

THE GOALS

INCREASE TIME GAP BETWEEN PREGNANCIES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING



REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF STIS, HIV, AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING



INCREASE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING



INCREASE SAFE AND HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING WITH THEIR PARTNER(S), FAMILY, AND PEERS



INCREASE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (I.E., HIGH SCHOOL, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING) AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING



INCREASE HOUSING AND FINANCIAL STABILITY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING



INCREASE HEALTHY, LIVE BIRTHS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO CHOOSE TO CONTINUE THEIR PREGNANCIES



INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG PARENTS TO NURTURE THE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CHILD



OVERARCHING DETERMINANTS

- Systems of oppression and discrimination: racism, ethnocentrism, homophobia, heteronormativity, transphobia, cisnormativity, sexism, misogyny, ableism
- Current or past physical, sexual, psychological, and/or economic abuse, violence, or neglect
- Historical trauma
- Poverty (housing, food, and/or economic insecurity)
- Respect and value of adolescents, including those who are pregnant and/or parenting, as people and members of society
- Non-stigmatizing values about adolescent pregnancy and parenting
- Non-stigmatizing values about the co-parenting system (e.g., a grandparent as a co-parent)
- Social obligation to support and empower all young people to lead healthy and fulfilling lives
- Bodily autonomy for all people, including adolescents
- Access to and usage of supportive and well-functioning systems and services (e.g., schools, health care, health insurance)
- Access to and usage of a comprehensive network of integrated services within the community to support navigation of diverse systems and services (i.e., case management, social work services)
- Access to and usage of affordable, safe, and reliable transportation
- Access to and usage of affordable, comprehensive, gender-affirming, evidence-based, youth-friendly health care
- Access to and usage of affordable, comprehensive, gender-affirming, evidence-based, youth-friendly health insurance, including physical and mental health care, dental care, vision care, and sexual and reproductive health care
- Access to and usage of affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and educational and emotional support services (e.g., preschool)
- Cultivation of secure emotional attachment
- Positive role models and adult mentors
- Development of positive and realistic long-term educational goals and aspirations
- Development of strong social networks and positive connection to pro-social peers, including other young parents
- Development of positive connection to school-, community-, and/or faith-based organizations
- Existence and expansion of scientific research and evidence focused on young people who are pregnant/parenting
- Evidence (and not ideology, lobbying, or campaign contributions) drives decision-making, policies, programming, and services
- Acknowledgement that many factors influence people's behaviors, beyond individual genetics, beliefs, knowledge, or actions
- Physical, sexual, reproductive, and mental health and well-being
- Safe and healthy relationships
- Educational attainment
- Housing and financial stability



FIGURE 2 | OVERARCHING DETERMINANTS, YOUNG PARENTS' LOGIC MODEL PREVIEW

FIGURE 3 | PREGNANCY & STI PREVENTION GOALS, YOUNG PARENTS' LOGIC MODEL PREVIEW



**INCREASE TIME GAP BETWEEN PREGNANCIES
AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT
AND/OR PARENTING**

**REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF STIS, HIV, AND AIDS
AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PREGNANT
AND/OR PARENTING**


BEHAVIORS

- Increase correct and consistent use of condoms and contraception
- Increase use of safe and legal abortion for young people who choose not to continue their pregnancies

BEHAVIORS

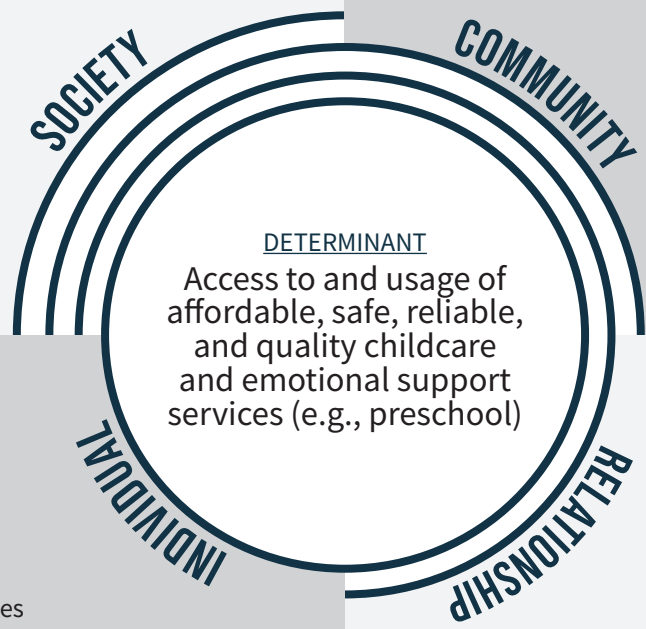
- Increase correct and consistent use of condoms
- Increase completion of the HPV vaccine series
- Increase correct and consistent use of PrEP among young people who choose to use it
- Increase disclosure of STI and HIV status among sexual partners
- Increase testing and treatment of STIs and HIV
- Decrease number of concurrent partners (i.e., having 2 or more sexual partnerships that overlap in time) or partners who have concurrent partners

DETERMINANTS

-  All overarching determinants, see Figure 2
- Sex positive and non-stigmatizing values about adolescent sexuality and sexual behavior
- Sex positive and non-stigmatizing values about STIs and HIV
- Sex positive and non-stigmatizing values about the use of sexual and reproductive health care services (e.g., routine gynecologic care, testing for and treatment of infections, pregnancy testing, contraception, vaccination, full options counseling, abortion services)
- Accessible, affordable, comprehensive insurance coverage for medically necessary health care services, including but not limited to abortion, contraception, fertility preservation, gender-affirming treatment and transition-related care, HPV vaccine, PEP and PrEP, and STI/HIV screening, testing, and treatment
- Comprehensive, medically accurate sexual and reproductive health education
- Access to and usage of condoms and contraception, including contraceptive counseling and services
- Access to and usage of full options counseling
- Access to and usage of safe and legal abortion
- Access to and usage of STI/HIV testing and treatment
- Access to and usage of PrEP/PEP
- Receipt of HPV vaccine
- Diagnosis and treatment of pre- and postpartum depression
- Cultivation of parent-child connectedness
- Communication about STI/HIV status, number of partners, and sexual history
- Communication about values and skills related to consent, boundaries, and negotiation of condom/contraceptive use

- Cultural belief that society has an obligation to ensure the provision of accessible, affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support
- Cultural belief that young families can benefit from—and thrive by—having accessible, affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- Scientific research about childcare and emotional support services—and the funding to support it—exists and expands
- Scientific research about childcare and emotional support services is explained, disseminated, and put into practice (i.e., translation of research to practice)
- Well-informed policy- and decision-makers support policies about childcare and emotional support services (e.g., regulations, insurance coverage)
- Policies and funding ensure accessible, affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- Policies ensure evidence-based education of childcare and emotional support providers
- Policies ensure licensing of childcare and emotional support services and providers, with appropriate safety and protection protocols
- Childcare and emotional support services licensing can be obtained without unnecessary challenges or barriers

- Community prioritizes accessible, affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- A wide range of quality childcare and emotional support providers are available, affordable, and accessible
- Childcare and emotional support settings are accessible, safe, and user-centered
- On-going evidence-based training and education for childcare and emotional support providers is available
- Childcare and emotional support providers are well-trained and capable of providing quality services



- Sense of parenting autonomy
- Awareness of affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- Belief in benefits of affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- Belief in ability to obtain affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
- Skills and self-efficacy to...
 - ...recognize and select appropriate, affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
 - ...obtain affordable, safe, reliable, and quality childcare and emotional support services
 - ...communicate effectively about, and advocate for, parenting decisions and expectations for the child's care
 - ...negotiate and resolve conflict with childcare and emotional support providers

- Parents, caregivers, peers, and partners...
- ...believe in the value of and openly communicate support for the use of childcare and emotional support services
 - ...have positive experiences with childcare and emotional support providers and services
 - ...help find quality childcare and emotional support services, which may include providing childcare themselves

- Childcare and emotional support providers...
- ...establish rapport and trust with young parents
 - ...communicate effectively with young parents about their child
 - ...are respectful about young parents' parenting decisions
 - ...are receptive to advocacy by young parents about their child's care



- Cultural belief in the importance of affordable, non-stigmatizing, youth-friendly access to condoms and contraception
- Scientific research about condom and contraceptive use among young people—and the funding to support it—exists and expands
- Scientific research about condom and contraceptive use is explained, disseminated, and put into practice (i.e., translation of research to practice)
- Well-informed policy- and decision-makers support policies about the affordability and accessibility of condoms and contraception
- Policies and regulations ensure affordable over-the-counter access to condoms and emergency contraception, as well as all contraceptive methods
- Availability of insurance coverage for contraception, including methods available over-the-counter
- Policies and regulations incentivize health centers and clinics to provide free or low-cost condoms and contraceptive methods
- Policies and regulations ensure young people's right to seek and obtain condoms and contraception without parental consent

- Sense of sexual autonomy
- Sense of safety in negotiating condom use with partners
- Awareness of STI/HIV/pregnancy status and risks
- Awareness of contraceptive methods available
- Belief in benefits of using and ability to obtain condoms and contraception
- Belief in benefits of increasing the time gap between pregnancies
- Skills and self-efficacy to:
 - Communicate effectively with partners and healthcare providers about desire to prevent subsequent pregnancies
 - Communicate effectively with healthcare providers about contraception
 - Advocate to get an appropriate contraceptive method
 - Negotiate condom use and resolve conflict with partners
 - Obtain and use condoms correctly and consistently
 - Obtain and use contraception correctly and consistently
 - Share STI/HIV status with partners
 - Communicate effectively about STI/HIV risks (e.g., having concurrent partners) with potential partners

- Community prioritizes affordable, non-stigmatizing, youth-friendly access to condoms and contraception
- Health promotion campaigns promote effective use of condoms and contraception, in a non-stigmatizing, medically accurate, and user-centered manner
- Condoms and emergency contraception are available for free or at an affordable cost, over-the-counter, in an accessible, non-stigmatizing, youth-friendly manner
- Contraceptive methods are available for free or at an affordable cost, in an accessible, non-stigmatizing, youth-friendly manner
 - Confidential STI/HIV testing and partner notification programs are available for free, in an accessible, non-stigmatizing, youth-friendly manner
 - On-going evidence-based training and education for healthcare providers is available
 - Healthcare providers are well-trained and capable of educating about/on, and willing to provide, a wide variety of contraceptive methods
- Parents, caregivers, peers, partners, and healthcare providers believe in and openly communicate about the importance of increasing the time gap between pregnancies and preventing STI/HIV
- Parents, caregivers, peers, partners, and healthcare providers believe in and openly communicate about the importance of using condoms and contraception
 - Parents, caregivers, peers, and partners have positive experiences with the use of condoms and contraception
- Peers and partners believe in, openly support, and practice 1.) obtaining and using condoms and contraception 2.) Knowing and sharing STI/HIV status
- Partners are willing to and have the skills and self-efficacy to negotiate condom use and resolve potential conflicts
- Healthcare providers establish rapport with adolescent and young adult patients
- Healthcare providers communicate effectively with adolescent and young adult patients, during and after pregnancies, about contraceptive methods and STI/HIV risks, testing, and treatment
- Healthcare providers are receptive to advocacy by adolescent and young adult patients about contraceptive methods

- Cultural belief in the importance of providing the HPV vaccine
- Scientific research about the use of the HPV vaccine among young people—and the funding to support it—exists and expands
- Scientific research about the use of the HPV vaccine among young people is explained, disseminated, and put into practice (i.e., translation of research to practice)
- Well-informed policy- and decision-makers support policies about affordable and accessible HPV administration
- Policies and regulations ensure affordable and accessible HPV vaccine administration
- Policies and regulations ensure young people can obtain the HPV vaccine without parental consent

- Community promotes and encourages uptake of the HPV vaccine
- Healthcare providers are trained to respond to patient and parent questions and concerns about the HPV vaccine
- Health promotion campaigns raise awareness of and dispel myths about the HPV vaccine
- Healthcare providers are well-trained and capable of educating about/on, and willing to provide the HPV vaccine
- On-going evidence-based training and education for healthcare providers is available



- History of getting vaccines and immunizations
- Awareness of the HPV vaccine and recognition of its benefits
- Recognition that the HPV vaccine reduces the risk of getting many types of related cancers (e.g., anal, cervical, penile, throat, vaginal, vulvar) for people of all genders
- Belief that the benefits of the HPV vaccine outweigh any infinitesimal risk associated with receiving the vaccine
- Skills and self-efficacy to advocate for, request, and get the HPV vaccine

- Parents and caregivers...
 - are aware of the HPV vaccine and recognize its benefits
 - recognize that the HPV vaccine reduces the risk of getting many types of related cancers (e.g., anal, cervical, penile, throat, vaginal, vulvar) for people of all genders
 - believe that the benefits of the HPV vaccine outweigh any infinitesimal risk associated with receiving the vaccine understand
 - advocate for and request the HPV vaccine for their children
- Peers support getting the HPV vaccine, and get it themselves
- Healthcare providers recommend and administer the HPV vaccine