



A Multifaceted Investigation into the Menace of Teenage Pregnancies in a Rural Ghanaian Community

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Authors' contributions

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Babies should be born to developed and well-adjusted parents in safe relationships and with the means to support and care for them. This will enable them to have a conducive atmosphere for their proper growth and development. Such a conducive atmosphere is usually not available for babies born to teenagers in rural Ghana.

Aim: The research sought to investigate several aspects of the incidence of teenage pregnancies in Penkye community, a rural community in the Effutu Municipality in the Central Region of Ghana.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional design was employed for the study. A well-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from sixty (60) respondents through a purposive sampling technique. Data were analysed with the aid of SPSS version 19 and presented quantitatively.

Results: The study found that teenage pregnancies were high among teenagers between the ages

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of 17 and 19. The study also identified that all the teenagers knew of contraceptives but only a few used contraceptives. Peer influence, broken homes, and poverty were identified as the main factors contributing to the incidence of teenage pregnancies in the study area.

Conclusion: Teenage pregnancies have adverse effects on the physical, social, mental health and socio-economic status of the mother, the new-born and the community at large. Therefore, it is necessary to put in measures to reduce the occurrence of teenage pregnancies in the society.

Recommendations: Based on findings of the study, there is the need for government through the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education to incorporate adolescent health programmes in the school curriculum to empower teenagers to make better life choices and develop social support systems to assist teenage mothers.

Keywords: Teenage pregnancy; causes; socio-economic effects; health implications; multifaceted analysis; and Ghana.

1. INTRODUCTION

Children are engaging in sexual activities at younger ages than ever before and much more frequently. Even though, we are also in times where it is necessary for babies to be born to mature well-adjusted parents or couples in a secured relationship, with the means to support and care for them to enable these babies to have a better atmosphere for proper growth and development. Teenage pregnancy is a global problem that occurs in high, middle, and most especially low-income countries. For example, a report by Save the Children [1] reveals that annually 13 million children are born to women under age 20 worldwide and more than 90% are in this low-income countries. One-sixth of the world population are said to be adolescents, which is often used synonymously with teenagers [2]. Adolescence is the period when a child transits into adulthood and is characterised by various transformations in the make-up of the individual in the areas of psychological, social, and biological changes, and among others [3]. Adolescence is also a period when the individual is most exposed to the risks in the environment due to the innate desire to experiment, natural tendency to go against parental advice and the pseudo-feeling of maturity. Prominent among these risks is adolescent pregnancy [4]. This period is often associated with sexual socialisation and experimentation, and through these, pregnancies may occur.

Teenage pregnancy is defined to be pregnancy in a woman 19 years of age or younger [5]. Such pregnancies are usually unwanted, unplanned, and out of wedlock. According to World Health Organisation (WHO), 16 million births occur among mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 and this number of births constitutes 11% of total births worldwide [6]. According to Traffers [7], the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in the world is

in Sub-Saharan Africa, where women tend to marry at an early age. In Niger, for example, 87% of women surveyed were married and 53% had given birth to a child before 18 years [8]. UNFPA also reported that, every year, an estimated 21 million girls between the ages of 15 and 19 in developing regions become pregnant and approximately, 12 million of them give birth. At least 777,000 births occur to adolescent girls younger than 15 years in developing countries, and 10 million unintended pregnancies occur each year among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years in the developing region [9]. Meanwhile, early childbearing is linked with higher maternal mortality and morbidity rates and increased risk of induced, mostly illegal and unsafe, abortions. Maternal deaths constitute the leading cause of death among adolescent females [10].

In attempt to reduce teenage pregnancies and their related problems, a number of initiatives have been undertaken in Ghana since 1980 culminating the launching of the National Adolescent Health and Development Programme (ADHD) in 2001. A seven-year (2009-2015) National ADHD Strategic Plan was developed in 2009 to provide a multi-sectorial support to every young person living in Ghana with education and information that will lead to the adoption of a healthy lifestyle physically, sexually, psychologically and socially. Although many gains have been made over the past decades because of such initiatives, for example, the rate of new HIV infections among 15 to 19 year adolescents has decreased by 40%. The proportion of females aged below 20 years who deliver with the assistance of a skilled provider increased has increased to 72 percent however; birth rate among adolescents aged 15 to 19 remains high. Central region consistently ranked as the second region with highest prevalence rate in teenage pregnancy in Ghana for example, recorded more than 13,000 teenage pregnancies

in 2016 [11]. Notwithstanding, current data from Ghana Health Service [12] depict that teenage pregnancy is still a major challenge in Ghana. According to the GHS, Ghana recorded 1,098,888 teen pregnancies with the lowest girls to be put in the family way being ten years old despite governmental and stakeholders' efforts to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy in the country. More disturbing, previous studies have not comprehensively examined the menace, especially in rural communities in the country. It is against this background that this study seeks to provide a comprehensive examination of the problem in a rural community by examining various facets of the menace. This study, therefore, sought to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. Examine the factors contributing to teenage pregnancies in the Penkye community.
2. Identify the socio-economic effects of teenage pregnancies on teenage mothers in the Penkye community.
3. Explore the health implications of teenage pregnancies for teenage mothers and their babies in the Penkye community.
4. Identify ways of minimising the effects of teenage pregnancies on teenage mothers in the Penkye community.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study employed a quantitative method with a descriptive cross-sectional design. The descriptive cross-sectional design is a type of research that aims at obtaining information about the present position of an organisation, institution, or society [13]. The study was conducted in Penkye community in Winneba in the Effutu Municipality in the Central Region of Ghana. Penkye is a coastal community in Winneba with a female dominated population and the major occupation of the indigenes is fishing. The sample size for this study comprised purposively selected 60 pregnant teenagers and lactating teenage mothers who were residents of Penkye, seeking medical care from health facilities in Winneba and they were willing to participate in the study. Non-pregnant and non-lactating teenagers were excluded from the study. The instrument used to collect data in this study was a structured questionnaire. The structured questionnaires were read and filled for respondents who could not read and write after they had been explained to them in the local language. For respondents who could read and write, the questionnaires were given to them to answer by themselves or with assistance from

the researchers. Data from the study were inputted into the SPSS software; version 19. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data with the results presented in tables. Confidentiality and anonymity were strictly adhered to throughout the study.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

As shown in Table 1, a total of 60 pregnant teenagers and lactating teenage mothers participated in the study. Out of this sample, a greater proportion of them (73.3%) were between the ages of 17 and 19, with the remaining between the ages 13 and 16 years constituting 26.7%. The majority of the participants (80%) attested to be Christians whilst a few of the participants (6.7%) claimed to be Muslims. Only a little above one-tenth of the respondents (13.3%) stated that they did not belong to any religion. Again, a greater number of the participants (66.7%) attested that they had attained primary education, the remaining (n=20, 33.3%) confirmed that they had attained Junior High School education. Also, majority of the participants (80%) attested that they were not married whilst one-sixth of the participants (16.7%) affirmed to be cohabitating. Only a few of the participants (n=2, 3.3%) stated that they were married.

3.2 Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancies

All the respondents (100%) indicated that they had heard of contraceptives and they knew condom as a contraceptive. The most known contraceptive after condoms was found to be the morning after pill (86.6%) followed by oral contraceptive pills (73.3%) with the least known contraceptive being intra-uterine device (n=20, 33.3%). As to whether they have ever used contraceptives, the study revealed that a greater proportion of the participants (70%) had never used contraceptives before with the remaining (30%) attesting to have used contraceptives before. Of the 18 participants who had used contraceptives before, fourteen (14) of them confirmed to use it occasionally whilst the remaining four (4) said they used it often representing 6.7% of the total participants of the study. The study also revealed that a little more than half of the respondents (53.3%) had their parents living together, while quite a few of them (26.7%) had their parents divorced or separated.

Nonetheless, one-fifth of the participants (20%) were found to have lost a parent or both.

As indicated in Table 2, half of the participants (50%) also admitted that their parents or guardians provided them with guidance and counselling on sexual and reproductive health, with the remaining half (50%) affirming that their parents or guardians did not provide them with any guidance and counselling on sexual and reproductive health. Friends were found to influence the majority (60%) of the participants to engage in sexual relationships and other sexual expeditions whilst the minority (40%) engaged in sex on their own. It was also shown by the study that, a little more than half of the participants (53.3%) said that their parents or guardians were able to provide all their basic needs.

3.3 Socio-Economic Effects of Teenage Pregnancies on the Teenage Mothers

The results of the study showed that a majority of the respondents (90%) strongly agreed with the fact that teenage pregnancy results in school dropouts. More than two-fourth of them (43.3%) also strongly agreed with the statement that teenage pregnancy increased the rate of streetism. Again, a greater proportion of the

respondents (63.3% and 30%) also strongly agreed and agreed respectively that there were high levels of stigmatisation and rejection by peers and others in society affecting social life of teenagers who became victims of teenage pregnancy. Similarly, almost three-quarters of the participants (73.3%) strongly agreed that many teenage mothers end up unemployed because they do not have the requisite skills to get a job. Quite a number of them (23.3%) also agreed to this claim. It was also found that more than half of the respondents (53.3%) strongly agreed that in the bid to survive in the hard-economic life, teenage mothers and their children were most likely to engage in social vices or delinquent behaviours. This proclamation was also agreed on by more than two-thirds of the respondents (36.7%). Finally, the majority of the respondents (73.3% and 20%) further strongly agreed and agreed respectively with statement that teenage pregnancy posed a significant economic burden on the immediate family of the teenager and the society as a whole with exactly two-third of the participants also strongly agree to the assertion that children from teen mothers were most likely to live in poverty and might be prone to cyclical poverty and social neglect. Table 3 presents these findings.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (years)		
13 – 16	16	26.7
17 – 19	44	73.3
Total	60	100
Religious Affiliation		
Christianity	48	80
Islamic	4	6.7
African Traditional	0	0
Others	8	13.3
Total	60	100
Level of Education		
No basic education	0	0
Primary school	40	66.7
JHS	20	33.3
SHS	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	60	100
Marital Status		
Married	2	3.3
Not married	48	80
Co-habiting	10	16.7
Divorced	0	0
Separated	0	0
Total	60	100

Source: field survey, 2021.

Table 2. Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancies

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ever heard of contraceptives?		
Yes	60	100
No	0	0
Total	60	100
Known contraceptives		
Condom	60	100
Intrauterine device (IUD)	20	33.3
Oral contraceptive pills	44	73.3
Morning after pills	52	86.7
Injectable	28	46.7
Others	0	0
Ever used contraceptives?		
Yes	18	30
No	42	70
Total	60	100
Frequency of contraceptive use?		
Often	4	6.7
Occasionally	14	23.3
Never	42	70
Total	60	100
Forced into having sex?		
Yes	16	26.7
No	44	73.3
Total	60	100
Parents living status		
Living together	32	53.3
Divorced or separated	16	26.7
Others	12	20
Total	60	100
Parent(s) or guardian(s) provide guidance and counselling on sexual and reproductive health?		
Yes	30	50
No	30	50
Total	60	100
Friends influence to engage in sexual relationships and other sexual expeditions?		
Yes	36	60
No	24	40
Total	60	100
Parents or guardians able to provide all basic needs?		
Yes	32	53.3
No	28	46.7
Total	60	100

Source: field survey, 2021

3.4 Health Implications of Teenage Pregnancies for the Teenage Mother and the New-born

The results of the study as indicated by Table 4 showed that the majority of the participants either agreed or strongly agreed to the assertion that teenage pregnancy caused many health problems including anaemia, mental illness (puerperal psychosis), malaria, and obstetric fistulae with remaining few (23.3%) being

undecided about the assertion. Participants (90%) also strongly agreed that teenage pregnancy resulted in unsafe abortion which even if they survived left permanent marks or adverse effects on their reproductive life. Most of the participants (46.7% and 46.7%) also agreed and strongly agreed respectively that teenage pregnancy contributed immensely to maternal mortality, perinatal mortality and infant mortality with the remaining participants (6.7%) unsure about the claim respectively. Likewise, 40% and

50% of the participants also agreed and strongly agreed to the fact that babies born to adolescent mothers had the more likelihood of developing childhood health problems than babies born to older mothers with the remaining participants (10%) unsure of the fact respectively. All the participants also recognised pregnancy and delivery complications as health implications of teenage pregnancy. Psychological and emotional imbalances were associated with teenage pregnancy by most of the participants.

3.5 Propose Solutions to the Effects of Teenage Pregnancies

Almost all of the participants (76.7% and 20%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that there was the need for social support/intervention systems to help teenagers who fell victims to teenage pregnancy with only 3.3% of the participants undecided about the need for social support/intervention. Almost the same was recommended for increased accessibility to contraceptives. Authentic information on sexual and reproductive health issues were also proposed by most of the participants in curbing the issues of teenage pregnancy as well as reinforcing and strategising sex and adolescent education issues, establishment of more adolescent centres for increased access to sexual and reproductive health services, parents avoiding shyness and being the primary educators on the matters of sexual and reproductive health and education and finally sensitisation of the public being intensified to help prevent the issue of stigmatisation attached to teenage pregnancy. Table 5 depicts detailed information on participants' responses.

4. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Incidence of Teenage Pregnancies

The results of the study indicated that a greater proportion of the participants were between the ages of 17 and 19, with the remaining (26.7%) between the ages of 13 and 16 years. This finding has a direct correlation with UNFPA, 2016 findings where it was found that most unintended pregnancies (about 10 million) occur each year among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years in the developing region with at least 777,000 births occurring in adolescent girls younger than 15 years. It is however not surprising to observe such an age range of adolescents getting pregnant more often in such a coastal community. Adolescents in such age group are

more likely to be more sexually active and have some level of autonomy than their counterpart. This level of autonomy especially in most rural communities in Ghana comes with an economic responsibility on the part of the adolescents thus; it is not uncommon to see most of these unemployed female adolescents in those age range feeding themselves in most fishing communities of Ghana. This economic burden coupled with biological inducement for sex, inadequate sexual and reproductive health knowledge and other social factors trigger these adolescents to engage themselves in mostly unprotected sexual activities. The same can be true for those under 15 years of age.

4.2 Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancies

The result of the study revealed that all the respondents had a level of education though the majority of them (66.7%) attained only primary school education. This is an indication that the educational levels of the respondents are low and as such possess poor knowledge and other misconceptions on issues concerning their sexual and reproductive health. Hence, they are bound to making wrong choices. This may account for why even though, all of them knew at least one contraceptive (example, condom) yet, only 6.7% of them were often using contraceptive(s) during sex just like what was observed in Eliason et al. (2014) study which found that a little over 90% of young women of reproductive age knew at least one method of modern contraceptives yet only a few were using it.

This study also revealed that almost half of the respondents (46.7%) attested that their parents were unable to provide their basic needs and 26% of the parents being divorced, this lack of parent financial support and care can contribute to their pregnancy. Therefore, Odei [14] may be right to associate poverty to teenage pregnancy in teenagers. Half of the participants also claimed to be uninformed on matters concerning their sexual and reproductive health (SRH) by their parents. This is so because parents themselves may not have had adequate knowledge on SRH or perhaps their culture, which prevents the adult from sharing such information with the younger ones, may have played a role in parents withholding such relevant information from them. Even though previous studies as evidenced in Boyer and Fine [15] and Guttmacher Institute [16] have identified rape and other forms of

Table 3. Socio-economic effects of the incidence of teenage pregnancies on teenage mothers

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Teenage pregnancy results in school drop-out		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	0	0
Agree	6	10
Strongly agree	54	90
Total	60	100
Teenage pregnancy increases the rate of streetism		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	14	23.3
Agree	20	33.3
Strongly agree	26	43.3
Total	60	100
High levels of stigmatisation and rejection by peers and others in society affects the social life of teenagers who become victims of this canker		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	18	30
Strongly agree	38	63.3
Total	60	100
Many teenage mothers end up unemployed because they do not have the requisite skills to get a job		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Disagree	2	3.3
Agree	14	23.3
Strongly agree	44	73.3
Total	60	100
In the bid to survive in the hard-economic life, teenage mothers and their children are most likely to engage in social vices or delinquent behaviours		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	6	10

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	22	36.7
Strongly agree	32	53.3
Total	60	100
Teenage pregnancy poses a significant economic burden to the immediate family of the teenage girl and the society as a whole		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	12	20
Strongly agree	44	73.3
Total	60	100
Children from teen mothers are most likely to live in poverty and may be prone to cyclical poverty and social neglect		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	16	26.7
Strongly agree	40	66.7
Total	60	100

Source: field survey, 2021

Table 4. Health implications of teenage pregnancies for teenage mothers and the New-born

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Teenage pregnancy causes many health problems including anaemia, mental illness (puerperal psychosis), malaria, and obstetric fistulae		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	16	26.7
Agree	14	23.3
Strongly agree	30	50
Total	60	100
Teenage pregnancy results in unsafe abortion which even if they survive leaves permanent mark or adverse effect on their reproductive life		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	0	0
Agree	6	10

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	54	90
Total	60	100
Teenage pregnancy contributes immensely to maternal mortality, perinatal mortality and infant mortality		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	28	46.7
Strongly agree	28	46.7
Total	60	100
Babies born to adolescent mothers have the likelihood of developing childhood health problems than babies born to older mothers		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	6	10
Agree	24	40
Strongly agree	30	50
Total	60	100
Teenage pregnancy can result in pregnancy and delivery complications		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	0	0
Agree	20	33.3
Strongly agree	40	66.7
Total	60	100
Psychological and emotional imbalances are associated with teenage pregnancy		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	16	26.7
Strongly agree	40	66.7
Total	60	100

Source: field survey, 2021

Table 5. Proposed solutions on minimizing effects of teenage pregnancies

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
There is the need for social support/ intervention systems to help teenagers who fall victim to teenage pregnancy		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	2	3.3
Agree	12	20
Strongly agree	46	76.7
<i>Total</i>	60	100
Increase accessibility to contraceptives, example condom		
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	30	50
Strongly agree	26	43.3
<i>Total</i>	60	100
Increase accessibility to authentic information on sexual and reproductive health issues		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	4	6.7
Agree	10	16.7
Strongly agree	46	76.7
<i>Total</i>	60	100
Reinforcing and strategising sex and adolescent education issues		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	6	10
Agree	16	26
Strongly agree	38	63.3
<i>Total</i>	60	100
Establishment of more adolescent centres to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	2	3.3

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	16	26.7
Strongly agree	42	70
Total	60	100
Strongly disagree Parents should avoid the shyness and be the primary educators on the matters of sexual and reproductive health		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	0	0
Agree	4	6.7
Strongly agree	56	93.3
Total	60	100
Education and sensitisation of the public should be intensified to help prevent the issue of stigmatisation attached to teenage pregnancy		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Undecided	0	0
Agree	18	30
Strongly agree	42	70
Total	60	100

Source: field survey, 2021

sexual abuse to be a major cause of teenage pregnancy, however that was not reflected in the study since the minority (26.7%) got pregnant through force sex with the majority engaging in their free will. Meanwhile, peer influence was however, found to play a major role, thus, 60% of study participants were influenced by friends to engage in sexual related activity. In such a slummy settlement, where the adolescents play, eat together and do many things together it is highly possible that they are being influenced by each other.

4.3 Socio-Economic Effects of the Incidence of Teenage Pregnancies on Teenage Mothers

Globally, it appears that the adverse effects of teenage pregnancy have very sharp similarities [17]. This is evidenced by the results of the study, School dropout, streetism, stigmatisation and rejection by peers and society, which in turn affects the social life of the teenagers, unemployment, and engagement in social vices, economic crisis and poverty were all recognized by the study participants to be major effects of teenage pregnancy on the teenagers. These effects had also been confirmed in previous studies. For example, Wilson et al. [18] found teenage pregnancy to pose a significant economic burden to the immediate family of the teenage girl and the society as a whole. Similarly Fenn et al. [19] also, found that teen mothers were most likely to live in poverty and may actually be prone to cyclical poverty and social neglect as well as social misconduct. Girls who get pregnant in their teens are mostly unlikely to complete school. The very few that do so after getting pregnant may end up with very bad results that do not qualify them for tertiary education, thereby truncating their education along the line, and this in part, may account for why none of the participants in the study had attained tertiary education.

4.4 Health Implications of Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy

The study found teenage pregnancy to be associated with diseases or health conditions including anaemia, mental illness (puerperal psychosis), malaria, and obstetric fistulae. Such finding does not deviate from the health implications revealed by WHO, [20] concerning early childbearing. Just like what was indicated by Ghana Statistical Service [21] that most girls who get pregnant seek different means to commit unsafe abortions for several reasons, the

study also found teenage pregnancy to be associated with unsafe abortion, which even if they survive, leaves a permanent mark or adverse effect on their reproductive life. Again, early pregnancies were also found to contribute immensely to maternal mortality, perinatal mortality and infant mortality by 93.4% of the study participants. In 2018 for example, WHO stated that adolescent pregnancy contributed to 13% of all deaths and 23% of all disability-adjusted life years. Adolescent pregnancy was also recognized by study participants to contribute to a rancorous cycle of ill-health and poverty as it was indicated by findings of WHO, 2018. High death in teenage pregnancy may not only be because of immaturity of the teenagers' biological system but may also stem from the stigma attached to teenage pregnancy and hence deterring the teenage girl to go in public and seek early appropriate medical care. This may explain why the study further revealed that babies born to adolescent mothers have the more likelihood of developing childhood health problems than babies born to older mothers and that teenage pregnancy results in pregnancy and delivery complications. Psychological and emotional imbalances were also associated with teenage pregnancy by the study participants. These emotional imbalances may result from their unpreparedness to receive a baby in their life as well as biological, economic and social burden imposed on them by the pregnancy [22-23].

4.5 Proposed Solutions on Minimizing Effects of Teenage Pregnancies

A little above three-quarter of the respondents (76.7%) strongly agreed that there was the need for social support/ intervention systems to help teenagers who fell victims to teenage pregnancy. Negron et al., 2013, also acknowledged this. The authors emphasized that social support is an important component of the emotional and physical wellbeing of mothers especially during pregnancy and just after childbirth. Such support is solely expected to come from the teen's immediate family and the people in the society, but this can only be realized fully if efforts are put in place to remove cultural barriers and sensitise the public about the consequences of stigmatising these teens for carrying babies just as the result of the study depicted. Even though the study proposes the need to increase accessibility to contraceptives, putting efforts to increase accessibility of contraceptives must be done together with educating the public about the

need to patronise them on regular basis since it was observed that all of the participants knew at least one contraceptive (example condom) yet only few (6.7%) were using it often. Efforts must be put in place to make it a norm for the use of contraceptives just like being in an intimate relationship in this twenty-first century. Increased accessibility to authentic information on sexual and reproductive health issues, reinforcing and strategising sex and adolescent education issues, the establishment of more adolescent centres to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services were all also recognized by almost all of the study participants. These solutions are necessary to ensure that teens get access to reliable and accurate sexual and reproductive health information in order for them to make healthy and better choices within and after the pregnancy period. It will also ensure that these teens get the needed healthcare.

Parents/guardians recommended by most study participants to remove shyness and be primary educators on the matters of sexual and reproductive health to the teens by the result of the study is one area that government and stakeholders must look into. This is because these parents/guardians are mostly the ones who take care of these teens and hence make most of the decisions for these teens because of the social expectation and trust the teens have for them. Training and sensitising these parents on matters of sexual and reproductive health will be a good option in addressing the effects of teenage pregnancy.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of the study revealed that teenage pregnancy is on a high ascendancy, especially among girls between the ages of 17 and 19 years. Majority of teenagers are knowledgeable about contraceptives but only a few of them use family planning methods. Hence, there is the need for government through the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) to incorporate adolescent health programmes in the school curriculum to empower teenagers to make better reproductive health choices. There is also the need to establish social support systems to assist victims of teenage pregnancy as well as the creation of jobs, involve parents and the community in formulating and implementing policies concerning teenage pregnancy. Future research must look into specific barriers preventing teenagers from using contraceptives beyond

accessibility. Also, the influence of mass media such as radio and television on the incidence of teenage pregnancies should be investigated.

CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study obtained ethical approval from the University of Education, Winneba. Also, prior to data collection, participants, parents and guardians of adolescents below the age of 18 years gave an informed written consent.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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