## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## No. 116 Session of 2015

INTRODUCED BY SCHWANK, HAYWOOD, FONTANA, TARTAGLIONE, SMITH, DINNIMAN, GREENLEAF, PILEGGI, COSTA, RAFFERTY AND ALLOWAY, MAY 6, 2015

INTRODUCED AND ADOPTED, MAY 6, 2015

## A RESOLUTION

1 2	Designating the month of May 2015 as "Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Month" in Pennsylvania.
3	WHEREAS, More than four out of five teenage pregnancies are
4	unplanned, and teens account for about one-fifth of all
5	unintended pregnancies; and
6	WHEREAS, Nearly 89% percent of these births occur outside of
7	marriage; and
8	WHEREAS, Teenage pregnancy presents the potential for serious
9	physical, emotional, intellectual and financial impacts on the
10	mother, father, baby and community; and
11	WHEREAS, Risks that often occur in teenage pregnancies
12	include anemia, toxemia, high blood pressure, placenta previa
13	and premature birth; and
14	WHEREAS, The social consequences to teenage mothers include
15	lower annual income and an increased likelihood of dropping out
16	of school; and
17	WHEREAS, Eighty percent of teenage mothers must rely on

public assistance at some point in their lives, and only about one-third of teen mothers obtain a high school diploma; and WHEREAS, Children of teenage mothers are more likely to suffer health, social and emotional problems, to drop out of high school and to end up in jail than children of adult mothers; and

7 WHEREAS, Teenage fathers experience increased rates of 8 alcohol abuse and substance abuse, lower educational attainment 9 and reduced earning potential; and

10 WHEREAS, The annual national cost of teenage pregnancies has 11 been estimated to be as much as \$28 billion per year, taking 12 into account public assistance payments, lost tax revenue and 13 expenditures for public health care, foster care and criminal 14 justice services; and

15 WHEREAS, The teenage pregnancy rate in the United States has 16 declined continuously from a peak of 61.8 births for every 1,000 17 adolescent females in 1991 to 26.5 births in 2013, but continues 18 to remain one of the highest rates in the developed world; and 19 WHEREAS, One in six births to teenage mothers in 2013 were to 20 teenagers who already had one or more children; and

21 WHEREAS, Approximately 26% of teenage pregnancies ended in 22 abortion in 2013, and about 5% of all abortions involved teenage 23 pregnancy; and

24 WHEREAS, Numerous individual, family and community factors 25 have been linked to teen pregnancy rates, including whether the 26 teenager is involved in school and after-school activities and 27 whether the teenager has a mother who gave birth as a teenager; 28 and

29 WHEREAS, Teenagers have been shown to be less likely to get 30 someone pregnant or to become pregnant if they have:

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1 (1)open communication with adults about using 2 contraception; 3 (2) supportive parents; healthy family dynamics; 4 (3) 5 healthy relationships with peers; (4) peers who use condoms; and 6 (5) 7 accurate knowledge about sexual health, pregnancy, (6) 8 sexually transmitted infections and the importance of 9 abstinence; 10 and 11 WHEREAS, Teenagers are more likely to become or to get 12 someone preqnant if they: 13 (1)live in poverty; 14 (2) are the child of a teenage parent; 15 are from a single-parent home; (3) 16 (4) live in a home with a lot of family conflict; 17 (5) have sex at a young age; 18 (6) use or abuse drugs and alcohol at a young age; and 19 have low self-esteem; (7) 20 and 21 WHEREAS, In 2011, Pennsylvania ranked 38th in the teenage 22 pregnancy rate, and, in 2008, Pennsylvania ranked 36th in the 23 teenage pregnancy rate; therefore be it 24 RESOLVED, That the Senate designate the month of May 2015 as 25 "Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Month" in Pennsylvania; and be it 26 further 27 RESOLVED, That the Senate recognize "Teenage Pregnancy 28 Prevention Month" to raise awareness of the risks and 29 consequences of teenage pregnancy and increase education on 30 prevention of teenage pregnancy.

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