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MULTISERVICE PROGRAMS FOR PREGNANT SCHOOL GIRLS

Marion Howard

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL and REHABILITION SERVICE Children's Bureau 1968

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MULTISERVICE PROGRAMS FOR PREGNANT SCHOOL GIRLS

In recent years and under various auspices, quite a number of programs have been set up to provide a combination of educational, health, and welfare services to girls who leave school or are excluded from school because of pregnancy. Exactly how many such programs are now in existence is not known. In this report, however, some basic facts are presented about 35 programs, most of which are comprehensive in nature and almost all of which provide some form of schooling for the girls they serve.

Information about these programs was secured through a questionnaire survey. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, in connection with a detailed study of their program for pregnant girls, the Webster School.1/ Questionnaires were sent to 53 individuals and organizations that were thought to be conducting programs of the sort we were interested in. Names were secured from published materials and from staff members of the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Webster School. At the time this report was written, 42 replies had been received. Three respondents said they either had not yet established or did not intend to establish a program of the sort under study. Two said their programs were not yet far enough advanced to provide the requested information. Two programs were found not to fit our criteria. The remaining 35 programs are described in this report.

1/ From 1963 to 1966 the Webster School was financed in part by a research and demonstration grant from the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Funding

Participants were asked to list funding sources both at the present time and at any time prior. Half of the programs currently have more than one funding source. City or county education departments are involved in the most programs (18), private funding contributes to nine programs, seven receive funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Children's Bureau contributes to five programs, the Office of Education contributes to four, city or county health departments contribute to six and a few programs receive funding from the city or county welfare department, a religious organization or miscellaneous sources such as a university, a YWCA, a maternity home, State education funds, etc.

Seven of the programs are experimental and eight are the results of pilot programs. Previous funding for the pilot programs and for a few of the others came from city or county education departments (5), the Children's Bureau (3), private funds (3), the Office of Education (2), and other sources such as the National Institute of Mental Health, a YWCA, and a city or county health department.

Participating Organizations

Most programs involve several participating organizations (the median number of participating organizations is three). City or county education departments participate in 26 programs, a city or county health department in 22, a city or county welfare department in 12. A voluntary agency is active in 13 of the programs, a community action group in 9, a YWCA in 8, and a maternity home in 5. Other participating organizations are likely to be a university, an employment commission, a recreation department, a religious organization, a voluntary agency, a probation department, the Red Cross, Planned Parenthood, Visiting Nurse Association, Vista Volunteers, and the PTA.

Locations

One-third of the programs have more than one location at the present time--eight have two, three have three, one has four and one has six. The rest have one location although a number use either foster homes or the girls' own homes at some time during the period of service. Four programs are housed in health centers, eight in community centers,
six in YWCA's, and five in special public schools. Four are housed in religious centers, three in maternity homes, with a few others being in hospitals or clinics, housing projects, agencies, welfare centers. One is in a public library.

Services

Over three-fourths of the programs describe their services as being comprehensive. The median number of different kinds of services offered is 12. Over two-thirds of the programs offered health care, prenatal care, postpartum care, group and individual counseling, continuation of regular education and courses in personal and family living. At least one-third of the programs offer pediatric care, continuing health care for the mother, welfare services, psychological diagnostic evaluation, adoption, placement, vocational training, homemaking, child care training, family planning information, and cultural activities. Least likely to be offered are day care service (4), religious instruction (3), birth control devices (6), living facilities (5), and financial assistance (7). Nine programs offer psychotherapy and vocational placement, while eight offer legal counseling as part of their services.

Staffing

Most programs employ personnel representing a number of different disciplines—the median number of disciplines represented in each project is seven. Over 25 of the programs employ a teacher, a social worker, a nurse or several of these. Over 15 programs involve psychologists, doctors, counselors. Least likely to be involved are family life specialists (only 4) and clergy (only 6). Programs also employ numbers of nonprofessional aides (12 programs), researchers (8 programs), and nutritionists (12 programs), as well as psychiatrists (16 programs). Other staff skills utilized are those of recreation leaders, social work students, principals, and professional aides in nutrition, health, nursing, teaching, and dietary planning. Programs also mentioned the use of clerical help, and volunteers in areas such as arts and crafts, and supervised study.

About half of the programs have a social worker as director. The next highest number of program directors are educators (12). Physicians direct five programs with psychologists and nurses being the next most frequently mentioned categories of directors.
Admission Requirements and Numbers Served

Many programs have several requirements for admission. The median number of requirements is four. A great number of programs mention some kind of age preference. Most of these are within the school age (13 to 19, 12 to 19, 18 or under, 14 to 17.10, etc.) with a few specifying that preference is given to those under 16. Two programs list 21 as the top age for admittance. Eleven programs are concerned with recent school attendance, and an equal number take girls with first pregnancies only. Approximately a third of the programs set a limit on the stage of pregnancy; however, as early as the fifth month was mentioned in only one program, four specified not later than the sixth month, and five the seventh and eighth months. Attendance at a specific hospital or clinic, registration for prenatal care, parental consent, positive assessment of the girl's motivation, residence in a family unit, a specified geographic area, and certification of pregnancy by a doctor is taken into consideration in about one-third of the programs also. A good majority of programs serve married as well as unmarried teenage mothers (21).

The median number of girls served by the programs on a daily basis was in the 51-60 range with the largest proportion handling between 21 and 150. The median number of girls served each year by the programs is between 200-250.

Almost all programs provide services to the girls on an individual basis and 27 offer group services to the unmarried mothers as well. Fifteen programs offer services to putative fathers--four on a group basis. Twenty-one programs offer services to the parents of the unmarried mothers and eight offer services to the siblings. One program offers services to the parents of putative fathers.

School Policies

About two-thirds of the school systems in areas served by the programs insist girls leave school immediately upon discovering their pregnancies; approximately one-third allow them to stay until appropriate arrangements can be made. In only one school system are girls allowed to remain until delivery. In one other school system the putative father is asked to leave school if he is identified. Twenty of the school systems in areas served by the programs allow girls to return to the same school following delivery. Within some of the school systems actions vary with individual school personnel. One-half of the school systems accepting credits earned through the educational part of the program do
not note attendance at the program on the girl's permanent school record.

In most cases the girl, following delivery, returns to her program before she returns to a regular school setting. Thirty-two of the programs help the girl transfer back to regular school after an interval usually based on the needs of the girl or the academic semester.

Program Operation and Fees

Most programs are day only—four operate both day and evening.

Twenty-nine of the programs surveyed serve the girls without cost to them. One program, in addition, gives the girls a stipend while they are attending the program.

Federal Programs

For information concerning research and demonstration programs write to:

Martin W. Spickler, Ph.D.
Chief, Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grants Program
Children's Bureau
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Information about funding sources for special education programs may be obtained by writing to:

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodman
Education Program Specialist
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202
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SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL AGE PREGNANT GIRLS
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## SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

### CALIFORNIA

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Programs/Services</th>
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| Berkeley          | Maternity and Infant Care Project  
                     Berkeley Health Department |
| Los Angeles       | Educational and Medical Services to  
                     School-Age Expectant Mothers  
                     Los Angeles City Schools |
| Oakland           | Cyesis Program  
                     Oakland Public Schools |
| Richmond          | Continuation School  
                     Richmond Unified School District |
| San Francisco     | Special Service Centers  
                     San Francisco Unified School District |

### CONNECTICUT

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| Hartford       | Inter-Agency Services  
                     Children's Services of Connecticut, Inc. |
| New Haven      | Yale-New Haven Young Mothers Program  
                     Yale University |

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

<table>
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| A School-Centered Rehabilitation Program for Pregnant School-Age Girls  
                     Public Schools of the District of Columbia |
ILLINOIS

Chicago

Crittenton Comprehensive Care Center
Florence Crittenton Association

Chicago Board of Education

Chicago

Family Living Center

IOWA

Fort Dodge

A Demonstration of Reorientation of Illegitimately Pregnant Teenage Girls Living in Rural Areas

Iowa Children's Home Society

MARYLAND

Baltimore

Edgar Allan Poe School #1 for Pregnant Girls

Baltimore City Public Schools

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Centaum

Committee on Educational Needs for Teenage Unwed Mothers

MICHIGAN

Detroit

Continuing Education for Girls

Detroit Public Schools

Saginaw

Continuing Education for Pregnant Students

Saginaw Public Schools

Flint

Unwed Parent Program

C. S. Mott Foundation

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MINNESOTA

Minneapolis

Program for Pregnant Girls
Minneapolis Public Schools

NEW YORK

Brooklyn

Project Teen Aid
Willoughby House Settlement

Brooklyn

Unwed Mothers Program
Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth in Action

Buffalo

Maternal and Infant Care Project
Buffalo Health Department

Mt. Vernon

Scholastic Counseling and Orientation
Program for School-Age Pregnant Girls
Mount Vernon Public Schools

New York

Cycesis Program
New York City Public Schools

New York

Young and Unwed Mothers Information and Referral Center
Harlem Youth Unlimited

New York

Upper Manhattan Medical Group
Maternity Project
Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York

New York

Foster Home Program
Inwood House

Syracuse

Young Mothers Educational Development Program
Syracuse City School District

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem

Continuing Education
Winston-Salem Forsythe County Schools
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<td>Services to Young Families, Cuyahoga County Welfare Department</td>
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<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Booth Talbert Clinic and Day Center, Salvation Army Booth Memorial Hospital</td>
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<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>Oklahoma City</td>
<td>Adult Day School, Oklahoma City Schools</td>
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<td>Confidential Maternity Service, Boy's and Girl's Aid Society of Oregon</td>
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<td>Educational and Medical Program for School-Age Pregnant Girls, Urban League of Pittsburgh</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
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<td>Cooperative Planning by Providence Department of Public Schools and Maternal and Infant Care Project, Providence Public Schools</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>Vocational and Educational Division, Edna Gladney Home</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Maternity Program of Catholic Family and Children's Service, Villa Maria</td>
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</table>
A comprehensive program for unmarried pregnant school girls was begun in July 1966 as a part of the Berkeley Maternity and Infant Care Project. In addition to health care, the program offers group and individual counseling, continuation of regular education, vocational training, homemaking and child care training, courses in personal and family living, plus family planning information and service.

Girls usually return to the program two weeks postpartum and are transferred back into regular school by the program when appropriate. Infant day care is provided for those girls who deliver and cannot return to school unless such care for their babies is made available. Education for motherhood is offered these mothers in connection with the infant care program. Health care for the infant is planned with the mother. If the mother received her obstetrical care in the Project and a condition of high medical risk for the infant exists, health care is provided to the infant for the first year of life.
The program for Educational and Medical Services to School-Age Expectant Mothers in Los Angeles is an interagency and interdisciplinary plan for utilization of services from the Los Angeles City School District and the Los Angeles County District Health Department. It provides a continuous educational program, social services, as well as medical services and health education. The program, which is the result of a pilot project, serves almost 500 girls each year over an area of 710 square miles.

Classroom facilities, located in six areas identified as eligible for compensatory education programs, are housed on the grounds of, or adjacent to, a Los Angeles County District Health Center. High school pupils are eligible for the program upon diagnosis of pregnancy by their physician. Educational placement is determined by the home school in cooperation with the Special Education Branch of the Los Angeles County School District. In addition to the basic educational program, all girls in the classroom are instructed by the school nurse and the health center staff in the areas of prenatal and infant care, nutrition, preparation for delivery and child care. The program social worker counsels the girls on an individually scheduled basis as indicated. Girls are admitted to the program at different times in pregnancy; however, it is preferred that they enter the classroom as early in pregnancy as diagnosis permits. The girls remain in the program until they deliver and, with their physician's permission, return to the classroom ten days postpartum. The girls are returned to regular school when they are eight weeks postpartum or as soon after that time as related to a convenient transfer period in the school calendar.

Parents of the pupils are involved in planning with the girl and are encouraged to participate in classroom activities. Program expansion will include work with young married couples as a followup to the program.

Each classroom has an advisory committee usually composed of local school, agency, and community representatives who plan and discuss particular problems related to this group of teenagers and also help maintain good school-community relations.
The Oakland Interagency Cyesis Program has involved a number of public agencies, the YWCA and the Oakland Public Schools in providing comprehensive services for school age pregnant girls. These services are provided on a group basis at two Oakland City Recreation Department Centers and include education, counseling, health education and recreation. A pilot program preceded the present program which began in 1964. The current educational program, including the Center's program and home instruction, is geared to serving almost 175 girls each year.

All girls, approximately 350 per school year, who become pregnant while in the Oakland school system are referred to the Cyesis Program through an application signed by their vice-principal and the head school nurse. A case selection committee determines which girls it feels would benefit most from participation in the Cyesis Center Program or should receive home instruction. Girls not selected for the academic program receive group work and individual casework services while participating in group activities at the YWCA. Enrollees in the Cyesis Program, which operates five days a week, receive five days of five hours academic instruction, including health education and recreation. Each girl also receives two hours of group counseling plus casework services. One evening a week an informal lounge, with dancing, is held at the YWCA for the girls, their husbands and boyfriends. The girls in the cooking class organize a menu and make refreshments which are sold at the lounge. A nursery facility at the Y is available for the use of the girls' mothers and some attend group afternoon discussions, which are held over coffee or sewing. This provides them with an opportunity to talk over their own and their daughters' problems and gives them an opportunity to meet with resource people in the community from organizations such as Planned Parenthood. Following delivery, the girls attend postnatal groups. All of these activities are held in the Oakland YWCA not the Cyesis Centers. The YWCA also has various kinds of group activities for the pregnant girls who are not enrolled in the Cyesis Centers.

Following delivery, the girls return to the Center and plans are worked out for their return to regular school. If girls need additional service prior to readmittance they stay on at the Center until the end of the school term.

The program uses a variety of staff, including graduate students in social welfare, volunteers, and nonprofessional aides who assist with transportation, locating housing, etc.
As the result of a pilot program which began in 1964, a special program for teenage pregnant high school girls is held at Gompers Continuation High School. The program enrolls almost 200 high school girls each year. Girls, over 15 years of age, who are unable to be enrolled in the special program attend evening school. All other girls (those under 15 years of age) receive home instruction. When a school in the Richmond Unified School District ascertains a girl is pregnant, arrangements are made for her to transfer to the Continuation School at the end of the quarter (this is done so no credits are lost due to the transfer). Notation is made at that time of school personnel who have a particular interest in the girl. She is expected to remain for a minimum of nine weeks in the Continuation School, a time period which corresponds with the standard report period. In addition to regular instruction, she is given the opportunity to enroll in a special class "sociology X" which meets for one period a day, five days a week and for which she receives academic credit. One period of the class is devoted to group counseling (additional individual counseling comes from the graduate student of social work one day each week). The other class periods are devoted to an instructional program conducted by the school nurse stressing family life education, prenatal, birth and postpartum care, child care, and family health.

Cooperative arrangements between the public schools, county health department, county social service, probation department, and the YWCA provide coordinated additional service. The health department supervises the medical care, social service and financial assistance aspects of the service. The YWCA holds a 2-hour evening meeting once a week, "The Teen-age Mothers Club", in which a volunteer social worker leads discussions around topics of interest to the girls. This part of the plan is designed for those girls who have already delivered. Once a month, representatives from all the organizations meet in case conference on from three to five girls.

Following delivery, the girls remain at the Continuation School until the end of the quarter at which time they are transferred back to full-time school.
The San Francisco Unified School District operates two special service centers for pregnant girls located at the YWCA and the Milton Meyer Recreation Center. It coordinates interagency services, providing girls with academic and health education as a core and a constellation of other services—casework, adequate medical care, planned recreation, group counseling. Each center is open two mornings a week, and they serve almost 100 girls each year. Each girl is seen individually for 2-hours a week by one of the eight home teachers for instruction in subjects the girls were studying in school. All girls receive instruction from a registered nurse on prenatal and postnatal care, and they are programmed for two sessions of group counseling to give attention to their personal and social concerns. Planned physical education and recreation are also provided for the students. The director of the centers provides and coordinates a variety of services directed to the individual needs of the girls and their families. Prenatal, delivery and postnatal medical supervision and hospital care are given at Children's Hospital, Mount Zion Hospital and San Francisco General which have assigned a special group of obstetricians who follow the girls throughout pregnancy and delivery. AFDC caseworkers provide special counseling and followup to both putative fathers and pregnant girls under 17.

The girls return to the program two weeks postpartum and reenter regular school after a 6-week interval.

The program enrolls girls 17 and under, no more than 6 months pregnant, who have parental consent and positive motivation to continue their education.

Two new centers utilizing classroom instruction are to open at Children's Hospital and Mount Zion Hospital in the fall of 1967.
Begun in 1965 under Hartford's Community Renewal Team in cooperation with Children's Services of Connecticut, Inc., the Hartford Board of Education and the Hartford Visiting Nurse Association, Inc., the Inter-Agency Services provides coordinated educational, health and social services for almost 100 pregnant girls each year. Originally established to serve "young" unwed mothers, the program was redefined in 1966 as a program to serve "School-Age Unwed Mothers." However, services are given to girls who have not been attending school if they fall within the school-age range. Social services have, in fact, been extended to the point where as many as a quarter of the girls receiving this aspect of the program's service are either out of school, receiving home instruction or returned to regular school.

The program is housed in two community centers and education is provided in group classes held under the auspices of the Hartford Board of Education in quarters provided by the Hartford Neighborhood Centers. Health classes are provided by the Visiting Nurse Association which also makes regular home visits to all girls attending school or receiving social service in the project. Individual casework service is provided by the project staff for the girls and includes services for putative fathers, parents of the girls and the girl's siblings.

A three-way communication between the project casework staff, visiting nurses and the Community Maternal and Infant Care Program has been developed so that medical coverage for the girls, both prepartum and antepartum is assured.

Following delivery the girls return to the special classes where arrangements are worked out for their return to regular school.
Teenage girls pregnant out of wedlock in the City of New Haven are served by a comprehensive program of medical, educational, and social work care. The experimental program began in September 1965 when a special prenatal clinic for young mothers was started at the Yale-New Haven Medical Center. In December 1966, a school, the Polly T. McCabe Center was opened to provide an educational-recreational program to work with the hospital program. The two programs function as one, with constant communication and service interaction between the staffs of both centers.

The entire program encompassing continuation of regular school, health care, social service, and basic research is a direct attempt to stimulate the girls' desire for achievement of further education and of new vocational, familial and social roles. Approximately 100 girls are enrolled each year. The program attempts to regulate the care of the young patient so that all girls are seen weekly for prenatal care by the same obstetrician at a time which does not conflict with school hours or with the hours of other clinics. Social work services for the girls are coordinated by social workers working with day center personnel and neighborhood workers. The Visiting Nurse Association's nurse discusses medical care and pediatric care with the girls two hours a week in addition to coordinating VNA services.

Following delivery, the girl returns to the program for two weeks and after approximately one more week is transferred back into regular school. Two afternoons a week the obstetric resident sees those patients he has delivered for postpartum followup. During the same time the social workers see the girls for individual casework.

A weekly inservice training program held for teachers at the school is conducted by the hospital's psychiatrist, pediatrician, and obstetrician. Bi-monthly meetings for the entire staff, research and service groups, focus on research teaching, relationship of program to community, and areas for further development. There are also monthly meetings of a steering committee.
A comprehensive multidisciplinary program for pregnant school age girls began in 1963 in Washington, D.C. as a pilot program, and in 1966 it became a permanent part of the educational system. Preference for entry into the program is given to girls 16 years of age or under, or to candidates for graduation.

As a school-centered rehabilitation program it offers continuation of regular education, individual and group counseling, psychological diagnostic and evaluational services, instruction in homemaking, child care training and instruction in personal and family living. Welfare services are offered as well as an opportunity to participate in cultural activities.

Over 250 girls are enrolled in the program each year. Girls are required to register for prenatal care. Those receiving clinic care see the same doctors at a special time set aside for them at a designated clinic. Regular medical care from clinic and other sources is followed up by the school and public health nurses. The girls return to the program six weeks postpartum and are generally transferred back into the regular school system two weeks later.
In 1963 the Community Services Project of the Chicago Board of Health was begun by the Mental Health Division to provide comprehensive services to elementary girls who were pregnant out of wedlock. The current expanded program, known as the Crittenton Comprehensive Care Center, offers comprehensive medical, mental health and social services to both elementary and high school age girls. In addition to complete prenatal and postpartum care, the program provides the girls with psychiatric and psychological evaluations, individual counseling, vocational guidance and problem solving group discussions aimed at promoting better mental health. At present the program serves almost 300 girls each year. The program also works with the parents of the girls and the putative fathers.

Girls enrolled in the Four C's program who meet the requirements of the Chicago Board of Education continue their elementary or high school education in the Family Living Center, a school established by the Board of Education for girls who are excluded from regular classes because of pregnancy. All girls at the Family Living Center receive services from the Four C's program. Under the expanded program of the Crittenton Comprehensive Care Center, services are to be offered to girls not in school. All girls return to the Center six weeks postpartum and remain until services are no longer necessary.
The Family Living Center in Chicago, Illinois operated by the Chicago Public Schools through its Department of Special Education, serves over 500 girls each year. This public school for pregnant girls is located in a modern well-equipped church facility. Criteria for school admission state that a girl must be interested in attending school, should be able to accept the discipline of the school and adjust to the routine, be in good physical health and not beyond the 7th month of pregnancy and able to travel to and from school. Priority is given to girls under 16 in their first pregnancy—married pregnant girls as well as unmarried are accepted if they are able to meet the other conditions. The educational level, while flexible, is required to be relatively consistent with the girl's chronological age.

All girls who attend the special school receive a variety of services from the Crittenton Comprehensive Care Center in Chicago. Services include medical, mental health, and social services. The two programs function in close coordination. The school schedules class times so that group and individual participation by the girls in the program at the Crittenton Comprehensive Care Center does not conflict with the educational program.

Postpartum girls return to the Family Living Center until the end of the school term.

A second Family Living Center is expected to be in full operation by September 1967.
An experimental program entitled "Reorientation of Illegitimately Pregnant Teenage Girls Living in Rural Areas" was begun as a research and demonstration program in 1965. A multifaceted program of social, emotional, educational and medical treatment, it has attempted to reach pregnant girls in their own community and change the community climate in terms of services to the unmarried mother.

Classes are held in a special public school which serves an area including most of six counties and a small part of four additional counties. Girls in most cases commute daily, however, the school program is available also to those for whom foster homes or residential home placement has been arranged. Girls attending the program are provided, in addition, with complete health care, individual counseling, adoption, placement, and instruction in homemaking, personal and family living. The program also offers services to the parents of the unmarried mothers and putative fathers.

Following delivery, girls are transferred back into regular school by the program.
Girls who become pregnant while attending public schools in Baltimore continue their education at the Edgar Allen Poe School #1 for Pregnant Girls. Begun in September 1966 under ESEA Title I funds the program emphasis is on continued education. All pregnant girls under 16 are expected to attend the school, married or unmarried. Girls are required to register in a prenatal clinic and are requested to use the services of a social agency. An advisory committee to the school coordinates the efforts of and use of community resources. Certification of pregnancy by a doctor is required and girls may enter the program if they are not more than 7 months pregnant and pregnant for the first time. The program serves between 400-500 per year. Girls return to the program following their postpartum checkup and remain in the program until the end of the quarter or semester, at which time they are transferred back into regular school.
The CENTAUM Program in Boston, Massachusetts, developed from the Committee on Educational Needs for Teenage Unwed Mothers which was formed in 1961. The CENTAUM Program, developed by the present director, is a collaborative effort between the Department of Health and Hospitals (Boston City Hospital) and the Boston School Department. In 1963 school classes began in facilities loaned by the United South End Settlements. Currently the program serves almost 150 girls a year with a combination of medical, educational and social services.

Girls are selected on the basis of first pregnancy, certification of pregnancy by a doctor, registration at a prenatal clinic, compatible grade level in school, ability to tolerate the program from a physical and emotional viewpoint and residence in a family unit where there is motivation to encourage the girl while she is in the program. Girls attend school from 9:00 until 2:00 daily, receiving instruction in subjects for which they receive credits. Health courses are taught by the Visiting Nurse Association. The girls participate in group therapy sessions in addition to receiving individual social work services. Services are also provided for putative fathers, parents of the girls and siblings of the girls on an individual basis. Following delivery girls, except those who deliver in May, are transferred back into regular school by the program. If a girl delivers in May she remains in the program until the end of the school year.

Psychiatric and psychological consultation are available.
The Continuing Education for Girls program in Detroit coordinates in a school setting, educational, psychological, health, and social services to pregnant school age girls. Preference is given to girls under 16 but, where possible, girls over 16 are included.

Located in three centers, the program serves almost 200 girls each year. In addition to continuation of regular education, the program provides for instruction in homemaking, child care training, personal and family living and opportunities for participation in cultural activities. Girls also receive a psychological diagnostic evaluation, psychotherapy, group and individual counseling. Services, in addition, are given to parents of the girls and putative fathers.

With the school acting as a cohesive force, complete prenatal and postnatal care along with other services are promoted through the use of available health and welfare opportunities. Girls return to the program three weeks postpartum where plans are made for their return to regular school. Where return to school is finally deemed not feasible girls are prepared for entering one of the available job training programs.
C. S. Mott Children's Health Center in Flint, Michigan began a project in January 1966 which provides broad casework services to unmarried mothers. The Unwed Parent Program's function is to pursue and coordinate services for unmarried mothers 18 years of age or younger who plan to keep their babies. Services are provided for the unmarried mothers, putative fathers, and parents of the unmarried mothers on an individual basis. The unmarried mothers also participate in group counseling sessions. Followup meetings for both the girl and her child are offered on an optional basis.

The program, which currently serves almost 125 girls per year, will be moving into a school-centered service in the near future.
MICHIGAN--Saginaw

Under a program of continuing education for pregnant girls, the Saginaw Public Schools provide an educational program, counseling, prenatal and postnatal instruction, as well as referral of girls to proper social agencies for other needed services.

Under the program, girls do not drop out of school but are automatically transferred into the Continuation School. Small class loads, because of the various ages and grade levels, allow individualized academic instruction. In addition, the girls receive instructions in homemaking, child care, personal and family living and family planning as well as coordination of health care.

Located in a religious center, the program serves almost 100 girls each year. Girls are transferred into the program at any time found necessary and can be carried through the year, even after delivery, if deemed advisable. Girls generally reenter school at the beginning of a semester, but in some cases they reenter six weeks after delivery.
The Program for Pregnant Girls in Minneapolis, located in a community center provides school age girls with continuing education. In addition, the girls receive group and individual counseling. Girls remain in regular school until arrangements can be made. Postpartum the girls are transferred back into regular school by the program. Educational service is provided through the Special Education Department of the Minneapolis Public Schools and appropriate agencies provide the other related services on a referral basis.
Project Teen Aid, begun in 1965, provides comprehensive health, educational and social services to pregnant girls. Located in a housing project, it is able to serve almost 125 girls each year. The girls continue with their regular education while receiving instruction in personal and family living, homemaking and child care training along with family planning information. The program provides group and individual counseling and vocational placement, if needed. Health services including prenatal and postpartum care are provided for the girls who must be registered for prenatal care, pregnant for the first time and unmarried at time of application to the program. Services are also provided for putative fathers and the parents of the girls.

Following delivery the girl returns to the program where plans are made for her transfer back into regular school.
The Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth-in-Action Unwed Mothers' Program provides comprehensive social services to teenage pregnant girls. Located in two adjoining brownstone buildings in Brooklyn, the program serves almost 250 girls each year.

The program provides the girls with group and individual counseling and includes psychological diagnostic evaluation and psychotherapy. The girls receive instruction in homemaking, child care training, personal and family living, vocational training and family planning. Tutoring services during their pregnancies help the girls maintain their academic levels or increase their skills in areas of academic weakness. The girls also participate in cultural activities. Complete health care--prenatal, postpartum and continuing--is stressed. The girl returns to the program three weeks postpartum.

During their participation in the program, the girls receive stipends which are used to begin savings plans, contribute to their homes, and purchase maternity clothes and necessities for their babies. Girls are transferred back into regular school by the program.
NEW YORK--Buffalo

Begun in 1966, a cooperative plan by the Maternal and Infant Care Project in Buffalo, the Buffalo Health Department and the Buffalo City Schools provides social, medical and educational services for pregnant school age girls. Located in a community center, the program enables girls to continue their regular school program in addition to receiving training in child care and homemaking. The program also offers welfare service which includes adoption and placement. Health care including prenatal care, postpartum care, and pediatric care is provided by the Maternal and Infant Care Project. The program serves almost 125 unmarried mothers each year. Parental consent is required for enrollment in the program and followup meetings and services for the girl and her child are optional.
The Mount Vernon Public Schools' Plan is a comprehensive scholastic counseling and orientation program for school age pregnant girls. The program is in a special public school, it provides complete health care, group and individual counseling, continuation of regular education, vocational training and placement, child care training and education in personal and family living as well as family planning.

Services are provided for the girls on both a group and individual basis. Girls will return to the program two weeks after delivery and following their postpartum check will be transferred back into regular school by the program. Followup meetings for the girl and her baby, if she keeps it, will be optional.
NEW YORK--New York

The Cyesis Program of the Board of Education of the City of New York is operated by the Bureau for the Education of the Physically Handicapped. Under this program, teachers are provided for 16 agencies, both resident and nonresident. Locations include twelve maternity homes, two community centers and a YWCA where continuing education in groups is provided for almost 700 girls each year.

Medical and social services for the girls are given by the individual programs who also determine entry requirements for their own projects. The Board of Education inquires into the eligibility of the girls for high school or junior high school instruction and the dates of last school attendance. Following delivery the girls are transferred back into regular school by the program they attended. Instruction in nonresidential settings is sometimes carried on in the postpartum period.

The Board of Education has a number of centers for pregnant girls in the preparation stage and it is assumed that they will be operational and providing continuing group education for additional numbers of girls by late 1967. These will be supervised by district superintendents.
The Young and Unwed Mothers Information and Referral Center of Harlem Youth Unlimited provides comprehensive services for pregnant girls age 15 to 21. Begun in 1965, the program serves almost 175 girls each year. Girls receive prenatal and postpartum care, group and individual counseling, also instruction in homemaking, child care training, personal and family living, family planning information plus an opportunity to participate in cultural activities. Girls may also receive welfare services, financial assistance, and legal counseling in addition to continuation of their regular education. While receiving services, girls are trained to work within the community by holding discussions with peers around problems facing unwed and young mothers, the value of continued education and training, etc.

The girls return to the program six weeks postpartum and are transferred back into regular school by the program.
The HIP-Upper Manhattan Medical Group Maternity Project is a comprehensive program providing all-inclusive maternity care service for pregnant teenagers. The girls receive personalized care: they see the same obstetrician throughout for prenatal, hospital, delivery, postnatal and family planning care including I.U.D.'s. Pediatric care in which the girl becomes equally well acquainted with the pediatrician is provided, beginning with visits in the hospital and continuing for one year after delivery.

Continuing group education is provided four days a week in a YWCA location. In addition to the accredited educational curriculum provided by the Board of Education, there are classes on health education, home economics and sewing courses provided by the project staff. Social work counseling and health education, nutrition consultation, dental and eye care, drugs and visiting nurse services are also given to the girls. Social work counseling is made available to the girl's family, the putative father and his family.

Following their postpartum checkups the girls are urged to return to regular school if there is someone to help care for the infant.
NEW YORK--New York

The Inwood House offers foster home care with a center program for all girls at a local church. Through the Bureau of Physically Handicapped, the New York Board of Education provides teachers. In addition to continuation of regular school, the program provides health care, prenatal care, group counseling, and family planning information. Vocational counseling is available as needed. The Visiting Nurse Service provides instruction in preparation for the baby, hygiene, and baby care. Almost 125 girls are served each year through this part of the Inwood House program.

Postpartum the girls return to the center and then are transferred back into school by the program.
NEW YORK--Syracuse

The Young Mothers Educational Development Program is an experimental project set up in 1965 by the Onondaga County Health Department, Syracuse City School District, and the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center. A combination of educational, health, and social services are offered to almost 150 girls a year. A clinic is located on the premises so that all services are offered at the same location (a former school building) and the girl does not have to leave the setting at any point.

The program accepts girls under 21 years of age, requiring registration for prenatal care, parental consent, plus ability to use the services offered by the program. Services are provided for both unmarried and married school age mothers on an individual and group basis. Individual work is done with the putative fathers and parents of the girls, while work with the siblings is done on a group and individual basis.

Following delivery the girl returns to the program four weeks postpartum and continues with school. Continuing service is provided for the enrollees through the first year of the infant's life.
The Program for Continuing Education for pregnant school age girls in Winston-Salem began in 1964 and currently serves almost 175 girls each year.

Located in a former church education building, the program in addition to the continuation of regular education, provides group and individual counseling, vocational training, instruction in child care training, personal and family living, family planning information as well as the opportunity to participate in cultural activities. As part of the nutritional emphasis, all girls receive a free breakfast if desired.

Certification of pregnancy by a doctor, parental and/or husband's consent, plus motivation to attend regularly are requirements for admission into the program.

Girls return to the program three weeks postpartum and remain until the end of the school year. Arrangements are made by the program for the girls' transfer back into school. Girls who come to the program as seniors are graduated from the program, but the diplomas they receive are from the school from which they came.
"Services to Young Families" is a new multidisciplinary program established to help the teenage unmarried mother become better prepared to care independently for herself and her child. It provides for education, vocational guidance, individual and group social work counseling, and physical and mental health care, individually and in groups. In addition, the program works with the girls' families and with putative fathers.

The program is located in two centers. Girls whose ability and academic performance does not lend itself to continuation of secondary school will be provided with vocational guidance and training from public and private sources. Girls attend a special teenage prenatal clinic where they receive continuity of medical care from the same team of doctors without waiting. An informal group of the girls' mothers attend classes in family life education and family planning. A nutritionist works with them in the buying, preparation and cooking of food. Follow-up services for the girl and her child are required. The girl is transferred back into school by the program.
The Booth Talbert Clinic and Day Center, which began in 1961, provides comprehensive services for almost 125 pregnant teenage girls each year. Girls under 16 may be referred by the Cleveland Board of Education to the School Program at Booth Talbert Clinic and Day Center, although they may attend a clinic or hospital elsewhere. Students over 16 attend the Special School Program at the Adult Education Center operated by the Cleveland Board of Education. In addition, to continuation of regular education, the girls may receive prenatal and postpartum care, welfare services, psychological diagnostic evaluation, psychotherapy, group and individual counseling, vocational training, plus instruction in homemaking, child care training; personal and family living, religious instruction and the opportunity to participate in cultural activities. Following her postpartum check, the girl may return to the program. Followup meetings for the girl are optional.
The Adult Day School in Oklahoma City is a special public school which enrolls girls who are required to leave the regular school system when their pregnancy becomes apparent. Girls may continue their regular school program and, in addition, may participate in group and individual counseling sessions. The program also provides family planning information, and vocational training services. Girls are referred to a variety of public agencies for other health and social services. Following delivery, girls are transferred back into the regular school system by the Adult Day School.
The Boy's and Girl's Aid Society in Portland, a statewide nonsectarian, voluntary agency has a full four-year high school for expectant mothers in its own building. The BGAS provides the facilities and a staff member serves as school principal. The public school provides the teachers.

The school is an integral part of the maternity program for both those in residential care and those enrolled on an outpatient service basis. Courses in personal and family living are included in the curriculum. Girls also receive health care, both prenatal and postpartum, individual counseling, vocational training and psychotherapy. Welfare services including adoption, placement and legal counseling are also provided. Postpartum, the girls return to regular school. Followup meetings for the girl and her child are optional.
In 1965 the Urban League initiated an experimental project in cooperation with the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education, the Magee-Women's Hospital and Allegheny County Health Department. Currently the Educational and Medical Program for School-Age Pregnant Girls in Pittsburgh serves almost 150 girls each year.

Classes are held in the community center from 9:00 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. for grades 7 thru 12. Negro history is taught in addition to regular subjects. Instruction is also given in child care and girls participate in a cultural enrichment program.

Casework services are provided for the girls as needed—if a girl is troubled she is seen on a weekly basis. A psychologist meets with the girls in group sessions and each girl sees the psychologists at least once a month for individual counseling. The psychologist also sees the parents of the girl. Girls are registered for prenatal care at the clinic of their choice. Selection of girls is based upon willingness of the parents to cooperate in the program, the girls' desire to attend as well as certification of pregnancy by a doctor and registration for prenatal care. Girls return to the program three weeks postnatal and are transferred back into regular school at midterm (February) if possible; if not, they remain until June and reenter the regular school system in the fall. Followup medical care for the child is required.

The program was financed by OEO funds and in the second year of operation, the teachers were donated by the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education.

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Special classes have been held in a Providence Public Library branch to provide continuing education for pregnant girls on a group basis. This enables the home teacher to extend the hours of instruction that would normally be provided to the girls.

VISTA Volunteers provide some tutorial assistance and help motivate regular attendance. In addition to the regular education, the girls receive individual counseling. Girls are required to register for prenatal care. Most of the health service is provided by the Maternal and Infant Care project at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Six weeks postpartum the girl is transferred back into the regular school. Followup meetings for enrollees are required.
The Edna Gladney Home provides continuing education for pregnant girls through its vocational and education division. The school facility is located in the maternity home which serves almost 200 girls each year. In addition to continuation of their regular school program the girls can receive vocational and homemaking training, complete medical care, a psychological diagnostic evaluation, group and individual counseling, legal counseling and vocational placement, if indicated. Adoption and placement services are also provided for the girls.

The geographical area served is quite large and therefore the girls make arrangements for their own reentry into school. They are, however, able to transfer credits earned through the educational part of the program.
Comprehensive services for pregnant girls are provided by the Villa Maria Maternity Home and the Houston School District. Preference for maternity home residence is given to students or dropouts under 21 who are undecided about keeping their babies or have decided upon adoption. For those who keep their babies, all services are available except the maternity home.

Girls are enabled to continue their regular school education at the accredited high school in the maternity home. Complete health care (prenatal, postpartum, pediatric) is given in addition to group and individual counseling. Services are also provided for the parents and siblings of the unmarried mothers. The girls remain in the program while under postpartum care and for three months thereafter, if needed, at which time they are transferred back into regular school by the program. Followup meetings for the girl and the child (if the girl chooses to keep it) are optional. The program serves girls without cost to them.