

Effect of Teenage Pregnancy On Girls' Child Education in Selected Secondary Schools In Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract:

This study examines the effect of teenage pregnancy on girls' education in selected secondary schools in Oye Local Government, Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study aimed to identify home environmental factors contributing to high teenage pregnancy rates, ascertain if pregnant school girls can cope with academic demands, and determine the impact of teenage pregnancy on their academic performance. A descriptive survey research design was employed, targeting secondary school students in Oye Ekiti Local Government. A sample of 200 students from ten randomly selected schools participated, and data were collected using a researcher-developed questionnaire. The instrument's validity was ensured through expert review and reliability through a test-retest method, yielding high internal consistency. Results indicated that poor family background, separation of parents, poverty, lack of parental care, and low parental education levels significantly contribute to teenage pregnancy. The study also revealed that pregnant school girls struggle to cope with academic demands, relying heavily on parental and peer support. The findings showed that teenage pregnancy adversely affects academic performance, with many pregnant girls performing poorly and facing a high risk of dropping out. The study highlighted the psychosocial challenges these students face, including stigmatization and lack of support, further exacerbating

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their educational difficulties. In conclusion, teenage pregnancy significantly hinders the educational development of girls in Oye Local Government. Recommendations include providing adequate psychosocial resources in schools, implementing policies to prevent underage sex, and enhancing community awareness programs to address teenage pregnancy. These measures are essential to support pregnant school girls and mitigate the negative impact on their education.

Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Girls, Child Education, Secondary Schools,



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Introduction

Teenage pregnancy is a widespread problem that primarily affects marginalised populations with low levels of education, poverty, and limited job prospects. In 2017, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that over 194,000 infants were born to adolescent females in the United States, namely between the ages of 15 and 19. Nevertheless, Franjic (2018) expressed the viewpoint that adolescent pregnancy is a significant societal issue. Teenage pregnancy arises when adolescent females are deprived of their autonomy to make decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive well-being. Additionally, they encounter challenges related to the lack of access to contraceptive usage due to restrictive laws and policies based on age or marital status, discrimination from healthcare providers, failure to recognise the sexual health needs of teenagers, and difficulties in obtaining contraceptives due to ignorance, transportation issues, or financial constraints. Annually, a minimum of 2019 million unwanted births take place among adolescent girls aged 15-19 years in the developing world, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2020). Teenage pregnancy refers to the occurrence of pregnancy in females who are adolescents or under-aged, typically between the ages of 13 and 19 years (Alabi et al, 2017).

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2016), over 16 million adolescent females aged 15-19 and around one million girls under the age of 15 give birth annually. It can be defined as the circumstance in which a girl who is below the legal age experiences physical and psychological processes that are typically meant for adults (Amadi, 2019). Pregnancy, regardless of the age at which it occurs, has the potential to significantly impact one's life, regardless of their race, level of education, or socio-economic situation (Kost et al., 2018). Unintended pregnancy can occur as a result of sexual violence, in which teenage girls may be unable to resist or decline coercive sexual activity. Sexual violence is pervasive and has a significant impact on adolescent females, with around 20% of girls globally enduring sexual abuse during their childhood and teenage years (Franjic, 2018). The detrimental effects of adolescent pregnancy on the physical well-being and financial stability of teenage mothers and their offspring are significant (Coley et al., 2013).

The rising prevalence of sexual activities among teenagers will result in several repercussions, including school abandonment or disrupted education, susceptibility to criminal behaviour, abortion, child neglect, and even mortality. According to Briggs (2001), teenage pregnancy can lead to several issues such as hypertension, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, malnutrition, vesico vaginal fistula, recto vaginal fistula, and mortality. He elaborated that the presence of proteinuria can exacerbate the teenager's condition of high blood pressure, perhaps leading to eclampsia.

The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2016) has reported that complications during pregnancy or childbirth are the primary cause of mortality worldwide among girls aged 15-19. In addition to the various health issues associated with young pregnancy, the educational achievement of teenage parents is impeded. Adolescent moms have numerous obstacles in regards to achieving education, resulting in them becoming a burden to society. Adebisi (2017) highlighted this phenomenon by explaining that a significant number of adolescent

girls who become pregnant ultimately discontinue their education. According to Action Health Incorporated (2017), adolescent pregnancy continues to be a significant factor leading to girls dropping out of school. According to Alabi et al. (2017), they argued that the occurrence of pregnancies among young unmarried adolescents has reached a concerning level, and if not addressed, could lead to unfavourable outcomes.

Across the world, various societal obstacles such as corruption, stigmatisation, tribalism, socioeconomic inequality, and public health concerns persistently hinder the progress of nations. Teenage pregnancy is a major societal issue that is causing debates among researchers and affecting both developing and developed societies. It has reached alarming levels worldwide and has significant impacts on societal advancement, mortality rate, educational enrollment and attainment, as well as child and psychological development (Alabi et al, 2017).

The prevalence of teenage pregnancy in our local communities has been consistently observed, with various factors contributing to this issue. This has had detrimental effects on the lives of the young individuals involved. For instance, according to Olawuyi (2021), teenage mothers are more likely to not complete their secondary education, leading to a state of poverty for both themselves and their children. The study will focus on identifying and evaluating the factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy and its impact on girls' education in selected secondary schools in Oye Local Government. Additionally, it will explore different strategies to prevent teenage pregnancy and help girls achieve their educational and career objectives.

The broad objective of this study is to examine the effect of teenage pregnancy on girls' child education in selected secondary schools in Oye Local Government, Ekiti State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were:

- i. to identify the home environmental factors that contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government;
- ii. ascertain if pregnant school girls are able to cope with school's academic demands in Oye Local Government; and
- iii. find out if teenage pregnancy affects the academic performance of the pregnant school girls in Oye Local Government.

Literature Review

Teen pregnancy, often referred to as adolescent pregnancy or early pregnancy, is a term used interchangeably to describe a situation in which a female between the ages of 13 and 19 becomes pregnant. The word commonly used to describe females who have not yet achieved the age of legal adulthood, which differs in different parts of the world (Adewuyi, 2018). In the context of this study, teenage pregnancy is defined as the condition in which a female who is below the legal age of adulthood (specifically, under 18 years old) becomes pregnant. Fasakin (2019) provides a definition for the word "teenage pregnancy rate" as the frequency of pregnancies, encompassing live births, stillbirths, abortions, and ectopic pregnancies, among women who are under the age of 20 years.

Holness (2021) asserts that adolescent pregnancy is a significant global concern that impacts not only youths but also entire communities. Adolescent pregnancy is a societal issue that

arises in both developing and developed nations (Cartes et al., 2019). Habitu et al. (2018) reported that around 16 million adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 19 give birth each year, accounting for nearly 11% of all global births. Teenage pregnancy is a consequence of inequality that has negative impacts on the health, well-being, and life trajectory of young women, young men, and their children (Hadley, 2016).

According to Chiazor (2017), teenage pregnancies contribute to the development of poverty and specific psychosocial and educational challenges among teenagers. Makiwane et al. (2018) suggest that teenage pregnancy is prevalent worldwide among adolescents who have experienced poor upbringings and possess limited prospects for school and/or employment. Holgate, Evans et al. (2016) report that infants born to adolescent mothers are susceptible to educational and behavioural difficulties, which are influenced by the parents' immaturity in fulfilling their parental responsibilities. Teenage pregnancies have detrimental effects, since they heighten the health risks for both the teenage mother and the child. Additionally, they result in missed possibilities for personal growth, social marginalisation, and limited socioeconomic achievements (Kругу et al., 2016).

Louw et al. (2016) suggest that teenage pregnancies are caused by risky sexual behaviour, lack of parental supervision, family breakdown, insufficient sexuality education, failure to use contraception, and overall lack of discipline. According to Van Wyk (2019), teenage pregnancies and childbirth disrupt the educational progress of young moms. They encounter challenges such as raising a kid, adapting emotionally, dealing with financial limitations, and managing the demands of school. The consequences of teenage pregnancy can be significant as teenagers are more prone to encountering medical and obstetric complications if their pregnancy persists. Additionally, they are at a higher risk of engaging in baby dumping (Vin et al., 2016).

Teenage pregnancies continue to pose a significant concern for civilizations worldwide. Despite this issue, the teenage birth rate continues to rise, following a gradual decline over the past few years. The estimated number of adolescent pregnancies in affluent countries amounts to millions. A considerable proportion of these pregnancies are unintended, which might pose specific difficulties in each given demographic. Xavier et al. (2018) and Ramulumo et al. (2013). It is important to note that adolescent moms face a higher likelihood of experiencing negative social consequences and immediate health issues. However, the long-term effects on their mental health are not thoroughly comprehended. Insufficient social support can result in psychological disruptions such as emotional isolation, social isolation, and mental health conditions such bipolar disorder, depression, and signs of postpartum depression (Saim, Ghazinour et al., 2019).

Yakubu et al. (2018) found that teens in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) consistently face significant challenges in terms of sexual and reproductive health, particularly in relation to ill health. Unplanned pregnancies are associated with factors such as early marriages, cultural norms, religious beliefs, gender dynamics, and lack of social and economic support. According to Mutara (2021), the incidence of adolescent pregnancies in Zimbabwe is rapidly increasing without any form of restraint. Zimbabwe has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to Nunu et al. (2020). According to the United Nations Population

Fund (UNPF) (2016: 3), the current estimated rate of teenage pregnancy in Zimbabwe is 120 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, which has increased from 99 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

Uganda has implemented laws, as stated by Ochen et al (2019), to safeguard the health rights of teenagers, offer legal and social protection against abuse and harmful behaviours, and advance gender equality. Nevertheless, despite the enforcement of these policies, adolescent pregnancy continues to be a societal concern. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2018) reports that 50% of women between the ages of 25 and 49 are impacted by child marriage, a practice that is linked to adolescent pregnancies. Furthermore, the Democratic Republic of Congo, with the sixth highest prevalence of adolescent pregnancies globally, is home to 27% of pregnant teenagers aged 15-19.

Oyedele et al., (2013) highlight that adolescents participate in unprotected sexual intercourse despite being aware of the role of contraceptives in preventing pregnancy. The scientists additionally discovered that adolescents perceived their pregnancies as errors that stemmed from a lack of adequate communication around sexual matters with their parents. Although contraceptives have been provided to women in South Africa without cost and with ease of access, a significant proportion of teenagers and young women continue to have difficulties in utilising them (Makola et al., 2019). Adolescents exhibit a lower propensity to utilise contraceptive techniques compared to adult women. Mardi et al. (2018) propose that the reason for this is due to youth having inadequate understanding and lacking expertise in using contraceptives. According to Mphatswe et al. (2016), teenagers who engage in sexual activity without using protection are unquestionably susceptible to acquiring Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and sexually transmitted diseases (STIs). Although South Africa has implemented numerous intervention programmes, there remains a concern regarding the involvement of women in risky behaviours that increase their vulnerability to unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV infection (Hlongwa et al., 2020).

Omisakin (2018) defines self-care as the individual's obligations to engage in health-related behaviours that are crucial for personal growth, functioning, and the ability to manage health issues. Queiroz (2017) suggests that a deficiency in coping skills can lead teenagers to disregard self-care and their capacity to care for their infants. They decline to attend prenatal care appointments, resulting in bio-psychosocial vulnerabilities. Panthumas et al., (2019) argue that self-care is indispensable and imperative for pregnant adolescents. By adhering to suitable practices during pregnancy, teenagers can ensure the health and well-being of both themselves and their offspring.

Quality sleep is an essential factor for optimal growth and overall well-being. Insufficient sleep is associated with daytime sleepiness, exhaustion, depressed mood, and other health issues (Chaput Dutil et al., 2018). Moreover, Chang et al. (2018) emphasise that women face the potential for sleep limitations throughout pregnancy as a result of physiological changes. Additionally, even after childbirth, they must attend to the needs of their infants. The lack of sleep during pregnancy is influenced by significant fluctuations in reproductive hormone levels (Grace et al., 2017).

According to Abdel-Khalek (2016), self-esteem is linked to an individual's personal convictions regarding their skills, abilities, and social interactions. Low self-esteem is associated with early sexual intercourse, susceptibility, and a lack of competence to discuss and use condoms (Jiménez-Peña 2019). Research conducted by Schimelpfening (2020) has established a correlation between self-esteem and adolescent sexual behaviour. According to the author, girls who acknowledged being sexually active had a lower self-esteem score. Teenagers with low self-esteem are more prone to engaging in risky sexual behaviours, which increases their likelihood of becoming pregnant. Therefore, early pregnancy is also a result of low self-esteem (Kaieteur news 2018). Mohamed and Mahmoud (2018) found that low self-esteem adversely affects the cognitive processes, emotional well-being, and motivation of teenagers. It also impacts the maternal and child attachment.

Rejection refers to the deliberate act of repelling or excluding someone (Leary et al., 2018). A study conducted by Mgbokwere, et al., (2021) demonstrates that parents exhibit many responses to adolescent pregnancy, such as expelling the pregnant teenager from their household and prohibiting their attendance at school. Pregnant teenagers are often subjected to parental isolation due to their parents' feelings of shame and a desire to conceal their pregnancy from the public sphere (Rukundo et al., 2019). According to Loke and Lam (2016), youth experiencing unintended pregnancies often experience emotions such as anxiety, guilt, perplexity, and worry (Ejioye & Gbenga-Epebinu 2021). Consequently, this instills fear in them, preventing them from disclosing their pregnancy.

Peter et al., (2017), assert that adolescent pregnancy is regarded as a societal issue encompassing both the adolescent and the family. The family may pass judgement on the pregnant teenager, and the occurrence of the pregnancy may even be initially ignored. Sámano et al. (2017) found that adolescent girls reported experiencing feelings of repression, loneliness, and a sense of meaninglessness in their relationships with their parents. As a result, they engaged in unprotected sexual activity, knowingly accepting the risk of becoming pregnant. Teenage pregnancy typically has a more significant impact on adolescents who lack familial support and face social judgements from others (Queiroz et al., 2017).

Teenage pregnancy is commonly associated with reliance on welfare, promiscuity, and lack of responsibility (Ellis-Sloan, 2013). Pregnant minors have reported experiencing stigmatisation and discrimination in their communities. Unmarried individuals face social disapproval due to their unintended pregnancies (Afrose et al., 2021). Adolescent pregnancy may result in adverse social and economic consequences for young women, their families, and the surrounding community. Unwed pregnant teenagers may face social disapproval and exclusion from their parents and friends, as well as potential violence (Franjić 2018). Thobejane (2021) discovered that poverty is a contributing factor to teenage pregnancy. This is because some youths engage in sexual relationships with older men in exchange for material gifts, such as money, clothing, and other sexual incentives. This phenomena is sometimes referred to as the sugar daddy phenomenon. In addition, adolescents who are born into and raised in impoverished conditions may resort to engaging in prostitution as a means of financial sustenance. One possible explanation for this could be that these adolescents are financially reliant on their parents (Smith, 2016).

Peer pressure is a significant problem that impacts many adolescents, and it continues to be a kind of social pressure (Dhull et al., 2017). According to a study conducted by Kaiser Family Foundation Lawrence and Asebiomo (2019), over 29% of adolescent girls who were pregnant stated that they experienced coercion to engage in sexual activity. Over one-third of pregnant teenagers expressed that they experienced a lack of readiness for a sexual connection, although they nonetheless continued due to their apprehension of being mocked or rejected. The concept of peer pressure is employed to examine the aspects that contribute to adolescents' encounters regarding sex and pregnancy (Maxwell and Chase, 2018).

Teenage pregnancy is a prevalent issue that occurs regularly in disadvantaged and marginalised communities (Namkwahe, 2020). Many teenage females face significant pressure to marry at a young age and become mothers, even if they are still adolescents. Therefore, adolescent pregnancies increase when teenagers lack the ability to make informed decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive health and well-being. Consequently, females bear the primary responsibility for nurturing their physical well-being and gaining access to adequate healthcare services and education. Thus, in order to analyse the effects of adolescent pregnancies on female students in secondary schools, the following debate is presented:

In the field of education, adolescent pregnancy has been found to have a negative impact on academic performance, leading to increased school absenteeism and ultimately resulting in students dropping out of school (Newman, 2018). In contrast to other countries, adolescent girls who become pregnant often resume their schooling after giving birth, resulting in a persistently low level of educational attainment. In both Canada and the United States, frequent absence from school without prior notice is often considered a potential indicator of pregnancy, along with any accompanying symptoms, and is reported to teachers and other relevant individuals. Tipper (1997) conducted a study that revealed that young mothers are at a significant risk of dropping out of school or achieving a lesser level of education. As a result, they are more likely to face professional obstacles or miss out on job opportunities. The primary reason for the high dropout rate among teenage girls who become pregnant is their inability to effectively manage their pregnancies while attending school. Additionally, several countries have policies in place that prohibit pregnant females from continuing their education.

The family serves as the fundamental building block of society. Family structures facilitate personal growth, socialisation, and self-identity development, while also imparting cultural norms, values, and societal standards. Therefore, the family facilitates the child's acquisition of the necessary qualities and attributes to integrate into society (Gunindi et al., 2019). Silk and Romero (2016) assert that parental involvement is crucial in mitigating teenage pregnancy and other risky behaviours among adolescents. Parents possess the capacity to exert influence over their children; nevertheless, numerous parents lack the expertise to effectively steer their children (Doshi-Gandhi 2021).

Bond-Zielinski (2018) found that certain parents experience discomfort and fear when broaching the topic of sexual behaviours with their children. Furthermore, some individuals hold the belief that discussing sexuality with their children may be interpreted as granting



consent or promoting their involvement in sexual behaviours. The social and cultural elements that arise during the parenting processes have a significant impact on the development of teens (Bornstein 2019). Bassey et al. (2018) argue that parents have a beneficial influence on the development of behavioural characteristics in teenage girls. Bhana and Nkani (2016) assert that carers have a crucial role in enabling adolescent moms to resume their education in the context of teenage pregnancy and early motherhood. While carers do not assume the burden of assisting teenage moms, they do recognise the need of helping teenage mothers improve their life in several aspects (Madhavan et al., 2019).

Adeoti (2018) conducted a systematic review on the impact of adolescent pregnancy in Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria. The aim of this study is to emphasise the health consequences of teenage pregnancy by conducting a comprehensive review. A comprehensive search was performed across various electronic databases including Google, Google Scholar, SCOPUS, EBSCO, CINAHL, Web of Science, African Journals Online (AJOL), and the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) Programme. The study revealed that anaemia, pregnancy complications, hazards related to obstetrics and gynaecology, unsafe abortions, and psychological consequences have a negative influence on the health of adolescent girls in Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria. Pregnancy can have detrimental effects on the health and well-being of adolescent girls in multiple ways. Furthermore, adolescent pregnancy may subject adolescent girls to gender-based violence, exclusions, and disparities, which can undermine the protection of women's sexual and reproductive health rights. Additionally, it can have repercussions for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal. It is recommended that stakeholders implement focused initiatives to prevent pregnancy among young women and minimise the resulting consequences.

Fakunle (2020) argues that in the context of the Jomtien World Conference of Education for All (EFA) in 1990, it is necessary for standard schools to offer food to all students, promoting the concept of "comprehensive schools for all." Additionally, children should be fully integrated into the life of a standard school, treated as equal members of the community, and recognised for their valuable contributions, with a focus on embracing diversity. This study aimed to determine whether instructors have comparable opinions regarding the inclusion and accommodation of pregnant adolescents in mainstream secondary schools. A strong correlation exists between early parenting and lack of engagement in education, training, and employment at the ages of 16 and 17. However, a significant 90% of adolescent parents receive financial advantages that enhance their educational and employment prospects (Swann, Bowe et al, 2019).

According to Salawu (2019), providing support for young parents to continue their education can lead to improved educational and employment outcomes, particularly when they get early educational interventions. Furthermore, Seamark (2017) argues that becoming a teenage mother does not necessarily mean that someone's life and future are completely ruined. He regards parenthood and raising children as an opportunity for girls to plan for their future and develop their careers.

Research Methods

This study employed descriptive survey research design to examine the effect of teenage pregnancy on girls' child education in selected secondary schools. The target population for this study is selected secondary school students in Oye Ekiti Local Government of Ekiti State, Nigeria. Sample for this study was drawn from Oye Ekiti Local government from which ten schools were randomly selected. Then 20 students were randomly selected making a total of 200 students selected for the study. A questionnaire was developed by the researcher to gather information on the effect of teenage pregnancy on girls' education in selected secondary schools in Oye Local Government of Ekiti State, Nigeria.

The instrument was validated by the researcher's Supervisor, whose comments, suggestions, and criticisms were used to modify and produce the final instrument. To ensure reliability, the instrument was subjected to a test-retest on a small sample of students, and the Cronbach Alpha method was used to compute its internal consistency. The questionnaire was administered to the respondents by the researcher with the help of trained research assistants using a direct delivery and retrieval system to ensure all instruments were recovered. Data collected were analyzed using simple percentages and descriptive statistics. Inferential statistics were also employed to test the hypotheses.

Results

Table 1: Schedule of Questionnaire distribution

S/N	Questionnaire	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Completed and returned	185	92.50
2.	Not returned	10	5.0
3.	Discarded	5	2.50
	Total	200	100

Two hundred (200) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, while one eighty five (185) of the questionnaire were dully filled and returned, upon which analysis is based.

Table 2: Socio-demographic Data of the respondents

		Frequency	Percentage(%)
1	Age	10-15 years	27
		16-20 years	37.9
		21 years and above	35.1
		Total	185
2	Gender	Male	63.3
		Female	36.7

		Total	185	100.0
3	Religion	Christianity	155	83.7
		Islam	24	13.3
		Traditional Religion	6	3.0
		Total	185	100
4	Class	SSS1	14	7.4
		SSS2	69	37.3
		SSS3	102	55.3
		Total	185	100

Table 2 revealed that 70(37.9%) of the respondents' age lie between 16-20 years, 117(63.3%) of the respondents are male, also 155(83.70%) of the respondents are Christians, 102(55.3%) are in SSS3.

Table 3: Home environmental factors that contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D
1	Poor family background contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government	78(52.0%)	57(38.0%)	21(4.7%)	29(9.3%)
2	Separation between the contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government	45(30.0%)	90(60.0%)	20(6%)	30(8.0%)
3	Poverty contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government	45(30.0%)	72(48.0%)	18(12.0%)	15(10.0%)
4	Lack of parental care contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government	77(51.3%)	73(48.7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
5	Level of education of parents contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government	105(70.0%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)

Table 3 revealed that 78(52%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Poor family background contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 90(60.0%) agreed that Separation between the contributes to a high rate of teenage

pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 72(48%) of the respondents agreed that Poverty contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 77(51.3%) strongly agreed that Lack of parental care contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, while 105(70%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Level of education of parents contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government.

Table 4: Girl-child able to cope with schools academic demands with pregnancy in Oye Local Government

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	Pregnant school girls find it difficult to cope with their study	83(55.3%)	45(30.0%)	4(2.7%)	18(12.0%)
2	Most pregnant school girls need the full assistance of their parents to be able to cope academically	88(58.7%)	62(41.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
3	Many of the pregnant school girls need the support of their class teacher to be able to cope with their academics	45(30.0%)	75(50.0%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)
4	Pregnant school girls rely on their colleague for academic success	75(50.0%)	54(36.0%)	11(7.3%)	10(6.7%)
5	Pregnant school girls feel shameful and indolence in their academics	74(49.3%)	46(30.7%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)

Table 4 revealed that 83(55.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls find it difficult to cope with their study, 88(58.7%) strongly agreed that Most pregnant school girls need the full assistance of their parents to be able to cope academically, also 75(50%) of the respondents agreed that Many of the pregnant school girls need the support of their class teacher to be able to cope with their academics, while 75(50.0%) strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls rely on their colleague for academic success. In addition, 74(49.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls feel shameful and indolence in their academics.

Table 5: Effect of teenage pregnancy on the academic performance of pregnant school girl in Oye Local Government

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D
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1	Teenage pregnancy affect the educational development of Teenagers	77(51.3%)	53(35.3%)	10(6.7%)	10(6.7%)
2	Most pregnant school girls perform poorly in their school examination	27(18.0%)	93(62.0%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)
3	Many of the pregnant school girls eventually end up in drop out	85(56.6%)	43(28.7%)	4(2.7%)	18(12.7%)
4	Few pregnant school girls who can endure till the end do not have good grades in their final examination	62(41.3%)	88(58.7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
5	Pregnant school girls are always shameful and academically imbalance	75(50.0%)	45(30.0%)	15(10.0%)	15(10.0%)

Table 5 revealed that, 77(51.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack Teenage pregnancy affect the educational development of Teenagers. 93(62.0%) of the respondents agreed that Most pregnant school girls perform poorly in their school examination. While 85(56.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Many of the pregnant school girls eventually end up in drop out. 88(58.7%) of the respondents agreed that Few pregnant school girls who can endure till the end do not have good grades in their final examination, 75(50.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls are always shameful and academically imbalance.

Discussion of Findings

The information gathered from the research participants revealed that 78(52%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Poor family background contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 90(60.0%) agreed that Separation between the contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 72(48%) of the respondents agreed that Poverty contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, 77(51.3%) strongly agreed that Lack of parental care contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government, while 105(70%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Level of education of parents contributes to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government. Also, psychosocial effects of teenage pregnancy is common to teenagers during their pregnancy. Almost all students revealed that being pregnant has affected their relationships with parents; hence, there was a lack of support from home. Students also experienced criticism and stigmatization at school and within their communities.

Furthermore, the result of this study revealed that, 83(55.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that pregnant school girls find it difficult to cope with their study, 88(58.7%) strongly

agreed that Most pregnant school girls need the full assistance of their parents to be able to cope academically, also 75(50%) of the respondents agreed that Many of the pregnant school girls need the support of their class teacher to be able to cope with their academics, while 75(50.0%) strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls rely on their colleague for academic success. In addition, 74(49.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls feel shameful and indolence in their academics. This is in line with Adewale, (2020), who asserted that the harassment and insults that students received from people they trusted made them to feel like they are a disgrace in their community and that they are worthless and not valuable and eventually lead to drop out in their course of study when they were unable to cope

The finding of this study revealed that 77(51.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack Teenage pregnancy affect the educational development of Teenagers. 93(62.0%) of the respondents agreed that Most pregnant school girls perform poorly in their school examination. While 85(56.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Many of the pregnant school girls eventually end up in drop out. 88(58.7%) of the respondents agreed that Few pregnant school girls who can endure till the end do not have good grades in their final examination, 75(50.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Pregnant school girls are always shameful and academically imbalance. This is also in line with Fatukasi (2022), who opined that teenage pregnancy affects their academic performance in school.

This has caused them to experience depression, have anxieties about whether they are ready to be parents or not and the responsibilities that come with being a parent. It also appeared that students had feelings of anger, fear and their self-esteem plunged because of the challenges they encountered. It also emerged that teenage pregnancy has caused students to lose their self-identity and self-love because of the guilt they were feeling. Moreover, their education was also interrupted because of the duties they had to fulfil at home which caused them to drop out of school and poor academic performance. Physical health was also a concern as they had to poor access health care services, of which to some it was difficult to seek because of the treatment they received from the clinic and their poor financial status. Parents, school and community need to play a major role in preventing and intervening to address the issue of teenage pregnancy by implementing awareness programmes on teenage pregnancy.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, it can therefore be concluded that the home environmental factors that contributed to a high rate of teenage pregnancy in Oye Local Government. Also pregnant school girls were unable to cope with school's academic demands in Oye Local Government. Finally, teenage pregnancy affects academic performance of the pregnant school girls in Oye Local Government.

Recommendations

In line with the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made;

1. It is advisable that schools have adequate psychosocial resources such as psychologists in schools who provide psychotherapy, counselling and psychological assessment for students in schools.

2. Policy makers can make policy that will inhibit under-age or school age children from having sex, to avoid teenage pregnancy.

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