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**THE EFFECTS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY ON THE FAMILY SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RWANDA. A Case study of Nyamagabe District**

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Declaration

I, Marie Chantal MUSABYEMARIYA, proclaim that this research is my own work and evidently it contains no materials as of late conveyed or made by another person, no material which, to a critical degree has been recognized for the honor of some other degree or acknowledgment at UR or some other higher foundation, beside where due attestation is made. Any responsibility made to the investigation by other is explicitly perceived in the report.

Signed :Date.....

Dedication

To Almighty God;
To my beloved parents;
To my beloved husband;
To my beloved children;
To my colleagues and classmates.

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Many people, to whom I am grateful, supported this work either directly or indirectly.

I thank Almighty God for protecting me in my daily life and for the period of my academic studies.

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	: Antiretroviral HIV Drugs
CLADHO	: Collectif des Ligues et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICF	: International Coach Federation
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.
RDHS	: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
RVF	: Rift Valley fever
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
UPFA	: United People's Freedom Alliance
VVF	: Vesico-vaginal Fistula
UR	: University of Rwanda

Abstract

This study entitled “The effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development in Rwanda, a Case study of Nyamagabe District, 2016-2019” has the purpose to find out the effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development in Rwandan society. The study research questions were: What are the causes of teenage pregnancy among 15-19 years in Nyamagabe District? To what extent the teenage pregnancy affects family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District? and What are the strategies to deal with the effects of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District? In order to respond to these questions, the research used the quantitative research design. The total population was 834 and sample size was 108 including 89 young mothers (deliveries under 19 years). Questionnaire and interview have been used to collect data. In order to analyze data, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 16.0 was used. For the findings, 22% of respondents strongly agreed whilst 66% agreed the proposed causes of teenage pregnancy such as poverty, experimenting sex, single parenting, broken homes, peer influence, street hawking, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, lack of sex education, early sexual debut, sexual exploitation by relatives/ acquaintances, lack of moral education and exposure to pornographic films. The researcher noted that under these causes, there are other causes highlighted by respondents especially living alone, drugs and alcohol. Findings revealed that the teenage pregnancy causes the social effects to young mothers notably stopping schooling (100%) and early marriage (100%), stay single or unmarried (100%), risk of HIV/ AIDS contamination (75.3%), forced to work for a wage (85.4%), unemployment (1.76 of mean), and economic effects like poverty (1.65 of mean), lack of income (1.67 of mean) and lack of saving (1.6 of mean). Findings revealed the strategies to contribute in overcoming the effects caused by teenage pregnancy such as utilization of contraceptives (97.8%), sexual education (93.3%), effective control of parents (91.0%), provision of child basic needs (88.8%), good relationship between parent and children and the counseling (87.6%). The researcher evidenced that the teenage pregnancy has effects on social and economic development and it is very significant to know what factors of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District so that the adequate strategies can be taken in order to overcome those effects.

Key words: teenage, pregnancy, family, socio-economic development

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This introduction is based on such as background to the study, problem statement, research objectives, questions which guided the study, justification and importance of the study, scope of the study and outline of the study.

1.1. Background to the study

Teenage pregnancy is known as juvenile pregnancy or adolescent pregnancy of a female less than the age of 20 (World Health Organization, 2004). Pregnancy can happen with sex after the beginning of ovulation, which can be before the primary feminine time frame around the age of 12 or 13 (Hillard, 2008).

In 1980s, the pregnancy amongst youngsters have become a significant social problem (Hayes, 1987) in spite of the way that pre-grown-up readiness rates have been declining in most Western countries since early 1970s (Jones, 2008). At present, it is seen that the wealth risk related to teenage pregnancy is not related to age itself beside the most energetic youngsters yet rather to the non-appearance of pre-natal thought and to several people individual danger factors, for instance, improper eating or smoking which are difficult to modify (Horon, 1983).

The adolescent birth is regularly connected with cash related and social problems, for example, alcohol consuming and drug abuse, in thirteen countries in the EU (European Union), ladies who considered a successors as young people were twice as imbalanced to live in harassment when they were over 20 years (UNICEF, 2001).

In America, the totality of juvenile birth in 2000 was 75.4 pregnancies for each 1,000 youngsters. The U.S. young person births ratio was fifty-three births for every one thousand women developed 15–19. In long term, in the United States, the bigger part (57%) of youth pregnancies achieved a live birth, 27% completed in a provoked baby evacuation, and 16% in a fetal disaster (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011). The ratio of young birth in USA was, low: 26.6 births/1,000 young ladies developed 15–19 in 2013. Over 75% of them are young ladies with between 18 or 19 old (USA Department of Health and Human Services, 2014). In 2017, 194,377 were young ladies aged between 15–19 years, for a birth movement of 18.8 per 1,000 ladies. This is another record low for United States young people

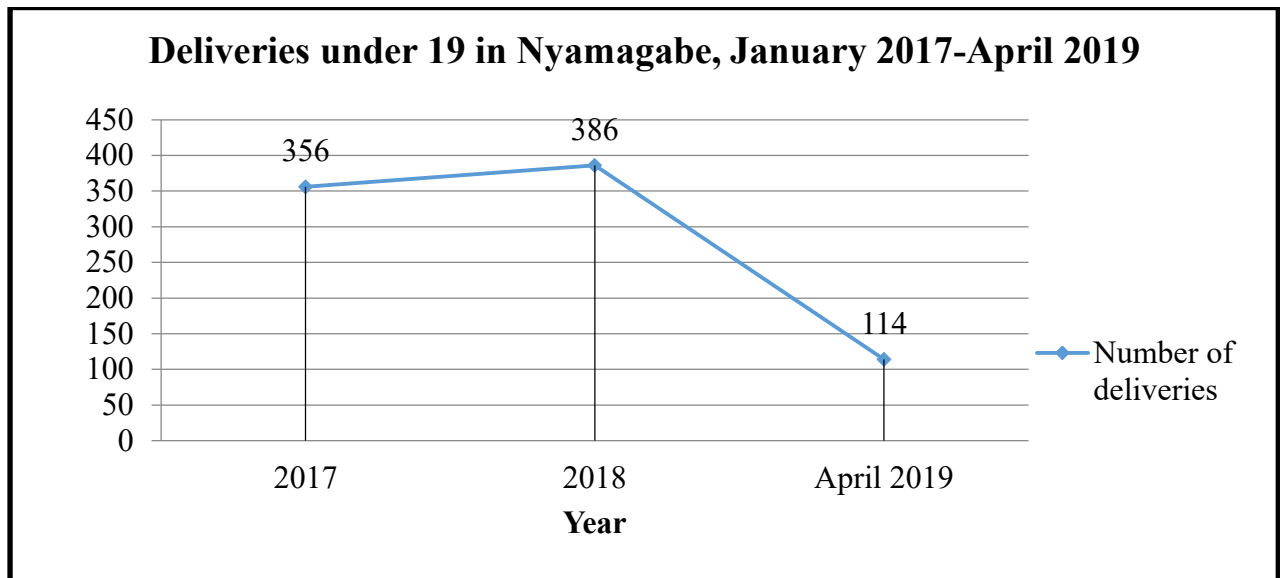
and a drop of 7% from 2016.1 Birth rates fell 10% for ladies between 15–17 years and 6% for ladies between 18–19 years (Martin, 2018).

In Asia, Indonesia, the movement of early marriage and pregnancy has reduced emphatically, but it remains high interestingly with the rest of Asia (Mehta, 2018).

In Africa, the most rate of adolescent pregnancy of 143 for every 1,000 young ladies are 15–19 years old is located in sub-Saharan Africa (Kost, Henshaw, Carlin, 2010). Today, the African nations have the most elevated teenager pregnancy rates on the planet. For example, The Niger has 203.604 births per 100,000 young ladies who live in bad condition. After Niger, the following countries are Mali (175.4438), Angola (166.6028), Mozambique (142.5334), Guinea (141.6722), Chad (137.173), Malawi (136.972), and Cote d'Ivoire (135.464). In huge numbers of these countries, marriage of young girls is the major cause young pregnancies (Burton, 2017).

In Rwanda, since 1992, the fertility rate was 6.2 and 4.2 in 2014-2015 of the whole ladies has been declining dependably (NISR *et al.*, 2016). According to the RDHS, the juvenile productivity declined from 11% in 1992 to 4% in 2005, it extended to 6% in 2010 and 7% in 2014-15 (Stavropoulou and Nandini, 2017). Information from 2014-15 show that around 7% of little youngsters created 15-19 have as of late started childbearing in Rwanda, yet this assessment is generously less in different nations in the sub-Saharan are, for example, Ethiopia with twelve percent and Zambia 28 percent (Walker *et al.*, 2014). The level of energetic pregnancies increments earnestly with age, from 1% at age 15 to 21% at age 19 and a specific ascending between ages 18 and 19. Adolescent youths with no planning and those in the most lessened abundance quintile will all things considered beginning childbearing sooner than others (NISR *et al.*, 2016), while young people in Eastern Province and Kigali City are about twice as in danger to begin childbearing sooner than their assistants. An assessment by the Overseas Development Institute addresses that pre-grown-up adolescents are altogether worried about pregnancy, as 46% of respondents created 16-19 zeroed in on pregnancy and by far most were negative (Walker *et al.*, 2014). Strikingly, pregnancy showed up extra in stories from metropolitan youths showed up contrastingly corresponding to common adolescents, and it was suggested that metropolitan young ladies will without a doubt go facing a deplorable pregnancy than country respondents and in-school youths. The mean ideal number of kids for youths created 15-19 is three (NISR *et al.*, 2016).

In Nyamagabe District, in 2017, the deliveries under 19 years were 356, 386 in 2018 and 114 in April 2019.



Source: Nyamagabe District Report. Health promotion and diseases prevention, 2019

An extraordinary number of specialists and written works zeroed in on adult young ladies and is as a rule worried about sexual and regenerative wellbeing, and especially gives that influence more established juvenile young ladies, for example, sex instruction, HIV and AIDS, juvenile pregnancy, observations, contraception and youth-accommodating administrations. Notwithstanding the attention on young adult pregnancy, none of the got to archives extensively tended with the impact of adolescent pregnancy on family financial turn of events.

Adolescent pregnancy is a general wellbeing concern around the world. Current examinations show that 70,000 young people bite the dust from complexities identified with pregnancy and labor each year (UNFPA, 2016b). Likewise, an expected 3,000,000 risky premature births are from young people. Other wellbeing sway incorporates dangers of ailment and handicap, including explicitly transmitted diseases, including HIV, and wellbeing dangers to newborn children including untimely birth (UNFPA, 2013b).

Furthermore, the statistics in Nyamagabe District show that in 2017, the deliveries under 19 years were 356, 386 in 2018 and 114 in April 2019. This pushes the researcher to know the causes under these phenomena and the effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development that this examination is attempted. At its fulfillment, the examination fights to have revealed insight into this issue.

1.2. Problem statement

The issue of this research turns on the expanding of the adolescent pregnancy in Rwanda when all is said in done and in Nyamagabe specifically. Indeed, in 2019, 19,832 under age youngsters were impregnated a year back. Nyagatare District had 1,465 cases; Gatsibo 1,452 cases, Gasabo 1,064 and Kirehe had 1,055 cases. In addition, the National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) shows that a total of 17, 337 examples of secondary school pregnancies were represented in 2017. In addition, Rwanda Men's Resource Center (RWAMREC) did a review that was scattered by Dr Agee Shyaka Mugabe on July 2, 2019. This evaluation was done in two zones, Kicukiro and Huye. This assessment depended upon mentality, affirmation, necessities of youngsters, juvenile moms and association individuals. Results that emerged out of this assessment displayed that 49% of the adolescents are impregnated by peers while 20% others are impregnated by family companions. It likewise demonstrated that families and the network everywhere slander adolescent moms, and that these youthful moms are denied of clinical and training administrations (Byishimo, 2019). Moreover, in Nyamagabe district, the statistics show that the number of teenage pregnancy increased during last two years where it was 356 in 2017 and 386 in 2018 while it was 114 in 2019. This increasing early mothering of teenagers can be a problem regarding their socio-economic development. Little is known about effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District there is no study done in Rwanda to assess those socio-economic effects of teenage in this District.

All the above considerations lead us to the research problem consisting in knowing if, and how, a teenage pregnancy affect the socio-economic development of Rwandan society especially families of Nyamagabe District and this establishes the angle at the center of this current research issue.

1.3. Research objectives

This study has the overall and specific objectives

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to find out the effects of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Rwanda.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To find out the main causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District;
2. To find out the consequences of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District;
3. To propose strategies in fighting against the teenage pregnancy effects in Nyamagabe District.

1.4. Research questions

The research endeavors to answer the following leading research questions:

1. What are the causes of teenage pregnancy among 15-19 years in Nyamagabe District?
2. What are the teenage pregnancy consequences on the family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District?
3. What are the strategies to address the effects of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District?

1.5. Significance of the study

This study is worth doing because knowledge of the factors contributing to teenage pregnancy at Nyamagabe District will assist for the planning of the District about the population socio-economic development. It is hoped that the information that will emerge from the study will guide in what need to be done and what need to be improved or changed and to determine the factors influencing teenage pregnancy in the region. Furthermore, by finding the root of the problem, it was hoped that a better understanding of the situation would be attained and that teenage pregnancy would be manageable at Nyamagabe District.

1.6. Scope of the study

It is not easy to carry out a study on “the effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development” in every regional element. So as carry out a possible research, the researcher delimited it in time, space and field of exploration.

As far as time, this exploration is from June 2017 to April 2019. In terms of space, this research is focused on the effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development; however, given time financial constraints, the research cover Nyamagabe District located in Southern Province.

In terms of content scope, the study is based on the discipline of social and economic development. In this regard, the research defines the social and economic factors of teenage pregnancy and the dependent variables to be considered such as social and economic development.

1.7. Thesis outline

This dissertation is structured and organized into five chapters. Chapter one covers the background, problem statement; the research questions and objectives had been discussed, significance and scope of the study. In the second chapter, different related literatures are presented to create depth understanding of the study. Chapter three concerns with the research methodology. The chapter four concerned the analysis and discussions of major. In the fifth chapter, I discussed conclusions, recommendations and implications of the study.

CHAPTER TWO. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is based on the key concepts notably teenage, pregnancy, on the family and socio-economic development as well as the related literature.

2.1. Key concepts

2.1.1. Teenage

A teenager, or teen, is a young person whose age falls within the range from thirteen through nineteen. They are called teenagers because their age number ends in “teen”. Someone aged 18 or 19 is also considered a young adult (Mccarthy et al., 2014).

2.1.2. Pregnancy

Pregnancy refers to the state of carrying a developing embryo or fetus within the female body (National Department of Education, 2009).

2.1.3. Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy refers to pregnancy in women usually within the ages of 13-19, which may be intended or unintended. It remains a major public health concern worldwide. The World Health Organization has estimated that every year approximately 16 million females aged 15-19 and around one million girls aged less than 15 give birth. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second cause of death in 15-19 year old females globally. Furthermore, every year around three million girls undergo unsafe abortions. This review examines key issues related to the care of teenage mothers (Mccarthy et al., 2014).

2.1.4. Family

Concerning human culture, a family is a social event of individuals related either by relationship (by observed birth), proclivity (by marriage or other relationship), or co-living arrangement or a blend of these. Members of the close by family may meld life accessories, watchmen, kinfolk, sisters, children, and youngsters. Individuals from the more expelled family may join grandparents, aunties, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and family's in-law. A bit of the time these are in like way observed as individuals from the close by family, subordinate upon a person's particular relationship with them. In various social demands, the family is the basic relationship for the socialization of youngsters (William *et al.*, 1994).

2.1.5. Development

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. It is a way material to all social orders' at all chronicled periods as an upward climbing development highlighting more prominent degrees of vitality, proficiency, quality, efficiency, multifaceted nature, cognizance, innovativeness, authority, happiness and achievement (Tadaro, 1985). The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment. Development is visible and useful, not necessarily immediately, and includes an aspect of quality change and the creation of conditions for a continuation of that change (Tadaro, 1985). In this research, the development refers to the process of improving the quality of women lives, their revenue and expenditure levels of food, health services, saving, *etc.*” In this research, the development refers to the process of improving the quality of women lives, their income and consumption levels of food, health services, saving, *etc.*

2.1.6. Socio-economic development

The general understanding of the development implies the achievement or attainment of a given set of welfare goods, commodities and services. The latter goods, commodities, and services are supposed to satisfy the basic needs and give access to infrastructures and services which render life more easily enjoyable and stretch life expectancy a little bit longer In this study, development has been tackled through its default concepts of social development, economic development and sustainable development. The social development, in this case, is an improvement of living conditions which implies the improvement of the wellbeing of the society, improvement of security, labor, education, *etc* (Martinussen, 2004). The economic development is the process whereby the real per capital income of a country increases over a long period of time while simultaneously poverty is reduced and the inequality in society is generally diminished or at least not increased (Meier, 1989). The economic development is also the sustained increase in living standards that implies increase per capita income, better education and health, increase life expectancy, and environmental protection. According to Chris, (1994), the concept of socio-economic development alludes to the procedure of social and economic development in a society. Social and economic development is estimated with indicators, such as Gross Domestic product, life expectancy, literacy and levels of

employment Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal security and liberty from fear of physical injury, and the extent of involvement in civil society (Olabanji, 2014).

It is a procedure that looks to recognize both the social and the monetary needs inside a network and try to make techniques that will address those requirements in manners that are down to earth and to the greatest advantage of the network as time goes on (Garry *et al.* 1999).

2.2. Related literature

2.2.1. Causes of teenage pregnancy

Various components represent young pregnancy. In his survey of the writing, Kirby distinguished in excess of 100 unique precursors related with pre-adult sexual action, prophylactic utilization, conception, and accouchement (Kirby, 2001). A lot are identified with financial and weakness in terms of social, for example, destitution, low training, and participation in a marginal gathering, structure of family, private shakiness, and joblessness (Frost and Oslak, 1999). The instruments by which these forerunners may bring about high schooled conception and accouchement are not exactly comprehensible. The trails might be immediate or aberrant, and quality of the association might be frail or solid. To lastingly affect the frequency of pregnancy and childbearing amongst youth, we ought to keep on examining the person, just as the earth; family, companions, school, and network; in which the individual in question lives (Berglas, 2003).

2.2.1.1. Individual factors as a Major Cause of Teenage Pregnancy

How a person is biologically made has been built up as cause for young pregnancy. As indicated by Halpern (2003), the more seasoned youngsters become, the almost certain they are to turn out to be explicitly dynamic and, subsequently, to get pregnant. The impact of this age is because of both the physical and social changes of teens.

Age additionally contributes to bring new social desires which impact a teen pregnancy's probability of sexual Experimenting sex action, including expanded strain to engage in sexual relations, saw standards about sexual conduct, and expanded open door on account of opportunity (Kirby, 2001). Declining period of menarche, early sexual presentation, early marriage, strain to have youngsters, sexual compulsion and assault, financial factors, for

example, monetary hardship, sexual experimentation, absence of access to regenerative wellbeing data and administrations, unprotected sex, sexual misuse of young ladies by more established men for monetary benefits, sexual abuse of young ladies by male relations/colleagues and hazardous practices, for example, substance misuse are the major elements adding to high teen pregnancy (Sambo, 2009).

Sexual acts and peril of pregnant young girls contrast by race and nationality. African, American and Hispanic youth have sexual an earlier age, will undoubtedly get pregnant and will undoubtedly imagine a posterity than their white buddies (Mott, Fondell *et al.*, 2006; Upchurch, Levy *et al.* 2008; Santelli, Lowry *et al.*, 2011). This high risk is more uncertain because of race or ethnicity essentially, yet rather an after effect of financial contrasts between groups, for example, destitution or poverty (Santelli, Lowry *et al.*, 2011).

In any case, in any event, when these fundamental qualities are held steady, a little yet factually critical affiliation remains (Kirby, 2001).

Youth who are scholastically effective, feel associated with their school and network, and have desires for what is to come are bound to defer sex or, they choose to take on sexual dealings, to utilize contraception (Moore *et al.*, 2009; Kirby, 2001). Young ladies who become youngster guardians will in general have inferior position point, midpoints, additional school nonappearances, and additional challenges with young occupation (Manlove *et al.*, 1998).

The majority of researches revealed good relationship connection among scholastic association and sexual restraint, in spite of the fact that the motives are not satisfactory (Ohannessian and Crockett, 2003).

A few studies contended that an individual history of Sexual Abuse impact the individual's sexual conduct and in this way high school pregnancy. Numerous examinations have shown that young ladies who become pregnant during youth report that they were casualties of youth sexual maltreatment. An expected half to 60% of child rearing teenagers have been misuse (Stevens-Simon and Boyle 1996).

A person's sexual convictions and ability is a significant reason for teen pregnancy and psychosocial predecessors of sex are all the more emphatically identified with sexual and prophylactic practices than the greater part of different precursors (Kirby, 2001).

The possibility that the juvenile's own mentalities toward sex would affect their sexual behavior is sensible and very much upheld by socio-mental theory. Along these lines, it is not astonishing that youngsters who have tolerant mentalities about pre-marriage sex, see individual and social advantages and barely any expenses to engaging in sexual relations, and could not care less if their companions realize they are having intercourse, are bound to turn out to be explicitly dynamic. Convictions about the results of sexual action likewise assume a job in a teen pregnancy's dynamic. Youngsters that have less worry about pregnancy and teenagers engage in sexual relations (Kirby, 2001).

Similarly, numerous dangers factors have been recognized as young people's very own elements that cause high school pregnancy among juvenile. Numerous adolescents take an interest in chance practices that endanger their present and future wellbeing (Lindberg, Boggess *et al.* 2000; Mott, Fondell *et al.* 1996; Jones, 2008; Small and Luster, 1994).

2.2.1.2. Family Background as cause of Teenage Pregnancy

The family encompassing an immature, parent (s), siblings, and other close family members applies significant impact over their sexual conduct. Numerous parts of family life impact a teenager's choice to turn out to be explicitly dynamic, utilize contraception methods, or choose pregnancy. Financial condition, structure of family, parental perspectives, and parent correspondence and bolster all assume a significant job in a teen pregnancy's dynamic (Berglas, 2003).

Children with low instructive achievement, occupation and income are bound to engage in sexual relations earlier, without contraceptives methods use reliably, and become pregnant or cause a pregnancy (Kirby, 2001).

Young people who are brought up in enormous families will in general start sex sooner than their companions. This might be a consequence of adolescent's mimicking the sexual conduct of kin or in light of the fact that parental consideration is extend too far while most of youngsters are alive in the house (Kayode, 2011).

The qualities and conduct showed by relatives in regards to sexual hazard taking and early childbearing impact the teenager's own mentalities and conduct (Resnick and Bearman, 1997; Dittus and Jaccard 2000).

Moms, for instance, appear to be bound to share data and their qualities in regards to sexual movement with their little girls than their children (Robyn, 2018).

2.2.1.3. Friends and Peers as Causes of Teenage Pregnancy

Like kin, companions are "mingling specialists," who set gauges of lead and fill in as good examples, in this manner molding the improvement of sexual mentalities and norms (East, Felice, 1993). An investigation of minority youths found that the quantity of explicitly dynamic sweethearts was emphatically connected with tolerant sexual perspectives, aims for future sexual action, and non-conjugal childbearing (East and Felice, 1993).

Other hazard practices have an effect too. At the point when a teen pregnancy,'s companions are not appended to class, have less than stellar scores, misuse tranquilizers or take part in reprobate practices, there is a more prominent probability that the youngster become explicitly dynamic at an early age (Kirby, 2001). At the point when adolescents accept effectively or not unreasonably their friends are having intercourse, they are bound to engage in sexual relations.

At the point when teenagers accept their friends bolster prophylactic utilization, they are bound to utilize contraception (Robyn, 2010; Kirby, 2001). Right now, pregnancies generally happen because of insufficient data about regenerative wellbeing, utilization of contraceptives and dangers of pregnancy while here and there happen inside the setting of early marriage (Sambo, 2009).

The impact of friend impact may rely upon the teenager's different wellsprings of data on sexual and regenerative wellbeing (Robyn, 2018).

2.2.1.4. Romantic and sexual partners as a major cause of teenage pregnancy

Youths who date early, date significantly more an incredible piece of the time, have progressively nostalgic associates, and "go steady" early will undoubtedly have intercourse sooner than their companions. This is probably considering the way that associations give both more noticeable possibility and more imperative strain to engage in sexual relations. The points of view of the accessory are another huge impact on sexual lead. Accessory help for prophylactic use through and through forms the chances that a precaution methodology be used (Berglas, 2003).

The age of a youngster's frivolity, particularly the age contrast between the couple, staggeringly impacts the likelihood she become pregnant and have a juvenile. Over 60% of unequivocally astonishing pre-grown-up women intertwine accomplices inside two years of their age; 29% are three to five years more settled (Frost, 1999). A great many people who father youths by high schooler pregnancy mothers are a couple of years more settled than their associates (Moore and Burt, 2009).

In 2003 in California, 66% of the births to youthful mothers (more searing than age 18) were to more settled male embellishments. The men were a traditional of 4.2 years more settled than mothers in aide school, and 6.7 years more settled than mothers in center school. The greater part were at any rate three years more settled than the mother, and 13% were at any rate 25 years old (Males & Chew, 2006).

2.2.1.5. Community factors as a cause of teenage pregnancy

From the beginning, a tremendous part of the examination on the clarifications behind young sexual advancement zeroed in on the individual level, the impact of the youths' own physical and mental credits. Considerably additionally beginning late there has been making energy for astute components, bits of the youngsters' natural elements, for example, the association and school. These assessments have reliably discovered that the association where teenagers live impacts their sexual direct. Youths who live in organizations with powerfully social trap and less monetary assets will without a doubt take an interest in sex at an early age and become pregnant. The degree of getting ready, joblessness rate, and pay level of the grown-ups in the association are totally connected with the sexual direct of young people (Billy, 2004, Kirby, 2001). Despite these extents of monetary status, other organization ascribes including severity, female work power venture, people piece, and family orchestrating organization openness moreover shape the likelihood of first intercourse and coming about sexual direct (Billy, 2004).

2.2.1.6. Causes of teenage pregnancy in Rwanda

As showed by CLADHO (2016), the purposes behind teenage pregnancy in Rwanda are poverty among their families, delegates among families, poor learning on regenerative prosperity, dissatisfaction, sexual severity, nonappearance of information about sexual and conceptive prosperity and rights, lacking access to organizations tweaked to adolescents, family, system and social strain to marry, sexual violence, kid, early and compelled marriage,

which can be both an explanation and an outcome and impoliteness of gatekeepers. CLADHO incorporated that nonattendance of sex preparing from gatekeepers and teachers is similarly the explanation behind pregnancies among youngsters.

There are various reasons that can cause youngster pregnancies, for instance, youngsters without desires in life who don't have any dreams than to be hitched or various associations that open them to sexual activities right now. For others, it is the delayed consequence of the rudeness of watchmen who don't take sex preparing as their commitment towards their children, a couple of cases that they are up 'til now energetic to fathom the whole thing as demonstrated by their social feelings no one ought to talk about sex aside from if it's the perfect open door for one to get hitched while adolescents are the most ones who are introduced to those things they would incline toward not to examine like erotic entertainment movies (Baldwin, 1981).

In Rwanda, absence of sex training from guardians and educators is the primary driver of pregnancies among teenagers. The individuals who are fortunate to have individuals who teach them about these issues should notice their advice. Voices of youth pioneers enhanced the significant reasons for adolescent pregnancy: neediness to address fundamental issues, boundaries looked to getting to sexual and conceptive wellbeing data and administrations particularly controlled admittance to contraception, and social convictions making youngsters incredibly helpless against unintended pregnancies and obstructing their capacity to get to training and work (UNFPA, 2018). Likewise, existing proof proposes a considerable rundown of conceivable danger factors adding to adolescent pregnancies, including low training level, absence of arrangement abilities, deficient parental oversight, not utilizing prophylactic techniques, age at marriage, religion, living in rustic versus metropolitan zones, peer weight, and lower financial status. Moreover, young people living in families headed by single females or in families with helpless family connections are at higher danger of getting (CLADHO, 2016).

2.2.2. Socio-economic development Indicators

The socio-economic dimensions are (1) Material living conditions; (2) Education and work; (3) Economic risks; (4) Health; (5) Social relations; (6) Participation and trust; (7) Safety; and (8) Environment (Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, 2009).

(1) Material living conditions

Material day to day environments allude to a person's way of life as communicated through three distinctive sub-measurements: salary, utilization and material living conditions (Eurostat, 2014). The expectation for everyday comforts of individuals estimated in both family member (in contrast with others) and in outright conditions (their fulfillment with life necessities) reflects whether individuals live in neediness (Weziak-Bialowolska, 2014). Eurostat suggests utilizing objective and furthermore emotional markers to supplement the evaluation of certain area, on the grounds that both are significant with regards to Quality of life (QOL) (Eurostat, 2014). Material assets are the methods which can be changed into prosperity as per inclinations, capacities, unrestrained choice and estimations of an individual (Sen, 2004).

(2) Education and work

Instruction in its general sense is a kind of realizing where the data, capacities, and affinities for a social occasion of people are moved beginning with one age then onto the following through teaching, getting ready, or examination. Guidance frequently occurs under the bearing of others, yet may similarly act naturally instructing (Dewey, 2004). It is furthermore about learning aptitudes and data. It is furthermore huge for teachers to educate ways to deal with find and use information. Through guidance, the data on society, country, and of the world is given from forever. Guidance gives us a data on our overall environmental factors and changes it into something better. It makes in us a perspective of looking at life. It empowers us amass ends and have viewpoints on things for the duration of regular daily existence. People chitchat over the subject of whether guidance is the primary concern that gives data.

Working, regardless of whether paid or unpaid, is significant for our success and flourishing. It adds pleasing to us, urges us to assemble conviction and sureness, and prizes us monetarily. Considering these central focuses, it is fundamental to re-appearance of work at the soonest opportunity after a burden or injury. Working, regardless of whether paid or unpaid, is useful for our thriving and prospering. It adds agreeable to us, urges us to deliver confirmation and assurance, and prizes us monetarily. Thinking about these central focuses, it is essential to re-appearance of work at the soonest opportunity after a disease or injury. Individuals in work will when everything is said in done recognize more merry and more important lives than the individuals who are not in work. Our physical and eager thriving is typically improved through work, we recuperate from tangle speedier and are at less danger of significant length

contamination and lack. In light of the clinical good conditions, disabled and crippled individuals are urged to re-appearance of, or stay in, work if their burden grants it (Dewey, 2004)..

(3) Economic risks

Economic risk can be portrayed as the likelihood that a theory will be affected by macroeconomic conditions, for instance, government rule, exchange rates, or political relentlessness, most by and large one of each an external country. By the day's end, while financing an endeavor, the peril that the yield of the endeavor won't produce palatable earnings for dealing with working costs and repaying the commitment responsibilities. Monetary risk is, nevertheless, an undefined term with various definitions. Pretty much, money related peril insinuates the threat that an undertaking will be monetarily illogical, in view of various reasons vitiating from a change in financial examples to bogus activities which ruin an errand's outcome. Before starting with the endeavors, it is basic to consider budgetary threat for choosing the likelihood of potential perils being surpassed by the preferences (Tracy, 2020).

(4) Health

Wellbeing is the setting wherein an individual life is fundamental for the two his prosperity status and individual fulfillment. It is logically seen that prosperity is kept up and improved not right through the progress and use of prosperity science, yet also through the undertakings and vigilant lifestyle choices of the individual and society. As demonstrated by the World Health Organization, the principal determinants of prosperity fuse the social and monetary atmosphere, the actual atmosphere and the individual credits and practices (WHO, 2019).

Prosperity is a state of complete physical, mental and social flourishing. For a sound life cycle, an individual requirement to have a reasonable eating routine and necessities to reliably work out. One should in like manner live in an authentic asylum, take enough rest and have extraordinary tidiness inclinations. Anyway, how might we ensure that we are doing many things to have a fair prosperity? We should spread the care for the criticalness of prosperity:

The strength of all living things depends upon their enveloping or their present condition. Our social atmosphere is a critical factor in our individual prosperity.

Public orderliness is huge for solitary prosperity. Appropriately, we should ensure that we accumulate and clear the junk regularly. We ought to similarly contact an association who can expect the obligation of clearing the channels. Without this, you could genuinely impact your prosperity.

We need sustenance for prosperity and for food, we ought to secure money by achieving work. For this, the opportunity to achieve work must be available. Extraordinary monetary condition and occupations are, consequently, needed for particular prosperity

We should be happy to be truly strong. If we misuse each other and dread each other, we can't be strong or happy. Social consistency and congruity are huge for solitary prosperity (WHO, 2019).

(5) Social relations

In human science, a social connection or social association is any association between in any event two individuals. Social relations got from solitary office structure the reason of social structure and the fundamental thing for assessment by social analysts.

A social connection alludes to a typical social quality of a gathering of individuals. Society for Marx is the entirety of social relations interfacing its individuals. Social relations of creation in Marx's sense allude to. At the point when we have social connections, we feel associated with others in manners that we can't encounter when we are distant from everyone else, or when we have just shallow connections. To the extent energetic prizes, our associations give us enthusiastic assistance and reassurance in problematic events. They moreover give us fulfillment. Social associations are an exceptional example of social relations that can exist with no correspondence happening between the performers being referred to (Wey, 2019).

(6) Participation and trust

Participation in sociology alludes Moving in human science implies various instruments for general society to confer assessments and preferably apply influence – concerning political, cash related, the board or other social choices. Participatory dynamic can occur along any territory of human social movement, including budgetary, political, the bosses, social or familial (Fadul, 2010).

Individuals figure out best around issues they consider commonly significant, nearby people will generally acquire better money related decisions and choices concerning their own present situation and conditions, intentional procedure of work, time, money and materials to an endeavor is a basic condition for breaking occasions of reliance and renunciation, the neighborhood authority over the total, quality and positive conditions of progress rehearses helps make the cycle self-continuing (Fadul, 2010).

(7) Safety

Safety is the condition "ensured" the condition shielded from hurt or other non-engaging results. Security can likewise recommend the control of clear risks to accomplish an admirable degree of hazard 1 (Charles, 2012).

(8) Environment

Environment is a complex of different factors, which incorporates man likewise as the living animals. Environment joins water, air and land and the between affiliations which exist among and between water, air and land and individuals and other living animals, for example, plants, creatures and microorganisms (Kalavathy, 2004). She proposed that air includes a brought together entire framework set up by physical, designed, normal, social and social sections, which are interlinked self-governingly and all things considered in heap ways. Next to the actual ordinary factors, the man made climate joins human social affairs, the material foundations worked by man, the creation affiliations and institutional frameworks that he has definite. The social climate shows the manner in which human social solicitations have filtered through themselves and how they work to fulfill their essentials (Kumarasamy *et al.*, 2005).

2.3.3. Socio-economic effects of teenage pregnancy

Research shows that destitution is both a reason and result of teen pregnancy. The social expenses and results of teen pregnancy are mind boggling and multifold. They sway teenager young ladies, their male accomplices, kids, families, networks and society.

Right now, pregnancy has been found to have negative, social and financial results on the life of the high school guardians. There are three significant outcomes of young pregnancy as fetus removal, school dropout and illicit marriage bringing about broken homes (Sambo, 2009).

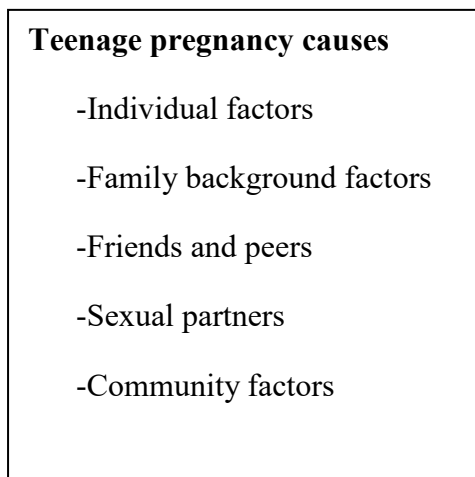
The financial outcomes of adolescent pregnancy recognized remember ward of the high school mother for parent for essential needs, dismissal of the young mother by guardians, family members and companions and the adolescent mother with practically no preparation is restricted to low paying occupations with low financial status (Kayode, 2011). A portion of the outcomes that can be ascribed to the youngster incorporate low birth loads bringing about respiratory contaminations and inability to flourish, higher danger of kicking the bucket in earliest stages, feeling dismissed and having passionate issues, criticism, destitution and absence of strength prompting endless loop of the kids additionally turning out to be adolescent guardians and deficient sustenance because of poor breastfeeding (Sambo, 2009).

Family sex training, utilization of contraceptives, teaching positive qualities about kid/young lady connections and all out restraint from pre-marriage sex are the preventive measures against the danger of high school pregnancy (Abiso, 2000 and Kayode, 2011).

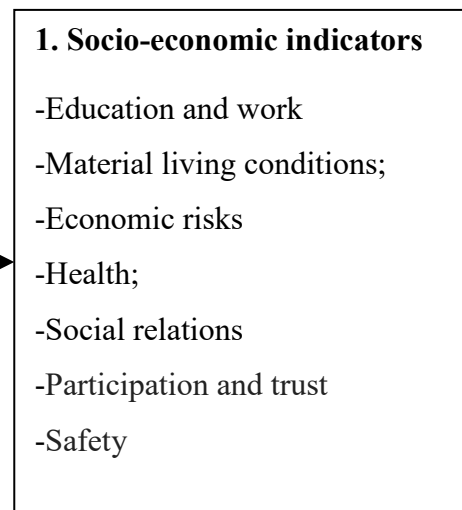
2.4. Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework addresses the expert's association of composing on the most ideal approach to explain a marvel. It traces the exercises required all through the assessment given his previous data on other researchers' viewpoint and his recognitions with respect to the matter of investigation. This conceptual framework is based on the following definitions of the concepts which be used in the research, and the relationship between variables used in that conceptual framework. Based on the literature review above, the researcher built the following conceptual framework (Dickson, 2018).

Independent variable



Dependent variable



Source: Compilation of researcher, 2019

CHAPTER THREE. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part presents and clarifies the research design, target population, sampling and sample size, data collection, data analysis and ethical consideration.

3.1. Geography

Location and area

This research has been conducted in Nyamagabe District. The District of Nyamagabe is one of eight Districts comprising the Southern Province. It is surrounded by the District of Karongi and Ruhango in the North, Nyanza and Huye in the East, Nyaruguru in the South, Rusizi and Nyamasheke on the West. Nyamagabe District has 1090 km² subdivided into 17 Sectors, 92 Cells and 536 Villages (Imidugudu).

Topography

Nyamagabe District has an average altitude varying from 1800 to 2700 meters. It has uneven altitude with some summits going beyond 3000 meters high. The altitude and rains increase as and when one approaches Congo-Nil Crater. Nyamagabe District relief is characterized by jagged and irregular slopes ranging from 60⁰ to 120⁰ making soils susceptible to soil erosion and degradation (Nyamagabe DDP (2013-2018)).

Soil

Nyamagabe District soils are generally acidic in nature with a PH RANGING FROM 3.6-5. This generally implies a very poor soil which is saturated with aluminium cations implying its low agricultural productivity unless organic and mineral fertilizers are added (Nyamagabe DDP(2013-2018)). Marchlands in Nyamagabe District occupy 681.6 Ha.

Flora and Fauna

Around 44.8% (48864 Ha/109000 Ha) of Nyamagabe District area is covered by forests. Nyungwe National Park is natural forest and covers a surface area of 91138 Ha and 44900 Ha (49.2%) of which are found in Nyamagabe District. Nyungwe forest exercises considerable influence on local and regional bio-climate conditions. It acts a sponge, which retains water and releases it slowly during dry season hence ensuring hydrologic functioning and regulations.

Climate

Nyamagabe district is part of Creter Congo –Nil chain with an altitude varying between 1800m and 2700m. The climate is characterized by a rainfall ranging from 1300 mm and temperature varying between 11⁰C and 18⁰C. Four main seasons occur during the year:

- 2 dry seasons (From June to August and from mid-December to January),
- 2 rainy seasons (From September to mid-December and from February to May)

Demography

According to the 4th Rwanda population census conducted in 2012 Nyamagabe District is the 12th and the 1st populated district respectively in Rwanda and the Southern Province. The population of Nyamagabe district is 341,491 (161219 male and 180272 female) who live in 76 489 households out of which 31.1% headed by woman.

The share of women to the total population of the District is 52.8%(0.4% above the provincial average and 1% above national average). The density of the population in the district is strictly low 313 inhabitants per square Km,this is justified by fact that 48864 Ha (41% of the total land) is covered by forests. Analysing the age of the population, the population belonging to 0 to 15 years old represents 44.5% of the entire population of the District while the population aged 65 years old and above represents 4%.

3.2. Research design

In this on the effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development in Rwandan, a case of Nyamagabe District, I adopted the mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative approach) in the data collection and data interpretation. Mixed methods' is a research approach whereby researchers collect and analyse both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study (National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools, 2017).

3.3. Target population

A population is depicted as all individuals from an especially depicted class of individuals, occasions, or articles on which the speculation is made (Ary et al., 2002; O'Leary, 2004). It is the whole arrangement of vital units of assessment, or information (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias, 1996).

In this study, the target population is constituted by all deliveries from January 2017-April 2019. In this regard, the deliveries under 19 years in Nyamagabe District from January 2017-April 2019 are 834 young girls (Nyamagabe District Report, Health promotion and diseases prevention, 2019).

3.4. Sampling and sample size

Among 834 populations, the sample size was determined by using Yamane' formula (1967):

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

n =required sample size

N =population size

e = is the level of precision 90% and then standard error is (10%=0,01)

$$n = \frac{834}{1 + 834(0.1 * 0.1)} = \frac{834}{1 + 834(0,01)} = \frac{834}{1 + 8,34} = \frac{834}{9,34} = 89,2 \approx 89$$

As indicated by the formula above, this research has been conducted to 107 respondents among them there are 17 respondents in charge of social affairs in 17 sectors of Nyamagabe District, 1 Director of Good Governance unit, and 89 teen mothers.

3.5. Data collection

Data collection is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques. A researcher can evaluate their hypothesis on the basis of collected data. In this regard, for data collection, the researcher deliberated the data collection techniques for primary and secondary data where questionnaire and documentation have been used.

3.5.1. Primary data sources

Primary data sources are sources that require a deep commitment from researchers and require interaction with the subject of study. Primary data focused on multi-methods approach include questionnaire where a close-ended questionnaire have been used to 89 respondents and interview conducted to 18 key informants.

❖ Questionnaire

The researcher prepared the questionnaire which was distributed to 89 respondents. The questionnaire is composed of the closed ended question and ended questions. The questionnaire was distributed and administrated to 89 respondents.

❖ Interview

Semi-structured interview was used to understand local authority's testimonies towards effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development. This allowed respondents to discuss on the open questions by using face to face interview. Face to face interviews with key informants organized particularly for local government especially the 17 in charge of social affairs in Sector level in Nyamagabe district to capture their views and experiences in relation to research objectives.

3.5.2. Secondary data source

Secondary data, on the other hand, do not require interaction with the subject of study before it can be collected. Different books, journals, articles, reports were used in reading to compile the literature.

3.6. Data analysis methods

The descriptive analysis method is the starting point to any analytic process, and it aims to answer the question of what happened? It does this by ordering, manipulating, and interpreting raw data from various sources to turn it into valuable insights to your business. In this study, with the mixed methods, the researcher analyzed the collected data by using Social Package of Social Sciences (SPSS v.16.00) which has been utilized to calculate frequencies and percentage.

The researcher also used the content analysis, for qualitative data, which is used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts.

CHAPTER FOUR. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter discusses the findings and results based on collected primary data and information from the questionnaire. It is mainly based on three parts especially identification of respondents, empirical findings and discussion of findings.

4.1. Identification of respondent

The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents in this study are ages, education and occupation.

4.1.1. Ages of respondents

Table 1. Ages of respondents

Ages of respondents	Frequency	Valid Percentage
a)under or 15 years	14	15.7
b)16-17 years	38	42.7
c) 18-19 years	37	41.6
Total	89	100.0

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

Based on the findings in table n^o2, the majority of respondents got pregnancy between 16 and 17 years old with 42.7%. The following category of respondents has 18-19 years old with 41.6%. The small portions of respondents are 15 years old and under with 15.7%. This implies that in all categories of ages, there are girl teenagers who have been pregnant during the adolescents' period. A 15-year-old is an adolescent, no longer a child, but not yet an adult either. There are lots of physical changes, but it is also a time of big intellectual, social, and emotional development. In this regard, she can get home pregnancy. At this age, it is a time of changes for how teenagers think, feel, and interact with others, and how their bodies grow. Most girls will be physically mature by now, and most will have completed puberty. During this time, a teen is developing his unique personality and opinions. Relationships with friends are still important, yet your teen will have other interests as he develops a more -clear sense of who he is. This is also an important time to prepare for more independence and responsibility; many teenagers start working, and many will be leaving home soon after high school.

4.1.2. Education of respondents

Another item that was considered as fundamental toward contemplate ID of respondents was education levels as presented in the table 2.

Table 2. Education of respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Illiterate	52	58.4
Primary school	37	41.6
Total	89	100.0

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

As reflected by table n° 2, the majority of respondents, 52 out of 89, 58.4% have not any level of education whilst 41.6% of respondents have primary school level. This implies that these bear mothers had no chance of go to the primary school. It was worthy to consider the education qualification of respondents because the higher qualification, the more prevention from causes of pregnancy and less education less precautions measures of pregnancy. Frost and Oslak (2009) indicated that low education and illiteracy (...) can be a cause of teenage pregnancy. This also communicates that, with this education level, girls are not strong to take precaution of prevention from pregnancy.

4.1.3. Occupation of respondents.

The occupation of respondents has been analyzed in order to know whether they have income.

Table 3. Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
a) No occupation	22	24.7
b) Agriculture	53	59.6
c) Commercial activity	14	15.7
Total	89	100.0

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

The analysis of findings in table n°3 shows that the majority of respondents are agriculturists with 59.6% followed by 24.7% who have not any occupation whilst 15.7% practice the activity related to the commercial activities. Those respondents with agriculture activity noted

that this activity is not profession because in rural area, the main activity is the agriculture by option. For those who practice the commercial activity, they noted down that they tried to buy and resell bananas, avocados and *Passiflora edulis*. This implies that these respondents do that for want of anything better.

4.2. Empirical findings

This section is based on the information related to the objectives of research notably main causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District, socio-economic effects of teenage pregnancy on the families in Nyamagabe District and strategies to overcome the effects caused by teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District.

4.2.1. Main causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District

As this research is concerned, the causes of teenage pregnancy have been analyzed, and first of all, the ages of respondents at the first conception have been examined as resented in the following table.

Voices of youth leaders amplified the major causes of teenage pregnancy: poverty to meet basic needs, barriers faced to accessing sexual and reproductive health information and services especially controlled access to contraception, and cultural beliefs making young people extremely vulnerable to unintended pregnancies. The study found that most of the teenagers fell pregnant at the age of 16 and 19 years. Almost all of them fall pregnant because of lack of parental guidance and role models in the village. Most of them were influenced by their peers who fell pregnant at an early age and were ignorant about contraceptives. Among the causes of teenage pregnancy, there was cited Poverty, Experimenting sex, Single parenting, Broken homes, Peer influence, Street hawking, Ignorance of the use of contraceptives, Lack of sex education, Early sexual debut *etc.*

Table 4. Causes of pregnancy at age of respondents

Causes	SA	A	N	n
1. Poverty	23	45	21	89
2. Experimenting sex	22	61	6	89
3. Single parenting	18	53	8	89
4. Broken homes	20	58	11	89
5. Peer influence	19	67	3	89
6. Street hawking	18	59	12	89
7. Ignorance of the use of contraceptives	20	60	9	89
8. Lack of sex education	21	56	12	89
9. Early sexual debut	22	62	5	89
10. Sexual exploitation by relatives/acquaintances	20	55	14	89
11. Lack of moral education	21	58	10	89
12. Exposure to pornographic films	17	65	7	89

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

As presented in table n° 4, the results provided by descriptive statistics show that teenagers acknowledge the causes of teenage pregnancy notably poverty, experimenting sex, single parenting, broken homes, peer influence, street hawking, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, lack of sex education, early sexual debut, sexual exploitation by relatives/acquaintances, lack of moral education and exposure to pornographic films. The researcher noted that under these causes, there are other causes highlighted by respondents especially living alone, drugs and alcohol.

A part from the testimonies of respondents especially the teens, the information of key informants indicated that, in their respective area, key informants revealed the following: *“because we see them often when they come to ask for services or we visit them, when you ask them they tell you they are pregnant while they were experimenting sex”* (Interviewee from Mugano Sector, 2020). *“Girls who give birth often tell you that they are pregnant because they are alone at home or single parenting, others tell you that it is because of the*

peer influence (roommates). Everyone says her personal reasons, and are different” (Interviewee from Buruhukiro Sector, 2020).

“When we are training young people, we remind them to have unprotected sex, but you find that their parents tell you that they ignored the use of contraceptives and then they get pregnancy” (Interviewee from Uwinkingi Sector, 2020).

“Among the girls who gave birth at home, there were those who said that the reason for the attack was the early sexual debut, and some of them say they started having sex at 14 age” (Interviewee from Kibirizi Sector, 2020).

“Some have said that it is mainly due to Exposure to pornographic films that make them doing sexual acts” (Interviewee from Mushubi Sector, 2020).

The analysis of this information delivered by key informants shows that there is no contradiction among the causes evoked by the teens and the authorities in the Sectors. This communicates that the causes proved by respondents in table 4 are irrevocable causes in Nyamagabe District.

4.2.2. Socio-economic development effects of teenage pregnancy on the families in Nyamagabe District

After analyzing the main causes of teenage pregnancy, the researcher sought to know the socio-economic development effects of teenage pregnancy on the families in Nyamagabe District. In this regard, personal effects and consequences to other people have been analyzed.

4.2.2.1. Personal social effects of teenage pregnancy

Teen pregnancy is a health issue that has an effect on all of us. A child having a baby as a teenager is more likely to face critical social issues like poverty, poor education, risky behaviors that leads to poor health issues, and child welfare. The financial cost of teens having babies is financially devastating.

Table 5. Personal effects of the pregnancy

Personal effect	Yes		No	
	Frequency n=89	Percentage	Frequency n=89	Percentage
Effect on education	89	100.0	0	0
Effect on work	76	85.4	13	14.6
Effect on health	6	6.7	83	93.3
Material living	67	75.3	22	24.7
Economic risks	64	71.9	25	28.1
Participation and trust	51	57.3	38	42.7
Effect on social	43	48.3	46	51.7
Safety	89	100.0	0	0

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

As presented in the table n^o5, the results provided by descriptive statistics show that the teenage pregnancy caused the social effects to young mothers notably the education and work, material living conditions, economic risks, health, social relations, participation and trust and safety..

The information from interview showed the following: “because they come to ask for services like health insurance, assistance related to their babies, we observe that there is a risk of school dropouts, unemployment, etc” (Interviewee from Cyanika Sector, 2020). Based on the finding in table 12 and information from key informants, the abortion effect is not very practiced but some respondents noted that they thought to abort but they have been afraid of death. Other respondents noted that they have been contacting HIV/AIDS and are still taking ARV because they have consumed sexual intercourse with HIV contaminated partner. In their explanations, some respondents noted that after giving birth, the families’ members have not been interested of the giving births and families did not take care of them. Other respondents accentuated that they suffered nutrition because they become as responsible concerning themselves and of their babies.

4.2.2.2. Effects of teenage pregnancy on other persons

Apart from the personal effect of teenage pregnancy, the researcher analyzed the effect of this event on the other persons.

Table 6. Other consequences of pregnancy on other persons

Effets to other persons	Yes		No	
	Frequence	Percentage	Frequence	Percentage
Dependent of the teenage mother on parent or other for basic needs	81	91.0	7	9
Misunderstanding with parents	62	69.7	27	30.3
Rejection of relatives and friends	19	21.3	70	78.7

Source: Field results, August, 2019

As presented in the table n°6, 91% of respondents agreed that they depend on their parents to find basic needs, 69.7% of respondents misunderstand with their parents whilst 21.3% have been rejected by their relatives and friends. This implies that some teen's mothers encounter the problems with the family members and become a burden in the society.

4.2.2.3. Economic effects encountered after pregnancy

After analyzing social effects of teenage pregnancy, the researcher sought to recognize the economic effects encountered by teen mothers.

Table 7. Level of economic effects did you encounter after pregnancy

No	Economic effect	Level		
		Very high effect	High effect	n
1	Work problem	21	68	89
2	Economic risk	31	58	89
3	Material living	29	60	89
4	Effect on consumption	41	48	89
5	Other (no saving)	36	53	89

Source: Field results, August, 2019.

Referring the findings presented above, it is clear that respondents suffer the economic effects from the teenage pregnancy. The agreement of respondents is concentrated between very high impact and high effect level meaning that there is an impact at different level. In general, the economic situation of teen mothers is not propitious.

4.2.3. Strategies to reduce pregnancy among teenagers in Nyamagabe District

The study enquired for the respondents' views on how to reduce teenage pregnancy. The respondents' views are illustrated in table below.

Table 8. Strategies to to reduce pregnancy among teenagers

Strategies	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. Counseling	64	71.9	25	28.1
2. Developing of good relationship between parent and children	78	87.6	11	12.4
3. Effective control of parents	81	91.0	8	9.0
4. Sexual education	83	93.3	6	6.7
5. Provision of child basic needs	79	88.8	10	11.2
6. Contraceptives use	87	97.8	2	2.2

Source: Field results, August, 2019

From table n°8 above, the majority of respondents acknowledged the strategies that can contribute in overcoming the effects caused by teenage pregnancy. In this regard, the first strategy is the utilization of contraceptives (97.8%), the following is the sexual education (93.3%), the third is the effective control of parents (91.0%) followed by provision of child basic needs (88.8%), pursued by developing of good relationship between parent and children (87.6%) and lastly the counseling (71.9%). This implies that, there is a need of psychological professional to give lots of advices to those young mothers so that they have a possible hope of future live. In this regard, these professionals can more commonly treat those young mothers with less-severe adjustment those problems above related to marriage, family and school.

There is a must of relationships of parents and children because the connection between them and their involvement especially as regards the way they behave toward and feel about parents and their children mothers. Sexual training is likewise an extraordinary technique in sense the any guidance in the procedures and results of sexual action, commonly given to youngsters and youths are given. This instruction can ordinarily allude to study hall exercises about sex educated in essential and auxiliary schools. Given that, in rural area, some families are poor, to provide basic needs for children is not an easy act. Even this strategy can stop the movements of girls to their friends; it can also reduce the internal desire of her lacks and parents can be near them.

“there is system of counseling, comfort to those young mothers so that they do lose hope of living after giving birth that life would not have ended there” Interviewee from Gatara Sector, 2020).

“because there are times when the parents or other guards can immediately isolates them, the administration sensitizes them that there is a need to build a good relationship with their roommates such as parents or other caregivers” (Interviewee from Kamegeri Sector, 2020).

“The district sensitizes parents to pay more attention and exercise effective control on the upbringing of their daughters and teach them about reproduction” (Interviewee from Gasaka Sector, 2020).

“Because these girls are still young and have not yet developed their minds, the administration tries to teach them about reproduction and not to have sex” (Interviewee from Kitabi Sector, 2020).

“because these girls are attracted by the lack of basic necessities; the administration sensitize the parents to be aware of their basic needs in order to protect them from coveting what they do not have ” (Interviewee from Mbazi Sector, 2020).

“There are times when girls are tempted to have sex and do it unprotected; so it would be better to teach them how to prevent infections and unplanned pregnancies. Another is that the authorities must prosecute juvenile delinquents and punish them legally” (Interviewee from Nkomane Sector, 2020).

In this research, the researcher found the particularity related to the strategies to overcome the effects caused by teen pregnancy and help teen mothers. The officer in good governance in Nyamagabe District argued that there is a budget reserved for the assistance of young mothers. In this regard, this officer said that the district assist those young mothers by providing a financial assistance which helps them to find all requirements for a mother and daily life of a mother. In addition, this officer said that some young mothers can organize a group so that they get a financial assistance or they take it individually (Interviewee at District level, 2020).

The information provided by the key informants from District level communicates that, while there are common strategies to overcome the effects caused by teen pregnancy, the case study of this research has a special strategy of budget to support teen mother.

4.3. Discussion of findings

This research on “The effect of teenage pregnancy on socio-economic development, case study of Nyamagabe District, 2017-2019, was based on finding out effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Rwandan society. With the problem statement, research questions and specific objectives, the researcher compiled the literature review, took care of research methodology and interpreted the research findings. Further, findings were correlated to the previous sections of the research. It is along the above lecture and objective of the study the following discussion is oriented.

4.3.1. Causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District

Under the objective one, findings revealed that, in Nyamagabe District, the major causes of teenage pregnancy are poverty, experimenting sex, single parenting, broken homes, peer influence, street hawking, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, lack of sex education, early sexual debut, sexual exploitation by relatives/ acquaintances, lack of moral education and exposure to pornographic films. The study finding is in line with the views of Frost and Oslak, (2009) that poverty is the reasons and factors that push many teenage girls into early sex leading to teenage pregnancy. Furthermore, findings are in line with the views of Kirby (2011) who stated that age likewise carries with it new social desires that impact an adolescent's probability of sexual Experimenting sex movement, including expanded strain to have intercourse, saw standards about sexual conduct, and expanded open door in light of opportunity. Moreover, the family background also are the main causes of teenage pregnancy as Kayode (2011) identified financial problem, street hawking, rape, poor/ lack of moral education, single parenting, breaking homes, ignorance, peer influence, exposure to pornographic films and glamour of the city life as the factors contributing to teenage pregnancy. Additionally, Waite & Gallagher (2000) expressed that poverty, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, broken homes, poor child rearing practices and offspring of separated from guardians are unquestionably bound to participate in pre-marriage sex and bear youngsters with only one parent present. Right now, Halpern (2003) expressed that the more seasoned teenagers become, the more probable they are to turn out to be explicitly dynamic

and, thusly, to get pregnant. Furthermore, Sambo (2009) likewise set that declining time of early sexual introduction, early marriage, strain to have kids, sexual pressure and assault, financial factors, for example, monetary hardship, sexual experimentation, absence of access to regenerative wellbeing data and administrations, unprotected sex, sexual misuse of young ladies by more seasoned men for monetary profits, sexual abuse of young ladies by male relations/associates and unsafe practices, for example, substance abuse are the principal factors contributing to teenage pregnancy.

This implies that there are so many causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe similar to elsewhere in the World and all pushes the teens to involve in sexual relations and as consequences, they become pregnant.

4.3.2. Effects of teenage pregnancy on the socioeconomic development of teen pregnant and her family in Nyamagabe District

Findings revealed that there are personal effects on teen and to other persons. As regards, findings revealed that the personal effects are related to their education where they stop schooling. Even if there are no married respondents in this research, some of them noted that there are neighbors who conceived while were young under 19 and after they got married. Other personal face the effect of HIV/ AIDS contamination, effect related to health because of poor nutrition while they are pregnant and after as well as during the abortion attempt, effect on participation in different activities because they loss self- esteem, effect in their environment where they feel stigmatized, poor nutrition of the teenage mother/baby and rejection by family /relations.

Kayode (2011) accentuated that young mother face the consequences of teenage pregnancy like dependent of the teenage mother on parent for basic needs, rejection of the teenage mother by parents, relatives and friends and the teenage mother with little or no training is limited to low paying jobs with low socioeconomic status. Moreover, Sambo (2009) underlined three major effects of teenage pregnancy as abortion, school dropout and illegal marriage resulting in broken homes. However, in this study, all young mothers have not husbands. This is because, their partners had not objectives to marry them at their minor ages. Some of the consequences that can be attributed to the child identified by Sambo (2009) include low birth loads bringing about respiratory diseases and inability to flourish, higher danger of biting the dust in early stages, feeling dismissed and having passionate issues,

belittling, neediness and absence of solidness prompting endless loop of the kids likewise turning out to be adolescent guardians and insufficient sustenance because of poor breastfeeding. This implies that not only young mother can face the effects of teenage pregnancy but also the baby because mother is not elder and lack of basic needs for feeding her baby.

Findings also revealed that the teenage pregnancy face the economic effects such as unemployment, poverty and lack of income. As unemployment is can be a cause of teenage pregnancy, stated by Frost and Oslak, (2009), Billy, 2004; Kirby, 2001), it is at the same time the effect as testified by respondents. This work together with the Human capital hypothesis which contends that high school childbearing may have malicious results (Becker, 2014). As shown by this theory, the recurrence of early childbearing will as a rule raise the open entryway costs of assortment in human resources. Being an adolescent mother may disturb human resources hypothesis since it is during youth that one's preparation is accomplished. Given the high discretionary school dropout movements of youth mothers, they are less disposed to accomplish an advanced education, which is progressively regarded in labor markets. Secondary school parenthood similarly may shield youngsters from checking out the work power as a result of the logical inconsistency among business and child raising. Since youngsters are still at an early developmental period of life, being a mother as a teenager pregnancy makes it logically difficult to take the best possible monetary, social, and mental obligations. Subsequently, youngster moms will in general be increasingly reliant on government assistance and caught in neediness (Furstenberg, 1991).

We can say that the lack of income and saving are in between red and purple, are the cause and effect because young mothers have not employment, they cannot get any income and then cannot save.

4.3.3. Strategies to overcome the effects caused by teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District

Findings revealed that, to overcome the effects caused by teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District, some strategies can be valued. Findings showed the utilization of contraceptives is necessary with 97.8%, the sexual education is important with 93.3%, the effective control of parents is significant with 91.0%, provision of child basic needs is imperative with 88.8%, good relationship between parent and children is essential with 87.6% and the counseling is

fundamental with 71.9%. These findings corroborate with the findings of Resnick and Bearman (1997) who found that the nature of the association between parent-girl, correspondence and sexual danger taking by the adolescent may depend upon the sex of the high schooler pregnancy, sex of the parent, the closeness of their alliance, and the characteristics of parent can decrease the impacts of young pregnancy. If these strategies are applied in Nyamagabe District, teenage pregnancy and its consequences can be slowed down because they can respond to the causes and effect of teenage pregnancy. These strategies can be important for young people and community if they are educated about the causes and effects of teenage pregnancy.

Toward the end of this study, the researcher realized that the objectives of the study have been achieved and research questions have been answered. The researcher realized that the findings corroborate with some theories and scholars debated in related chapter. Then the researcher stressed that teenage pregnancy produces lots of effects on young mother and the community also.

4.4. Concluding discussion

Through the findings in this research, the researcher realized that there are effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development of the Rwandan society. As particularity of Nyamagabe District, there was a culture of polygamy till now which is different from other areas appeared as case of other countries. This kind of marriage causes so many effects on the children born from those parents. The later did and do not take care of those children because they have not sufficient means to for help their families. In case those children are girls and adolescents, due to the lack of careless of their so called parents, they do loose self control concerning the sexual relations and they become early pregnant. This early pregnancy produces different socio-economic effects on the families they belong and themselves. As researcher, the factors of teenage pregnancy especially in Nyamagabe are based on the culture of experimenting sex by adolescents. This is based on lack of parents or other person who can educate or protect them against sexual act consumption. In this case the protection of young adolescents in this area is needed. Furthermore, the lack of parents or single parenting seems a big factor of teenage pregnancy. The decision on sexual abuse by adolescent can become a routine in case of adolescents girls have not any control of guardian and they partake of sexual relations. This research scored this factor as a crucial to be taken into consideration and to look after. As a researcher, I noted the peer influence as another

central cause of teenage pregnancy where adolescents abet one another and it impact the juvenile sexual action as well as the impact on sexual conduct among the individuals who had not talked about condoms with their folks. Through this research, I would like to underline the other factor of early sexual debut and conception on behalf of teenagers. This is scandal in Nyamagabe as a rural area where the first conception can begin from 14 years of adolescent. It is something to think about and to seek what to do about this issue like to sensitize girls adolescent to prevent pregnancy and to avoid the strict relations with young boys or men other than parents or guardians.

Solving those problems implies to put together the hands of leaders and parents to be involved in the problem solution of teenage pregnancy. The study on the causes and the consequences of teenage pregnancy by leaders in collaboration with parents would give positive results to socio-economic development of the family and the society. The wish to fight the poverty would become a barrier factor of teenage pregnancy. Through the findings of this research, the causes of teenage pregnancy (centered on the poverty, experimenting sex, single parenting, broken homes, peer influence, street hawking, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, lack of sex education, early sexual debut, sexual exploitation by relatives/acquaintances, lack of moral education and exposure to pornographic films) constitute the central point from which the concerns could make decisions against the socio-economic related effects to the family and the society. In this regard, the culture of taking care of adolescents would effectively be as a solution to the problems they face and prevention of related consequences to them and to their families.

Even though these mother girls face the socio-economic development, they need to live with all social and economically sufficient needs in order to build a society without abandoned and stigmatized people.

The culture of interactive relation between children and parents or guardians seems to be decreased where adolescent girls became as mutineer and uncontrolled people who act and do what they think and want.

Dealing with those problems and effects seem very difficult or even unattainable for some people. It needs synergy of concerned and social and economic stakeholders for coming up to the best expectations to the young girls for the society and their families as well as themselves.

Apart from the above, this research revealed other factors of teenage pregnancy in a Nyamagabe District so that the adequate strategies can be taken in order to overcome those effects. Like that, organizations benefit in terms of enhanced understanding of factors that influence teenage pregnancy which directly impacts personal life and others people living conditions.

Through this research, a youngster who turned into pregnant is depended upon to acknowledge a vocation reliant on care for her, baby who suppose not go to class. Moreover, pregnant young ladies are as often as possible ousted from school and are typically emphatically demoralize from proceeding with their training. Early pregnant girl can have poor social results. Little youngsters of less money related foundation do endure disregard as their essential needs are not satisfied.

The findings in this research uphold the other empirical review related to the variables especially grounds of teenagers' pregnancy, family social and economic development effects of teenage pregnancy and the strategies to overcome the effects caused by teenage pregnancy. However, the findings of this research constitute the new source and literature of other researches by referring to the effects of teenage pregnancy on the family socio-economic development in Rwandan society, Nyamagabe district as a case study.

CHAPTER FIVE. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter depends on summing up the different reactions got from the field. Summing up these reactions empowered the analyst to make exact determination and make unmistakable suggestions on the socio-economic effects. The study results looked at the socio-demographic profile of the respondents causes of teenage pregnancy, teenage pregnancy effects as well as the strategies to reduce teenage pregnancy effects in the Nyamagabe District.

5.1. Summary of major findings

The purpose of the study was to find out effects of teenage pregnancy on social and economic development. The following research questions guided this study:

1. What are the causes of teenage pregnancy among 15-19 years in Nyamagabe District?
2. To what extent the teenage pregnancy affects socio-economic development in Nyamagabe District?
3. What are the strategies to overcome the effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District?

In order to respond to these questions, the research used the quantitative research design. The population for the study was 834 and the sample size was 89 young mothers (deliveries under 19 years).

Information was gathered utilizing surveys altered and went into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programming 16.0 version to analyze collected data.

5.1.1. Causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District

Based on the findings, the majority of respondents got pregnancy between 16 and 17 years old with 42.7%. The following category of respondents has 18-19 years old with 41.6%. The small portions of respondents are 15 years old and under with 15.7%. This implies that in all categories of ages, there are girl teenagers who have been pregnant during the adolescents' period.

For the education, 52 out of 89, 58.4% have not any level of education whilst 41.6% of respondents have primary school level. This implies that these bear mothers had no chance of go to the primary school. It was worthy to consider the education qualification of respondents

because the higher qualification, the more prevention from causes of pregnancy and less education less precautions measures of pregnancy.

Regarding the occupation, the majority of respondents are agriculturists with 59.6% followed by 24.7% who have not any occupation whilst 15.7% practice the activity related to the commercial activities.

Results revealed the causes of teenage pregnancy notably poverty, experimenting sex, single parenting, broken homes, peer influence, street hawking, ignorance of the use of contraceptives, lack of sex education, early sexual debut, sexual exploitation by relatives/acquaintances, lack of moral education and exposure to pornographic films. The researcher noted that under these causes, there are other causes highlighted by respondents especially living alone, drugs and alcohol. In general, 22% of respondents strongly agreed whilst 66% agreed the proposed causes of teenage pregnancy and 11% kept neutral about the causes.

5.1.2. Socio-economic development effects of teenage pregnancy on the families in Nyamagabe District

Findings revealed that the teenage pregnancy causes the social effects to young mothers notably stopping schooling and early marriage. Even if there are no married respondents in this research, some of them noted that there are neighbors who conceived while were young under 19 and after they got married. Other personal effects are risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, forced to work for a wage, abortion attempt, loss of self- esteem, stigmatization, poor nutrition of the teenage mother/baby and rejection by family /relations.

Findings revealed that teenage pregnancy also causes social effects not only to the young mothers but to other persons too. In this regard, 91% of respondents agreed that they depend on their parents to find basic needs, 69.7% of respondents misunderstand with their parents whilst 21.3% have been rejected by their relatives and friends. This communicates that some teen's mothers encounter the problems with the family members and become a burden in the society.

Findings also revealed that teenage pregnancy causes the economic effects such as unemployment, poverty, lack of income, inadequate nutrition and lack of saving. The agreement of respondents is concentrated between very high impact and high effect level

meaning that there is an impact at different level. In general, the economic situation of teen mothers is not propitious.

5.1.3. Strategies to overcome those effects caused by teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District

Findings revealed that the majority of respondents acknowledged the strategies that can contribute in overcoming the effects caused by teenage pregnancy. In this regard, the first strategy is the utilization of contraceptives (97.8%), the following is the sexual education (93.3%), the third is the effective control of parents (91.0%) followed by provision of child basic needs (88.8%), pursued by developing of good relationship between parent and children (87.6%) and lastly the counseling (71.9%). This implies that, there is a need of psychological professional to give lots of advices to those young mothers so that they have a possible hope of future live. In this regard, these professionals can more commonly treat those young mothers with less-severe adjustment those problems above related to marriage, family and school. There is a must of relationships of parents and children because the connection between them and their involvement especially as regards the way they behave toward and feel about parents and their children mothers. Sexual education is also a great strategy in sense the any instruction in the processes and consequences of sexual activity, ordinarily given to children and adolescents are given. This education can usually refer to classroom lessons about sex taught in primary and secondary schools. Given that, in rural area, some families are poor, to provide basic needs for children is not an easy act. Even this strategy can stop the movements of girls to their friends; it can also reduce the internal desire of her lacks and parents can be near them.

5.2. Conclusions

This research on “The effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Rwandan society, case study of Nyamagabe District, 2017-2019” has the overall objective to find out effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development.

This research intended to achieve the specific objectives instance to find out the main causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District, to measure the level of socio-economic development effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District and to propose some strategies in fighting against the teenage pregnancy effects in Nyamagabe District.

Based on the findings related to the research first objective on causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District, the researcher concluded that to know the causes such as poverty, experimenting sex, sexual exploitation by relatives/ acquaintances, lack of sex education and ignorance of the use of contraceptives (...) is important so that the concerned people take initiative to fight against.

According to the second objective on the level of socio-economic development effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District, the researcher concluded that the stopping of schooling, early marriage, forced to work for a wage, risk of contracting HIV/ AIDS, loss of self-esteem, stigmatization, poor nutrition of the teenage mother/baby, *etc* are the major personal effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe.

In view of findings of this study, the researcher concluded that youngsters' moms are still at expanded danger for unfavorable pregnancy results in socio-economic field.

In general, the researcher evidenced that the teenage pregnancy has effects on social and economic development and it is very significant to know what factors of teenage pregnancy in a Nyamagabe District so that the adequate strategies can be taken in order to overcome those effects. Like that, organizations benefit in terms of enhanced understanding of factors that influence teenage pregnancy which directly impacts personal life and others people living conditions. The results have adequately justified the objectives of the study.

5.3. Recommendations

At the backdrop of the elucidations and the findings of the research, the study makes the following recommendations basing on the causes and effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District.

The District leaders should recognize the grounds of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District;

Based on the findings, in order to reduce the rate of early teenage pregnancy, young adolescents, their parents and community should be aware of the causes of teenage pregnancy and socio-economic effects on pregnant girls and other persons. Such awareness could be created through social mobilization, information dissemination, sex education and communication campaigns.

The District also has to reduce maternal and prenatal morbidity as well as mortality rate because more teenage pregnancy increases, more maternal and prenatal morbidity and mortality rate increases. In this regard, District must mobilize socially by arousing adolescents and parents to fight teenage pregnancy.

For schools and parents of Nyamagabe District, there is the need for sex education at school and home notwithstanding traditional and religious norms;

Nyamagabe District and the Government should build counseling centers where counselors could be consulted for adolescent and moral counseling;

Parents should in collaboration with those counselors, religious and community leaders organize conferences, seminars, workshops and talk shops to the youths on the consequences of teenage and unwanted pregnancy.

Nyamagabe District should introduce rehabilitation and entrepreneurial skills acquisition centers/ programmes for school drop outs especially the sexually exploited teenagers so that the teenagers do not stop their education totally;

Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports, MINALOC, MIGEPROF, and other organs related to family and youths, should organize conferences, phone-in calls, publish hand bills, posters and stage drama on the attendant consequences of unwanted pregnancy on the teenage mothers

The community leaders, churches and the schools should be organizing sex education programmes for teenagers. The teenagers should be given full education on their reproductive system and should be made to be aware that they can become at the ages of 14 years and above.

Teenage girls who have drop out of school because of teenage pregnancy should be encouraged to go back to school after delivery. Teenage pregnancy should not be a challenge to girl child education. Teenagers who become pregnant should try and continue school after giving birth.

Teenagers who form romantic relationships should learn how to use contraceptive during sexual intercourse to avoid teenage pregnancy. They should encourage their partners to use contraceptives.

Parents with girls at this stage should be caring and should provide all the needs required by these girls to avoid them going into relations and to form peers that lead them to teenage pregnancy.

The researcher again recommends that teenage who become pregnancy should always attend antenatal care early during pregnancy to get proper care for themselves and their children.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Introductory letter

Sir / Madam,

I am MUSABYEMARIYA Marie Chantal; a student at University of Rwanda (UR) pursuing a Master of Social Sciences in Local Governance Studies, I am carrying out a research entitled **“the effect of teenage pregnancy on family socio-economic development in Rwandan society, Case study of Nyamagabe District”**. I humbly request you to fill out this questionnaire in order to collect adequate information. The information that you will provide will be analyzed confidentially and be used solely for academic purpose.

I thank you for your contribution

Appendix 2. Questionnaire addressed to teenage mothers in Nyamagabe district

Instructions:

1. The questionnaire is anonymous, don't mention your name.
2. The questionnaire is addressed to you individually; give answers to all questions if possible
3. Select the appropriate response by using a tick (V) in the correct case

Your contribution is appreciated for the success of this study conducted in this area.

Identification of respondent

a) How old are you?

b) Have you ever attended school?

Yes

No

If yes, what was the highest level?

Primary

Secondary school

Other.....

c) Have your parents attended school?

Yes

No

If yes, what was the highest level of school they attended?

1. Primary

2. Secondary

3. Other.....

What was their highest grade?

1. Primary

2. Secondary

3. Other.....

d) What is your occupation?

.....

SECTION I: QUESTIONS RELATED TO MAIN CAUSES OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN NYAMAGABE DISTRICT;

1. What are the causes of being pregnant at your age?

Poverty

Experimenting sex

Single parenting

Broken homes

Peer influence

Street hawking

Ignorance of the use of contraceptives

Lack of sex education

Early sexual debut

Sexual exploitation by relatives/ acquaintances

Lack of moral education

Exposure to pornographic films

2. What were the personal consequences of the pregnancy? (circle the correct ones).

- Stopping of schooling
- Early marriage
- Out-of-wedlock birth
- Forced to work for a wage
- Abortion attempt
- Risk of contracting HIV/ AIDS
- Loss of self- esteem
- Stigmatization
- Poor nutrition of the teenage mother/baby
- Rejection by family / relations

3. What are other consequences of your pregnancy on other persons?

- Dependent of the teenage mother on parent for basic needs
- Misunderstanding with parents,
- Rejection of relatives and friends

4. What are the level economic effects did you encounter after pregnancy?

Please tick (x) in appropriate place with: 1. Very low effect, 2. Low effect, 3. Average, 4. High effect, 5. Very high effect

Economic effect	Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Unemployment					
Poverty					
No income					
Inadequate nutrition due to poor breastfeeding					
Other					

**SECTION III: QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME
THOSE EFFECTS CAUSED BY TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN
NYAMAGABE DISTRICT**

5. According to your opinion, what strategy can you propose to overcome causes of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District?

.....
.....
.....

6. What measures can you propose to fight against consequences of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What do you think about the causes of teenage pregnancy in your District?

.....

.....

.....

2. What are the main effects produced by of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District?

.....

.....

.....

3. What are measures and precautions set by District to curb the causes and effects of teenage pregnancy in Nyamagabe District?

.....

.....

.....

4. What are the advices can you provide to the teenagers to stop earlier pregnancy?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix 4. Deliveries under 19 Nyamagabe January 2017-April 2019												
Period	January-Dec 2017			January-Dec 2018			January-April 2019			January 2017-April 2019		
Organisation unit / Data	Deliveries 15 years and under	Deliveries 16 to 19 years	TO TA L	Deliveries 15 years and under	Deliveries 16 to 19 years	TO TA L	Deliveries 15 years and under	Deliveries 16 to 19 years	Total	Deliveries 15 years and under	Deliveries 16 to 19 years	Total final
1. Buruhukiro CS	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	14	14
2. Jenda (nyamagabe) CS	1	13	14	0	12	12	0	7	7	1	32	33

3. Kaduha CS	0	17	17	0	13	13	0	4	4	0	34	34
4. Kaduha DH	2	26	28	1	48	49	0	16	16	3	90	93
5. Kibumbwe CS	2	9	11	0	10	10	0	2	2	2	21	23
6. Mugano CS	0	5	5	4	17	21	0	0	0	4	22	26
7. Musebeya CS	0	7	7	0	14	14	0	4	4	0	25	25
8. Mushubi CS	0	13	13	0	9	9	0	3	3	0	25	25
9. Nyarwungo CS	0	9	7	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	14
10. Rugege CS	0	4	4	0	16	16	0	1	1	0	21	21
S/Total	5	103	108	5	131	136	0	33	33	10	267	277
1. Cyanika (nyamagabe) CS	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	28	28
2. Kibirizi (Nyamagabe) CS	0	5	5	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	13	13
3. Kigeme CS	1	54	55	0	41	41	0	4	4	1	99	100
4. Kigeme DH	1	98	99	6	117	123	0	51	51	7	266	273
5. Kitabi CS	0	11	11	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	21	21
6. Mbuga CS	0	25	25	0	16	16	1	3	4	1	44	45
7. Ngara CS	1	6	7	0	7	7	0	1	1	1	14	15
8. Nyamagabe CS	0	12	12	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	27	27
9. Nyarusiza CS	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	10
10. Shaba (nyamagabe) CS	2	8	10	0	6	6	0	2	2	2	16	18
11. Uwinkingi CS	0	7	7	0	16	16	0	3	3	0	26	26
S/Total	5	243	248	6	244	250	1	80	81	12	567	579
Final Total	10	346	356	11	375	386	1	113	114	22	834	856

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