

The Protective Effect of Family Strengths in Childhood against Adolescent Pregnancy and Its Long-Term Psychosocial Consequences

Susan D Hillis, PhD, MS
 Robert F Anda, MD, MS
 Shanta R Dube, PhD, MPH
 Vincent J Felitti, MD, FACP
 Polly A Marchbanks, PhD
 Maurizio Macaluso, MD, DrPH
 James S Marks, MD, MPH

Abstract

Background: Few reports have addressed associations between family strengths during childhood and adolescent pregnancy and its consequences. We examined relationships among a number of childhood family strengths and adolescent pregnancy, risk behavior, and psychosocial consequences after adolescent pregnancy.

Methods: Our retrospective cohort of 4648 women older than 18 years (mean age, 56 years) received primary care in San Diego, CA. Outcomes included adolescent pregnancy and psychosocial consequences compared with number of the following childhood family strengths: family closeness, support, loyalty, protection, love, importance, and responsiveness to health needs.

Results: Of the cohort, 3082 participants (66%) reported 6 or 7 categories of childhood family strengths. Teen pregnancy occurred in 39%, 33%, 30%, 25%, 24%, 21%, and 19% of those with 0 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 childhood family strengths, respectively (p for

trend < 0.00001). When childhood abuse and household dysfunction were present, adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for adolescent pregnancy demonstrated an increasingly protective effect as numbers of childhood family strengths increased from 0 or 1 to 2 or 3, 4 or 5, and 6 or 7 (1.0 to 0.80), (1.0 to 0.80, 0.60, and 0.54, respectively). These findings were partly explained by progressive delays in initiation of sexual activity as the number of childhood family strengths increased. Adjusted ORs for psychosocial problem occurring decades later decreased as the number of childhood family strengths increased from 0 or 1 to 2 or 3, 4 or 5, and 6 or 7 (job problems, 1.0, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4; family problems, 1.0, 1.1, 0.7, 0.6; financial problems, 1.0, 0.9, 0.9, 0.6; high stress, 1.0, 1.1, 0.9, 0.8; uncontrollable anger, 1.0, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4).

Conclusions: Childhood family strengths are strongly protective against adolescent pregnancy, early initiation of sexual activity, and long-term psychosocial consequences.

National data describing adolescent childbearing have been available for the US since 1940.¹ Teen birth rates over the ensuing 60 years reached an all-time record low of 48.7 births per 1000 women age 15 to 19 years in the year 2000.¹ In spite of noteworthy reductions in rates of adolescent pregnancy and birthrates during the 1990s, teen pregnancy rates in the US ex-

ceeded those of other industrialized countries by 2 to 15-fold.¹⁻⁴ Of the approximately 900,000 pregnancies in a typical year,³ about half end in live births and the other half are associated with abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth.⁵

Research in prevention since 1990 has identified a variety of factors, including individual, family, peer,

Susan D Hillis, PhD, MS, is a Senior HIV Scientist in the Fertility Epidemiology Section, Women's Health and Fertility Branch, Division of Reproductive Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Adjunct Faculty in Epidemiology at the Collins School of Public Health at Emory University in Atlanta, GA. E-mail: seh0@cdc.gov.

Robert F Anda, MD, MS, is a Senior Researcher in Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, GA. E-mail: rfa1@cdc.gov.

Shanta R Dube, PhD, MPH, is an Epidemiologist and Director of the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Adult and Community Health in Atlanta, GA. E-mail: skd7@cdc.gov.

Vincent J Felitti, MD, FACP, is a retired Internist from the Department of Preventive Medicine at the Clairemont Mesa Medical Office in San Diego, CA. He is a Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of California in San Diego. E-mail: vjfmddca@mac.com.

Polly A Marchbanks, PhD, is a Team Leader in the Fertility Epidemiology Section, Women's Health and Fertility Branch, Division of Reproductive Health National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, GA. E-mail: pmarchbanks@cdc.gov.

Maurizio Macaluso, MD, DrPH, is a Branch Chief, in the Women's Health and Fertility Branch, Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, GA. E-mail: mmacaluso@cdc.gov.

James S Marks, MD, MPH, is a Senior Vice President, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, NJ. E-mail: jmarks@rwjf.org.

and community influences, that protect against early sexual debut and adolescent pregnancy.^{3,6-11} Several reports have examined the role of adolescents' family context in building resilience and in providing protection against unfavorable reproductive outcomes.^{6-9,12} Adolescents reporting higher family assets have been significantly less likely to report early sexual debut or adolescent pregnancy. A limitation of these reports, however, is the absence of an analysis on whether the protective effect of family assets persists when the fuller constellation of negative family cofactors is considered.

Recent reports have used the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study to address the association between major causes of death and disability in the US and childhood abuse and family dysfunction.¹³⁻²¹ These and related reports demonstrate strong and graded associations between cumulative exposure to categories of ACE and many unfavorable reproductive health outcomes, including early onset of sexual activity, adolescent pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, increased risk of HIV infection, violence perpetration, unintended pregnancy in adulthood, and fetal death.^{13,14,16,22,23} Data collected in the second wave of the study also included measures of family strengths, which should protect against these unfavorable outcomes. Seven questions used to assess family strengths during childhood covered family closeness, support, loyalty, and protection; feelings of being loved and important; and responsiveness to needs for health care.

We recently reported that ACE had a dose-response effect on adolescent pregnancy and on long-term psychosocial outcomes commonly attributed to adolescent pregnancy.²² Here, we examine whether childhood family strengths protect against adolescent pregnancy, against sexual risk behavior leading to adolescent pregnancy, and against long-term psychosocial outcomes commonly attributed to adolescent pregnancy. Furthermore, we examine whether the protective effect of family strengths remains among women who were exposed to ACE (various types of abuse and household dysfunction, as detailed in the "Methods" section).

Methods

The methods used for the ACE Study have been described in detail.¹³⁻²² The study was a retrospective cohort study conducted among adults enrolled in a large health maintenance organization (Kaiser Permanente [KP] Medical Care Program) in San Diego,

CA. Approval was granted by the institutional review boards of Emory University and KP and by the office of Human Research Protection, Department of Health and Human Services.

Each year, more than 50,000 adult KP members underwent a standardized biopsychosocial health evaluation, and more than 80% of continuously enrolled members obtained this service at least once over a typical four-year period. The evaluation included a health history, psychosocial evaluation, laboratory studies, and physical examination. The primary purpose of the evaluation is to perform a complete health assessment rather than to provide care that is based on symptoms or illness. The ACE Study sample was drawn from the Health Appraisal Center and consisted of two survey waves (wave I and wave II). Wave I was conducted among 13,494 consecutive KP members attending the Health Appraisal Center between August 1995 and March 1996, and the response rate was 70% (N = 9508). Wave II was conducted between June and October 1997 among 13,330 KP members, and the response rate was 65% (N = 8667). The overall response rate for both waves was 68%. Within two weeks after their clinic visit, participants received a mailed ACE questionnaire that assessed exposure to childhood abuse or household dysfunction and childhood family strengths. The wave II survey included questions on family strengths, which were not included in wave I. Therefore, this study report includes only wave II data. After the exclusion of women who had missing data on race or education (n = 21) or on all categories of childhood family strengths (n = 26), our sample included 4648 women.

Definitions of Childhood Family Strengths, Adverse Childhood Experiences, Adolescent Pregnancy, and Psychosocial Consequences

All questions about childhood family strengths and ACE pertained to the respondent's first 18 years of life (Table 1). For the childhood family strengths questions, participants were asked about how applicable to their lives each of seven statements was regarding closeness, support, loyalty, protection, importance, love, and responsiveness to health needs. Response categories included "never true," "rarely true," "sometimes true," "often true," and "very often true." The questions about ACE dealt with verbal and physical abuse, contact sexual abuse, violence against one's mother, household substance abuse and mental illness, having an incarcerated household member,

Seven questions used to assess family strengths during childhood covered family closeness, support, loyalty, and protection; feelings of being loved and important; and responsiveness to needs for health care.

Table 1. Definitions of childhood family strengths and adverse childhood experiences	
Questions	Defining responses
Childhood family strengths questions	
<i>Family closeness:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? People in your family felt close to each other.	Often true or very often true
<i>Family support:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? Your family was a source of support.	Often true or very often true
<i>Family loyalty:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? People in your family looked out for each other.	Often true or very often true
<i>Family protection:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? You knew there was someone to take care of you and to protect you.	Often true or very often true
<i>Family importance:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? There was someone in your family who helped you feel important or special.	Often true or very often true
<i>Family love:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? You felt loved.	Often true or very often true
<i>Responsiveness to health care needs:</i> While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life, how true were each of the following statements? There was someone to take you to the doctor if you needed it.	Often true or very often true
Adverse childhood experiences questions	
<i>Verbal abuse:</i> Sometimes parents or other adults hurt children. While you were growing up—that is, in your first 18 years of life, how often did a parent, stepparent, or adult living in your home 1) swear at you, insult you, or put you down? 2) threaten to hit you or throw something at you but didn't do it?	Often or very often to either question
<i>Physical abuse:</i> Sometimes parents or other adults hurt children. While you were growing up—that is, in your first 18 years of life, how often did a parent, stepparent, or adult living in your home: 1) push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? 2) hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?	Often or very often to the question 1 or sometimes, often, or very often to question 2
<i>Sexual abuse:</i> Some people, while they were growing up in their first 18 years of life, had a sexual experience with an adult or someone at least 5 years older than themselves. These experiences might have involved a relative, family friend, or stranger. During your first 18 years of life, did an adult, relative, family friend, or stranger ever 1) touch or fondle your body in a sexual way, 2) have you touch their body in a sexual way, 3) attempt to have any type of sexual intercourse with you (oral, anal, or vaginal), or 4) actually have any type of sexual intercourse with you (oral, anal, or vaginal)?	Yes to any of the 4 questions
<i>Intimate-partner violence:</i> Sometimes physical blows occur between parents. While you were growing up in your first 18 years of life, how often did your father (or stepfather) or mother's boyfriend do any of these things to your mother (or stepmother): 1) push, grab, slap, or throw something at her; 2) kick, bite, hit her with a fist, or hit her with something hard; 3) repeatedly hit her over at least a few minutes; or 4) threaten her with a knife or gun, or use a knife or gun to hurt her?	Sometimes, often, or very often to at least 1 of the first 2 questions or any response other than never to at least one of the third and fourth questions
<i>Household substance abuse:</i> During your first 18 years of life, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic? During your first 18 years of life, did you live with anyone who used street drugs?	Yes to either question
<i>Mental illness in household:</i> During your first 18 years of life, was anyone in your household depressed or mentally ill? During your first 18 years of life, did anyone in your household attempt to commit suicide?	Yes to either question
<i>Incarcerated household member:</i> During your first 18 years of life, did anyone in your household go to prison?	Yes
<i>Parental separation or divorce:</i> Were your parents ever separated or divorced?	Yes

and parental separation or divorce. Each of these areas has been described in detail.¹³⁻²² Our questions regarding emotional and physical abuse, violence against one's mother,²⁴ contact sexual abuse during childhood,²⁵ and household substance abuse²⁶ were adapted from previously used scales. The childhood family strengths questions were taken from the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire developed by Bernstein et al,²⁷ which has been showed to have high reliability and validity.

Information about adolescent pregnancy, defined as a pregnancy that occurs in a female between the ages of 11 and 19 years, was obtained through self-report. The question was "How old were you the first time you became pregnant?" Age of initiation of sexual activity was obtained through the question "How old were you the first time you had sexual intercourse?" Data describing psychosocial consequences were obtained from the Kaiser Health Appraisal questionnaire at the time of interview. Problems with family, jobs, or finances were defined as follows: "Are you now having serious or disturbing problems with your family (yes/no), job (yes/no), or financial matters (yes/no)?" The request used to define high stress was "Please fill in the circle that best describes your stress level (high/medium/low)." The question defining fear of uncontrollable anger was "Have you ever had reason to fear your anger getting out of control (yes/no)?"

Statistical Analyses

The unadjusted associations between each of the seven categories of childhood family strengths and adolescent pregnancy were estimated using relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Subsequently, logistic regression modeling was employed to evaluate the protective association between numbers of categories of childhood family strengths and adolescent pregnancy, as well as long-term psychosocial consequences associated with that event.²⁸ The Mantel-Haenszel χ^2 test for linear trend in proportions was used to evaluate whether increasing numbers of family strengths (classified as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7) were associated with reductions in adolescent pregnancy and with reductions in early initiation of sexual activity.²⁹ Covariates in all models included age, education, and race ("other" vs "white"). Additionally, both ACE and adolescent pregnancy were included in models that examined whether there was a long-lasting protective effect of childhood family strengths on the psychosocial consequences described earlier.

Maximum likelihood ratio χ^2 were used to evaluate whether the effect of childhood family strengths was significantly modified by the presence of ACE.

Finally, we examined the protective association between childhood family strengths and both adolescent pregnancy and unfavorable psychosocial consequences persisted in analyses stratified by birth cohort, to assess whether our findings might have been influenced by changes in these outcomes over time.

Results

Our study population was racially mixed (76% white), most had attended or completed college, and more than half were age 50 years or older at the time of interview (Table 2). Those reporting 6 or 7 family strengths were significantly more likely than those reporting fewer family strengths to be age 65 years or older at interview and to be unem-

Characteristic	Number of family strengths		
	Total participants	6 or 7 (N = 3082) percentage	0-5 (N = 1566) percentage
Race or ethnicity ^a			
White	3549	76.4	76.2
Black	201	4.8	3.4
Hispanic	191	3.4	5.6
Asian	416	9.4	8.0
American Indian	18	0.4	0.5
Other	273	5.6	6.5
Education ^a			
Some high school	381	7.3	9.9
High school graduates	800	17.4	16.9
Some college	1505	40.9	44.9
College graduates	1962	34.4	28.4
Age at interview (years) ^a			
19-34	547	11.8	11.8
35-49	1252	24.5	31.7
50-64	1460	31.1	32.1
≥65	1389	32.7	24.4
Employment ^a			
Full time	1969	41.9	47.1
Part time	684	14.4	16.6
Unemployed	1851	43.6	36.0
Adverse childhood experiences ^a			
Yes	3097	57.3	85.1
No	1551	42.7	14.9

^ap < 0.0005.

Table 3. Association between numbers of childhood family strengths and risk of adolescent pregnancy

Numbers of family strengths ^a	Adolescent pregnancy, percentage ^b	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR ^c (95% CI)
0 or 1 (340)	38.8	1.0 (referent)	1.0 (referent)
2 (340)	33.2	0.82 (0.60–1.1)	0.86 (0.62–1.2)
3 (285)	29.5	0.69 (0.50–0.96)	0.74 (0.52–1.0)
4 (273)	25.3	0.56 (0.40–0.79)	0.59 (0.41–0.85)
5 (323)	23.5	0.51 (0.36–0.71)	0.55 (0.39–0.77)
6 (664)	21.4	0.45 (0.34–0.60)	0.48 (0.36–0.65)
7 (2407)	19.4	0.40 (0.32–0.50)	0.46 (0.36–0.59)

^a Sample decreased slightly because of missing data.

^b Percentage of those with the listed number of categories of childhood family strengths who experienced an adolescent pregnancy.

^c All ORs are adjusted for race, education, and age at interview.

CI = confidence interval. OR = odds ratio.

p for trend < 0.0001.

ployed or retired. Although more than half of those with a high number of childhood family strengths (6 or 7) reported having 1 or more ACE, they were significantly less likely than the group with fewer family strengths (0–5) to report a history of ACE (57% vs 85%; $p < 0.0005$).

Exposure to each of the seven categories of childhood family strengths was associated with a significant 30% to 40% decreased risk of adolescent pregnancy (data not shown). Compared with women

who experienced family strengths never, rarely, or sometimes (“no” in Table 2), those reporting such experiences often or very often (“yes” in Table 2) had reductions in teen pregnancy for each family strength: 37% reduction for protection (35.3% vs 22.0%; RR, 0.63; 95% CI, 0.56–0.71); 42%, support (33.5% vs 19.6%; RR, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.53–0.65); 34%, closeness (30.7% vs 20.1%; RR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.59–0.73); 37%, loyalty (33.6% vs 21.0%; RR, 0.63; 95% CI, 0.56–0.70); 29%, feeling important (29.0% vs 20.8%; RR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.63–0.77); 34%, feeling loved (31.9% vs 21.0%; RR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.59–0.74); and 33%, responsiveness to health care needs (33.4% vs 22.2%; RR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.57–0.78). Furthermore, a significant trend effect on adolescent pregnancy was observed as the frequency of each childhood family strength increased, from “never/rarely” to “sometimes” to “often” to “very often” (Figure 1).

As the number of childhood family strengths increased, the risk of adolescent pregnancy decreased significantly (Table 3). Adjusted odds ratios (OR) for adolescent pregnancy were 1.0, 0.86, 0.74, 0.59, 0.55, 0.48, and 0.46, respectively, among those with 0 to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 categories of family strengths. The absolute percentage of adolescent pregnancies for women with 7 family strengths (19%) was about half that for women with 0 or 1 family strengths (39%). We found that the magnitude of protective effect of childhood family strengths on adolescent pregnancy was significantly altered by the cofactor of ACE, which functioned as an effect modifier. Among those reporting one or more ACE, there was a highly significant protective ($p < 0.000001$) trend effect of childhood family strengths against adolescent pregnancy. Adolescent pregnancy rates among those women with ACE decreased from 42% to 33%, 26%,

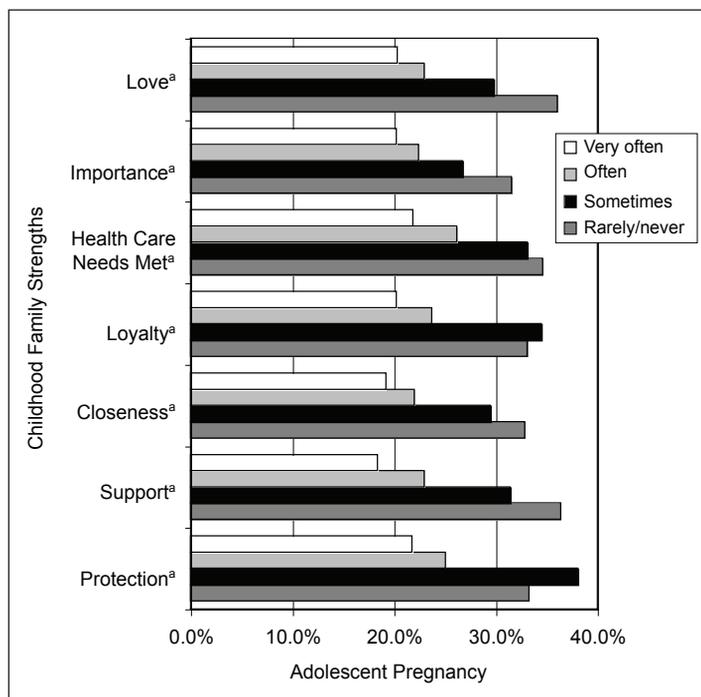


Figure 1. Risk of adolescent pregnancy according to characterization of childhood family strengths.

^a $p < 0.05$.

and 24%, respectively, for those reporting 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 4 to 5, and 6 to 7 categories of childhood family strengths (Table 4). After adjustment, we observed a 46% reduction in adolescent pregnancy rates (adjusted OR = 0.54) among with both high family strengths (6 or 7 categories) and coexisting ACE, compared with women with low childhood family strengths (0 or 1 category) and coexisting ACE.

Women without ACE, regardless of their family strengths, were at lower risk of adolescent pregnancy than the reference group (ACE, 0 or 1 family strengths; Table 4). No significant difference was seen in the risk of adolescent pregnancy among those with 6 or 7 family strengths (14%) and those with 0 to 5 (combined rate of 17.3%).

We also examined whether childhood family strengths were associated with delays in initiation of sexual activity in analyses that simultaneously considered ACE (Table 5). Among women with ACE,

significant protective trends ($p < 0.005$) against initiation of sexual activity either before age 15 years or at ages 15 to 19 years (compared with initiation of sexual activity at ages 20 years and older) were seen with greater numbers of childhood family strengths; however, the lowest risk of early initiation of sexual activity was consistently observed among women without ACE and was consistent across the 0 to 7 range of childhood family strengths. Of those with ACE and 0 or 1 family strength, 67.6% initiated sex at age 15 to 19 years; among those with ACE and 6 or 7 family strengths, 57.5% initiated in this age range; among those without ACE and 0 to 7 family strengths, 40.4% of women initiated sexual activity at age 15 to 19 years.

Finally, we analyzed long-term psychosocial consequences, which were measured at the time of interview, when the interviewees were at a mean age of 56 years. We found significant positive trends

Table 4. Numbers of childhood family strengths and adolescent pregnancy until age 18 among women with adverse childhood experiences and those without adverse childhood experiences

Numbers of childhood family strengths	Adolescent pregnancy, percentage (n)	OR unadjusted (95% CI)	OR adjusted ^a (95% CI)
With ACE (n = 3097)			
0 or 1	42.0 (126)	1.0 (referent)	1.0 (referent)
2 or 3	33.2	0.72 (0.55–0.97)	0.80 (0.59–1.10)
4 or 5	26.1	0.52 (0.38–0.70)	0.60 (0.44–0.81)
6 or 7	24.2	0.47 (0.37–0.60)	0.54 (0.42–0.70)
No history of ACE (n = 1555)			
0 or 1	15.0 (6)	0.26 (0.11–0.64)	0.20 (0.08–0.51)
2 or 3	17.9 (12)	0.32 (0.17–0.62)	0.34 (0.17–0.68)
4 or 5	17.4 (22)	0.32 (0.19–0.53)	0.29 (0.17–0.50)
6 or 7	14.0 (183)	0.24 (0.18–0.32)	0.29 (0.22–0.38)

^aAll ORs are adjusted for race, education, and age at interview. ACE = adverse childhood experiences; CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.

Table 5. Childhood family strengths and adverse childhood experience status as predictor of age of initiation of sexual activity

Numbers of family strengths and ACE	Age of initiation of sexual activity (N = 4389) ^a			
	15 years		15–19 years	
	Percentage (n/N)	p for trend	Percentage (n/N)	P for trend
0 or 1 with ACE (N = 287)	8.7 (25/287)		67.6 (194/287)	
2 or 3 with ACE (N = 532)	6.6 (35/532)		63.4 (337/532)	
4 or 5 with ACE (N = 450)	6.9 (31/450)	< 0.005 ^b	58.4 (263/450)	< 0.005 ^b
6 or 7 with ACE (N = 1678)	3.0 (50/1678)		57.5 (965/1678)	
0–7 without ACE (N = 1442)	1.0 (15/1442)		40.4 (582/1442)	

^aSample decreased because of missing data.

^bCompares age of initiation of sexual activity with that of women age ≥ 20 years, among whom the following distributions were observed: 23.7% (68/287), 30.1% (160/532), 34.7% (156/450), 29.5% (663/1678), and 58.6% (845/1442) among women with these numbers of family strengths: 0 or 1 with ACE, 2 or 3 with ACE, 4 or 5 with ACE, 6 or 7 with ACE, 0–7 without ACE. ACE = adverse childhood experiences.

Table 6. Numbers of childhood family strengths and long-term psychosocial problems^a					
Long-term psychosocial consequences	Numbers of categories of family strengths				
	0 or 1	2 or 3	4 or 5	6 or 7	p for trend
Job problems					
Percentage (n)	14.4 (49)	12.2 (77)	9.1 (54)	5.7 (176)	<0.0001
OR adj (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	0.80 (0.54–1.2)	0.63 (0.41–0.96)	0.43 (0.30–0.61)	
Family problems					
Percentage (n)	19.1 (65)	19.2 (121)	12.6 (75)	9.6 (296)	<0.0001
OR adj (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	1.1 (0.78–1.5)	0.68 (0.47–0.98)	0.56 (0.41–0.75)	
Financial problems					
Percentage (n)	20.2 (69)	19.1 (120)	17.1 (102)	10.6 (325)	<0.0001
OR adj (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	0.93 (0.66–1.3)	0.95 (0.67–1.4)	0.63 (0.47–0.85)	
High stress					
Percentage (n)	20.8 (67)	22.1 (133)	17.8 (101)	15.8 (457)	<0.0001
OR adj (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	1.1 (0.77–1.5)	0.87 (0.62–1.2)	0.83 (0.62–1.1)	
Uncontrollable anger					
Percentage (n)	15.0 (51)	11.1 (70)	8.9 (53)	4.4 (135)	<0.0001
OR adj (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	0.73 (0.49–1.1)	0.65 (0.43–0.99)	0.36 (0.25–0.51)	

^a ORs are adjusted for age, race, education, adolescent pregnancy and ACE.

ACE = adverse childhood experiences; CI = confidence interval; OR adj = adjusted odds ratio.

for childhood family strengths and each of the psychosocial outcomes considered, including serious or disabling problems with jobs, family, or finances, high stress, or uncontrollable anger (Table 6). After adjusting for age, race, education, adolescent pregnancy, and history of coexisting childhood abuse or family dysfunction, we found that a high number of family strengths (6 or 7) led to a significant protective effect against job, family, and financial problems, as well as uncontrollable anger. These findings did not vary by whether ACE were reported.

In analyses stratified by age cohort (19–34, 35–49, 50–64, and ≥65 years), we found a significant trend for each age cohort when we compared the number of childhood family strengths with the rate of adolescent pregnancy (data not shown). For 0 or 1, to 2 or 3, 4 or 5, and 6 or 7 family strengths, we found that the risk of adolescent pregnancy was as follows (p for trend for each group < 0.0001): 19–34 years: 42.9%, 25.6%, 28.1%, and 16.1%; 35–49 years: 38.2%, 36.6%, 26.4%, and 21.0%; 50–64 years: 39.7%, 35.2%, 26.3%, and 24.0%; and ≥65 years: 36.6%, 22.7%, 18.0%, and 16.4%. Also, for each age cohort, the odds of psychosocial consequences decreased as numbers of family strengths increased (data not shown).

Discussion

Our study findings indicate that a positive childhood protects against adolescent pregnancy in a

graded fashion when the character of that childhood is measured in identifiable family strengths. The progressively protective effects of childhood family strengths were especially noteworthy among those who reported ACE, where those with the highest level of family strengths had roughly half the risk of adolescent pregnancy of those with only one or no family strengths. We also found that childhood family strengths were especially protective of early initiation of sexual intercourse among those women who had experienced child abuse or household dysfunction, as measured by ACE. More than half of the women with high levels of childhood family strength reported one or more ACE, indicating that ACE are by no means incompatible with living in a family with numerous strengths. Moreover, we observed that increases in the number of childhood family strengths were associated with progressive reductions in long-term psychosocial problems that have been attributed to adolescent pregnancy, including serious problems with jobs, family, finances, and uncontrollable anger.

Our findings are consistent with those of previous reports, indicating that the quality of family relationships influences the adoption of sexual risk behaviors associated with adolescent pregnancy.^{7,9,30–34} Specifically, adolescents who perceive their family communication as good or their parents as supportive tend to engage in safer sexual behaviors, including having a later sexual debut, having fewer

sex partners, and increasing condom use.^{7,9,30,31} Similarly, adolescent females who have positive perceptions of their parental relationships appear less likely to experience adolescent pregnancy.^{7,32} The fundamental role of family strengths in promoting adolescent health was persuasively demonstrated through the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health,^{6,33,34} which showed that family assets protected adolescents from young age at sexual debut, emotional distress, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, violence, cigarette use, alcohol use, and marijuana use.⁶

This report extends our previous work, which demonstrated that ACE have a cumulative detrimental effect on both adolescent pregnancy and long-term psychosocial problems that are often attributed to adolescent pregnancy.^{22,35} Here, we found that family strengths during childhood appear to be factors that protect women against both the harmful short-term (eg, adolescent pregnancy) and long-term effects (eg, psychosocial consequences) of ACE. Furthermore, our findings suggest that the behavioral mechanisms through which childhood family strengths act may delay initiation of sexual activity. Some of the same qualities believed to account for the success of youth-development programs in preventing adolescent pregnancy may explain the effectiveness of family strengths: Both may build competence and confidence by promoting supportive relationships with parents, peers, and/or mentors.^{3,36–38} It is also conceivable that strong familial interpersonal connectedness during childhood may reduce the tendency to seek that relational closeness by engaging in early sexual activity.

We considered limitations that might have biased our findings. The need to recall exposure to childhood family strengths and ACE might have led to either their under- or over-reporting, but we would not expect mistakes in reporting to differ between those who did and who did not experience an adolescent pregnancy. Thus, any errors in reporting would likely have led to underestimation of the strength of association between family childhood strengths and adolescent pregnancy. A second concern is that our interest in whether childhood family strengths protected against long-term psychosocial sequelae commonly associated with adolescent pregnancy required us to enroll a cohort whose exposure to these protective family strengths occurred three or more decades earlier. Given the many changes that have taken place in the

decades since the older women in our cohort were children, the question of whether our findings can be generalized to adolescents or young women of today must be raised. However, even a prospective study addressing long-term sequelae would face this same limitation. The fact that our results regarding both adolescent pregnancy and long-term sequelae for each of the birth cohorts followed the same pattern seen in the general analysis suggests that our findings of a protective effect of family strengths against both adolescent pregnancy and long-term outcomes are robust and enduring.

At a national level, the Healthy People 2010 initiative proposed lowering pregnancy rates for 15- to 17-year-olds by approximately 35% by 2010,³⁹ with programs strategically focused on youth development and/or changing sexual practices.^{3,38} Our findings suggest that reductions in teen pregnancy may be facilitated by including programs that build family strengths and that such programs appear to have particular potential for prevention among those who have experienced adversity as children. Interventions directed at strengthening the family have a unique potential to provide continuous, progressive, and timely guidance that should improve decision making about sexual and reproductive health matters among adolescents, including promotion of abstinence and prevention of pregnancy among adolescents. Olds et al^{40,41} have shown that interventions by public-health nurses directed at strengthening at-risk families by home visits can be effective. Public health, media, and Web-based programs that build family strengths in childhood have a strong potential to prevent adolescent pregnancy. Our findings suggest that such strengths have favorable consequences for women's health that likely persist for many years. ❖

Disclosure Statement

The author(s) have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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Prevention and Cure

“Just say no” prevents teenage pregnancy the way
 “Have a nice day” cures depression.

— *Anonymous*