

Sexual Knowledge and Teenage Pregnancy Among Female Hawkers in Ekiti State, Nigeria

Joseph Sina Owoseni (✉ joseph.owoseni@fuoye.edu.ng)

Federal University Oye-Ekiti <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9059-265X>

Richard Dele Agbana

Afe Babalola University College of Medicine and Health Sciences

Research

Keywords: Sexuality, knowledge, Teenager, Hawker, Pregnancy, Nigeria

Posted Date: November 23rd, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-15613/v2>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Background: *This study investigated patterns of Sexual Knowledge and teenage pregnancy among female hawkers in Ekiti State, Nigeria.*

Method: *The study population consisted of female adolescents aged 8-19 years. The samples 113 girls were drawn for the study. Two pregnant girls were interviewed. The sampling technique used was the purposive sampling. The hypotheses were tested at calculated value of 0.000 level of significance for validity. The hypotheses were analysed based on the Pearson chi-square test version of the SPSS. The data generated were analysed using frequency count and percentage for describing the data. The chi-square statistics as well as the in-depth interview were used to make inferences about the data.*

Findings: *It was found that teenage hawkers have experienced one form of sexual activity while hawking including unwanted touching (sexual harassment), sexual intercourse, rape, sexual abuse and unwanted pregnancy.*

Conclusion: *Based on these findings, it was recommended that skills and training need to be provided in and outside the school system. Parent, teachers and counsellors should convey abstinence and prevention messages so as to sensitize or discourage early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy of female hawkers. A poverty alleviation programme should also be put in place at the local level to reduce this form of child labour. Protective child right policy should be intensified to reduce child labour in the society.*

Plain English Summary

This study investigated patterns of Sexual Knowledge and teenage pregnancy among female hawkers in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study population consisted of female adolescents aged 8-19 years. The samples 113 girls were drawn for the study. Two pregnant girls were interviewed. The sampling technique used was the purposive sampling. The hypotheses were tested at calculated value of 0.000 level of significance for validity. The hypotheses were analysed based on the Pearson chi-square test version of the SPSS. The data generated were analysed using frequency count and percentage for describing the data. The chi-square statistics as well as the in-depth interview were used to make inferences about the data. It was found that teenage hawkers have experienced one form of sexual activity while hawking including unwanted touching (sexual harassment), sexual intercourse, rape, sexual abuse and unwanted pregnancy. Based on these findings, it was recommended that skills and training need to be provided in and outside the school system. Parent, teachers and counsellors should convey abstinence and prevention messages so as to sensitize or discourage early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy of female hawkers. A poverty alleviation programme should also be put in place at the local level to reduce this form of child labour. Protective child right policy should be intensified to reduce child labour in the society.

Introduction

Nigeria's birth rate for adolescents is one of the highest in the world and the prevalence among female adolescents of sexually transmitted infections including HIV, is climbing rapidly (UNAIDS/WHO, 2000). Available data in Nigeria also indicates that the number of young people aged 10-24 years who commenced premarital sexual activities has increased in the past few years. According to the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 16 % of girls become sexually active by age 15. Among boys, 40% commence sexual activities by age 18 and by age 24 almost all boys are sexually active (National Demographic and Health Survey, 2013). Evidence in Nigeria has also shown that never married adolescents aged 15-19 were sexually experienced. For instance 18% males and 22% females reported being sexually experienced (Fatusi, 2008).

The age specific fertility rate of adolescents girls was 126 per 1000 in 2013 (in Nigeria), and a quarter of females aged 15-19 years had begun child bearing (National Population Commission /Demographic and Health Survey; NPC 2004/NDHS 2013). No single age group sustains the negative health outcomes from their sexual behaviours as do adolescents 10-19 years of age (Fatusi, 2008). Adolescents in Nigeria have a high burden of sexual and reproductive health problems (Fatusi and Blum, 2008; Blum, 1998). Adolescent girls contribute 55% of all abortions in the country (Bankole, et al, 2006). The national HIV sero-prevalence figure for ages 15-19 years is 3.6% according to the Federal Ministry of Health (Federal Ministry of Health, FMOH 2013). Early on-set of sexual intercourse is associated with increased lifetime prevalence of sexual partners, thereby increasing the risk of exposure to sexually transmitted disease, including HIV/AIDS, and pregnancy (Fatusi and Blum, 2008). Early sexual initiation also increases the risk of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection, due to cervical immaturity; and thus the risk of cervical cancer increases (Ludicke, Stalberge, Vassilako, Major & Campan, 2001).

Most young people are ignorant of their vulnerability and are therefore exposed to risky behaviours which might be caused by different biological, psychological and social factors (Machel, 2001). Thus adolescents who starts having sex early are most likely to have multiple partners and less likely to use condoms thus they are vulnerable to contacting STIs including HIV/AIDS and the risk of teenage pregnancy (UNICEF, 2001).

Street hawking is a common form of child labour in most developing countries of the world like Nigeria and the female child is usually involved (Ikechebelu & Gail, 2008). The young girl is exposed to unfavourable influence such as rape and sexual abuse in the hands of hoodlums. Again the young boys are not left out as hawking activities gives them an opportunity to engage with social miscreants (Isibor, 2012). For instance it has been reported that about 7 out of every 10 female street hawkers had experienced one form of sexual abuse or the other with 17.2% experiencing penetrative sexual intercourse (Akpala & Uzochukwu, 2000). In addition, female hawkers are particularly vulnerable to all forms of violence including sexual exploitation by men (Ikechebelu et al, 2008). There is therefore the need to ensure effective programmes that will reach those who are most vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence. This study examined the link between sexual behaviour, child labour sexual harassment and

teenage pregnancy among hawkers in Oja-Oba market of Ado-Ekiti. Hopefully, the study would create awareness to policy makers as to formulate health policies and programmes aimed at this group of individuals.

The Problem

Teenage pregnancy is a common social problem in both Western and developing countries (Makinwa-Adebusoye & Kunnuji, 2011). Although pregnancy may be considered as a positive experience, teenage pregnancy is associated with psychological, social and physical problems (Yucel, 2013). Some of the complications are that teenage mothers are more likely to be exposed to post-natal depression, poor quality of life such as economic difficulties, unfinished education and poor housing. The babies from teen mothers are at high risk of mortality and low birth rate (Makinwa-Adebusoye et al, 2011). Adolescent sexuality is of important contemporary concerns especially for reproductive health problems such as unintended pregnancy, maternal mortality, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS (Alubo, 2000).

Young people have poor understanding of the reproductive process. Others harbour misconception such as the belief that pregnancy cannot occur during first sexual episode and that the use of contraceptives can cause infertility (Amazigo, Silver, Kaufman & Obikeze, 1998; Association for Reproductive and Family Health ARFH, 2004). Sexual abuse of young female hawkers is an issue of great public health importance. Indeed, poverty alleviation, health education and protective right policies could decrease its prevalence and the associated risk (Ikechebelu, 2009).

It is obvious that the adolescents are the future of any society. They are the vehicle for development and social transformation. The awareness about their reproductive health challenges would help to create a better understanding and knowledge of the young peoples' need in view of the health, social and psychological consequence of adolescent sexuality and pregnancy particularly among hawkers. This study is designed to highlight the magnitude and extent of the problem to help policy makers proffer practical solution.

1. H0: There is no correlation between child labour and teenage pregnancy among teenage hawkers. H1: There is a correlation between child labour and teenage pregnancy among teenage hawkers.
2. H0: There is no significant statistical relationship between hawking and exposure of girl child to sexual activity and teenage pregnancy. H1: There is a significant statistical relationship between hawking and exposure of the girl child to sexual activity and teenage pregnancy.
3. H0: There is no significant relationship between hawking and exposure to sexual harassment. H1: There is a significant relationship between hawking and exposure to sexual harassment.

Methodology

The study setting for this research work was Oja-Oba in Ado-Ekiti. Ado-Ekiti is the capital city, administrative and political headquarters of Ekiti State. It is one of the fastest growing urban centres in Nigeria located on latitude 80 30N and 40 035E.

The data for this study was generated from the teenage hawkers in Oja-Oba market in Ado-Ekiti Local Government Area of Ekiti State. One hundred and twenty teenage hawkers were selected from the market. This was expected to give a fair representation of the teenage hawkers in the market. Oja-Oba was chosen because there is a fair number of teenage hawker on which the study was focused. This study was conducted by getting information directly from the respondents before conclusion was made on the study. This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative design methods of data collections. For quantitative design method, the study adopted questionnaire as an instrument of data collection. On the other hand, the study adopted the use of an in-depth interview (IDI) for pregnant teens as a form of qualitative research. The qualitative and quantitative methods were chosen because the two complements each other. The in-depth interview was used to collect detail information and it gave room for the teenage hawkers in Oja-Oba to express themselves.

The sampling method used for this study is the purposive sampling technique of data collection. This is a non-probability sampling method. Purposive sampling method was chosen because it is the best method to use when conducting a market research of this nature. The purpose was to look for teenage hawkers in Oja-Oba within the age range of 8-19 who were actively engaged in hawking. By so doing, those hawkers who fell within the age of 8-19 were given a questionnaire for the study, and those who did not meet the criteria for being in the sample were discarded.

The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software was used in analysing the data collected. This statistical method was used for proper analysis of quantitative data collected and interpretive techniques through the use of coding. Coding is an interpretive technique that seeks to both organize the data and provide a means to introduce the interpretations of it into certain quantitative methods source. For qualitative data were analysed using content analysis.

Results

In our study, the questionnaire was designed to generate respondents' personal data. The following tables summarize the results.

Table1: Distribution of respondents by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	113	100
Total	113	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

All participants in this study were female, a total of 120 respondents were initially selected, and only 113 filled and returned the questionnaires.

Table 2
Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
8-10	2	1.8
11-13	19	16.8
14-16	67	59.3
17-19	25	22.1
TOTAL	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents based on their age. 1.8% of the respondents were between the ages of 8-10, 16.8% were between the age of 11 and 13, and the age group with the highest response was between 14-16 (59.3%), while 22.1% were between the ages of 17 and 19. The total frequency for the ages of the respondents was 113 corresponding with the 100 percent.

Table 3
Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Christianity	34	30.1
Islam	79	69.9
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

Table 3 above showed the distribution of respondents based on their religion. 30.1% were Christians and the majority of the respondents corresponding to 69.9% were Muslims.

Table 4
Distribution of respondents by family type

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	21	18.6
Polygamy	92	81.4
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 4 above, teenagers from nuclear family represented 18.6%. A huge number of the respondents represented by 81.4% were from a polygamous home. It can be inferred from this figure that children from a polygamous home are more likely to be subjected to child labour than those from a nuclear family.

Table 5
Distribution of respondents fathers by number of wife
(wives)

Wife (wives) in the family	Frequency	Percentage (%)
One	21	18.6
Two	36	31.9
Above two	56	49.6
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 5 above, only 18.6% of the respondents' fathers had one wife, 31.9% had two wives, while the majority of the respondents' fathers represented by 49.6% had more than two wives. It can be inferred that children whose father have more than two wives are more likely to be engaged in child labour than those whose father have only one wife.

Table 6
Distribution of respondents by school enrolment

School enrolment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	97	85.8
No	16	14.2
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

Table 6 above showed that majority of the respondents represented by 85.8% were attending school, while only few (14.2%) of them were not attending school. It can be inferred from this figure that the reason most of the children engaged in child labour could be to support their poor parents in paying their school fees.

Table 7
Distribution of respondents by school dropout

Drop out	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	10.6
No	101	89.4
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 7 above, a few number of the respondents who were schooling before represented by 10.6% dropped out of school due to combination of schooling with hawking. While majority represented by 89.4% were still attending school coupled with hawking.

Table 8
Distribution of respondents by reasons for hawking

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Money to go to school	33	29.2
To buy food	31	27.4
To assist parents	39	34.5
Others	10	8.8
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 8 above, 29.2% of the respondents hawk in order to get money to go to school, 27.4% hawk to get money to buy food, and 34.5% hawk to assist parents financially. Only a few number of the respondents (8.8%) hawk for other reasons.(i.e to take care of themselves).

Table 9
Distribution of respondents based on "being touched in places they don't like" (sexual harassment)

Touched	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	79	69.9
No	34	30.1
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 9 above, majority of the respondents represented by 69.9% reported that they had been touched in places that they don't like (e.g breast and buttocks). Only a little number of the girls reported that they had not been touched in places they do not like before. It can be inferred that sexual harassment of the girl child is common in the streets as reported by Okoro & Obozokha (2005). It can be concluded from this evidence that most girls who hawk are more exposed to sexual harrassment by men.

Table 10
Distribution of respondents based on how often they experience an "unwelcome touch" (sexual harassment)

How frequent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Everyday	28	24.8
Sometimes	37	32.7
Not at all	14	12.4
Total	79	69.9

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 10 above, 24.8% of the respondents experienced unwelcome touch every day, while 32.7% experienced unwelcome touch sometimes, only 12.4% of the respondents reported that they had not experience unwelcome touch during hawking. From this table it can be inferred that majority of the girls on the streets who are engaged in child labour had experienced one form of sexual harassment at one time or the other during hawking as indicated by the report of Isibor, (2012); (Akpala & Uzochukwu (2000).

Table 11
Distribution of respondents based on whether they have started having sex

Started Having Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	63	55.8
No	50	44.2
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 11 above, majority of the female hawkers (55.8%) reported that they had started having sex. While 44.2% of them reported that they had not started having sex. This finding was in line with the report of Akpala and Uzochukwu, (2000), that majority of female hawkers were vulnerable to early sexual activities.

Table 12
Distribution of respondents based on their perceptions whether female hawkers are likely to be pregnant

Female hawkers likely to be pregnant	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	62	54.9
No	51	45.1
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 12 above, those who reported that female hawker are more likely to get pregnant during hawking represented 54.9%. for instance it was discovered from one of the pregnant teen who indicated that she was lured into having sexual intercourse with the man who got her pregnant with enticing gift and money. This finding is in line with earlier reports by Akpala and Uzochukwu, 2000; and Ikechebelu. while those who reported that female hawkers are less likely to get pregnant while hawking represented 45.1% of the respondents.

Table 13
Distribution of respondents based on having seen someone got pregnant while hawking

Seen someone got pregnant while hawking	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	108	95.6
No	5	4.4
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 13 above, an overwhelming majority (95.6%) had seen teenagers who had got pregnant while hawking. Only minority of the respondents (4.4%) reported that they had not seen anyone got pregnant while hawking. It can be inferred from the figure that teenage pregnancy is a common social problem in line with the survey reported by Makinwa-Adebusoye et al (2011). Most of these young pregnant teens do not go for medical check-up and even those who go at all often do not go regularly. This was confirmed by the interview of the two pregnant teens for this study. For instance, one of the respondent reported that she only went for medical check-up once, while the other respondent who was 5months pregnant had never gone for antenatal check-up. This may lead to pregnancy complications and maternal mortality as reported in earlier finding by Eden (2013).

Table 14
Distribution of respondents on ever being raped before

Have you been raped before	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	28	24.8
No	85	75.2
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 14 above, 24.8% of the respondents reported that they had been raped before, while majority represented by 75.2% had not been raped before.

Table 15
Distribution of respondents based on how frequently they are raped

How frequent do someone rape you	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Regularly	11	9.7
Not often	17	15.0
Total	28	24.8

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 15 above, 9.7% of the respondents reported that they were regular victims of rape, while 15.0% of the respondents reported not often. This suggested a growing number of repeated rape cases among teenage female hawkers.

Table 16
Distribution of respondents based on whether they know what a condom is

Do you know condom	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Yes	52	46.0
No	61	54.0
Total	113	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 16 above, only 46% of the respondents reported that they knew what condom is, majority still confessed that they don't know what a condom is. This figures calls for sensitizing female hawkers on what a condom is and how well it can be used to minimize sexually transmitted diseases. However the best method remains abstinence from teenage sex.

Table 17
Distribution of respondents based on whether they use condom in their last sex

Do you and your partner use condom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	72	63.7
No	41	36.3
Total	113	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 17, 63.7% of the respondents indicated that they use condom with their partner at their last sex, while 36.3% of the respondents reported that they did not use condom with their partner in their last sex.

Table 18
Distribution of respondents based on how many men they have had sex with in the past one month

Number of Men Ever Had Sex With	Frequency	Percentage (%)
None	30	26.5
One	34	30.1
Two	26	23.0
Three	15	13.3
More than three	8	7.1
Total	113	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

From Table 18, 26.5% of the respondents reported that they did not have sex with any man in the last one month, 30.1% reported that they had sex just with one man, 23% had sex with two men, 13.3% had sex with three men and 7.1% had sex with more than three men in the past one month. It can be inferred from this study that adolescents who starts having sex early are prone to have multiple sexual partner.

Discussion

Street children and those who work in the street are exposed to a lot of dangers which includes malnutrition, mental illness and substance abuse as well as physical and sexual abuse with the attendant consequences. The age distributions showed that majority of the victims were of 14-16 age groups.

With regards to awareness of the risk associated with unprotected sex, majority of the respondents were not aware that they could get pregnant or contract STIs. Young people need to receive information about risk of being sexually abused and about help that they can receive from their social network or protective agencies. This would also make them to seek help more often. The high level of ignorance on sexual issues among the hawkers is a reflection of the poor quality of or even non-existence of proper reproductive health education in our schools and at home where such issues are culturally regarded as "secrets". However, this is a wrong approach as it creates room for uninformed experimentation and unsafe sexual activity among the adolescents especially these unsupervised juvenile female hawkers with attendant spread of STIs and unwanted pregnancy. In the study, some adolescents respondents (between the age group of 8 and 19) reported themselves to be sexually active.

The majority of the perpetrators were adults who were familiar to the victims in nearly two-thirds of cases. Where coercion is not used, some form of inducement is offered which may be in form of money, enticing promises, food or other gift item or a place of shelter and rest. Majority of the girls hawk because of the high level of poverty in their families and after spending many hours on the street, are often tired and hungry. These factors add up to make them vulnerable and easy prey perhaps as a measure of the level of care available to them.

Majority of the victims of sexual abuse in this study did not report their ordeal to any one, while the rest reported to their girlfriend, mother, sister, or guardian. The victims accepted it as their lot for fear of being stigmatized. In this study, more than half of the victims did not take any further action after the incident, only one reported to the police. This is because most of the girls are poorly informed on how and where they can get help. Sometimes the assaulted girl is more worried about possible recrimination from their parents or guardian over loss of wares or been blamed for their incident. Most pregnant teens do not go for medical check-up as regularly, some do not go at all.

Conclusion

Child labour of which street hawking is a variant is a very visible phenomenon in our society. The finding of this study shows that child labour is largely due to poverty and the underdeveloped state of the country.

The finding confirmed that the hawkers are exposed to many risks of which sexual abuse and harassment is a prominent component. Based on the findings of this study, it indicates that the victims are uneducated, ignorant of the risk of being sexually abused and of the help they can receive. Sexual abuse of young girls raises an issue of great public health importance which calls for policy formulation towards this naïve population.

Adolescence is usually too young an age to become a parent in contemporary society. This is largely because raising a child takes patience and resources that are acquired in present day society gradually with age, education and experience which is lacking in most adolescent. This was confirmed by the interview of two pregnant teen in this study whose major source of income comes from hawking.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, the implication for policy programmes are that intervention aimed at improving reproductive health must address issues such as personal safety and prevention of abuse, pregnancy, child labour and sexual harassment.

1. Abstinence education programs encourage young people to wait to have sex until marriage, or until they are mature enough to handle sexual activity and potential pregnancy in a responsible manner.
2. Knowledge based programs focus on teaching children about their bodies and body physiology. This knowledge-based programme should be aimed at providing detailed information about birth control and how to prevent sexually transmitted infections STIs.
3. Help centres and protective agencies should be put in place or established to assist the abused child/adolescents.
4. Effort to curb child labour and introduce protective child right policy should be intensified.
5. Peer counselling programmes which typically involves older teens, who encourage other children/adolescents to resist peer and social pressures to have sex should be put in place/encouraged. For teens who are already sexually active, peer counselling programs will teach them relationship skills and give them information on how to get and use birth control or contraception successfully, as reported by Elfenbein in 2011.
6. The government also needs to vigorously pursue poverty alleviation measures to improve the general socio-economic status of the majority of the population.

Abbreviations

UNAIDS -

WHO - World Health Organisation

NDHS - Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey

NPC - National Population Commission

FMOH - Federal Ministry of Health (Federal Ministry of Health,

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

STIs - Sexually Transmitted Infections

SPSS - Statistical Package For Social Sciences

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Consent for publication

The authors affirm that human research participants provided informed consent for publication of their responses.

Availability of data and materials

The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article

Competing interests

There are no competing interests

Funding

The funds were provided by the researchers themselves

Authors' contributions

The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows:

OWOSENI Joseph Sina: Data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, Draft, and Preparation of the manuscript

AGBANA Richard Dele: The study conception and design, correction of final version of the manuscript

All authors reviewed the results and approved

Acknowledgments

We are greatly appreciative to Ekiti State University Teaching Hospital and Federal Teaching Hospital, Ido-Ekiti, Nigeria. We are also grateful to healthcare providers, who assisted in information gathering and provided us with vital data and helpful information.

Authors' information

***OWOSENI Joseph Sina:** Criminology and Security Studies Department. Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria

AGBANA Richard Dele: Community Medicine and Public Health Department, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

References

1. Akpala CO, & Uzochukwu BS, (2000). "Sexual Abuse among Juvenile Street Hawkers in Enugu Eastern Nigeria". *Orient Journal Medicine*: 12 (1-4); 9-14.
2. Alubo, O. (2000) The challenges of Adolescent sexuality and Reproductive Health in Nigeria. Research Paper No 166, Tekemi program. International Health, Harvard School of Public health 665, Huntington Avenue, Boston MA02115.
3. Amazigo, U., N. Silver, J. Kaufman and D.S Obikeze, (1998) "Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Knowledge and Use among In-School Adolescents in Nigeria". *International Family Planning Perspective*, 23(1): 28-33.
4. Arowojolu, A.O., A.O. Ilesanmi, O.A Roberts and M.A. Okunola, (2013) "Sexuality, Contraceptive Choice and AIDS Awareness Among Nigeria Undergraduates". *Africa Journal of Reproductive Health*, 6(2): 60-70.
5. Bamgbose, O. 2013, Revitalizing the Nigerian Adolescent; A consideration of Right and Attendant Responsibility in Nwazuke I.A., Bamgbose, Y., & Moronkola, O.A. edited. Contemporary Issues and Researches on Adolescent Ibadan: Royal people (Nig) Ltd pp 1-24.
6. Bankole, A. Oye-Adeniran ,B.A, Singh, S, Adewole I.F, Wulf, O, Sedgh, G, Hussain, R (2006). " Unwanted Pregnancy and Induced Abortion in Nigeria: Causes and Consequences". *New York: Guttmacher Institution*; 2006.
7. Blum, R.W (1998). Healthy Youth Development as a Model for Youth Health Promotion: *A Review of Journal on Adolescent Health*. 22:368-375.
8. Eden, E. (2013): "A Guide to Pregnancy Complications" 16 November 2006. Retrieved from HowStuffWorks.com
9. Fatusi O, A and Blum, R W. (2008): "Predictors of Early Sexual Initiation among a Nationality Representative Sample of Nigerian Adolescents". *BMC Public Health* 2008; 136. *published online 2008 April 25. Doi 10.11 8611471-2458-8-136*.
10. Fawole, O.I., A.J Ajuwon and K.O. Osungbade, (2004). "Violence and HIV/AIDS Prevention among Female Out-of-school Youths in South-western Nigeria": *Lessons Learnt from Interventions Targeted at Hawkers and Apprentices. Africa Journal of Medicine Science.*, 33(4): 347-5.
11. Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), (2013). National HIV/Syphilis Sero-Prevalence Sentinel Survey among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinics in Nigeria Technical Report Abuja, National AID/STI Control Programme (NASCP), *Federal Ministry of Health .Retrieved 2005*.

12. Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH, 2013). National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS).
13. Ikechebelu J.I, & Gail, B. S (2008) "Sexual Abuse among Juvenile Female Street Hawkers in Anambra State, Nigeria". *Africa Journal of Reproductive Health*; 12(2): 111-119.
14. Isibo, G. (2012) "Education and Sexuality: Towards Addressing Adolescents' Reproductive Health Needs in Nigeria". *Current Research Journal of Social Science* 4(4): 285-293.
15. Ludicke F, Stalberge A, Vassilako P, Major AL, Campan A,(2001) "High-And Intermediate-Risk Human Papillomavirus Infection in Sexually Active Adolescent Females". *Journal of Paediatrics Adolescent*
16. Machel, JZ (2001) "Unsafe Sexual Knowledge among Schoolgirls in Mozambique: A Reproductive Health matters, 9 (17) (May), 82-90.
17. Makinwa-Adebusoye P., Kunnuji, M. C (2011) "A promise to keep- Action Health Incorporated" <http://www.actionhealyhinc.org/publication/docs/A%20promise%20to%20kep%20L R.pdf>
18. National Population Commission (NPC) (Nigeria) and ORC Macro (2004). Nigeria Demographic and Population Commission and ORC Macro.
19. Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys (2013): National Population Commission, Abuja/Nigeria and ORC Macro (2013): Nigerian Demographic and Health Surveys 2013
20. Okoro I., F., Obozokhai, O (2005), "Sexual Harassment: The Experience of Out-of-School Teenagers in Benin City Nigeria". *Africa Journal of Reproductive Health*; December, 2005, vol.9 Issue 3, p.118
21. UNAIDS and WHO (2000) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Nigeria: Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections. Geneva: UNAID and WHO, 2000
22. UNICEF, UNAIDS, and WHO (2000, 2001, 2002) Young People and HIV/AID Opportunity in Crisis. Produced by UNICEF Editorial and Publications Section Division of Communication. June, 2002. P (7) 1-28
23. Yucel O. (2013) cited in Minerall (June, 2011): Teenage Pregnancy study mode.com. Retrieved 06, 2011. From <http://www.studymode.com/essays/Teenage-Pregnancy-713679.html>