**THE LITERATURE REVIEW ON CAUSES OF INCREASE IN TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**THE RESEARCH QUESTION:**

How has the cultural dynamics influenced the rise of teen pregnancy rate in Sub Saharan-Africa?

**THE RESEARCH GAP:**

The impact of settlement transition from village to city on the teenage pregnancy in Sub Saharan Africa.

1. **JOURNAL PAPER 1:**

**Title: The ‘Causes’ of Teenage Pregnancy: Review of South African Research — Part 2**

**Citation:**

Macleod, and Catriona, “The Causes of Teenage Pregnancy: Review of South African Research — Part 2”, South African Journal of Psychology 29 no.1,pp8-16,Jan 1999,doi:10.1177/008124639902900102.

OVERVIEW:

Teenage pregnancy emerged as a social issue in United states in the year 1970 and later in many countries located in sub-Saharan Africa in the years 1987[7].The report from the youth data 2013 by WHO, In sub-Saharan Africa, in the year 2013, 101 births per 1,000 were some of the highest rates of adolescent fertility in the world . Among 14.3 million adolescent girls who gave birth in 2008 worldwide, one of every three was from sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of adolescent girls give birth by the age of 20 in this region reveals that Teenagers from the poorest households are more likely to become pregnant or give birth than those from the wealthiest households [6].

The causes of teenage pregnancy are diverse and enumerable however they can be classified into three categories namely; social-economic, health care service related and individual factors(Macleod, and Catriona,1999),and(Yakubu, I., and Salisu, W.J.,2018).

The purpose of this research is to investigate how the social-culture transformation has influenced the rise of teen pregnancy.

Summary:

* This paper is about the pregnancy issue in South Africa .It focuses on the causes of pregnancy, Some which are included in this paper are divided into three categories namely: social and economic issues, individual factors and health service related factors.These causes may be listed as;reproductive ignorance, menarche period coming earlier than normal, psychological behaviour, peer influence, risk taking behaviours ,coercive sexual relationships, irresponsible families, poor relationship in some families, peer influence, destruction of African culture to modern western culture unmanageable, and finally the paradoxical putting cultural values on teenage expose them to pregnancy risks.
* The main impact of the paper is to identify the factors contributing to this well agreed up on social problem of pregnancy and the preventive programmes can be instituted. The paper sought to identify the determinants of adolescent pregnancy (which were absent in literature) in their context in order to design pragmatic interventional programs to reduce unintended pregnancies amongst adolescents.
* The research gaps include the unavailability of quantitative data institutes on pregnancy, the culture not being dynamic but static on this evolving world.

1. **JOURNAL PAPER 2:**

**Title: Determinants of adolescent pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa**

Citation:

Yakubu, I., Salisu, W.J. Determinants of adolescent pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review. *Reprod Health* **15,** 15 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-018-0460-4>

Summary:

* The paper discusses the factors influencing the pregnancy in Sub-Saharan Africa to design a mitigation plan against this social problem. study seeks to identify factors influencing adolescent pregnancies in sub-Saharan Africa through a systematic review of published scientific articles. The results showed that the factors are; sociocultural and economic, individual, and health service related factors as influencing adolescent pregnancies.
* Social culture included: Peer influence, unwanted sexual advances from adult males, coercive sexual relations, unequal gender power relations, poverty, religion, early marriage, lack of parental counselling and guidance, parental neglect, absence of affordable or free education, lack of comprehensive sexuality education, non-use of contraceptives, male’s responsibility to buy condoms, early sexual debut and inappropriate forms of recreation).Individual factors (excessive use of alcohol, substance abuse, educational status, low self-esteem, and inability to resist sexual temptation, curiosity, and cell phone usage). Health service-related factors (cost of contraceptives, Inadequate and unskilled health workers, long waiting time and lack of privacy at clinics, lack of comprehensive sexuality education, misconceptions about contraceptives, and non-friendly adolescent reproductive services,) as influencing adolescent pregnancies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
* The paper focused on 24 articles, eight (8) were qualitative research,15 were cross-sectional studies, and gives the details of those 11,651 participants interviewed. Further research is required on the determinants of adolescent pregnancy in the top five sub-Saharan African countries— Niger, Mali, Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea– with rates of adolescent pregnancy above 140births per 100,000 adolescent women.

1. **JOURNAL PAPER 3:**

**Title: Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors among School**

Citation:

Samuel Mathewos, Aleme Mekuria. Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors among School Adolescents of Arba Minch Town,Southern Ethiopia. Ethiop J Health Sci.2017; 28(3): 287.doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/ejhs.v28i3.6

Summary:

* The paper discusses the causes of teen pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa, in the year 2013, 101 births per 1,000 were some of the highest rates of adolescent fertility in the world. Among 14.3 million adolescent girls who gave birth in 2008 worldwide, one of every three was from sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of adolescent girls give birth by the age of 20 in this region.
* The survey was conducted in southern Ethiopia cities of Arba Minch through issuing interviews on personal and sensitive key questions on pregnancy and came up with the factors contributing to teenage also are related to social, economic and environment reasons, individual’s reasons and poor health care services related causes, some of them selected include; staying longer stay at school, using substance (alcohol/chat/cigarette poor parent-daughter interaction conditions

lack of knowledge about sex and family planning.

* The limitations of the study are related to its assessment on personal and

sensitive issues related to sexual behaviours which might have caused underreporting of teenage pregnancy experiences.

1. **Journal PAPER 4:**

**Title: Adolescent Pregnancy and Delivery in the RuralAreas of DR. Congo: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study (2014 to 2016).**

Citation:

Kabemba, B.H.,Alimasi, Y.G., Ntambwe, A.M., Kalamba,M.E., Kitenge, F.F., Nyongonyi, O.E. andMonzi, H.K. (2018) Adolescent Pregnancy and Delivery in the Rural Areas of DR. Congo: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study (2014 to 2016). Open Access Library Journal, 5: e4762.https://doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1104762

Summary:

* The paper admits that Pregnancy in this population group is a public health problem that deserves special attention given its psychosocial and medical complexity and the concerned risks associated with the fragility of the anatomy-physiological, psychological and sociological.
* The paper determines the frequency and determinants of the course and evolution of pregnancy and childbirth in rural adolescents.
* The paper gives three main causes of pregnancy in DRC and these include: sociocultural values in favour of fertility and desire of many children (“symbol of wealth”), early relationships, the lack of quality sex education, the lesser use of contraceptive methods and the greater physical development of some girls than their counterpart.

1. **Journal paper 5:**

Title: Teenage Pregnancy and its 'Negative' Consequences Teenage Pregnancy and its 'Negative' Consequences: Review of South African Research -- Part 1 Article in South African Journal of Psychology · February 1999

Citation: Macleod, Catriona. (1999). Teenage Pregnancy and its 'Negative' Consequences: Review of South African Research -- Part 1. South African Journal of Psychology. 1-7. 10.1177/008124639902900101.

Summary:

* The paper focuses on identifying the work of other literature on both causes and consequences of teen pregnancy in South Africa Republic. It highlights the social and economic causes of teenage pregnancy such as financial constraints, young age marriage and doubting of their academic performance. The literature on teenager pregnancy links this school drop out with social economic disadvantage.

While the consequences listed are school disruption and social economic disadvantage, the paper gives the feasible data from different authors about the number of those who drop out countrywide and highlights some causes of this issue.

* The paper also lists the consequences of teenage pregnancy viz are obstetric outcomes, inadequate mothering(not caring children with both physiological and emotional needs),maltreatment and abuse(are abused and poor handled after birth),relationship difficulties after pregnancy(The origin family neglects her, peers and sometimes the owner of the baby),demographic issues(high birth rate and low death rate ).
* The research gaps listed in the existing literature about teenage pregnancy include less theoretical grounding, philosophical or ideological approach on the issue of pregnancy for many of them are simply descriptive. There are little research on pregnancy consequences on a teenage healthy like back street abortions, Issues of power and overlooking this issue as a moral problem(only scientific problem)Slippage in Analytically distinction of the pregnancy reasons(assume all are unplanned) and finally there is no historical analysis of the problem emergency in South AFRICA.

**THE RESEARCH GAP IN THE CURRENT LITERATURE EXPLAINED:**

All current researches highlighted various factors and determinants of teenage pregnancy and classified into three categories as social but did not highlight how the modernisation and transformation from the villages to the city exacerbates the problem due to the government and parents not setting corresponding disciplines as teenagers are given all freedom to be exposed to all incoming western culture dominance that come as a by-product of the village to city transformation.

Being aware of the fact that the World is becoming globalised and the villages are turned from villages into towns, in this transformation; the young teenagers are being exposed to diverse trials including the influence of media and entertainment sites, the world’s inquiry of complete freedom to everyone, strange music genres and life style .

These fantasy lifestyles that originate from the west world are in themselves not harmful however, they present the new way of living, dressing, and provides new products which are lusted young girls and boys. Thus, the teenagers need to be managed carefully because they have no adequate money to buy them and tend to fall into temptations to receive expensive gifts in an implicit exchange of sex. These include the offer for excursion on beaches and enjoy life as they copy from western cultures who come in Africa in holidays.