



THE AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY

eCommons@AKU

School of Nursing & Midwifery, East Africa

Faculty of Health Sciences, East Africa

3-20-2023

Prevalence and factors associated with teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone: Evidence from a nationally representative Demographic and Health Survey of 2019

Lilian Nuwabaine

Aga Khan University, lilian.nuwabaine@aku.edu

Quraish Sserwanja

Programmes Department, GOAL Global

Kassim Kamara

Ministry of Health and Sanitation

Milton W. Musaba

Mbale Regional Referral and Teaching Hospital, Uganda

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/eastafrica_fhs_sonam



Part of the [Demography, Population, and Ecology Commons](#), [Social Statistics Commons](#), and the [Social Welfare Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Nuwabaine, L., Sserwanja, Q., Kamara, K., Musaba, M. (2023). Prevalence and factors associated with teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone: Evidence from a nationally representative Demographic and Health Survey of 2019. *BMC Public Health*, 527, 1-8.

Available at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/eastafrica_fhs_sonam/461

RESEARCH

Open Access



Prevalence and factors associated with teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone: evidence from a nationally representative Demographic and Health Survey of 2019

Lilian Nuwabaine^{1†}, Quraish Sserwanja^{2*†} , Kassim Kamara³ and Milton W. Musaba^{4,5} 

Abstract

Background Globally, teenage pregnancy remains a public health concern because of the associated maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. To address the extensive social, political and economic effects of teenage pregnancy, there is need for current epidemiological evidence on its prevalence and associated factors, especially from low resource settings where the burden is highest.

Methods We used data from the 2019 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDH), which included 3,427 female adolescents. Multistage stratified sampling was used to select study participants. Teenage pregnancy was defined as those who had ever either had a child, or terminated a pregnancy, or were currently pregnant. Multivariable logistic regression was conducted to determine the factors associated with teenage pregnancy using SPSS version 25 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp).

Results The prevalence of teenage pregnancy was 22.1% [758/3,427]. Of these, 17.8%, (608/3427), had ever had childbirth, 4.2%, (144/3427), were pregnant, and 1.2%, (40/3427) had ever terminated a pregnancy. After adjusting for confounders, the odds of teenage pregnancy among married girls were about 15 times more than the odds among those who were not married (aOR; 15.31, 95% CI: 11.17–20.98) while the odds of teenage pregnancy among girls from the poorest households were 2.5 times more than the odds among girls from the richest households.

Conclusion The prevalence of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone is high. To reduce teenage pregnancy, the government of Sierra Leone and its partners should target married, older teenagers and those from poor households. Policies giving teenage mothers a second chance by encouraging them to return to school after childbirth should be encouraged as an alternative to early marriages.

Keywords Teenage, Pregnancy, Sierra Leone, Adolescents, DHS

[†]Lilian Nuwabaine and Quraish Sserwanja are co-first authors.

*Correspondence:

Quraish Sserwanja
qura661@gmail.com; qsserwanja@sd.goal.ie

¹School of Nursing and Midwifery, Aga Khan University, 65 House No. 227, Kampala, Uganda

²Programmes Department, GOAL Global, Arkawet Block 65 House No. 227, Khartoum, Sudan

³National Disease Surveillance Programme, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Free town, Sierra Leone

⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mbale Regional Referral and Teaching Hospital, Mbale, Uganda

⁵Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Busitema University, Tororo, Uganda



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Introduction

Adolescence is such a distinctive transitional period from childhood to adulthood that is often characterized by physical, psychological and social changes [1]. It is also an important time for these teenagers to lay the foundations of good health in adulthood [2]. Teenage, has been defined by the World Health Organization as the period from 10 to 19 years of age, and is generally classified into early adolescence (10–14 years) and late adolescence (15–19 years) [3, 4]. Recent reports indicate that over 16 million adolescent girls become pregnant globally every year, with 95% of these happening in low and middle income countries [5]. Although the prevalence of adolescent birth rates globally have fallen from 65 births per 1000 women in 1990 to 47 births per 1000 women in 2015, adolescent pregnancies have remained unacceptably high in sub-Saharan Africa [2, 6, 7], despite several efforts from government and non-government actors. A recent meta-analysis by Kassa et al. revealed that adolescent pregnancy stands at 18.8% in the whole of Africa, while the rate is at 19.3% in Sub-Saharan Africa, with rates ranging from 21.5% in East Africa to 9.2% in North Africa [8]. In some countries, the rates of teenage pregnancy are as high as 44.3% in Congo, 39.4% in Angola, 38% in Gabon, and 38.9% in Liberia [6].

Sierra Leone is not only ranked among the countries with the worst maternal and child health indicators globally [9]. About 16.8% of women in Sierra Leone have had sexual intercourse before age 15, 13.9% of all the women of reproductive age who are currently in a union are aged 15 to 19 years with this age group having the highest unmet need for family planning currently at 27.8% [10]. In addition, Sierra Leone is among the ten countries with the highest rates of teenage pregnancy in the world [9]. The reported rates of teenage pregnancy range from 28.3% by Ahinkorah et al. [6] to 34% by Bash-Taqi et al. [11], with an adolescent fertility rate standing at 102 per 1000 [10]. Of the reported 857 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in Sierra Leone [12], an estimated 40% occur among teenagers [11].

Furthermore, Sierra Leone's health system faces frequent stock outs of medical supplies, shortage of skilled and motivated health workers [13–16] making it hard to provide quality healthcare services especially to pregnant teenagers who are at high risk of maternal morbidity and mortality because of their social disadvantages. Therefore, there is need for urgent critical analysis of teenage pregnancy and associated factors using the most recent national data, if the country's efforts of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.1 that aims at global reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100 000 live births by 2030 are to succeed [17, 18]. Studies have partly attributed the trends to the country's post-conflict context, in which teenage girls face

profound structural exclusion, discrimination and poverty, as well as traditional norms related to gender [3, 11]. Low literacy levels, low contraceptive up take, the unmet need for family planning in this age group and lack of sexual and reproductive health education to teenagers have also been associated with the high rates of teenage pregnancy [8, 17]. Although the factors contributing to teenage pregnancies have widely been documented, these vary from country to country. Therefore, this study intends to analyze the 2019 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS) to determine the prevalence and factors associated with teenage pregnancy.

Methods

Study design

Data used for this secondary analysis was collected during the Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDH) which was a cross sectional survey.

Data source and sampling procedure

We used the 2019 SLDHS data, which was conducted from May 2019 to August 2019. A stratified two-stage cluster sampling procedure was employed to select study participants. In the first stage, 578 enumeration areas (EAs) (214 urban and 364 rural) were selected leading to 13,872 households. Out of the total weighted sample of 15,574 women in the data set, only 3,427 were adolescents aged 15–19 years. A full protocol with detailed explanation about the data collection process and sampling is available online [10].

Variables

Outcome variable

The outcome variable was teenage pregnancy that included adolescents (15–19 years) who were currently pregnant or had an abortion or had ever given birth were coded as one (1) and zero (0) for those who had never had a pregnancy [19].

Independent variables

We included determinants of teenage pregnancy basing on available literature and data collected in this survey [6, 19, 20]. Thirteen independent variables were used and included as shown in Table 1:

Statistical analysis

In order to account for the multi-stage cluster study design, we used SPSS version 25.0 statistical software complex samples package incorporating the following variables in the analysis plan to account for the multi-stage sample design inherent in the DHS dataset: individual sample weight, sample strata for sampling errors/design, and cluster number [21–24]. Analysis was carried out based on the weighted count to account for

Table 1 Definition and measurement coding of independent variables

Variable	Survey Question	Coding
Age	In what month and year were you born?	1 = 17–19 2 = 15–16 Note: The individual ages in the dataset were categorized into 17–19 and 15–16
Wealth index	Wealth index (quintiles) was calculated by DHS from responses on household asset ownership using Principal Component Analysis.	1 = poorest quintile 2 = poorer quintile 3 = middle quintile 4 = richer quintile 5 = richest quintile
Residence	-	1 = Urban 2 = Rural
Region	-	1 = Eastern 2 = Northern 3 = Northwestern 4 = Southern 5 = Western
	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary or higher?	1 = no education 2 = primary education 3 = post-primary education Higher level of education as shown in Table 2 had only 14 adolescents so in the logistic regression analysis, we combined secondary and tertiary into post-primary
Household size	How many people usually live in your household?	1 = less than seven members 2 = seven and above members Note: The categorization was based on the dataset's average household size
Sex of household head	Is the head of this household male or female?	1 = Female 2 = Male
Working status	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	1 = Yes Working 2 = Not working
Marital status	Are you currently married or living with a man as if married?	1 = Married 2 = Not married Married including those in formal and informal unions
Religion	What is your religion?	1 = Christianity 2 = Islam Note: The dataset had 6 categories; Christianity, Islam, Bahai, Traditional, None and Others. However, all study participants belonged to either Christianity or Islam
Problems seeking permission to get healthcare	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	1 = No big problem 2 = big problem
Problems with distance to health facility	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: b) The distance to the health facility?	1 = No big problem 2 = big problem
Exposure to family planning messages on mass media	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	1 = Yes (if exposed to any on television, radio, mobile phone and newspapers). 2 = No (No exposure to any of the 4)

the unequal probability sampling in different strata and to ensure representativeness of the survey results at the national and regional levels.

Before logistic regression, each independent variable was assessed separately for its association with the

outcome variable using bivariable logistic regression and we presented the crude odds ratio (COR), 95% confidence interval (CI) and p-values. Independent variables whose association with teenage pregnancy had a p-value ≤ 0.25 at the bivariable level, and were not strongly collinear

Table 2 Socio-demographic characteristics of female adolescents (N = 3427) in Sierra Leone as per the 2019 SLDHS

Characteristics	Fre- quency (n)	Per cent (%)
Age		
15 to 16	1461	42.6
17 to 19	1966	57.4
Residence		
Urban	1814	52.9
Rural	1613	47.1
Region		
Western	823	24.0
Eastern	648	18.9
Northwestern	560	16.3
Northern	766	22.4
Southern	630	18.4
Religion		
Islam	2620	76.5
Christianity	807	23.5
Household head sex		
Male	2254	65.8
Female	1173	34.2
Household Size		
7 and above	1891	55.2
Less than 7	1536	44.8
Working status		
Not working	2159	63.0
Working	1268	37.0
Education Level		
No Education	477	13.9
Primary Education	636	18.6
Secondary Education	2300	67.1
Tertiary	14	0.4
Wealth Index		
Poorest	434	12.7
Poorer	537	15.7
Middle	682	19.9
Richer	898	26.2
Richest	876	25.6
Exposure to family planning messages on mass media		
No	2513	73.3
Yes	914	26.7
Permission to access healthcare		
Big problem	871	25.4
Not big problem	2556	74.6
Distance to health facility		
Big problem	1429	41.7
Not big problem	1998	58.3
Marital status		
Not married	2949	86.1
Married	478	13.9

Table 3 Prevalence of teenage pregnancy among female adolescents in Sierra Leone

	Frequency N = 3,427	%	95% CI
Ever had a child	608	17.8	16.2–18.7
Currently pregnant	144	4.2	3.5–4.9
Ever terminated a pregnancy	40	1.2	0.8–1.5
Any of the above	758	22.1	20.3–23.0

(assessed using variance inflation factor cut off at 5) with other independent variables were included in the final multivariable logistic regression model to assess the independent effect of each variable on teenage pregnancy. Adjusted odds ratios (aOR), 95% confidence intervals (CI) and p-values were calculated with statistical significance level set at p-value < 0.05.

Results

Data of 3,427 female adolescents were included in the analysis. The prevalence of teenage pregnancy was 22.1% [758/3,427]. Of these, 17.8%, (608/3427), had ever had childbirth, 4.2%, (144/3427), were pregnant and 1.2%, (40/3427) had ever terminated a pregnancy. Majority of the adolescents were aged 17 to 19 years (1966/3427), and residents of urban areas (1814/3427). Most of them were Muslims (2620/3427), with at least secondary education (2300/3427), not working (2159/3427), and without exposure to family planning messages on mass media (television, radio, newspapers, or mobile phones; 2513/3427). The mean age, and household size were $16.93 \pm$ standard deviation (sd) 1.47 and $7.53 \pm$ sd 3.64 respectively. The details are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

SLDH: Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey

Factors associated with teenage pregnancy

After adjusting for confounders, (age, wealth index, region, residence, level of education, sex of household head, working status, marital status, religion, exposure to family planning messages on mass media and problems with distance to health facility), the odds of teenage pregnancy among married girls were about 15 times more than the odds among those who were not married (aOR; 15.31, 95% CI: 11.17–20.98) while the odds of teenage pregnancy among girls from the poorest households were 2.5 times more than the odds among girls from the richest households. The details are presented in Table 4.

Discussion

This study examined the prevalence teenage pregnancy and its associated factors in Sierra Leone using the 2019 SLDHS data. We found that the prevalence of teenage pregnancy was 22.1% and that being married, older (17–19 years) and belonging to the richer, middle, poorer

Table 4 Factors associated with teenage pregnancy among adolescents in Sierra Leone as per the 2019 SLDHS

Characteristics	No TP n (%)	Yes, TP n (%)	Crude model cOR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted model aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Marital status						
Not married	2573(96.4)	376(49.7)	1		1	
Married	96 (3.6)	381 (50.3)	27.17(20.69–35.69)	< 0.001	15.31(11.17–20.98)	< 0.001
Age						
15 to 16	1357 (50.8)	104(13.7)	1		1	
17 to 19	1312 (49.2)	654(86.3)	6.48 (4.79–8.77)	< 0.001	4.33 (3.04–6.16)	< 0.001
Residence						
Rural	1124 (42.1)	488(64.4)	1		1	
Urban	1545 (57.9)	270(35.6)	0.40 (0.32–0.50)	< 0.001	0.88 (0.53–1.46)	0.612
Region						
Western	709 (26.6)	113(14.9)	1		1	
Southern	442 (16.6)	189(24.9)	2.68 (1.88–3.82)	< 0.001	1.37 (0.88–2.14)	0.162
Northwestern	404 (15.1)	156(20.6)	2.41 (1.65–3.53)	< 0.001	0.75 (0.45–1.23)	0.250
Northern	623 (23.3)	143(18.9)	1.44 (0.97–2.14)	0.071	0.66 (0.40–1.07)	0.089
Eastern	491 (18.4)	147(20.7)	2.01 (1.40–2.89)	< 0.001	1.12 (0.71–1.77)	0.629
Religion						
Islam	2024 (75.8)	596(78.6)	1		1	
Christianity	645 (24.2)	161(21.4)	0.85 (0.66–1.11)	0.234	1.02 (0.77–1.36)	0.895
Household head sex						
Male	1714 (64.2)	540(71.2)	1		1	
Female	955 (35.8)	218(28.8)	0.73 (0.60–0.89)	0.002	1.20 (0.94–1.53)	0.140
Household Size						
7 and above	1480 (55.5)	411(54.2)	1		-	
Less than 7	1189 (44.5)	347(45.8)	1.05 (0.86–1.29)	0.637		
Working status						
Not working	1816 (68.0)	343(45.3)	1		1	
Working	853 (32.0)	415(54.7)	2.58 (2.15–3.10)	< 0.001	1.26 (0.97–1.64)	0.083
Education Level						
Post-primary	1918(71.9)	396(52.2)	1		1	
Primary Education	488 (18.2)	148(19.5)	1.47 (1.16–1.86)	0.001	1.18 (0.86–1.63)	0.314
No education	263 (9.9)	214(28.3)	3.93 (3.02–5.11)	< 0.001	1.43 (0.98–2.08)	0.067
Wealth Index						
Richest	782 (29.3)	94 (12.4)	1		1	
Richer	734 (27.5)	164(21.6)	1.86 (1.32–2.63)	< 0.001	1.61 (1.10–2.38)	0.016
Middle	504 (18.9)	177(23.4)	2.94 (2.05–4.20)	< 0.001	2.22 (1.29–3.80)	0.004
Poorer	362 (13.6)	175(23.1)	4.03 (2.81–5.78)	< 0.001	2.07 (1.13–3.78)	0.018
Poorest	287 (10.7)	148(19.5)	4.32 (2.95–6.32)	< 0.001	2.55 (1.31–4.94)	0.006
Media exposure						
No	1923(72.0)	590(77.8)	1		1	
Yes	746 (28.0)	168(22.2)	0.74 (0.58–0.94)	0.014	0.95 (0.73–1.24)	0.716
Permission to access healthcare						
Big problem	688 (25.0)	203(26.8)	1		-	
Not big problem	2001(75.0)	555(73.2)	0.91 (0.73–1.13)	0.401		
Distance to health facility						
Big problem	1055 (39.5)	374(49.3)	1		1	
Not big problem	1614 (60.5)	384(50.7)	0.67 (0.54–0.83)	< 0.001	1.02 (0.79–1.32)	0.865

Bold*: significant at <0.05, cOR; crude odds ratio, aOR; adjusted odds ratio, TP: teenage pregnancy

and poorest households were associated with teenage pregnancy. Although the 22% prevalence of teenage pregnancy reported in Sierra Leone here indicates a reduction from the 34% reported between 2008 and 2013 in

the country's 2013 demographic and health survey [10] and the 28% reported in a review by Ahinkorah and colleagues [2], it is still higher than the average of 18.8% prevalence reported by a systematic review across the

continent and prevalence in Ethiopia (12.8%) [8, 25]. The lower prevalence in Ethiopia could be partly attributed to the fact that the study did not include adolescents who had ever terminated a pregnancy and only included those who had a child or were pregnant which risked under reporting.

However, despite the prevalence of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone being high compared to the average SSA prevalence, the observed decline over the decade (28.3% in 2013 to 22.1% in 2019) is not surprising, because it is in line with the trends over the last decade, which indicate a significant improvement in maternal and child survival indicators in Sierra Leone [12, 26] owing to various strategies by the government and its development partners. For example, in 2018, the government of Sierra Leone developed a national strategy for the reduction of adolescent/teenage pregnancy. The strategy is organized into six pillars including; policy and legal environment, adolescent and young people friendly services, enabling school environments, communication and advocacy, community ownership, and coordination, monitoring, and evaluation [27]. Studies from across the continent show that the reduction in the prevalence of teenage pregnancy is not limited to only Sierra Leone as reports from other sub-Saharan African countries such as Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania indicate strides in the fight against teenage pregnancy [23, 28, 29]. This observed reduction in teenage pregnancy prevalence in these countries is majorly attributed to global and governments' interventions such as promotion of modern contraceptive methods in this age group to prevent unplanned pregnancies [2, 20, 26, 28].

Adolescents who were married, older (17–19 years) and those belonging to poorest, poorer, middle and richer households had more odds of teenage pregnancy compared to the unmarried, younger and those in the richest wealth index respectively. Similar findings have been reported from an analysis of national demographic surveys in Uganda, where the odds of getting pregnant were higher among married teenagers and those who were living with partners as compared to those who had never been married [30]. A systematic review of studies from across Africa, further showed that married/cohabiting/ previously married adolescents were eight times more likely to have first pregnancy compared to never married adolescents [6]. Getting married at an early age is a barrier to schooling and is greatly associated with reduced ability to negotiate for and make own choices on contraceptive use. This makes these girls more vulnerable to continuous unsafe sexual activities that increase their chances of getting pregnant [31]. Other researchers have associated marriage/cohabitation to an increased desire for having children most especially in most sub-Saharan African countries, where adolescent girls may face social

pressure to marry and, once married, to have children [6]. All these factors predispose these girls to teenage pregnancy.

Teenage pregnancy was four times more likely among older teenagers (17–19 years) as compared to their younger counterparts. This is in line with findings by a systematic review of studies from across Africa that indicated that the odds of first adolescent pregnancy was higher with increasing age [6]. This may be attributed to a common practice of forcing girls in this age group into early marriages (given that most studies show this age group as the average age of marriage) which exposes them to unsafe sex practices since they are not empowered enough to use contraceptives which increases their chances of getting pregnant [32–34]. Interestingly and uniquely with this analysis, all teenagers, regardless of their wealth quintile had higher odds of teenage pregnancy compared to their counterparts in the richest quintile. This is slightly different from other studies where belonging to the poor wealth quintiles alone was significantly associated with teenage pregnancy [4, 7, 28]. However, even for this study, the odds were higher among those in the poorest and poorer quintiles and less among those in the richer quintiles. Under poverty, most parents often see child labour to engage in remunerative work and early marriage as the viable options for girls, leading to low investment in education [35]. Low education attainment and the effects of early marriage in turn, lead to long-term economic dependency, lower health literacy, limited decision making power, and reduced ability to negotiate for or practice safer reproductive health measures including contraception [36]. Furthermore, adolescent girls from the poor households are likely to have limited financial resources to afford direct and indirect costs involved in accessing contraceptive services [25]. Studies have shown that wealth is associated with access to contraceptive services and knowledge of these services hence, an adolescent girl with economic challenges are more likely to have teenage pregnancy [25, 37].

Strengths and limitations

This study used the most recent data from the Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey with a larger sample size and higher quality, which substantially reduces the risk of sampling bias and measurement bias. We also used a nationally representative sample and weighed the data for analysis. Therefore, results from this study can be generalized to all teenagers in Sierra Leone. Furthermore, this study included even girls that had ever terminated a pregnancy which ensured a reduced risk of under reporting since most studies only report prevalence basing on teenagers who have given birth or who are pregnant. Most data were self-reported and could not be verified through records which carries a risk of social desirability

bias. Finally, data on the independent variables in this analysis refer to the time of the survey, and may differ to the experience at the time of pregnancy.

Conclusion

This study reveals that the prevalence of teenage pregnancy is high, and associated with being married, older with no discrimination in the wealth quantile status of the teenagers. Policies giving teenage mothers a second chance by encouraging them to return to school after childbirth should be encouraged as an alternative to early marriages. Provision of adolescent-friendly health services in schools and health facilities should be strengthened targeting mainly the older adolescents and those from poor households with reproductive health counseling including contraceptive services availability.

Abbreviations

EA	Enumeration area
AOR	Adjusted Odds Ratio
CI	Confidence Interval
COR	Crude Odds Ratio
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
SLDHS	Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey
OR	Odds Ratio
SD	Standard Deviation
WHO	World Health Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science

Acknowledgements

We thank the DHS program for making the data available for this study.

Author contributions

QS Conceived the idea, drafted part of the manuscript, performed analysis and interpreted the results. LN drafted part of the manuscript, interpreted results, reviewed and drafted the subsequent versions. KK and MWM reviewed the first draft, reviewed and drafted the subsequent versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding information

No funding was obtained for this study.

Data availability

The data set used is openly available upon permission from MEASURE DHS website (URL: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/data/available-datasets.cfm>). However, authors are not authorized to share this data set to the public but anyone interested in the data set can seek it with written permission from MEASURE DHS website.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

High international ethical standards are ensured during MEASURE DHS surveys and **the study protocol is performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines**. The SLDHS 2019 survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the Sierra Leone Ethics and Scientific Review Committee and the ICF Institutional Review Board. **Written informed consent was obtained from human participants and written informed consent was also obtained from legally authorized representatives of minor participants**. This data set was obtained from the MEASURE DHS website (URL: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/data/available-datasets.cfm>) after getting their permission, and no formal ethical clearance was obtained since we conducted a secondary analysis of publicly available data.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

All authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 17 May 2022 / Accepted: 13 March 2023

Published online: 20 March 2023

References

- Sserwanja Q, Musaba MW, Mukunya D. Prevalence and factors associated with modern contraceptives utilization among female adolescents in Uganda. *BMC Womens Health*. 2021;21(1):61.
- Ahinkorah BO, Kang M, Perry L, Brooks F. Prevention of adolescent pregnancy in Anglophone sub-Saharan Africa: a scoping review of national policies. *International journal of health policy and management* 2020.
- Coinco E. A glimpse into the world of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone. *Freetown: Unicef* 2010.
- Ayanaw Habitu Y, Yalew A, Azale Bisetegn T. Prevalence and Factors Associated with Teenage Pregnancy, Northeast Ethiopia, 2017: A Cross-Sectional Study. *Journal of Pregnancy* 2018, 2018:1714527.
- Odejimi O, Bellingham-Young D. Teenage pregnancy in Africa: trends and determinants in the 21st century. 2016, 1(1):12–20.
- Ahinkorah BO, Kang M, Perry L, Brooks F, Hayen A. Prevalence of first adolescent pregnancy and its associated factors in sub-saharan Africa: a multi-country analysis. *PLoS ONE*. 2021;16(2):e0246308.
- Odejimi O, Young DB. A policy pathway to reducing teenage pregnancy in Africa. *J Hum Growth Dev*. 2014;24(2):135–41.
- Kassa GM, Arowojolu A, Odukojbe A, Yalew AW. Prevalence and determinants of adolescent pregnancy in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Reproductive health*. 2018;15(1):1–17.
- Kanu JS, Tang Y, Liu Y. Assessment on the knowledge and reported practices of women on maternal and child health in rural Sierra Leone: a cross-sectional survey. *PLoS ONE*. 2014;9(8):e105936–6.
- Statistics Sierra Leone - StatsSL, ICF, Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey 2019. In. *Freetown/Sierra Leone: StatsSL/ICF*; 2020.
- Bash-Taqi R, Watson K, Akwara E, Adebayo E, Chandra-Mouli V. From commitment to implementation: lessons learnt from the first National Strategy for the reduction of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone. *Sex reproductive health matters*. 2020;28(1):1818376.
- Kanu JS, Tang Y, Liu Y. Assessment on the knowledge and reported practices of women on maternal and child health in rural Sierra Leone: a cross-sectional survey. *PLoS ONE*. 2014;9(8):e105936.
- Kahn R, Bangura S, Hann K, Salvi A, Gassimu J, Kabba A, Mesman AW, Dierberg KL, Marsh RH. Strengthening provision of essential medicines to women and children in post-Ebola Sierra Leone. *J Glob Health*. 2019;9(1):010307.
- Koroma AS, Ghatahara SK, Ellie M, Kargbo A, Jalloh UH, Kandeh A, Allieu H, Bah M, Turay H, Sonnie M, et al. Integrating reproductive and child health services enables access to modern contraception in Sierra Leone. *Int J Health Plann Manag*. 2019;34(2):701–13.
- Koroma AS, Kamara HI, Moses F, Bah M, Turay M, Kandeh A, Kandeh S, Allieu H, Kargbo A, MaCauley A, et al. The impact on key indicators of reproductive and child health after changes in program modalities in Sierra Leone, 2019. *Health Sci Rep*. 2021;4(2):e297.
- Koroma AS, Conteh SG, Bah M. Routine vitamin A supplementation and other high impact interventions in Sierra Leone. 2020, 16(4):e13041.
- World Health O. Department of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (MCA): progress report 2014–15. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016.
- Hodin SM, Caglia JM, Baye M, Bewa J, Waiswa P, Langer A. From MDGs to SDGs implications for maternal Newborn Health in Africa. *Afr J Reproductive Health / La Revue Africaine de la Santé Reproductive*. 2016;20(3):26–8.
- Uwizweye D, Muhayiteto R, Kantarama E, Wiehler S, Murangwa Y. Prevalence of teenage pregnancy and the associated contextual correlates in Rwanda. *Heliyon*. 2020;6(10):e05037.
- Dhaded SM, Somannavar MS, Jacob JP, McClure EM, Vernekar SS, Kumar SY, Kavi A, Ramadurg UY, Moore JL, Wallace DP. Early pregnancy loss in Belagavi, Karnataka, India 2014–2017: a prospective population-based observational study in a low-resource setting. *Reproductive health*. 2018;15(1):15–22.
- Croft TN, Marshall AM, Allen CK, Arnold F, Assaf S, Balian S. Guide to DHS statistics. Rockville: ICF2018,645.

22. Zou D, Lloyd JE, Baumbusch JL. Using SPSS to analyze complex survey data: a primer. *J Mod Appl Stat Methods*. 2020;18(1):16.
23. Assaf S, Winter R. Trends in maternal health indicators in Sierra Leone, 2008–2013. DHS Further Analysis Report 2015(97).
24. Agbadi P, Eunice TT, Akosua AF, Owusu S. Complex samples logistic regression analysis of predictors of the current use of modern contraceptive among married or in-union women in Sierra Leone: insight from the 2013 demographic and health survey. *PLoS ONE*. 2020;15(4):e0231630.
25. Tigabu S, Liyew AM, Geremew BM. Modeling spatial determinates of teenage pregnancy in Ethiopia; geographically weighted regression. *BMC Womens Health*. 2021;21(1):254.
26. Organization WH. Department of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (MCA): progress report 2014–15. 2016.
27. Government-of-Sierra-Leone. : National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage (2018–2022). In: https://www.sierraleoneunfpaorg/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/National%20Strategy%20for%20the%20reduction%20of%20Adolescent%20Pregnancy_final_Oct%202pdf vol. 1; 2018
28. Gunawardena N, Fantaye AW, Yaya S. Predictors of pregnancy among young people in sub-saharan Africa: a systematic review and narrative synthesis. *BMJ global health*. 2019;4(3):e001499.
29. November L, Sandall J. Just because she's young, it doesn't mean she has to die: exploring the contributing factors to high maternal mortality in adolescents in Eastern Freetown; a qualitative study. *Reproductive health*. 2018;15(1):1–18.
30. Byonanebye J, Brazauskas R, Tumwesigye N, Young S, May T, Cassidy L. Geographic variation and risk factors for teenage pregnancy in Uganda. *Afr Health Sci*. 2020;20(4):1898–907.
31. Amongin D, Benova L, Nakimuli A, Nakafeero M, Kaharuzza F, Atuyambe L, Hanson C. Trends and determinants of adolescent childbirth in Uganda-analysis of rural and urban women using six demographic and health surveys, 1988–2016. *Reproductive Health*. 2020;17:1–12.
32. Dixit A, Bhan N, Benmarhnia T, Reed E, Kiene SM, Silverman J, Raj A. The association between early in marriage fertility pressure from in-laws' and family planning behaviors, among married adolescent girls in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, India. *Reproductive Health*. 2021;18(1):60.
33. Islam MM, Khan MN, Rahman MM. Factors affecting child marriage and contraceptive use among Rohingya girls in refugee camps. *Lancet Reg health Western Pac*. 2021;12:100175.
34. Gobena MG, Alemu YM. Analyzing factors associated with time to age at first marriage among women in Ethiopia: log logistic-gamma shared frailty model. *BMC Womens Health*. 2022;22(1):191.
35. Petroni S, Steinhaus M, Fenn NS, Stoebenau K, Gregowski A. New Findings on Child Marriage in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Annals of global health*. 2017;83(5–6):781–90.
36. Ayele BG, Gebregzabher TG, Hailu TT, Assefa BA. Determinants of teenage pregnancy in Degua Tembien District, Tigray, Northern Ethiopia: a community-based case-control study. *PLoS ONE*. 2018;13(7):e0200898.
37. Gillespie D, Ahmed S, Tsui A, Radloff S. Unwanted fertility among the poor: an inequity? *Bull World Health Organ*. 2007;85(2):100–7.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.