

Teen pregnancy prevention birth control

[Family](#), [Teenage Pregnancy](#)



Teen Pregnancy Prevention Birth Control Tamara Bernard March 5, 2013 Ms. Morcos Period #8 Abstract According to Women’s Health Channel, teenage mothers and the baby’s birth are at risk for developing health problems.

Therefore teenage pregnancy prevention is an important matter. This research paper will be focusing on the advantage and disadvantage of the contraceptive, and how effective it can be, comparing abstinence and birth control and the economic impact of teenage pregnancy. The paper will include statistics regarding teenage pregnancy in the United State and the benefits of birth control from ages 13-19 ages. This paper will demonstrate that birth control is not the best way to prevent teenage pregnancy and Sexual transmitted disease, also how birth control can not only decrease unexpected pregnancies if the teenager is having sex but, also reduce abortion rates, which will provide many effects. If Birth control was a hundred percent effective then many tens wouldn’t be drop outs.

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7 Formal Outline Topic: Birth Control General Purpose: To Persuade and inform Central idea: Birth control will lower risk of many drop outs Thesis: if

birth control becomes 100% effective than many unexpected pregnancy's rates will decrease causing dropout rates to decrease also. Body I. Teen pregnancy and birth rates in the United States exceed those of other countries. a. Communities and families deal with hardships associated with teen child bearing. a. Unexpected pregnancy has significant economic and other costs. c. teen pregnancy prevention incurs significant health care and Medicaid costs. II. Advantage and disadvantages of birth control a. The ability to achieve life and career goals enables them to be contributing members of the work force all around. b. there were substantially lower rates of abortions; 4. 4 to 7. 5 abortions per 1, 000 women in the study, compared with 13. 4 to 17 abortions per 1, 000 women overall in the ST. Louis c. About half of unplanned pregnancies occur in women who use no contraception. III. Nearly half of the nation's 6 million plus pregnancies each year are unintended Comparing abstinence and birth control a. an estimated 43 percent of them end in abortion b. low income women are far more likely to have an unplanned pregnancy than their wealthier friends. c. condoms can fail and so can birth control pills if the women forgets to use them or cant afford a refill. Internal summary: Early childbearing has a significant economic and other cost. The benefits of preventing early childbearing (teen births, and unintended pregnancies) might be difficult to anticipate or to quantify. Free birth control led to dramatically lower rates of abortions and early childbearing, a large study concludes. The findings were eagerly anticipated to wanting fewer unexpected pregnancies and them leading to abortions. Conclusion: Free birth control dropped abortion rates and unexpected pregnancies. Economic cost can now go to something more

valuable than pregnancy prevention organizations. With the advertisement of birth control women that's distress will feel more relieved. Women won't have to worry about refilling their tubes and about the condom failing. Birth control will become 100% effective than many parents won't necessarily feel ill-prepared to talk to their teens about sex. Causing popularity in the mother and father "teen sex talk" which will be a good thing after studies are finally conducted.

Introduction It's quite easy to be confused by all the birth control options out there, There Are Many Different Methods of birth control to choose from including shots, rings, pills and patches. Can an IUD affect your chances of having children in the future? Each contraceptive has its own advantage and disadvantages, depending on the woman. Each woman reacts differently or has different side effects. The most popular contraceptive is the pill which you'd have to consume daily miss one day and there's automatically a 50/50 chance of getting pregnant. Many adults refrain from educating their children on safe sex thinking that it's a way of saying sex is okay. A common belief that is shared amongst the majority of the opposition is that access to birth control will encourage teens to engage in sexual activity sooner rather than later. There are even allegations that certain forms of contraception are nothing more than "chemical abortions". Among the opponents who support this claim are organizations such as the American Life League and the Pro-Life Action League. These organizations argue that birth control is morally wrong and against the laws of God. Perhaps the most widely held belief is that teenagers should be provided with abstinence-only education. The supporters of the abstinence-only approach think that teenagers should not be educated in sexuality, only

taught to refrain from sexuality. there is no factual data to support the claim that allowing access to contraception is to condone pre-marital sex. Studies conducted by Advocates for Youth, have established that providing contraception to teenagers increases safe sex practices among students who are already sexually active, while it has no effect on the numbers of students engaging in sexual intercourse. Teenagers will know their parents and educators opinion of pre-marital sex if there has been an open and honest relationship established. As young people grow, parents can give them useful information to help them make responsible, healthy decisions about their sexuality. Teenagers are more likely to base their decisions to become sexually active on peer pressure than on an adults opposition or approval. Many teens with little sexual education become confused by peers and may be pressured into sexual intercourse before they are ready. Therefore, if children are educated on all forms of birth control and all phases of their sexuality, they should understand your stand and make well-informed decisions. Providing birth control to teens increases not their sexuality but their responsibilitys. The idea of abstinence among teenagers is the ideal solution to teen pregnancy and STD's is unrealistic. if abstinence was more exposed symbolizing the only certain way that unexpected pregnancy will be avoided maybe teens will notice that contraceptives and condoms aren't effective. in reality sexual behavior is nearly universal among American teenagers. in fact a study by the united states department of health and human services show that 55% of females and 60% of males between the ages of fifteen and sixteen were sexually active. abstinence should be stressed as the preferred method of birth control, but not the only method. ,

teenagers face many obstacles to obtaining and using contraception. Some of these obstacles include confidentiality, cost, transportation, embarrassment, objection by a partner, and the perception that the risks of pregnancy and infection are low. The best we can do for today's teens is to educate them in the proper uses and means of obtaining birth control. If a teenager is going to be sexually active they should have the right and the means to go about it in a responsible manner. As the old adage states, "It is better to be safe, than sorry". The aim of this Research is to point out how contraceptive can not only be helpful but can damage you internally. Another aim is to make teens understand the consequences of them having sex at an early age. The study portrays that abstinence is the safest contraceptive method for teens.