

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS

A total of 260 questionnaire was administered to respondents in this study, and all of them responded with complete questions, giving a response rate of 100%, the analysis was therefore based on the total respondents and the findings as described below.

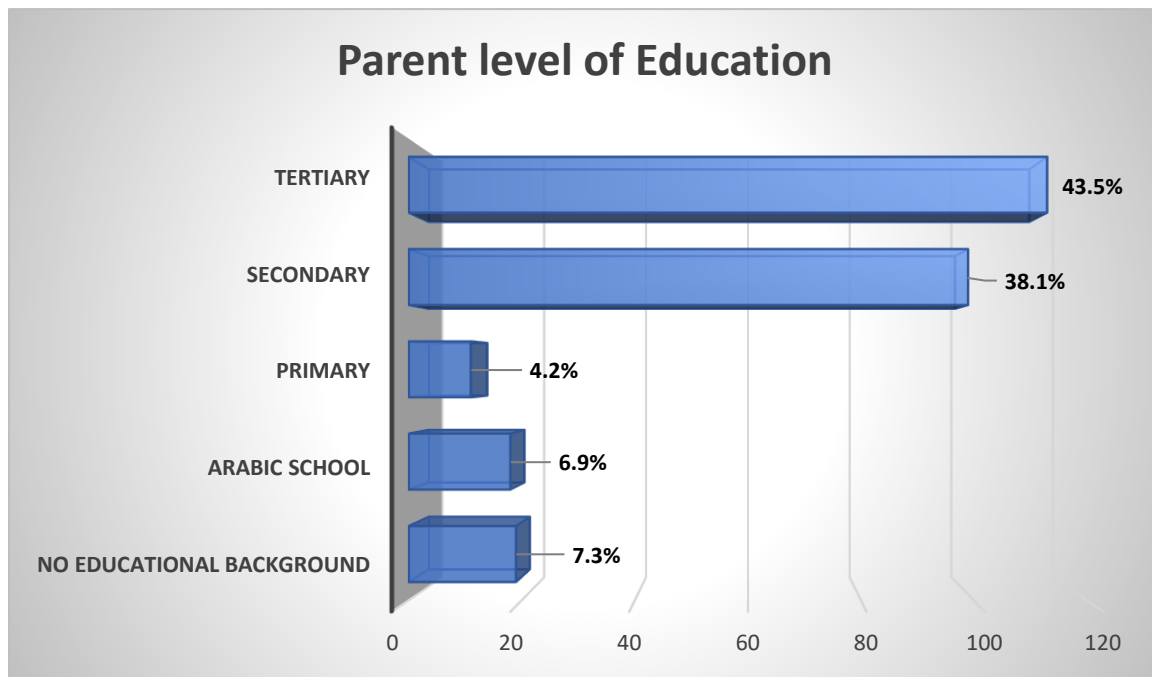
#### 4.1 SECTION A: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

**Table 4.1:** Respondent's sociodemographic data. (N=260)

Sociodemographic data	Frequency (n=260)	Percentage
<b>Age</b>		
11-13 years	14	5.4
14-16 years	219	84.2
17-19 years	27	10.4
<b>Means<math>\pm</math>SD</b>	<b>2.05<math>\pm</math>0.395</b>	
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	75	28.8
Female	185	71.2
<b>Religion</b>		
Islam	181	69.6
Christianity	79	30.4
<b>Tribe</b>		
Yoruba	233	89.6
Hausa	2	0.8
Fulani	3	1.2
Igbo	17	6.5
Others	5	1.9
<b>Parent occupation</b>		
Civil servant	75	28.8
Businessman/woman	117	45.0
Trader	68	26.2
<b>Family type</b>		
Polygamous	73	28.1
Monogamous	129	49.6
Single parent	58	22.3

The average age group of the respondents is 14-16 years, of whom three quarter 185 (71.2%) of the respondents are females, close to three quarter 181(69.6%) of the respondents are Muslim, in which majority 233(89.6%) are Yoruba tribe, close to half 127(49.0%) of the respondent's parent

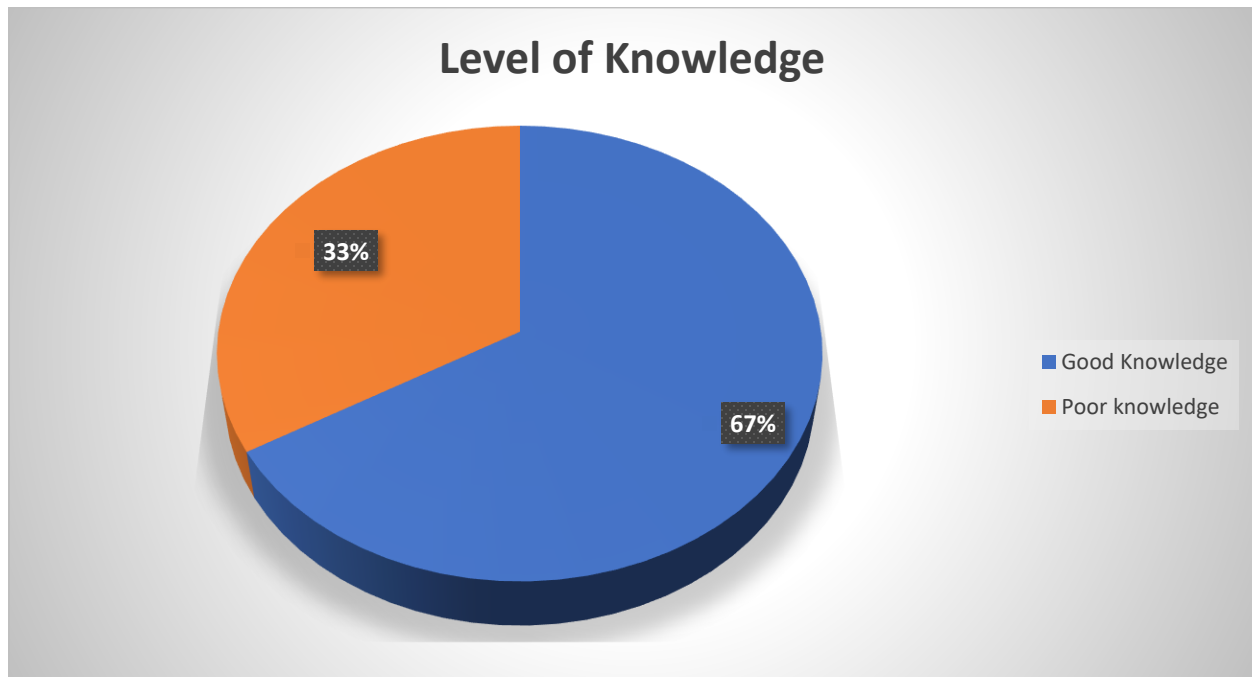
occupation is businessman/woman, and 129(49.6%) of the respondents came from a monogamous type of family.



**Figure 1:** Respondent parent's level of education.

The figure above shows the parent level of education where 113(43.5%) of the respondent's parent have a tertiary educational background and 11(4.2%) have a primary school educational background.

#### 4.2 SECTION B: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS



**Figure 2:** Respondent's level of knowledge

The figure above shows 173(67%) of the respondents have good knowledge while 87(33%) had bad knowledge on teenage pregnancy.

### 4.3 SECTION C: FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Table 2:** Respondents responds on factors responsible for teenage pregnancy (N=260)

Factors responsible for teenage pregnancy N=260	Agree		Disagree		Disagree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Poor standard of living	236	90.8	14	5.4	10	3.8
Lack of parental upbringing	246	94.6	10	3.8	4	1.5
Peer pressure	220	84.6	15	5.8	25	9.6
Sexual violence (such as rape)	243	93.5	9	3.5	8	3.1
Inadequate knowledge on sexual education	210	80.8	22	8.5	28	10.8
Inadequate moral instruction in school	211	81.2	21	8.1	28	10.8
Indecent dressing	219	84.2	16	6.2	25	9.6
Mixed education school system	144	55.4	31	11.9	85	32.7

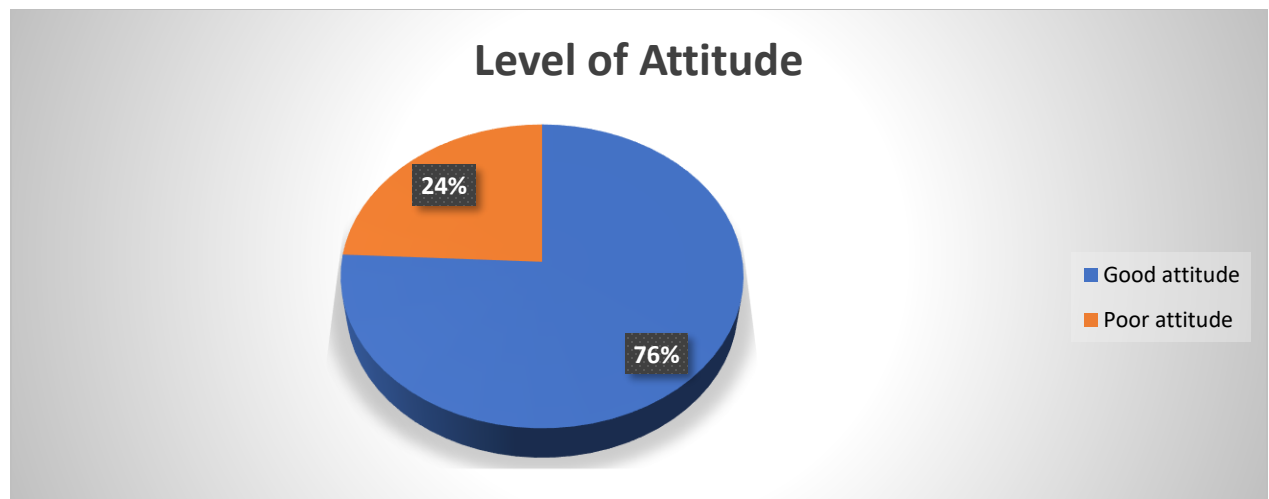
The table above shows majority 236 (90.8%) of the respondents agree that poor standard of living is a factor responsible for teenage pregnancy, 246 (94.6%) respondents agree that lack of parental upbringing cause teenage pregnancy, 220 (84.6) respondents agree that peer pressure cause teenage pregnancy, 243 (93.5%) respondents agrees that sexual violence is a factor, 210 (80.8%) of the respondents agrees that inadequate knowledge on sexual education is a factor, 211 (81.2%) of the respondents agrees that inadequate moral instruction in school is responsible for teenage pregnancy, 219 (84.2%) of the respondents agrees that indecent dressing is a factor responsible and 144 (55.4%) respondents agrees that mixed education school system is a factor responsible for teenage pregnancy among senior secondary school students.

#### 4.4 SECTION D: ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE RISK OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Table 3:** Attitude towards risk of teenage pregnancy (N=260)

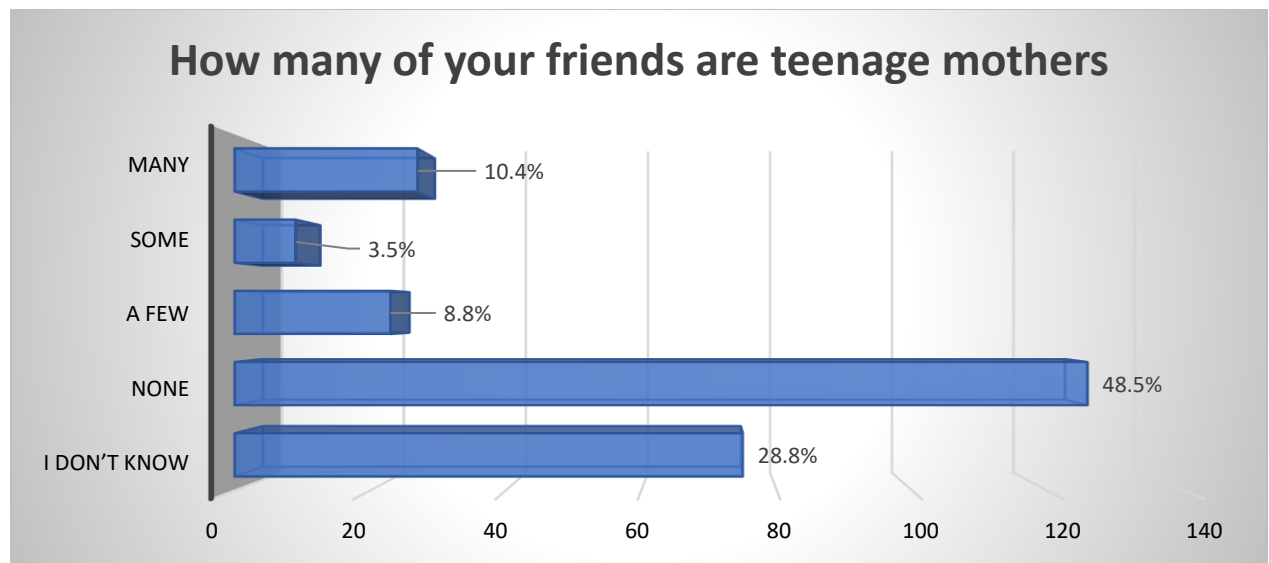
ATTITUDE	AGREE		UNDECIDED		DISAGREE	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Copulation before marriage is acceptable	22	8.5	10	3.8	228	87.7
An adolescent who abstain is old-fashion	35	13.5	4	1.5	221	85.0
Having baby at adolescent age is a sign of maturity	29	11.2	29	11.2	202	77.7
Abstinence is difficult during adolescent age	91	35.0	28	10.8	141	54.2
Family planning service can prevent unwanted pregnancy	194	74.6	20	7.7	44	16.9
I will be too embarrassed to buy condom	204	78.5	18	6.9	38	14.6
Females are responsible for protection during copulation	162	62.3	17	6.5	80	30.8
Most of my friends believe abstinence till marriage	232	89.2	4	1.5	24	9.2
Most of my friends do not believe in contraceptive	152	58.5	49	18.8	59	22.7

The table above shows that 228 (87.7%) of the respondents disagreed that engaging in copulation before marriage is acceptable, 221 (85.0%) of the respondents disagreed that an adolescents that abstain are old-fashioned, 202 (77.7%) disagreed that having a baby at adolescent age is a sign of maturity, 91 (35.0%) of the respondents agrees that abstinence is difficult, 194 (74.6%) of the respondents agreed that family planning service can prevent unwanted pregnancy, 204 (78.5%) agreed that they will be to embarrassed to buy condom, 162 (62.3%) agreed that females are responsible for protection during copulation, 232 (89.2%) of the respondents agreed that most of their friends believed in abstinence till marriage and 152 (58.5%) of the respondents agreed that most of their friends do not believe in contraceptive.



**Figure 3:** Respondent's level of attitude towards teenage pregnancy.

The figure above shows that 197 (75.8%) of the respondents have good attitude towards risk of teenage pregnancy while 63(24%) of the respondents have poor attitude towards teenage pregnancy.



**Figure 4:** Teenage mothers known by the respondents

The figure above shows that 27 (10.4%) of the respondents know many teenage mothers, and 126 (48.5%) of respondents do not know any teenage mothers.

#### 4.5 SECTION E: IMPLICATION OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY ON GIRL-CHILD EDUCATION

**Table 4:** Implication of teenage pregnancy.

(N=260)

IMPLICATION PREGNANCY N=260	OF TEENAGE	AGREE		UNDECIDED		DISAGREE	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Teenage pregnancy result in single parenthood		221	85.0	16	6.2	23	8.8
Teenage pregnancy mostly leads to poverty		239	91.9	13	5.0	8	3.1
Pregnant teenage students often drop out of school		254	97.7	2	0.8	4	1.5
They are stigmatized in school or community		240	92.3	15	5.8	5	1.9
Teenage pregnancy leads to forced early marriage		253	97.3	4	1.5	3	1.2
Teenage pregnancy leads to birth complication		246	94.6	8	3.1	6	2.3

The table above shows that 221 (85.0%) of the respondents agreed that teenage pregnancy result in single parenthood, 239 (91.9%) of respondents agreed that teenage pregnancy leads to poverty, 254 (97.7%) of the respondents agreed that pregnant students often drop out of school, 240 (92.3%) of the respondents agreed that they are stigmatized in school or community, 253 (97.3%) agreed that teenage pregnancy lead to forced early marriage and 246 (94.6%) of the respondents agreed that teenage pregnancy leads to birth complications.



#### 4.6 SECTION F: PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

**Table 5:** Preventive measure against teenage pregnancy.

(N=260)

PREVENTIVE MEASURE	AGREE		UNDECIDED		DISAGREE	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Proper knowledge on sex education	233	89.6	10	3.8	17	6.5
Prioritizing counselling in schools	228	87.7	16	6.2	16	6.2
Use of contraceptive during sexual intercourse	183	70.4	23	8.8	54	20.8
Prevention of early marriage	230	88.5	13	5.0	17	6.5
Good parental upbringing	244	93.8	6	2.3	10	3.8
Monitoring the influence of social media on teenagers	235	90.4	12	4.6	13	5.0
Counselling of male teenagers	206	79.2	20	7.7	34	13.1
Proper abstinence education for teenagers	212	81.5	20	7.7	28	10.8
Developing parent to child relationship	202	77.7	15	5.8	43	16.5

The table above shows that 233 (89.6%) of the respondents agreed that proper knowledge on sex education prevents teenage pregnancy, 228 (87.7%) agreed that prioritizing counselling in schools is a preventive measure for teenage pregnancy, 183 (70.4%) agreed that the use of contraceptives prevent teenage pregnancy, 230 (88.5%) agreed that prevention of early marriage prevents teenage pregnancy, 244 (93.8%) agreed that good parental upbringing is a preventive measure, 235 (90.4%) agreed that monitoring the influence of social media on teenager is a preventive measure, 206 (79.2%) of the respondents agreed that counselling of male teenagers help prevent teenage pregnancy, 212 (81.5%) of the respondents agreed that proper abstinence education for teenager is also a preventive measure and 202 (77.7%) of the respondents agreed that developing parent to child relationship help prevent the risk of teenage pregnancy among adolescents.

**SECTION G: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO TEENAGE PREGNANCY**

**Table 6:** Relationship between the sociodemographic data and the level of knowledge (N=260)

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE				Total (%)	X <sup>2</sup>	p-value
	GOOD		POOR				
	Freq	%	Freq	%			
<b>Age group</b>							
11-13 years	9	64.3	5	35.7	14(100)	0.221	0.896
14-16 years	145	66.2	74	33.8	219(100)		
17-19 years	19	70.4	8	29.6	27(100)		
<b>Gender</b>							
<b>Male</b>	50	66.7	25	33.3	75(100)	0.001	0.549
Female	123	66.5	62	33.5	185(100)		
<b>Religion</b>							
Islam	118	65.2	63	34.8	181(100)	0.484	0.292
Christianity	55	69.6	24	30.4	79(79)		
Others	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Tribe</b>							
Yoruba	153	65.7	80	34.3	233(100)	2.366	0.669
Hausa	1	50.0	1	50.0	2(100)		
Fulani	3	100	0	0.0	3(100)		
Igbo	12	70.6	5	29.4	17(100)		
Others	4	80.0	1	20.0	5(100)		
<b>Parent Occupation</b>							
Civil servant	46	61.3	29	38.7	75(100)	1.293	0.524
Businessman/woman	80	68.1	21	30.9	117(100)		
Trader	47	69.1	21	30.9	68(100)		
<b>Family Type</b>							
Polygamy	45	61.6	28	38.4	73(100)	1.102	0.576
Monogamy	88	68.2	41	31.8	129(100)		
Single parent	40	69.0	18	31.0	58(100)		
<b>Parent Level of Education</b>							
Tertiary	75	66.4	38	33.6	113(100)	3.812	0.432
Secondary	66	66.7	33	33.3	99(100)		
Primary	10	90.9	1	9.1	11(100)		
Arabic school	11	61.1	7	38.9	18(100)		
None	11	57.9	8	42.1	19(100)		

Using chi-square at a significant level of p-value = <0.05, there is no significant association between the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents and their level of knowledge on the risk of teenage pregnancy among secondary school students. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted.