

Rape and sexual harassment	2	2.20	4	4.39	0	0	52	57.15	33	36.26	91	4.21	0.798
Broken home (Divorce)	2	2.20	11	12.08	3	3.29	49	53.85	26	28.58	91	3.94	1.021
Drug and substance abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	79.12	19	20.88	91	4.21	0.683
Influence of social media and firms	0	0	9	9.89	4	4.39	31	34.07	47	51.65	91	4.27	0.579
Overall Mean												4.13	

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Legend: SD (Strongly Disagree) = 1; D(Disagree)=2; UD(Undecided)=3; A(Agree)=4; SA (Strongly Agree) =5

According to the Table 6, the main socio-cultural factors influencing teenage pregnancies are the following: peer pressure considering the mean of 4.01 which is interpreted as high mean, cultural belief for not talking about sex considering the mean of 4.42 which is interpreted as high mean, broken home or divorce considering the mean of 3.94 which is interpreted as high mean, rape and sexual harassment considering the mean of 4.21 which is interpreted as high mean, and influence of social media and firms considering the mean of 4.27 which is interpreted as high mean. Drug and substance abuse with the mean of 4.21, and sexual permissive in society with the mean of 3.86 in this study were taken as influencer of teenage pregnancies since their means were interpreted. The overall mean was 4.13 which indicated that social-cultural factors gave high effect on teenage pregnancy.

Even if most factors to be the main causes of teenage pregnancy, peer pressure continues to influence teens to involve in a relationship or sexual activity. This may happen through sexual abuse resulting from unauthorized outs with other young people. Adolescents who have been also involved in sexual activities may incite other to do sex by telling them how good it is. Similarly, in South Africa, a quantitative study conducted to explore secondary school girls' the knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding emergency contraception, teenage pregnancy and sexuality among secondary school, the girls confirmed peer pressure as one of the factors influencing teenage pregnancy (Ramathuba, 2013).

There are some families in Rwandan culture, where talking about sex in the family is considered as taboo. This may let young girls grow with any knowledge about sex. Sometime families remember talking to that where the child is impregnated in the family. In few years in Rwanda the extent of rape was high and there have children who have been impregnated in that ways some time rape results from relatives or other people who are responsible for child development. Maputle (2012) conducted a study in Capricorn district in Limpopo province and found that some parents were reluctant to make sex education and contraceptives available to their teenagers, as they were afraid that their teenagers might interpret this as permission to engage in sexual activities.

We can't close this section without talking about divorces and social media. Divorce may influence the teenage pregnancies for young girl due to the lack of motherhood education from young girls. Sometime children suffer from that where parents have broken their relationship. Social media especially pornographic firms also may be source of teenage pregnancies since children may start to explore their sex teenage. A qualitative study conducted in South Africa on socio-cultural influences in decision making among adolescent in Khayelitsha revealed that female adolescents are expected not to argue about the number of sexual partners their partner has nor argue about condom use (Ncetakalo, 2011). The study participants further revealed that tradition somehow privileged males and put females under male control (Ncetakalo, 2011). This may result in females being unable to negotiate for safe sexual practice such as condom use putting them at risk for pregnancy.

Scholarly factors for teenage pregnancies in Nyamasheke district

School factors also were listed as the causes of teenage pregnancies among children by different authors. Sometime people use to say that school authorities and teacher abuse their students. Below table shows the perceptions of respondents on that.

Table 7: Scholarly factors for teenage pregnancies in Nyamasheke district

Statement	SD		D		UD		A		SA		Total N	Mean	Sd
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Sexual abuse and harassment by teachers	8	8.79	17	18.68	5	5.49	39	42.87	22	24.17	91	3.55	1.024
Absence of comprehensive sex education in schools	0	0	9	9.89	0	0	68	74.73	14	15.38	91	3.96	0.952
Lack of contraceptives at schools	0	0	6	6.59	0	0	59	64.84	26	28.57	91	4.15	0.986
Need to have good grade for inapt girls	7	7.69	14	15.39	2	2.19	61	67.04	7	7.69	91	3.52	1.017
Overall Mean												3.795	

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Legend: SD (Strongly Disagree) = 1; D(Disagree)=2; UD(Undecided)=3; A(Agree)=4; SA(Strongly Agree)=5

According to the Table 7, the main school factors that were revealed to be the causes of teenage pregnancies among young girls include absence of comprehensive sex education in schools considering the mean of 3.96 which is interpreted as high mean. Other were revealed to be moderate including need to have good grade for students considering the mean of 3.52 which is interpreted as moderate mean, sexual abuse and rape by teachers considering the mean of 3.55 which is interpreted as moderate mean. Another factor is lack of contraceptives at schools considering the mean of 4.15, which is interpreted as high mean also. Overall mean was 3.795 that is interpreted as high mean showing that there were the scholar factors for teenage pregnancy.

Discussing the above results, first, the absence of comprehensive sex education in schools is a matter. Educators use to talk less about sexual functioning about and consequences of doing sex at young age. Cultural reason also may hinder the way by which sex education is delivered. This finding agrees with the observation by Lamn et al. (2005) when he stated that lack of sex education on safe sex, either on the side of the parents or the educators may lead to teenage pregnancy. What it means is that most children are not receiving sex education from their parents and as such they do not know methods of birth control. Okonkwo (2004) also associates teenage pregnancy with lack of adequate sex education.

In schools there are teachers who don't apply the education ethics as it should be, and they may ask sex for young children by promising the provision of good points and other basic needs for children. And here girl themselves may be engaged in sexual intercourse with teachers to be well performer front of parents' supporters.

Effect of teenage Pregnancy on Female completion rate in Nyamasheke District

The second specific objective of this study was to identify the effects of teenage pregnancy on girls' completion rate in Nyamasheke District. The term teenage pregnancy itself is societal problem. However, it may engender different problems in in society including malediction of young girls in their family, facing challenges related to parenthood without appropriate maturity and among others but in this study the focus is on educational effects. Below are the views of respondents on how teenage pregnancies affect the education of young girls.

Table 8: Effect of teenage pregnancy on female completion rate in Nyamasheke District

Statement	SD		D		UD		A		SA		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
Irregular school attendance/Absenteeism	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	51.65	44	48.35	91	4.48	0.624
Repetition of grades	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	69.23	28	30.77	91	4.30	0.797
School dropouts	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	63.74	33	36.26	91	4.36	0.802
Examination failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	75.82	22	24.18	91	4.24	0.813
Lack of chance to attend higher education	0	0	0	0	3	3.29	71	78.02	17	18.69	91	4.15	0.982
Overall Mean												4.306	

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Legend: SD (Strongly Disagree) = 1; D(Disagree)=2; UD(Undecided)=3; A(Agree)=4; SA (Strongly Agree) =5

Table 8 shows the perceptions of respondents on the effects of teenage pregnancy to education of girls where the main effects were revealed to be the following: irregular school attendance or absenteeism considering the mean of 4.48 which is interpreted as high mean, school dropouts considering the mean of 4.36 which is interpreted as high mean, repetition of grades considering the mean of 4.30 which is interpreted as high mean, examination failure considering the mean of 4.24 which is interpreted as high mean, and small chances of continuing higher education considering the mean of 4.15 which is interpreted as high mean.

The overall mean was 4.306 which indicated that there were the effects on teenage pregnancies at schools in Nyamasheke District. Absenteeism in the school for impregnated girls is imperative because of some complications related to the pregnancy. First pregnancy always for young brings complication and sickness. In first days, girls may miss schools. Pregnancies may diminish the level of girls who finish the secondary schools or high schools. They may create persistent gap between highly educated girls and boys.

Studies have found the similar results in different parts of the words for example Maemeko et al (2018) in Namibia found that the impact of teenage pregnancy on academic performance included poor academic performance after the pregnancy, increase dropout because of pregnancy related issues and negative feeling on schooling. Study conducted by Gyan (2013) in its major findings revealed that most of the teenage mothers drop out of school. The study therefore recommended that teenage mothers should be helped in their psychosocial development and job skills development.

Completion Rate of Female Students

Lastly this study determined the completion rate of female students in public secondary schools of Nyamasheke District. The term completion rate itself is considered as dependent variable of the study. Thompson et al (2009) identified that teenage pregnancy is associated with poor high school performance and decreased completion rate of

female students. In this study the following factors (Dropout rate, low performance, examination failure and education gap between boys and girls) were analyzed and findings are presented in Table 9 as follow.

Table 9: Completion Rate of Female Students

Statement	SD		D		UD		A		SA		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	Mean	Sd
School dropout rate for girls is high rather than boys	0	0	4	4.4	3	3.3	72	79.1	12	13.2	91	4.01	0.587
Girl students complete their studies with Low performance	5	5.5	4	4.4	4	4.4	70	76.9	8	8.8	91	3.79	0.876
Girl students fail National examination rather than boy students	9	9.9	4	4.4	2	2.2	72	79.1	4	4.4	91	3.64	1.006
Increased education gap between boy and girl students	2	2.2	2	2.2	0	0	71	78.0	16	17.6	91	4.07	0.680
Overall Mean												3.87	

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Table 9 presents the responses of respondents on the completion rate of female students in secondary schools of Nyamasheke District. The results were found as follow: On the school dropout, the mean of 4.01 of respondents, this means that high percent is for those who agreed that school dropout rate for girl students is high. On the low performance, the mean of 3.79 of respondents was found; it means that many respondents agreed that girl students complete their studies with low performance due to the teenage pregnancy. On examination failure, the mean of 3.64 of respondents was identified; it means that many respondents agreed that girl students fail National Exam due to the teenage pregnancy. On the side of education gap between boy and girl students, the mean of 4.07 of respondents found; it means that the high number of respondents agreed that teenage pregnancy increases an education gap between boy and girl students.

The overall mean was 3.87 which shows that big number of respondents agreed that teenage pregnancy affects the girl students in their studies, and this results in low completion rate of female students and brings a gap between girl and boy students in education completion. Makiwane et al (2010) explored the experiences of pregnant teenagers within the schooling spaces and places of a high school in South Africa. Pregnant teenagers valued their education and enjoyed schooling, except the factors which altered their commitment to overcome resistance that prevented them from attending school. Such obstacles included their lack of participation in class and ignorance displayed by teachers during lessons.

Table 10: Correlation between Teenage pregnancies on Students' Completion rate of female students

		Teenage pregnancy factors	Completion rate of female students
Teenage pregnancy factors	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	91	
Completion rate of female students	Pearson Correlation	.899**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	91	91

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Table 10 presents the correlation between teenage pregnancies and completion rate of female students in secondary schools of Nyamasheke District, Rwanda. The statistical package for social sciences IBM/SPSS software version 21 was used to determine the results of pearson coefficients. A pearson coefficient correlation is between -1 and 1 where -1 to 0 present negative correlation (-1 to -0.5 indicates high negative correlation and -0.5 to 0 indicates low negative correlation); and 0 to 1 present positive correlation (0 to 0.5 indicates low positive correlation and 0.5 to 1 indicates high positive correlation). The results presented that correlation between teenage pregnancies and low completion rate of female students was $r=0.889$, it shows that there was a positive correlation and there was the statistically significant relationship between teenage pregnancies and low completion rate of female students in secondary schools of Nyamasheke District, Rwanda.

Table 11: Model Summary of teenage Pregnancies and Students' Completion rate of Female Students

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.899 ^a	.808	.805	.414

a. Predictors: (Constant), Teenage pregnancy factors

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Table 11 shows the Model Summary; the results show that the R Square equals 0.808. It was clear that 80.8% of all variables of completion rate of female students can be explained by one of all the variables related to the teenage pregnancy and completion rate of female students in secondary schools.

Table 12: ANOVA^a of teenage pregnancies and Students' completion rate of female students

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.917	1	63.917	373.605	.000 ^b
	Residual	15.226	89	.171		
	Total	79.143	90			

a. Dependent Variable: Completion rate of female students

b. Predictors: (Constant), Teenage pregnancy factors

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Table 12: presents the ANOVA^a, the results showed that the variables were statistically significant with F (63.917)=373.605 and P value=0.000^b, it means that there was a significant relationship between the teenage pregnancies and low completion rate of female students in schools of Nyamasheke District, Rwanda.

Table 13: Coefficients^a of teenage pregnancies and Students' Completion Rate of Female Students

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.393	.224		-1.753	.083
	Teenage pregnancy factors	1.083	.056	.899	19.329	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Completion rate of female students

Source: Primary data, (2022)

Table 13: presents the constant of independent variable of the causes of teenage pregnancies. It is statistically significant when P value is less than 0.05. The results presented that variables of teenage pregnancies were statistically significant with p value =0.000.

vii. Discussions

Summary of findings

This section is about the summary of findings per specific objectives where it is about the main factors causing teenage pregnancy, the completion rate of female students in secondary schools and the effects of teenage pregnancy factors on the completion rate of female students in public secondary schools of Nyamasheke District, Rwanda.

Demographic characteristics of respondents

This research, the sample size was 91 respondents of 4 head teachers, 24 teachers and 63 students participated. Demographic characteristics were gender, age, and categories of respondents. Out of 91 respondents, the study found that females represented the percentage of 47.25% while male were represented by the percentage of 52.75%. Majority of the respondents who have participated in this study were found to be in the age range of below 20 years with the percentage of 61.54% of the total respondents, and the second group is that of respondents with the age ranging from 20 to 25 with the percentage of 7.69%; the respondents between 26 to 30 years represented the percentage of 13.18%, while those of 31 years and above represented the percentage of 17.59% of the total respondents. The number of students is bigger than other categories with the percentage of 69.24% of the total

respondents, the teachers take the second place with the percentage of 26.37% of the total respondents whereas the head teachers come last with the percentage of 4.39%.

Teenage Pregnancy Factors in Secondary Schools

The economic factors that were revealed to influence the teenage pregnancy were found to be: employment characteristics of parents, inability of families to afford all basic needs, and desire for wealth and other material things for young girls; but the high price of contraceptives was not taken as a serious cause. According to Oke (2010), poverty has a dual dynamic in teenage pregnancy, presenting both as a determinant and a consequence of teenage pregnancy.

The main socio-cultural factors influencing teenage pregnancies were found to be peer pressure, cultural belief for not talking about sex, broken home or divorce, rape and sexual harassment, and influence of social media and firms, drug, and substance abuse, and sexual permissive in society. The main school factors that were revealed to be the causes of teenage pregnancies among young girls include absence of comprehensive sex education in schools, need to have good grade, sexual abuse, and rape by teachers. Another factor is the lack of contraceptives at schools.

The above-mentioned factors were found to be the direct causes of teenage pregnancy, which in return causes the low completion rate of female students in secondary schools in Nyamasheke District.

Effect of Teenage Pregnancy factors on the Completion Rate of Female Students

The effects of teenage pregnancy to education of girls were revealed as follows: irregular school attendance or absenteeism, school dropouts, repetition of grades, examination failure, and small chances of continuing higher education. The overall mean was 4.306, which indicated that there were the effects on teenage pregnancy factors on the completion rate of female students at schools in Nyamasheke District, Rwanda.

Completion Rate of Female Students

Normally the teenage pregnancy affects the completion rate of female students in schools. Moyagabo 2013, maintains that once the baby is born, the teen mother needs more time of parenting the baby and much of the responsibility is carried out during the night, which leaves the teenager with less time to study and do homework. The study analyzed the factors, and the results were found as follow: On the school dropout, the mean of 4.01 of respondents, which means that the high percent of respondents agreed that school dropout rate for girl students, is high rather than that of the boys. On the low performance, the mean of 3.79 of all respondents agreed that girl students complete their studies with low performance due to the teenage pregnancy. On examination failure, the mean of 3.64 of respondents agreed with the statement. On the side of education gap between boy and girl students, the mean of 4.07 of all respondents agreed with it. The overall mean of 3.87, which shows big number of the respondents, agreed that teenage pregnancy affects the girl students in their studies which results in low completion rate of female students and bring a gap between girl and boy students in education results.

viii. Conclusion

The research examined the effects of teenage pregnancy on students 'completion rate of female students in secondary schools in Nyamasheke District, Rwanda. The areas that were examined are: factors of teenage pregnancy in public secondary schools, the effects of teenage pregnancy on completion rate of female students, and the correlation between teenage pregnancy and completion rate of female students. According to the results, this study concludes that; the overall mean of 4.225 shows that the influence of economic factors on teenage pregnancy is high in secondary school. According to Oke (2010), poverty has a dual dynamic in teenage pregnancy, presenting as both a determinant and a consequence of teenage pregnancy.

The socio-cultural factors influencing teenage pregnancies were found to be cultural belief for not talking about sex, influence of social media and firms, and drug and substance abuse. The effects of teenage pregnancy to education of girls were found to be examination failure, and small chances of continuing higher education among others. The results showed the correlation between teenage pregnancies and low completion rate of female students was $r=0.889$, it shows that there was a positive correlation and there was the statistically significant relationship between teenage pregnancies and low completion rate of female students in secondary schools of Nyamasheke District, Rwanda.

ix. REFERENCES

- Acharya, D. R, Bhattarai, R, Poobalan, A, Van, T, Edwin, R, (2010). Women's autonomy in Household decision making, *Nepal*. 142-153
- Adogu. P. O, (2014). Factors Influencing Sexual Behavior among Female Adolescents in Onitsha, Nigeria. *Open Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. Vol.04 No.16 (2014), P 41-61.
- Alabio, O.T. (2017). Teenage Pregnancy in Nigeria: Causes and effects. *International journal of Academic Research in Business and social sciences-*, vol.7, No2.46-79

- Alford, (2010). What men should know about the impact of physical activity on their health?
- Amin Martin E. (2005). Social science research conception, methodology and analysis. *Makerere University*.
- Ashcraft, M. H, (2006). Cognitive arithmetic: *A review of data and theory*. USA.
- Berglas N. et al (2003). Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing in California
- Bezuidenhout, F. (2004). Adolescent fathers: exploring their perceptions of their role as parent. *17-38*
- Bhana, D, Morrell, R, Shefer, T, (2010). South African Teachers' responses to teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers in schools. *61-83*
- Callixte, Y, George B. S, Samuel, R, (2017). Research & Development (IJIIRD): The study of factors influencing teenage pregnancy in Africa. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovative*, 86-92
- Cecilia A. Boateng, Kwabena A., Daniel G., Evans A. Gyan, Kenneth O. (2018). Teenage Pregnancy Among Senior High School Children As A Public Health Issue in the Amansie West District Of Ghana. *Journal of Public Health*, Vol4, No.3, March 2018
- Cele S, (2006). Communicating place. Methods for understanding children's experience of place. *Academic dissertation*. 36-71
- Chetty R, Agnes, C, (2007). Girls' education in South Africa: Special consideration to teen mothers as learners. *Journal of education for international development*.
- CLADHO – KNH (2016). Report on early/Unwanted Pregnancy for under 18 years in 10
- DeSousa, S. & Gebremedhin, T. (1999). High School Dropouts: Implications in the Economic Development of West Virginia: *research Paper 9909*
- Dev Raj (2010). Factors associated with teenage pregnancy in South Asia: a systematic review. *Health Science Journal*, Volume 4, 124-148
- Eloundou & Enyegue P. M (2004). Pregnancy related dropouts and gender inequality in Education. A life table application to Cameroon". *Demography* 41(3) 509-529.
- Finer & Zolna, (2006). Unintended pregnancy in the United States: incidence and disparities.
- Fisher. R.P. (1989). Field test of the cognitive interview: Enhancing the recollection of actual victims and witnesses of crime.
- Florence A. U, Ann A .A & Terwase M. (2015). The effect of teenage pregnancy on the girl-child in Nigerian society. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Thought*. CD-ROM ISSN: 2156- 6992.
- Fraenkel, J. R, Wallen N.E, Hyun H. H (2011). How to design and evaluate research in education.
- Furstenberg F.F (1991). Teenage childbearing and cultural rationality: A thesis in search of evidence.
- Godswill N.O. (2018). Roles of background characteristics in HIV and alcohol use prevention among school learners: *African journal of drug & alcohol studies*, 17(2), 58-83
- Grant, M. & Hallman, K. (2006). Pregnancy related School Performance in South Africa. *Population Council, Newyork*.
- Gyan. C, (2013). The effects of teenage pregnancy on the educational attainment of girls at Chorkor, a suburb of Accra.
- Ikramullah E, (2009). Telling It like It Is: Teen Perspectives on Romantic Relationships
- Joelle B.F.N. (2016). Les grossesses a l'adolescence : quels sont les facteurs explicatifs identifiés dans la littérature ?

- Kato D.K (2015). Influence of Teenage Pregnancy on Completion Rates among Girls in Public Day Secondary Schools in Kimilili Sub-County. Masters Dissertation. *Unpublished, University of Nairobi*
- Khan J. A. (2008). Research methodology. A.P.H. Publishing Cooperation. *New Delhi*.
- KHRC/RHRA, (2010). Teenage Pregnancy and Unsafe Abortion. *The Case of Korogocho Slums, Nairobi*
- Kombo D.K (2006). Proposal and thesis writing: An introduction. Pauline Publication Africa, Nairobi.
- Kost, K, Henshaw, S, (2010). Teenage pregnancy, Births and abortions: National and State Trends by age, race and ethnicity.
- Lamm. A, Harder. A, Lamm D, Rose. H, (2005). Risk Factors Affecting High School Dropout Rates and 4-H Teen. *Planning Journal of Extension, Volume 43, No. 4*.
- Loaiza E, Liang, M, (2013). Adolescent Pregnancy: *A Review of the Evidence*. Newyork: UNFPA
- Luster. T, Small S. A, (1994). Adolescent sexual activity. An ecological, risk factor approach.
- MacLeod. C, (2002). Induced processing biases have causal effects on anxiety, cognition, and emotion.
- Maemeko E.L, David Nkengbeza, Traphinah M. C, (2018).The Impact of Teenage Pregnancy on Academic Performance of Grade 7 Learners at a School in the Zambezi Region. *Open Journal of Social Sciences Vol.06 No.09 P 45-62*
- Makiwane M, Panday S, Ranchod C, Letsoala. T, (2010). Teenage pregnancy in South Africa- with a specific focus on school going learners. *Child, Youth and Social Development, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria; Department of Basic Education*.
- Malisa J. N, (2015). Factors contributing to teenage pregnancies in Tunduru District Council- Tanzania
- Manis (2010). Advancing equity and achievement in America's diverse school.
- Maputle S. M, (2012). Factors influencing the uptake of contraception services by Vatsonga adolescents in rural communities of Vhembe District in Limpopo Province, South Africa.
- Marteletto, L. J, Casavagh. S, Prickett. K, (2009). Instability in Parent-Child Co-residence and Adolescent Development in Urban South Africa.
- Mchunu. G, (2012). Adolescent pregnancy and associated factors in South African youth
- Miles, E. W, Hatfield, J. D, (1994). Equity sensitivity and outcome importance.
- Mkhwanazi, N, (2006). Partial truth: Representation of teenage pregnancy in research. *Anthropology Southern Africa*.
- Mokwena (2003). Training of public health workforce at the national school of public health: meeting Africa's needs.
- Montemayor, R. (2019). Sexuality in Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood. *New York: Guilford Press*.
- Moyagabo, K. M, Regis, C, (2013). Educators' perception of the effects of teenage pregnancy on the behaviour of the learners in South Africa secondary schools: *implications for Teacher Training*
- Mugenda O.M, Mugenda A.G (2003). Research methods: Quantitative and Qualitative approaches. *Acts Press, Nairobi*.
- Mushwana, (2015). Factors Influencing the Adolescent Pregnancy Rate in the Greater Giyani Municipality, Limpopo Province - South Africa
- Mutanana. N, (2015). Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancies in a Rural Community of Zimbabwe
- Ncitakalo. N, (2011). Socio-cultural influences in decision making: Socio-cultural influences in decision making involving sexual behaviour among adolescents in Khayelitsha, Cape Town
- Nkwanyana. T. R, (2011). A study of the high rate of teenage pregnancy in high schools in the ILembe District

- Nnodin, A.U, (2016). Effects of teenage pregnancy on the academic and socio psychological wellbeing of rural women in Etche ethnic nationality, *River State*.
- Odekunmi (2013). The effect of sex education on teenage pregnancy among secondary school students in Ibandan Metropolis. *IOSR Journal of humanities and social science, Volume 17, 134-151*
- Ogori AF, Shitu F, Yunusa A.R (2013). The cause and effect of teenage pregnancy: Case of Kontagora local government area in Niger state Northern part of Nageria. *International Open Journal of Educational Research. Vol 1, No.7, 731-896*
- Oke Y.F. (2010). Poverty and Teenage Pregnancy: The Dynamics in Developing Countries. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable development, Vo.2, No.5, pp63-66.*
- Okonkwo E.O (2004).Attitude towards gender equality in south-eastern Nigerian culture: impact of gender and level of education. Vol11. No.2
- Panday. S, (2009). Teenage pregnancy in South Africa: with a specific focus on school-going learners, Commissioned by UNICEF.
- Philemon Nkuba M. (2007). Factors contributing to high adolescent pregnancy rate in Kinondoni Municipality, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania. Research Project
- Ramathuba D.U. (2013). Socio-economic and cultural factors affecting adolescents' accessibility to contraceptives in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province, South Africa. *African Journal for Physical, Health Education, Recreation and Dance (AJPHERD)*, pp. 32-42.
- Sandra K. Q. (2017). Factors influencing teenage pregnancy in heidedal location, mangaung District
- Seabela J.R, (1990). Teenage unwed motherhood among blacks: a sociological study.
- Selikow (2009). A qualitative study of peer pressure and sexual risk behaviour among young adolescents in Cape Town, South Africa, pp18-19.
- Shrestha, D.R (2012). Awareness and Perceived Need of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services among Higher Secondary School Adolescents in Post Disaster Setting of Sindhupalchowk District, Lalitpur, Nepal. *Reproductive Health: National and International perspective.*
- Tamramat I. Runsewe-Abiodun Sahr F. Bondi (2013). Teenage pregnancy and implications on child survival amongst mothers attending a clinic in the East-End, Freetown, Sierra Leone
- Thompson, D. A. B, Dixon, L, (2009). Confusion and conflict in assessing the physical activity status of Aged men.
- Tsai (2013). Developing culturally competent health knowledge: Issues of data analysis of Cross-cultural, cross-language qualitative research.
- Van Pelt, J. (2012). Keeping teen moms in school: A school social work challenge. *Social Work Today, 12(2), 24-29.*
- Varga C.A. (2003). How gender roles influence sexual and reproductive health among South Africa Adolescents.