

Reference	Sample Size	Location, Setting	Design	Data Collection	Sampling Strategy	Predictors of Pregnancy Among Young People
Adongo [26]	21	Ghana, rural	Qualitative	In-depth interviews	Purposive sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sexual favors in return for tutoring</li> <li>- Social fitness</li> <li>- Poor parenting</li> <li>- Economic constraints</li> <li>- Curiosity</li> <li>- Indecent media content</li> </ul>
Ayele et al. [35]	414	Ethiopia, rural	Quantitative	Community-based case control study	Random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- marriage</li> <li>- history of maternal teenage marriage in family</li> <li>- lack of communication with parents</li> <li>- lower monthly household income</li> </ul>
Gyan et al. [36]	419	Ghana, urban	Mixed	Questionnaire, interviews	Multistage cluster sampling, random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of social support from family</li> </ul>
Kaphagawani & Kalipeni [32]	505	Malawi, rural and urban	Quantitative	Questionnaire, interviews	Stratified sampling, simple random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School dropout</li> <li>- Low socio-economic status</li> <li>- Older age (being in one's late teens)</li> <li>- Cultural practices</li> <li>- Forcible rape</li> <li>- Low contraceptive use</li> <li>- misinformation from traditional counsellors about contraceptives and family planning</li> </ul>
Kuyinu et al. [27]	46	Nigeria, urban	Mixed	Focus group discussions, key informant interviews, data extraction from healthcare facility registries	Purposive sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- peer pressure from partner</li> <li>- peer pressure from peers</li> <li>- maintaining social status in one's peer group</li> <li>- curiosity</li> <li>- belief that one is invulnerable to pregnancy</li> <li>- not using contraceptives</li> <li>- little knowledge about contraceptives</li> <li>- lack of youth friendly health services</li> </ul>

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unfriendly health workers</li> </ul>
<b>Lebesse et al. [37]</b>	42	South Africa, rural	Qualitative	Focus group discussions, interviews	Purposive sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communication issues between parents and children regarding sex</li> </ul>
<b>Masemola – Yende &amp; Matabone [28]</b>	19	South Africa, urban	Qualitative	Semi-structured interviews	Purposive sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pressure from partner to not use contraceptives</li> <li>- chose to have a baby with partner</li> <li>- fear of abortion so chose not to terminate pregnancy</li> <li>- non-constant birth control or condom use</li> <li>- using risky alternative medication along with hormonal contraceptives</li> <li>- fear of using birth control</li> <li>- deliberately choosing not to follow information provided in sexual education classes</li> </ul>
<b>McCleary-Sills et al. [29]</b>	223	Tanzania, rural	Qualitative	Participatory learning and action (PLA) exercises, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	Sampling method could not be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rape and coercive sex</li> <li>- sexual expectations of men</li> <li>- poverty</li> </ul>
<b>Mchunu et al. [33]</b>	3,123	South Africa, urban and rural	Quantitative	Cross-sectional population-based household survey	Multi-stage stratified cluster sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of employment opportunities</li> <li>- wanted to prove maturity and identity as a woman</li> <li>- low condom use</li> <li>- low sexual-health knowledge</li> </ul>
<b>Mkhwanazi [34]</b>	40	South Africa, urban	Qualitative	Interviews	Opportunity sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not using condoms to show love and fidelity to partner</li> <li>- poor communication with parents</li> <li>- non-use of contraceptives</li> <li>- incorrect use of contraceptives</li> <li>- unfriendly healthcare workers</li> </ul>
<b>Morhe et al. [39]</b>	481	Ghana, urban	Quantitative	Household-based cross sectional survey	Random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- being out of school</li> <li>- marriage</li> </ul>
<b>Mothiba &amp; Mputle [30]</b>	100	South Africa, rural and semi-urban	Quantitative	Structured self-administered questionnaires	Simple random	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low educational expectations</li> <li>- peer pressure</li> <li>- family breakdown</li> <li>- poverty</li> </ul>

					probability sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low self-esteem</li> <li>- sexual coercion</li> <li>- sex-based messages in the media</li> <li>- lack of knowledge about sex/contraceptives</li> <li>- non-use of contraceptives</li> <li>- barriers to access of contraceptives (ex. Negative attitude of health care providers)</li> </ul>
<b>Ochiogu et al. [31]</b>	1,280	Nigeria, urban	Quantitative	Cross sectional survey using self-administered questionnaire	Opportunity Sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- marital promise</li> <li>- peer pressure</li> <li>- sex in exchange for money</li> <li>- family instability</li> <li>- ignorance</li> <li>- sexual abuse</li> <li>- rape</li> <li>- lack of religious commitment</li> </ul>
<b>Pfeiffer et al. [40]</b>	750	Tanzania, urban	Quantitative	Cross-sectional survey	Cluster sampling, random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- previous pregnancy</li> <li>- cultural capital (access to media)</li> </ul>
<b>Salih et al. [38]</b>	624	Ethiopia, urban	Quantitative	Cross-sectional questionnaire	Probability sampling, systematic random sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sexually experienced friends</li> <li>- elder sister who started sexual activity early</li> <li>- single parent household</li> <li>- parental divorce</li> <li>- parents living in rural areas</li> <li>- being born out of wedlock</li> </ul>