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# Teen Pregnancy Research Paper

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Science and Babies

Risking the Future

Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting

Emerging Answers

Teenagers' Pregnancy Intentions and Decisions

Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage Pregnancy

Teen Pregnancy and Parenting

Risking the Future

'Adolescence', Pregnancy and Abortion

Education and Labor Market Consequences of Teenage Childbearing

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Involving Males in Preventing Teen Pregnancy

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Kids Having Kids

Social Bonds and Teen Pregnancy

When Children Want Children

Risking the Future

Incidence of teenage pregnancy among adolescents in secondary schools in

Anambra State

Teen Pregnancy

Destinies of the Disadvantaged

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The Best Intentions

Teenage Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing

Teenage Pregnancies in the UK and Their Perception in the British Print Media

Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing

The Response of the Schools to Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood

Teenage Pregnancy and Reproductive Health

Risking the Future

Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing

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Teenage Pregnancy  
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## **JOHNSON MADILYNN**

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Science and Babies National Academies  
Press

This book examines who is likely to have a baby as a teenager, the consequences of early motherhood and how teenage pregnancy is dealt with in the media. The author argues that society's negative attitude to young mothers marginalises an already excluded group and that efforts should be focused on support.

**Risking the Future** University of  
Pennsylvania Press Anniversary  
Collection

More than 1 million teenage girls in the United States become pregnant each year; nearly half give birth. Why do these young people, who are hardly more than children themselves, become parents? This volume reviews in detail the trends in and consequences of teenage sexual behavior and offers thoughtful insights on the issues of sexual initiation, contraception, pregnancy, abortion, adoption, and the well-being of adolescent families. It

provides a systematic assessment of the impact of various programmatic approaches, both preventive and ameliorative, in light of the growing scientific understanding of the topic.

### **Adolescent Pregnancy and**

**Parenting** Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Experts estimate that nearly 60 percent of all U.S. pregnancies and 81 percent of pregnancies among adolescents are unintended. Yet the topic of preventing these unintended pregnancies has long been treated gingerly because of personal sensitivities and public controversies, especially the angry debate over abortion. Additionally, child welfare advocates long have overlooked the connection between pregnancy planning and the improved well-being of families and communities

that results when children are wanted. Now, current issues—health care and welfare reform, and the new international focus on population—are drawing attention to the consequences of unintended pregnancy. In this climate *The Best Intentions* offers a timely exploration of family planning issues from a distinguished panel of experts. This committee sheds much-needed light on the questions and controversies surrounding unintended pregnancy. The book offers specific recommendations to put the United States on par with other developed nations in terms of contraceptive attitudes and policies, and it considers the effectiveness of over 20 pregnancy prevention programs. *The Best Intentions* explores problematic definitions—“unintended” versus

"unwanted" versus "mistimed" and presents data on pregnancy rates and trends. The book also summarizes the health and social consequences of unintended pregnancies, for both men and women, and for the children they bear. Why does unintended pregnancy occur? In discussions of "reasons behind the rates," the book examines Americans' ambivalence about sexuality and the many other social, cultural, religious, and economic factors that affect our approach to contraception. The committee explores the complicated web of peer pressure, life aspirations, and notions of romance that shape an individual's decisions about sex, contraception, and pregnancy. And the book looks at such practical issues as the attitudes of doctors toward birth

control and the place of contraception in both health insurance and "managed care." *The Best Intentions* offers frank discussion, synthesis of data, and policy recommendations on one of today's most sensitive social topics. This book will be important to policymakers, health and social service personnel, foundation executives, opinion leaders, researchers, and concerned individuals.

*Emerging Answers* Routledge

This book considers the issue of teenage sexuality and pregnancy from historical, international and regional perspectives. Expert authors question whether teenage pregnancy should be regarded as a social or as an obstetric 'problem' and the roles of diet and nutrition are considered. Strategies for reducing teenage pregnancy rates are assessed,

including sex education, contraception and service provision, together with evidence for the efficacy of the inventions reviewed. Methods of reducing social exclusion among teenage parents and their families, such as Sure Start Plus, housing, education and childcare, are discussed. Most importantly, the perspectives of young women, men and parents are included. This wide-ranging review of the important questions and issues around teenage pregnancy and reproductive health will be of interest and of value not only to members of the RCOG but also to healthcare practitioners in other disciplines for whom the health and welfare of adolescents is of key concern. [Teenagers' Pregnancy Intentions and Decisions](#) Routledge

Teen childbearing has risen to frighteningly high levels over the last four decades, jeopardizing the life chances of young parents and their offspring alike, particularly among minority communities. Or at least, that's what politicians on the right and left often tell us, and what the American public largely believes. But sociologist Frank Furstenberg argues that the conventional wisdom distorts reality. In *Destinies of the Disadvantaged*, Furstenberg traces the history of public concern over teen pregnancy, exploring why this topic has become so politically powerful, and so misunderstood. Based on over forty years of Furstenberg's research on teen childbearing, *Destinies of the Disadvantaged* relates how the issue emerged from obscurity to become

one of the most heated social controversies in America. Both slipshod research by social scientists and opportunistic grandstanding by politicians have contributed to public misunderstanding of the issue. Although out-of-wedlock teen pregnancy rose notably between 1960 and 1990—a cause for concern given the burdens of single motherhood at a young age—this trend did not reflect a rise in the rate of overall teen pregnancies. In fact, teen pregnancy actually declined dramatically in the 1960s and 1970s. The number of unmarried teenage mothers rose after 1960, not because more young women became pregnant, but because those who did increasingly chose not to rush into marriage. Furstenberg shows how early social science research on this

topic exaggerated the adverse consequences of early parenthood both for young parents and for their children. Researchers also inaccurately portrayed single teenage motherhood as a phenomenon concentrated among minorities. Both of these misapprehensions skewed subsequent political debates. The issue became a public obsession and remained so during the 1990s, even as rates of out-of-wedlock teen childbearing plummeted. Addressing teen pregnancy was originally a liberal cause, led by advocates of family planning services, legalized abortion, and social welfare programs for single mothers. The issue was later adopted by conservatives, who argued that those liberal remedies were encouraging teen parenthood. According

to Furstenberg, the flexible political usefulness of the issue explains its hold on political discourse. The politics of teen parenthood is a fascinating case study in the abuse of social science for political ends. In *Destinies of the Disadvantaged*, Furstenberg brings that tale to life with the perspective of a historian and the insight of an insider, and provides the straight facts needed to craft effective policies to address teen pregnancy.

**Teenage Pregnancy** GRIN Verlag  
Unwed teenage pregnancy is a national problem - and a puzzle for clinicians and social psychologists. For how are we to understand a pattern of behavior that is strongly motivated and yet likely to end in unfortunate outcomes? Moreover, why does the pattern of unwed teenage

pregnancy repeat in successive generations in some families, despite education and previous experience, whereas in other families the pattern is broken? Reporting on intensive social and psychological research in a rural African American community in Louisiana, Anne Dean offers a compelling view of this phenomenon that integrates historical and economic analysis with a sensitive psychological inquiry into the minds of mothers and daughters and the patterns of communication between them. *Teenage Pregnancy: The Interaction of Psyche and Culture* transcends earlier investigations by going beyond conventional research strategies to test psychodynamic theories about the formation of internal worlds. Drawing on



the work of Erik Erikson and Hans Loewald, Dean not only finds empirical justification for psychodynamic theories of psychic structure, but also extends the scope and methodology of attachment research in an exciting new direction. Specifically, her analysis reveals how different kinds of attachment relationships between mothers and daughters manifest themselves in adolescence as internal working models that become the templates for interpreting, and acting upon, contradictory economic, social, and familial expectations. In demonstrating how social factors and cultural schemas interact with psychodynamic motives and structures, *Teenage Pregnancy* has widespread applicability to social science research in

general. And it offers psychodynamically oriented clinicians working with adolescents the opportunity to become better acquainted with the ways in which mother-daughter relationships gain expression in the identity choices of teenage girls.

*Teenage Pregnancy* Brookings Institution Press

Over half of all births to young adults in the United States now occur outside of marriage, and many are unplanned. The result is increased poverty and inequality for children. The left argues for more social support for unmarried parents; the right argues for a return to traditional marriage. In *Generation Unbound*, Isabel V. Sawhill offers a third approach: change "drifters" into "planners." In a well-written and

accessible survey of the impact of family structure on child well-being, Sawhill contrasts "planners," who are delaying parenthood until after they marry, with "drifters," who are having unplanned children early and outside of marriage. These two distinct patterns are contributing to an emerging class divide and threatening social mobility in the United States. Sawhill draws on insights from the new field of behavioral economics, showing that it is possible, by changing the default, to move from a culture that accepts a high number of unplanned pregnancies to a culture in which adults only have children when they are ready to be a parent.

Teen Pregnancy and Parenting

Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Published in 1997. Adolescent mothers

are more likely to encounter a variety of economic and social ills than women who delay childbearing until they are adults. This work is a comprehensive examination of the extent to which these undesirable outcomes are attributable to teen pregnancy itself rather than to the wider environment in which most of the pregnancies and the subsequent child-rearing take place. It also examines the consequences of adolescent pregnancy for the fathers of children, and even more importantly, for the children themselves.

Risking the Future National Academies Press

More than 1 million teenage girls in the United States become pregnant each year; nearly half give birth. Why do these young people, who are hardly

more than children themselves, become parents? The statistical appendices and working papers for the report *Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing* provide additional insight into the trends in and consequences of teenage sexual behavior.

**'Adolescence', Pregnancy and Abortion** National Academies Press  
Pulitzer Prize-winning author and former Washington Post reporter Leon Dash spent a year living in one of the poorest ghettos in Washington, D.C., and a total of seventeen months conducting interviews examining the causes and effects of the ever-lowering age of teenage parents among poor black youths. Dash had expected to find inadequate sex education and lack of

birth control to be the root cause of the growing trend toward early motherhood, but his conversations with the mothers themselves revealed the truth to be more complex. A riveting account of the human stories behind the statistics, *When Children Want Children* allows readers to hear the voices of young adults struggling with poverty and parenthood and gets to the heart of teenage parents' cultural values and motivations.

Education and Labor Market  
Consequences of Teenage Childbearing  
Routledge

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Pedagogy - General, grade: 3, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (Education), course: Graduate seminar in guidance and counselling,

language: English, abstract: The work focused on the Incidence of teenage pregnancy among adolescents in secondary schools in Anambra State. According to 'research findings, it was concluded that the reason for teenage pregnancy varies from school to school and from place to place within the same state. Factors that are associated with teenage pregnancy include rapid urbanization, low socioeconomic status, low educational and career aspiration, residence in a single parent home and poor family relationship. The study further found that teenage pregnancy has a detrimental effect on the education and future plans of teenagers. Therefore, it was recommended among others that. Teenage programmes should be tailored to the needs of

individual communities and include health promotion information and advice, especially on risk taking behaviors. Federal and state governments can contribute in the effort to reduce teenage pregnancy by providing stable funding for comprehensive educational and support services to pregnant and parenting teenagers and parents should not be too harsh on teenagers but they should be approachable so that the children can confide in them whenever there is a pressure from peers. Finally, teenagers should be enlightened about the consequence of engaging in sex at the early stage of their lives and parents should stand at best to meet the needs of the teenage child.

**Teen Pregnancy** Transcreen

### Publications

The question of whether giving birth as a teenager has negative economic consequences for the mother remains controversial despite substantial research. In this paper, we build upon existing literature, especially the literature that uses the experience of teenagers who had a miscarriage as the appropriate comparison group. We show that miscarriages are not random events, but rather are likely correlated with (unobserved) community-level factors, casting some doubt on previous findings. Including community-level fixed effects in our specifications lead to important changes in our estimates. By making use of information on the timing of miscarriages as well as birth control choices preceding the teenage

pregnancies we construct more relevant control groups for teenage mothers. We find evidence that teenage childbearing likely reduces the probability of receiving a high school diploma by 5 to 10 percentage points, reduces annual income as a young adult by \$1,000 to \$2,400, and may increase the probability of receiving cash assistance and decrease years of schooling.

*Adolescent Pregnancy* GRIN Verlag

Abstract: This book presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Committee on Child Development Research and Public Policy within the National Research Council. The panel examined research and existing programs which address the areas of adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and childbearing with the

intent of making recommendations for policy making, program design, program evaluation, and research. The panel's report is presented in chapters addressing the following topics: trends in adolescent sexuality and fertility, society and changing roles of adolescents, determinants of sexual behavior, effects of adolescent childbearing, interventions, and priorities for data collection, research, policies, and programs. An accompanying volume contains the working papers on which the report was based. The working papers address three broad areas, which are: 1) influences on early sexual and fertility behavior, 2) consequences of early sexual and fertility behavior, and 3) programs and policies related to teen pregnancy and sexuality.

Dealing with Teen Pregnancy Praeger  
Written by a pediatrician/adolescent medicine specialist and a developmental psychologist, this book is a collection of informative, nonredundant yet comprehensive studies on adolescent pregnancy and parenting. More than 200 adolescent women in an ethnically diverse sample were studied prenatally and at regular 6-month intervals for 3½ years postpartum. Most of the teens were poor, unmarried, first-time mothers who resided within Southeast San Diego, a poor urban area approximately 10 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border. The purpose of this book was to offer researchers, practitioners, program directors, teachers, and graduate and medical students a better understanding of teenage pregnancy and parenthood

within the following domains: \* adolescent prenatal care and postpartum maternal and infant health outcomes, \* immediate repeat pregnancy, \* adolescent mothers' parenting, \* the role of the adolescent's mother in teenage mothers' parenting, and \* the baby's father.

Generation Unbound Russell Sage Foundation

Pregnant teens have three options—abortion, adoption, and keeping the baby—and each comes with its own challenges and issues. Teen pregnancy can have an enormous impact on adolescents, their families, and society. What options are available to teens? What resources are available, and what rights and responsibilities do the pregnant teen, the father, and the teen's

parents have? Do pregnancy and birth pose unique health risks for mother and child? How does being born to a teen mother affect a child's health and future? Part of Greenwood's Q&A Health Guides series, *Teen Pregnancy: Your Questions Answered* follows a reader-friendly question-and-answer format that anticipates reader's needs and concerns. Prevalent myths and misconceptions are identified and dispelled, and a collection of case studies illustrates key concepts and issues through relatable stories and insightful recommendations. Each book in the series also includes a section on health literacy, equipping teens and young adults with practical tools and strategies for finding, evaluating, and using credible sources of health

information both on and off the internet—important skills that contribute to a lifetime of healthy decision-making.

**Involving Males in Preventing Teen Pregnancy** Policy Press

Winner of the Rhodes University Vice-Chancellor's Book Award 2012! Winner of the 2011 Distinguished Publication Award of the Association for Women in Psychology! Why, despite evidence to the contrary, does the narrative of the negative consequences of teenage pregnancy, abortion and childbearing persist? This book argues that the negativity surrounding early reproduction is underpinned by a particular understanding of adolescence. It traces the invention of "adolescence" and the imaginary wall that the notion constructs between young people and

adults. Macleod examines the entrenched status of "adolescence" within a colonialist discourse that equates development of the individual with the development of civilisation, and the consequent threat of degeneration that "adolescence" implies. Many important issues are explored, such as the invention of teenage pregnancy and abortion as a social problem; issues of race, culture and tradition in relation to teenage pregnancy; and health service provider practices, specifically in relation to managing risk. In the final chapter, an argument is made for a shift from the signifier "teenage pregnancy" to "unwanted pregnancy". Using data gathered from studies worldwide, this book highlights central issues in the global debate concerning teenage



pregnancy. It is ideal for academics, and students of health psychology, women's studies, nursing and sociology, as well as practitioners in the fields of youth and social work, medicine and counselling.

*Teen Pregnancy* Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC

Though teen birth rates have fallen in recent years, the issue of teen pregnancy remains a pressing topic. Each year, more than two hundred thousand babies are born to teen parents. This guide presents an objective and respectful look at both how to prevent teen pregnancy and how to thrive as a teen parent. This book emphasizes making informed health decisions and also demonstrates the importance of a high school and college education for teen parents.

*Risking the Future* Psychology Press

Although Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments affirmed the right of pregnant and parenting students to remain in school, few districts have established programs that help or encourage them to do so. This report examines 12 such programs, assesses the education and support they offer, and suggests guidelines for setting up special programs. Programs fall into two categories: "inclusive curriculum" programs offer pregnant students regular education plus services at separate sites; and "non-inclusive" programs offer them services that supplement the regular school program and continue after pregnancy. Considering the strengths and weaknesses of both models, the report

concludes that while non-inclusive programs are generally better suited to the long-term needs of adolescent mothers, no single program model is appropriate for all communities or teenage mothers. Program choice should reflect community attitudes, dispersal of students, and number of pregnancies. Federal and state agencies can improve local education agency response by providing support and technical assistance.

**Kids Having Kids** National Academies Press

Abstract: This book presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Committee on Child Development Research and Public Policy within the National Research Council. The panel examined research

and existing programs which address the areas of adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and childbearing with the intent of making recommendations for policy making, program design, program evaluation, and research. The panel's report is presented in chapters addressing the following topics: trends in adolescent sexuality and fertility, society and changing roles of adolescents, determinants of sexual behavior, effects of adolescent childbearing, interventions, and priorities for data collection, research, policies, and programs. An accompanying volume contains the working papers on which the report was based. The working papers address three broad areas, which are: 1) influences on early sexual and fertility behavior, 2) consequences of

early sexual and fertility behavior, and 3) programs and policies related to teen pregnancy and sexuality.

*Social Bonds and Teen Pregnancy*

Springer Publishing Company

By all indicators, the reproductive health of Americans has been deteriorating since 1980. Our nation is troubled by rates of teen pregnancies and newborn deaths that are worse than almost all others in the Western world. *Science and Babies* is a straightforward presentation of the major reproductive issues we face that suggests answers for the public. The

book discusses how the clash of opinions on sex and family planning prevents us from making a national commitment to reproductive health; why people in the United States have fewer contraceptive choices than those in many other countries; what we need to do to improve social and medical services for teens and people living in poverty; how couples should "shop" for a fertility service and make consumer-wise decisions; and what we can expect in the future—featuring interesting accounts of potential scientific advances.

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