



**University of Santo Tomas
Research Center for Social Sciences and
Education**

and the

Fondazione Gravissimum Educationis

**Learning Area: Social Studies/Personal
Development**

2021–2022

Duration of the Lesson: 2 Days

Period: September 15, 2021

Teacher

LENARD C. TULOD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Content Standards.

Refer to the DepEd Curriculum Guide.

The learners demonstrate understanding of the dynamics of attraction, love, and commitment.

Performance Standards

Refer to the DepEd Curriculum Guide.

The learners appraise one’s present relationships and make plans for building responsible future relationships.

Learning Competencies

Write the LC code of each.

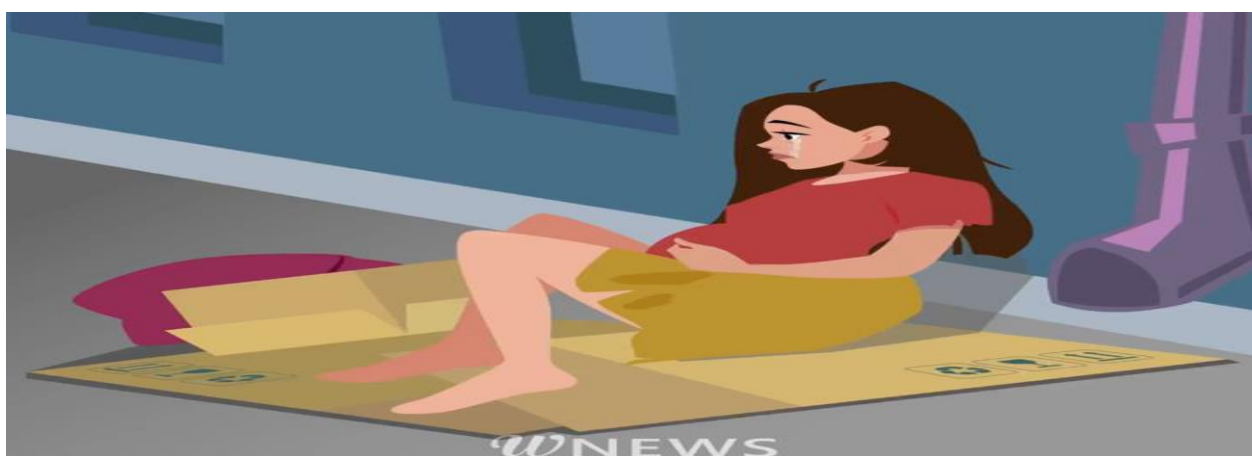
1. Discuss teen-age relationships, including the acceptable and unacceptable expressions of attractions and
2. Express ways of showing attraction, love, and commitment.

Focus

- Critical Thinking Problem Solving Creative Thinking

CONTENT

TOPIC: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE (TEENAGE PREGNANCY)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_riyrstKxFl

- The teacher will present a “video clip” to the class and ask them some related questions.

Questions:

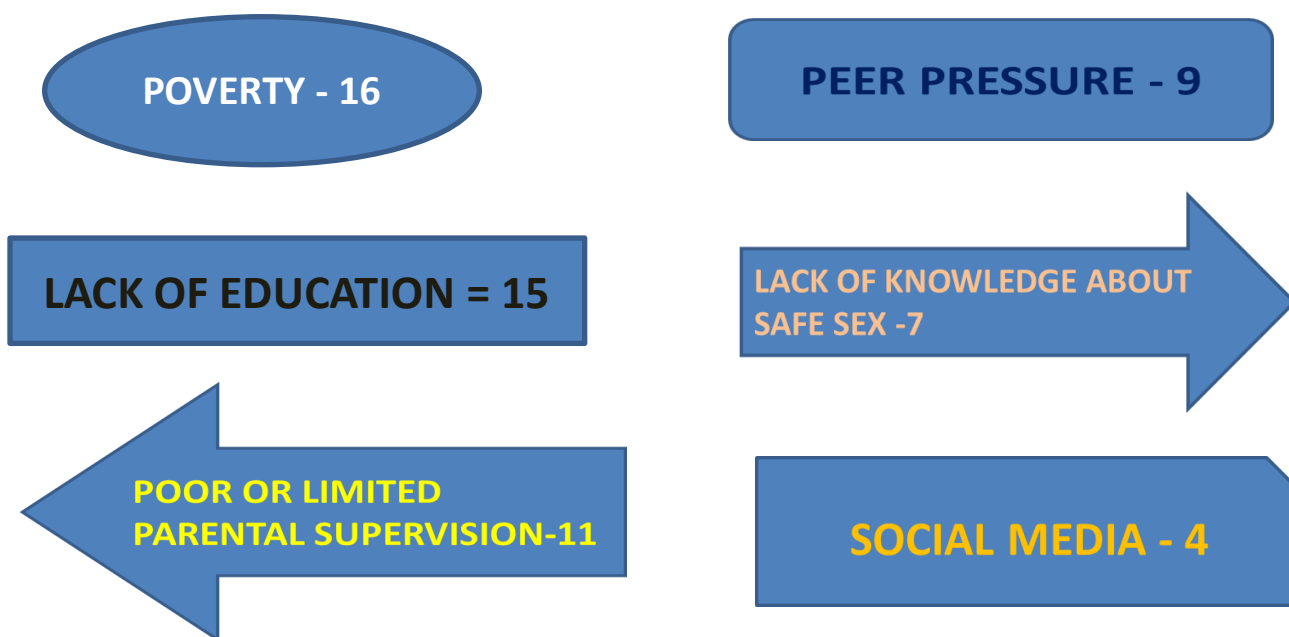
1. What do you think is the video about?
2. What is the message of the video?



Teenage pregnancy or adolescent pregnancy is a pregnancy in a woman 19 years of age or younger.

- The teacher asks the students to do an activity/game entitled “Family Feud.” Before the activity/game, the teacher discusses the mechanics.

Question: What are the top 6 main causes of teenage pregnancy in the Philippines?



- After the activity/game, the teacher presents the lesson through interactive class discussion.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Global Statistics

- 7.3 million girls become pregnant before 18 each year.
- 2.5 Million girls aged 15 or younger give birth each year.
- Half of Pregnancies.
- Half pregnancies among girls aged 15-19 living in developing countries are unintended.
- 2Nd Highest cause of death pregnancy and childbirth complications for girls aged 15 to 19.
- 3 million girls undergo unsafe abortions every year.

Philippines

- One in ten Young Filipino women age 15 to 19 is already a mother or pregnant with first child.
- 43% are already mother among young adult women age 20 to 24.
- One in five (19%) Young adult women aged 18 to 24 years initiated their sexual activity before age 18.

Percentage of women age 15-24 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Philippines 2013

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	
Age			
15	1.0	0.6	1.6
16	2.6	2.4	5.0
17	6.7	2.3	9.0
18	13.1	3.9	17.0
19	18.3	3.8	22.1
20	27.7	5.1	32.8
21	36.2	2.8	39.0
22	45.9	2.9	48.8
23	49.3	4.5	53.8
24	56.9	2.2	59.1
15-19	7.7	2.5	10.1
20-24	42.6	3.6	46.2

Region

National Capital Region	21.9	2.4	24.3
Cordillera Admin Region	24.6	3.9	28.5
I - Ilocos Region	27.7	2.4	30.1
II - Cagayan Valley	30.6	5.9	36.5
III - Central Luzon	22.3	3.6	25.9
IVA - CALABARZON	22.7	1.5	24.2
IVB - MIMAROPA	24.2	3.9	28.1
V - Bicol	23.5	3.1	26.6
VI - Western Visayas	24.3	2.3	26.6
VII - Central Visayas	22.9	1.8	24.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20.9	3.9	24.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21.6	4.9	26.4
X - Northern Mindanao	26.3	2.6	28.9
XI - Davao	26.2	4.0	30.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	25.6	3.9	29.5
XIII - Caraga	32.8	4.8	37.6
ARMM	22.3	2.1	24.4

Factors of Teenage Pregnancy

- Peer pressure, drugs and substance abuse leading to compromised decisions.
- Irresponsible sexual behavior that frequently occurs in youth who do not have basic information about sex and contraception.
- Early marriage and child bearing among adolescent females.
- Problems in parent-child relationship, poverty and material deprivation that may push young people into survival sex in exchange for money and food.
- Exposure to suggestive or explicit media, films, magazines, music that may influence adolescent sexual behavior, causing them to engage in sexual activity before they are ready.
- Failure to comply with religious principles and commandments prescribed by religious ethics.

Health risks for pregnant teenagers

- premature births
- babies born with a lower birth weight
- problems with breastfeeding
- anemia, or low iron levels, during pregnancy
- high blood pressure
- emotional and mental health problems
- substance misuse

Preventive Practices

- Personal values about sex and abstinence;
- Perception of peer norms and sexual behavior;
- Knowledge of sexual issues, HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy (including methods of prevention);
- Perception of HIV risk;
- Attitudes towards condoms;
- Individual ability to refuse sex and to use condoms.

Sexuality Education

Aims to:

- Make young people like and respect themselves;
- Help learners see sexuality as a natural and positive part of life;
- Teach skills to make informed and responsible decisions; and
- Explore different values and attitudes.

Protective Factors

- Intent to abstain from sex or limit number of partners;
- Communication with parents or other adults about sex, condoms and contraception;
- Individual's ability to avoid HIV/STD risk and risk behaviors;
- Avoidance of places and situations that might lead to sex; and
- Intent to use a condom.

Interventions**Counselling in Schools**

Department of Education prohibiting the penalizing of students in public schools because of pregnancy.

The school should have a designated guidance counselor.

"In public schools, it may not be a policy to kick out students, but there are schools which automatically kick out children who get pregnant, and automatically also destroy their lives. And this is where the enrichment comes in. You have a right to go back to school, you have a right to be treated humanely".

DepEd Secretary Leonor Briones

LEARNING RESOURCES

Resources

Indicate here the materials that you plan to use during the session.

- Video clip
- PPT
- Activity Sheets

Input Materials

[These refer to reading materials and other resources that will help you launch the key concepts and processes.]



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317184942_The_Phenomenon_of_Teenage_Pregnancy_in_the_Philippines

Output Materials

[These refer to exercises and activity text to be accomplished by the participants during and after the session.]

MAKING CHOICES: SCENARIO CARDS

Holly and Mike (both 17 years old) have been dating for a year now. They met at a 50th birthday party held for Holly's dad and instantly became friends. Once they started dating they spent a lot of time together. Although they do not go to the same high school they see each other evenings and weekends. A couple of months ago they started to have sex. They had talked about it for a while and decided Mike would use condoms to provide protection against pregnancy and STIs. However, Holly has missed a period and thinks she may be pregnant as she is very tired and feels nauseous all the time. She has shared this information with a friend, but not Mike, or her parents.



Alicia is 16 and enjoys her life. She is a good student and is aiming for a career in the medical field – she can't decide between physiotherapy and dentistry at the moment but she is working hard as she knows she needs good marks to get admitted to university. She does not have a boyfriend but knows that one guy at school, Mark, is interested in her. She has decided to take his offer of a date to a friend's pool party. At the party Alicia met some friends of Mark's who encouraged her to have a few drinks. It did not take long before she felt quite drunk and before she knew it she and Mark were making out and having sex. The next time Alicia saw Mark at school she tried to ignore him. She was really disappointed and disgusted with herself and hoped that she could forget the whole thing. Now she has missed a period and has taken a home pregnancy test that was positive.

GROUP ACTIVITY



SCENARIO PROBLEM SOLVER

STEP 1 Read the scenario card with your group.

STEP 2 Follow the steps below to provide solutions for the problem presented on the scenario card.

1. **IDENTIFY** the problem (What is the problem presented in the scenario card?):

2. **DESCRIBE** all the possible solutions: 3. **EVALUATE** the consequences of each solution:

References

- <https://psa.gov.ph/tags/teenage-pregnancy>
- <https://popcom.gov.ph/popcom-number-of-girls-10-14-y-o-who-give-birth-continue-to-rise/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (August 17, 2010). The Costs and Consequences of Teen Childbearing. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/nchs2010/29_suellentrop.pdf
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (November, 2014). Talking with your Teens about Sex: Going Beyond “The Talk.” Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/protective/pdf/talking_teens.pdf
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (November, 2013). Ways to Influence Your Teen’s Sexual Risk Behavior: What Fathers Can do. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/protective/pdf/fathers_influence.pdf

Essential Questions

- What are the major causes and effects of teenage pregnancy in the Philippines?
- Why is teenage pregnancy one of the major controversial issues in the country?
- What are the government’s programs and projects to resolve this issue?

PROCEDURES

Teaching-Learning Episodes	<p>Engage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher provides and presents a video to the class relevant to the lesson. This is to determine the prior knowledge and awareness of the students about the topic. <p>Elaborate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher uses an activity that is patterned to the famous game show “Family Feud.”The objective of the activity is to identify the major causes of teenage pregnancy in the Philippines. <p>Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher presents the lesson through interactive learning tools and power point presentation. It contains global perspective and statistics, Philippines statistics trends and issues, causes, effects and preventive measures of teen age pregnancy. <p>Evaluate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students answers varied activities based on real-life situations.
Inquiry Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are the government programs and projects in controlling and reducing teenage pregnancy effective? Why or Why not?

METACOGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

Assessment Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reflection paper ➤ Scenario problem solver
Metacognitive Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In this lesson the students cultivate the following metacognitive skills: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reading comprehension Problem-solving Self-reflection

REFLECTION

Reflection	<p>The most controversial issue that the Philippines has been experiencing even before was teenage pregnancy. The Philippines teenage pregnancy rate has increased every year, according to Philippines Statistics Authority. This is very alarming. Teenage pregnancy often occurs between the ages of 14-19 years old.</p> <p>Rampant teenage pregnancy in the Philippines could be correlated to education. In the 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey it is stated that there is higher incidence to those with less education. There are dangers in teenage pregnancy. Maternal deaths continue to increase, and teenage mothers face socio-economic problems afterwards. In addition, this controversial issue also contributes to the Philippine’s population growth rate.</p> <p>Teenage mothers are most likely to encounter health risks and they are also likely to suffer psychological problems such as depression and anxiety. In addition, since most teenage mothers come from the poor households, there is lack in health care. Assessing the situation of the Philippines when it comes to teenage pregnancy, the controversial issue is pressing. Considering that the most numbers come from the bottom of the pyramid, it increases poverty incidence. First, since they come from poor families, it is hard for them to sustain the needs of their child thus, increasing infant mortality rate as well. Second, it will be hard for them to look for jobs since as stated earlier most of them are lack of education.</p> <p>We cannot solely blame the youth or the teenage mothers for their actions but the lack of education and poverty is somewhat in the big picture. By simply spreading awareness and information there is a probability that teenage pregnancy in the Philippines could be lessened and mitigate.</p>
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