D | SD | |
| Sex education at all levels of schooling would curb teenage pregnancy | F | 54 | 63 | 1 | 2 | 120 |
| | % | 45.0 | 52.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Parents involvement in the daughter affairs would help curb teenage pregnancy | F | 36 | 50 | 7 | 27 | 120 |
| | % | 30.0 | 41.7 | 5.8 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| Religious organizations should be involved in managing our girl child so as to increase the rate at which teenage pregnancy is reduced | F | 57 | 55 | - | 8 | 120 |
| | % | 47.5 | 45.8 | - | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Government sensitization on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy would help reduce it | F | 56 | 57 | 1 | 6 | 120 |
| | % | 46.7 | 47.5 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Averaged Total | F | 51 | 56 | 2 | 11 | 120 |
| | % | 42.5 | 46.7 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Chi Square | X^2 | 75.400 | | | | |
| | df | 3 | | | | |
| | p | < .05 | | | | |

The statements relating to the possible ways to curb teenage pregnancy in the society was reported in Table 5 above. Nearly all the respondents (97.5%) were of the view that sex education at all levels of schooling will help curb teenage pregnancy, although a limited number of them (2.5%) gave a refuting view. It was the idea of majority of the respondents (71.7%) that parents' involvement in the daughter affairs will help curb increasing rate of teenage pregnancy, however 28.3% deposed the idea.

Larger percentage of the respondent (93.3%) recommended that religious organizations should be fully involved in management of their girl child, so as to increase the rate at which teenage pregnancy is reduced, though 6.7% of them did not bide this idea. Lastly, 94.2% of the respondents affirmed that government sensitization on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy would help reduce it, meanwhile 5.8% of them thought differently.

The average summary reported that majority of the respondents (89.2%) showed their consent with the above stipulated recommendations are possible ways to curb teenage pregnancy in the society. This was such that 42.5% of the respondent strongly agreed with the statements above, and 46.7% of them agreed, a little number of them (1.7%) disagreed, while 9.1% of them refuted blatantly. The chi square value of 75.400, df of 3 and a significant p value further justified the variation observed in the frequency count as valid for further conclusion. It could thus be concluded that the recommendations above are possible ways to curb teenage pregnancy in the society.

V. TEST OF HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis 1: The causes of teenage pregnancy will have no significant relationship with the effect of teenage pregnancy

Table 6: Simple Correlation showing the relationship between causes of teenage pregnancy with effect of teenage pregnancy

| 10 Variables | Mean | SD | N | df | r | p |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| Causes of Teenage Pregnancy | 25.73 | 3.641 | 120 | 118 | 0.30** | < .05 |
| Effect of Teenage pregnancy | 18.72 | 2.772 | 120 | | | |

Note: ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05, N=120

The result in Table 6 showed that the identified causes of teenage pregnancy had a significant positive relationship with the effect of teenage pregnancy [r(118)= 0.30, p < .05]. This signified that the increase occurrences of the causes of the teenage pregnancy leads to a recurring effect of teenage pregnancy, most especially that the female child will be espoused to the family way unprepared, and possibility of exposing her to domestic violence. This result negates the formulated hypothesis 1 and it was rejected.

The result in Table 7 above indicated that the attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy has a significant positive relationship with the effect of teenage pregnancy [r(118)=

0.02, p < .05]. This insinuates that when the public has positive attitude towards teenage pregnancy, they frown at its occurrences and also tend to perceived more of its implications on the teenager and society. However, a negative attitude which encourages the occurrence of teenage pregnancy will

Associate with lees effect of its occurrence. The result negates hypothesis 2 and it was rejected.

Hypothesis 2: Attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy will have no significant relationship with the effect of teenage pregnancy

Table 7: Simple Correlation showing the relationship between the attitude of the public towards teenage pregnancy and effect of teenage pregnancy

| Variables | Mean | SD | N | df | r | p |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Attitude of the public towards Teenage pregnancy | 15.62 | 3.837 | 120 | 118 | 0.02* | < .05 |
| Effect of Teenage pregnancy | 18.72 | 2.772 | 120 | | | |

VI.CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the study that teenage pregnancy could be attributed to the following socio-economic factors: the encouragement of some religious sect to teenage marriage; poor parents' socio economic status which espouses a girl-child to activities where they can be easily harassed sexually; the type of friends that a girl keep; lack of adequate sex education for a girl-child, both in the schools and at home; decaying socio cultural value; and, poor level of literacy among the girls. The effects of teen pregnancy on adolescent female children range from; increased school dropout among the girl children; a girl child's exposure to some forms of hardship as a result of trying to cope with her situation; the entrance of a girl child into family-way without adequate preparation; making 'teenage wives' prone to quick divorce and domestic violence; exposing a teenage mother to health related challenges; and, termination of a girl child ambition and feeling of hopelessness. The attitude of members of the public towards teenage pregnancy was negative such that they frown at its occurrence

Based on the discussions above, the following recommendation were therefore made: sex education should be made compulsory to students at all levels of education; parents (most especially mothers) should be encouraged to be involved in their daughters' sexual affairs so as to have every knowledge of what they are pass through; government should embark on public sensitization on the danger of teenage pregnancy on the girl child and the society at large.

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