

Introduction: This study entitled “the role of access to sexuality information on the reproductive health choices of adolescents in secondary schools- a case study of Wakiso district generally set out to determine the role of access to sexuality information on reproductive health choices of adolescents in secondary schools.

Objectives: Specific objectives included: to determine the level of access to sexuality information; to determine the reproductive health choices available to adolescents; to determine the link between access to sexuality information and the reproductive health choices of adolescents; to establish the proportion of other factors affecting the reproductive health choices of adolescents.

A descriptive case study was adopted. 142 adolescents were interviewed using self-administered questionnaires. Data was analyzed using the statistics package for social scientists (SPSS) software.

Results: The results indicated that sexuality information was not given priority in schools (78.9%), was not compulsory for students (75.4%) and was accessed 1-2 times a term for most schools (64.8%). Access to comprehensive sexuality information at school had a significant effect on the reproductive health choices with a p-value of 0.028. Majority of the adolescents interviewed (67.6%) had attended sexuality information at school and (61.3%) admitted that they preferred to get sexuality education at school. (54.2%) of them preferred to get the same at home. Only (31%) of them had attended sessions that included life skills. The relationship between access to a comprehensive sexuality information and abstinence from sex was significant with a p-value of 0.028. The p-value of (0.06) indicated that there was no significant relationship between access to sexuality information and the choice to indulge in sex. Adolescents ranked factors that they thought affected their reproductive health choices in the order below; internet, peer pressure, lack of sexuality information, poverty, permissive parenting, media, religious beliefs, and culture and gender differences. Emerging from the findings, the study safely concluded that: There was a strong scientific relationship between the access to comprehensive sexuality information and the reproductive health choices adolescents made; Access to comprehensive sexuality information in schools was still very low; sexuality topics were being scarcely talked about and there was a gross lack of life skills training; parental involvement was very vital.

Recommendations: The recommendations that arose in accordance with the objectives included: The need to increase the access of sexuality information at school and the incorporation of life skills; training for teachers should be a priority; parents should take on their responsibility as role models to their adolescents. Areas of further research: the average time one session of sexuality information should take at school and how frequent they should be in order to make an impact