

Taking a Pulse: State of the State - Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting Field

Claire Brindis, Dr. P.H.
Executive Director, National Adolescent Health Information and Innovation Center
Director, Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health
Claire.Brindis@ucsf.edu
Noushin Berdjis, B.A.
Research Assistant
University of California, San Francisco
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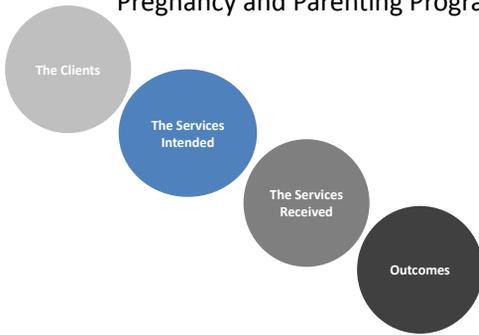
Today's Presentation

- Lessons learned in the field of adolescent pregnancy research, evidenced-based programming, and promising approaches.
- What is needed to further effective programs and services for pregnant and parenting adolescents?

Avatar and the Tree of Souls



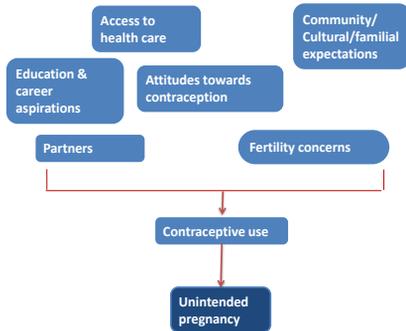
Dimensions of Programs for Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Programs



Model Dimensions: Clients

The Clients	Their Current Histories Of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse Violence in family Drug use Academic success/failure Family use of welfare Contraceptive use 	Their Current Status On: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic status Race/Ethnicity Age Skill levels School enrollment Living situations Support 	Their Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Employment, Attitudes toward birth control, Stability of relationship

Multiple Factors Influencing Pregnancy



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Research Findings: Profile of Pregnant Mothers

- Disparities in rates of unintended pregnancy continue to exist
- Differences in sexual activity and whether contraceptives are used
- Teen childbearing and educational attainment are closely linked
- Increased focus on social, neighborhood and economic environment as influencers
- Increased awareness of risk among younger siblings

Research Findings: Early Exposure to Teen's Parents' Relationship Instability

- Less knowledge of child's activities
- Lower-quality parent-child relationships
- Exposure to numerous parental relationship transitions across child/adolescent development
- Fewer available caregivers

**Research Findings:
Young Teenagers and their Partners**

- Among females:
 - age difference between partners, being Hispanic, and being foreign born was negatively associated with poorer contraceptive use
 - Early age at first sex increased odds of having multiple sexual partners, and greater risk of pregnancy and/or STDs

**Research Findings:
Young Teenagers and their Partners**

- Among males:
 - being < 16 at first sex was associated with decreased contraceptive use and greater likelihood of pregnancy and STD risk
 - Among males, sex at <16 with an older partner 2X odds of becoming a father as teen compared among those who had sex >16-17

**Research Findings:
Profile of Teen Mothers**

- Rates of rapid second births among low-income adolescent mothers range from 20% to 66%
- Highest incidence among Latina/Hispanic women
- Greater acculturation is associated with earlier sex, younger (<17 years) births, prematurity, and lower birth weight, and higher incidence of worse health behaviors during pregnancy

Research Findings: Impact upon Children

- Disadvantages associated with having been born to a young mother are not due to the mother's age at birth alone, but to the disadvantaged family background
- Pre-birth individual and family background factors of teen mothers themselves have strong impact upon their child's outcomes:
 - score poorly on tests of academic skill
 - leave school earlier (2 to 3 times more likely)
 - initiate early sexual activity
 - greater unemployment
 - problem behaviors - truancy and fighting (2-3 X times more likely)
 - become teen parents themselves (2-3 X times more likely)

David Garcia (age 16), a client of Help for Teen Parents (Santa Rosa, CA) with mother, Cheri Garcia, and daughter, Lynnsie (age 2)

"I live with my mother, and she takes care of the baby while I'm at work and at school. She's doing everything for her, and I'm giving her money and taking her on weekends, but that isn't enough. When she started to talk, one day I heard her call her "Mommy." It pierced my heart like a sword."

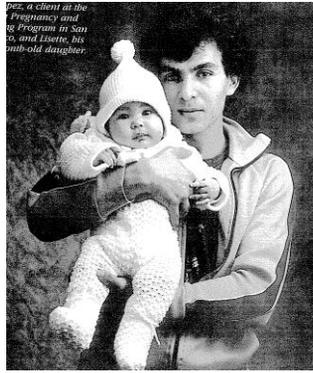


Research Findings: Impact upon Children (Longitudinal Findings)

- Low Socioeconomic Status and Maternal Depression were associated with poorer psychological, cognitive and behavioral outcomes among their children when they were 14 year olds:
 - self-reported poor health
 - asthma
 - have been admitted to a hospital 2+ since birth.

Jesus Lopez and daughter

Adolescent Fathers' Parenting Stress, Social Support, and Involvement with Infants



Research Findings: Role of Fathers

- Fathers' parenting stress is negatively associated with the amount of infant care fathers provide.
- The size of the father's social support network is positively associated with paternal involvement.
- Policy and programs serving adolescent parents should target young fathers before the birth of the baby and address obstacles with continued involvement.

Model Dimensions: Services Intended

The Services Intended	Types of Services	Service Incentives	How Services Are Coordinated	How Services Are Delivered	Where Services Are Delivered	The Focus for Services	Who Delivers Services

Brindis, CD and Philiber, S. Room to Grow: Improving Services for Pregnant and Parenting Teenagers in School Settings, Education and Urban Society, Volume 30, No. 2, February, 1998. Pages 242-260.

Comprehensive Pregnancy and Parenting Services Shown to Improve Outcomes

- Comprehensive programs include:
 - daily parenting classes
 - outreach
 - transportation
 - legal services
 - family counseling and mental health services
 - liaison with health care providers
 - housing assistance
 - parental modeling for young parents
 - safe, consistent, and developmentally appropriate child care for infants and young children

Examples of Evidence-Based Programs

- **Queen’s Hospital Center Program**
 - Hospital clinic in NYC with prenatal & postpartum team care
- **Polly McCabe Center**
 - Alternative school in New Haven with general and pregnancy related education, medical, social, and counseling services
- **Nurse-Family Partnership (Olds)**
 - Home visiting by nurses delivering protocol of support, education, services linkage from pregnancy to 2 years postpartum
- **Home-based Mentoring (Black)**
 - Home visiting by trained, “big sister” mentors delivering curriculum addressing relationships, negotiation skills, values, decision-making, goal-setting, family planning
- **Computer Assisted Motivational Interviewing (Barnet)**

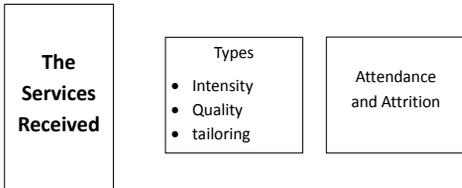
Research Findings: Integrating Interpersonal Violence Screening and Services as a Means of Delaying Primary and Secondary Pregnancies

- Secondary pregnancies within 1 year (44%); 18 months (63%); 26% reported abuse experiences
- The experience of any form of physical or sexual violence was strongly associated with increased number of sexual partners, early childbearing, and Rapid Repeat Pregnancy
 - Abused mothers were more likely to miscarry than their non-abused peers
 - Higher incidence of miscarriage followed by desire for a “replacement baby”
 - Young women fleeing abusive boyfriends form new partnerships with men they don’t know well; less likely to use contraceptives effectively in these “short notice” relationships
- Women who breastfed their babies had a lower likelihood of experiencing rapid repeat pregnancy

Research Findings: Integrating Interpersonal Violence Screening and Services as a Means of Delaying Primary and Secondary Pregnancies

- High correlation between # of sexual partners during adolescence and sexual abuse, and between sexual abuse and teen pregnancy, and rapid repeat pregnancy
- Possible reasons for Rapid Repeat Pregnancy among abused individuals:
 - Loss of self esteem
 - Lack of internal locus of control
 - Emotional stress may contribute to disorganization in contraceptive behavior
 - Interference with contraceptive behavior - domination and control

Model Dimensions: Services Received



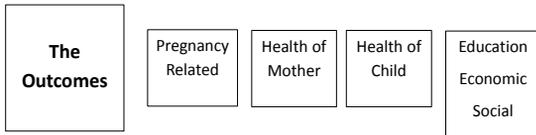
Research Findings: School-Based Parent Support Program and Child Care Center

- Offers teen mothers the opportunity to continue to learn and prepare for young adulthood.
- Assures daily contact with a safety net of social and health services connected to the program, including protective childcare.

Research Findings: Role of Home-Based Mentoring Programs in Delaying Second Births

- Rapid second births were regarded as desirable – increasing sense of autonomy and family formation
- The quality of the adolescent mother-infant’s grandmother’s relationship was not associated with subsequent childbearing
- Higher dosage of home visiting programs delayed second births
 - 2+ visits – three times less likely to have a repeat pregnancy
 - 8+ visits – no repeat pregnancy

Dimensions: Outcomes



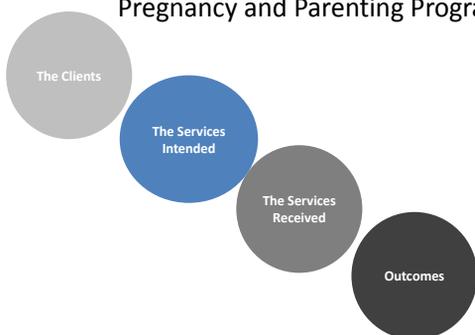
Research Findings: The more comprehensive the program...Improved Health and Parenting Outcomes

- Improvements in birth outcomes
- Reductions in rapid repeat pregnancy
- Parental competence contributing to mother-child interactions:
 - infant attachment
 - child behavior
 - emotional development
 - cognitive growth
 - school outcomes in the children of these teen mothers.

Research Findings: Educational Outcomes – Mother and Child

- Mothers using a school-based child care center had a graduation or continued school enrollment rate of 94%
 - Mothers using family care had a rate of 67%
- Infants and toddlers enrolled in child care center have advantage of receiving consistently nurturing and stimulating care:
 - Enables them to give clearer cues to their providers
 - Are more responsive to those in their environment

Dimensions of Programs for Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Programs



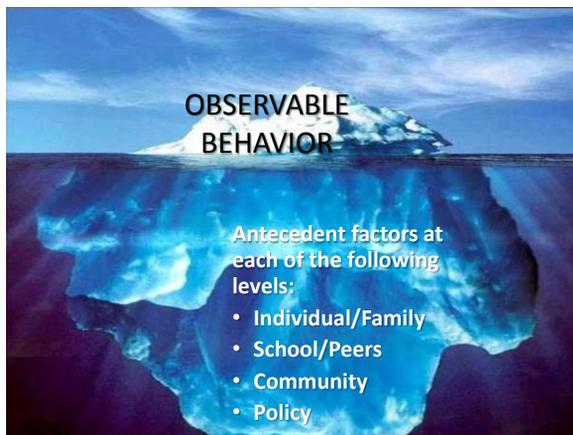
Program Implications

- Given the complexity, adopt a multi-pronged approach to service delivery, including greater emphasis on:
 - continuum from pre-conceptual to inter-conceptual
 - Screening, treatment and referral, including intimate violence, mental health
 - access to health, including reproductive health
 - educational success
 - economic development and
 - environmental/neighborhood issues.
- Conduct additional evaluations of what works, for whom, under what circumstances, as well as dosage

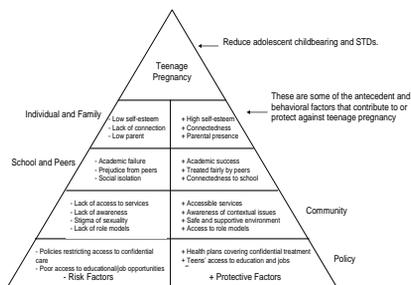
Where do we go from here?



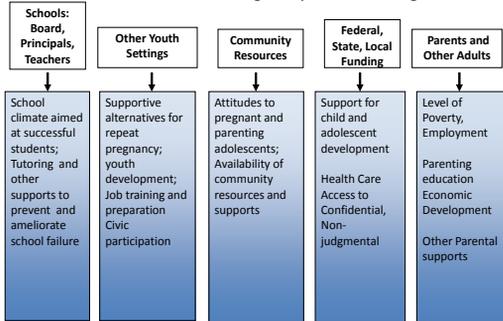
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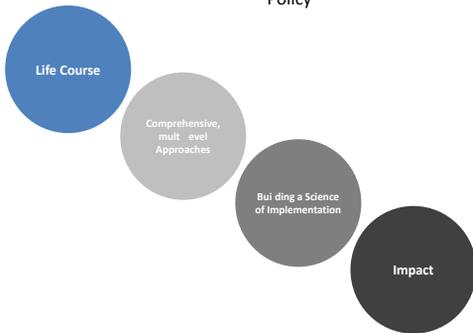
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention – Antecedent and Subsequent Risk and Protective Factors Four Contextual Levels



Implementing Multi-Pronged, Concurrent,
and Reinforcing Programs
Adolescent Prevention, Pregnancy and Parenting



Future Directions for Program, Research and Policy



Where are we today?

- Incorporation of science-based programs (SBP) for Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents, including appropriate selection
- Replication and the science of implementation
 - Adaptation, Fidelity, Core Components
 - Content, Pedagogical, Implementation
- Enhanced skills among providers to implement programs effectively

Where are we today?

- Building a new science of evidence-based programs
- Development and testing of new models
- Development of new curricula that are further tailored to specific sub-groups of teens, such as:
 - foster care youth,
 - incarcerated,
 - homeless,
 - marginalized youth.

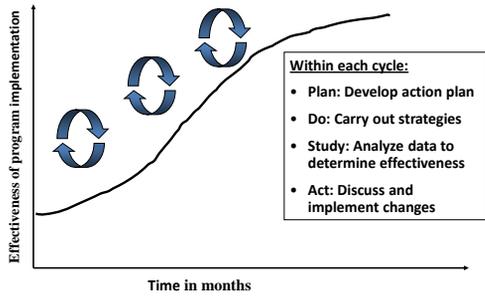
Further Defining Diversity *Wide Casting - Narrow Casting*

- Age
- Cultural
- Race/ethnicity
- LGBT
- Gender
- Disabilities
- Geographic Variability
- Generational (including 1.5 generation)
- Income
- Genetic

EMERGING RESEARCH, PROGRAM AND POLICY DIRECTIONS

- How does the economic environment and ongoing recession impact young people?
- What is the role of social media in relationship to teenage pregnancy prevention and parenting?
 - Mobile technology, Media, etc.
- How do we “positive deviants”?

Continuous Quality Improvement Model





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For additional information:
Claire.Brindis@ucsf.edu

<http://bixbycenter.ucsf.edu>
<http://nahic.ucsf.edu>

