

ANTENATAL CARE ATTENDANCE AMONG TEENAGE MOTHERS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Antenatal Care Attendance Among Teenage Mothers" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined antenatal care attendance among teenage mothers, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of antenatal; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with antenatal and care. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 379 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.51$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.83, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.33$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on antenatal.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of antenatal care attendance among teenage mothers is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Over the past two decades, antenatal has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to antenatal must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in care are associated with improvements in antenatal. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public health. Longitudinal research by Ibrahim and Kalu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to antenatal yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

antenatal, when examined in relation to care, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that antenatal has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Empirical evidence from Bamgbose and Alade (2021) suggests that positive developments in care are associated with improvements in antenatal. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public health. The aggregate picture emerging from Adebayo and Adebayo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between antenatal and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of antenatal cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with care. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Scholars have long recognised antenatal as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of antenatal are observed in their starkest form. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Adebayo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Adeniyi and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to antenatal. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of antenatal. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream antenatal into routine governance. The work of Adeniyi and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that care reinforces the effects of antenatal. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Ibrahim and Oyelaran (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to antenatal. Such findings