FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN KWAZULU NATAL (SA)

PRESENTATION TO COHOD
MS NOLWAzi
Consider this...
Outline of Presentation

- Rationale
- Purpose
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Selected results and discussion
- Recommendations
**Study Rationale**

- Past research aimed at establishing trends and prevalence.
- Exclusion of perceptions and attitudes of teenagers experiencing or those who have experienced pregnancy.
- Studies either concentrate broadly on sexual and reproductive health and rights with little or no content on pregnancy or vice versa.
- Studies often exclude the critical voice of the parent, caregiver, and those that provide education and SRHR services to youths and adolescents (e.g. teachers and nurses etc.)
- Study does not establish prevalence of teenage pregnancy; but seeks to investigate the ‘context’ and find answers to the ‘why’ questions related to teenage pregnancy.
Objectives of the Study

• To identify and understand the psycho-social, economic, cultural and household factors associated with teenage pregnancy and childbearing;
• To identify barriers to information and service delivery to teenagers and;
• To propose possible areas of intervention (policies and/or services needed) to reduce teenage pregnancies.
Methodology

• Quantitative and qualitative methodologies
  – Survey interviews:
    – Teenage mothers (13-18 years old)
    – Service providers (e.g. teachers, nurses)
  – Focus group discussions:
    – Teenage boys and girls (13-18 years old)
    – Parents and community members

• Ethical clearance
  – HSRC REC – Waiver of parental consent
  – Informed consent, privacy and confidentiality – written and verbal consent
  – Permission from Department of Basic Education and Health

• Research Instruments
  – Survey questionnaire (Teenage mothers and service providers)
  – Focus group discussion guide (Teenage learners and parents)
Themes Investigated

- Demographic and household questions
- Accepted norms for sexual behaviour (reasons for having sex, age for sexual activity, partner age etc.)
- Sexual experience (age, persuasion, partner details, etc.)
- Knowledge on reproductive health issues (contraception, termination of pregnancy)
- Pregnancy experience (age, planned vs. unplanned, termination, reaction of partner etc.)
- Knowledge of rights (legislation and acts)
- Cultural, societal and lifestyle factors (practices etc.)
- Barriers to information and services (access, challenges, difficulty etc.)
- Programmes addressing teenage pregnancy (school, health and community programmes, success or failure etc.)
- Recommended interventions (family, schools, health facilities, places of worship, community etc.)
Selected Results

Provincial Sample
Exposure to Sex
Psycho-Social
Economic Factors
Knowledge and Information
Household Factors
## Study sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Type of Interview</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teenage Mothers</td>
<td>Survey Qs</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Provider</td>
<td>Survey Qs</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenage Boys/Girls</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents/Community</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
<td>12</td>
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Exposure to Sex
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Selected Characteristics of Teenage Mothers</th>
<th>KZN (N=253)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population group  Other</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>99.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age at sexual debut &gt;16 years old</td>
<td>70.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 16 years old</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at first pregnancy &gt;16 years old</td>
<td>85.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;16 years old</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature of pregnancy Unwanted</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Considerable % of sexual debut occurs < 16
• Higher % of sexual debut above age 16 except for GP.
• Worrying trend of sexual activity below legal age of consent.
• Majority of sexual activity occurs at boyfriend’s home
• Study shows short duration from sexual debut to first pregnancy
Psycho-Social Factors
Psycho-social factors: Teenage Mothers

- Got pregnant because experimenting with sex: 90.5%
- Got pregnant because seeking for love: 46.7%
- Rape contributes to teenage pregnancy: 26.5%
- Got pregnant because not in school: 8%
- Got pregnant to leave home: 8%
- Got pregnant because of rape: 2.4%
- Planned pregnancy: 13.8%
- Incest: 2%
Psycho-social factors: Service Provider
Economic Factors
Economic Factors: Teenage Mothers

- Got pregnant because of money: 6.3%
- Sugar daddies contribute to teenage pregnancy: 20.2%
- More than one lifetime sexual partner: 26.9%
- Concurrent multiple sexual partner at first pregnancy: 41.5%
- Intergenerational partner at first pregnancy: 5.0%
- Intergenerational partner at sexual debut: 9.1%
- Intergenerational partner helpful: 43.9%
- Multiple sexual partners helpful: 18.5%
Economic: Service Providers
Economic Factor FGD

- “...poverty is a contributory factor whereby the parents of a particular individual will force their young female child to marry an old man so that the family can benefit something because of her since she is too young. The girl tends to be the breadwinner of that family...” : Pongola

- “...some parents like when you are a child they don’t ask where you going instead they are welcoming groceries that the child come with without asking where it come from because nobody is working and they don’t advice me or tell me that what am doing is wrong instead they are happy for plastics I come with...” : MHLABUYALINGANA- : FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON TEENAGERS
Economic: CSG

- “...If the family is big, the young girl may see the elder sisters who have children, maybe those elder sisters had finished school then you see that parents are doing nothing to them. The younger sister may see them when going for support grant they brought nice things then you wish you can have a child so that you get money every month which i did not work for...” MHLABUYALINGANA - FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON TEENAGERS

- “...according to my opinion I do not see any success because the child support grant is increasing and all the girls want that money...”

- Pongola

- “...there is no any cultural practice but the child support grant from the government seems to increase the rate of teen pregnancy. The rights teenagers have...” Service Providers (Pongola)

- “...some get pregnant simple because they want to get child support grant because most people are unemployed...”
Household Factors
Household factors: Service Provider
Knowledge and Information
Knowledge of Pregnancy and Contraception: Teenage Mothers

- Can use emergency contraception to prevent pregnancy: 58.1%
- Contraceptives cause fertility problems at older ages: 39.5%
- I have a right to TOP: 42.3%
- Can fall pregnant having sex standing: 20.9%
- Can prevent pregnancy by using condoms every time having sex: 82.2%
- Can fall pregnant at sexual debut: 23.7%
Community support as a source of Information

![Chart showing the percentage of people obtaining information from different sources, with Friends being the primary source and Community members being the least.]

- Parents: 30%
- Religious leaders: 8.7%
- Family members: 30.4%
- Community members: 14.6%
- Friends: 54.5%
Media and technology as sources of information

- Radio and TV: 28.4
- Phones: 93.4
- Internet: 3.6
- Docs: 29.2
Barriers to Information and Services

• Hospital and Clinic Related Barriers:
  • “If I go to the clinic and enquire about sex related issues, I find a nurse. Instead of giving me the relevant information they laugh at me and say ‘a boy of your age don’t know about these issues’” - Male Teenage Learner

• Family Related Barriers:
  • “If you have a bully parent and unapproachable you wont event start the topic about sex and teen pregnancy” - Female Teenage Learner
  • “We do not talk to our parents about sex...the first day you had sex they do not tell you anything, they wait for you to get pregnant first, and then they start telling you...” - Teenage Mother

• Religious Barriers
  • “When you are at church, the pastor preaches about you because you are pregnant”
    • – Teenage Mother
Cultural Practices

- Parties: Service provider 5.6, Teenage mothers 7.5
- Substance abuse: Service provider 8.8, Teenage mothers 34.8
- School functions: Service provider 0, Teenage mothers 40.3
- Sleeping with a virgin: Service provider 5.1, Teenage mothers 36.3
- Sex game – spin the bottle: Service provider 19, Teenage mothers 30.6
- Mhlangeni reed dance: Service provider 11.9, Teenage mothers 24.4
- Sister sharing a sibling's partner: Service provider 2, Teenage mothers 23.1
- Swapping partners: Service provider 9.5, Teenage mothers 17.5
- Ukhuthwa: Service provider 3.6, Teenage mothers 18.1
Other contributory risk factors include:

- Ignorance and curiosity
- Peer pressure
- Gender based violence
- Coercion and power imbalances in relationships
- Early sexual debut
- Lack of educational aspirations,
- Lack of any method of contraception
- Low self-esteem
- Family conflict
Reduce Teenage Pregnancy

Rules/ Law Enforcement

Stakeholder Capacity Building

Improved Accessibility to Services

Community Development/ Economic Empowerment

Increased Public Awareness

Teenage Mentoring

Recommendations: A Proposed Approach to Curtail Teenage Pregnancy
THANK YOU