

Teen risky behavior:

[Psychology](#)



Teen risky behavior Teen risky behavior encompasses several types of health-risk behaviors that lead to death and disability among the teens. These include sexual behaviors that lead to transmission of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, and unintended pregnancy, drug abuse, and behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence. Risky sexual behavior refers to any sexual intercourse before the child, or adolescent is emotionally, cognitively, and physically ready to face the probable outcomes. In order to help curb the risky behavior we should educate the teens on abstinence, sexual education, the consequences i. e. give them detailed explanation or lesson on HIV. The aim is to prevent early sexual debut. We should also teach them, especially the adolescents, about protected sex and how to avoid bad peers. Intervention should seek to support effective, fostering parenting and mentoring, and find effective motivational schemes to prevent the early commencement of risky sexual behavior.

The main thing that is missing in middle childhood for teens in our country is the lack of knowledge. The knowledge that would enable them overcome peer-pressure. Lowered parental monitoring and presence contributes to teen risky behavior. Superb relationship between the parents and children is also missing (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, pg. 1-4).

The school factors including lack of motivation, poor school performance, and lack of future educational plans are the chief influences of risky behavior in school going teens. Peer pressure is another principal contributory factor. Psychosocial factors such low self-esteem, self-efficacy, temperament, values, early, steady dating, and stress also affect risky behaviors. Another <https://assignbuster.com/teen-risky-behavior/>

factor that greatly influences the risky behavior is low living standards or living in regions with high violent rates. The level of education on sex and drug from the parents largely influences the risky behavior. Non-resilient adolescents are at a higher risk of engaging in problem behaviors such as drug abuse and crime (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, pg. 7-10).

Works Cited

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2002). The Identification and Prevention of Middle Childhood precursors of Risky Sexual Behavior. Washington, D. C. Author. Retrieved on October 25, 2014 from <http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-02-101.html>.