



ARIZONA

Arizona received \$3,920,566 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2006.¹

Arizona Sexuality Education Law and Policy

Arizona does not have a law that requires schools to teach sexuality education or sexually transmitted disease (STD)/HIV education. However, Arizona law does state that if a school chooses to teach these topics, instruction must be age-appropriate and must stress abstinence. Further, if a school chooses to teach HIV education, such instruction must be medically accurate, but cannot promote a “homosexual lifestyle,” portray “homosexuality as a positive alternative life-style,” or “suggest that some methods of sex are safe methods of homosexual sex.”

Arizona Administrative Code R7-2-303 states that schools may “provide a specific elective lesson or lessons concerning sex education as a supplement to the health course of study.” In order for a student to take the class, the school must have the “written request of the student’s parents or guardian.” In addition, the school must:

- Provide an alternative elective lesson;
- Only spend a limited amount of time on sex education;
- Teach the class in gender-divided classrooms;
- Not grade the classes, require no homework, and not retain any evaluation of the class;
- Not include any “tests, psychological inventories, surveys, or examinations containing any questions about the student’s or his parents’ personal beliefs or practices in sex, family life, morality, values or religion;” and
- Have the lessons approval of the local governing board.

The local governing board:

- Must be representative of the district;
- Must review all instructional materials;
- Hold at least two public hearings on the matter; and
- Allow all materials for this class to be viewed by the public.

Arizona’s *Comprehensive Health Education Standards* do not include STD/HIV education. Arizona requires written consent for any sexuality education class. This is referred to as an “opt-in” policy.

See Arizona Revised Statutes Sections 15-716, 15-102 and R7-2-303.

Recent Legislation

Legislation Requires Standards for Teen Pregnancy and Parenting; Could Lead to Funding for Programs

Senate Bill 1192 requires the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Health Services and the Department of Economic Security, to develop standards for teen pregnancy and parenting programs that provide services for pregnant and/or parenting teens. The programs would include parenting education and life skills instruction. School districts or charter schools with effective programs would be eligible for funding. The bill was introduced in January 2006 to the Senate Committee on Education K–12 and the Senate Committee on Rules, but failed to pass.

Family Information and Youth Protection Act Introduced

Senate Bill 1417, introduced in January 2006, requires any school that “receives abstinence-only funding or that elects to teach abstinence-only education in any grade six through twelve” to provide notice to the parents or guardians of pupils. The notification must state that their children will not receive “information about methods, other than abstinence, for preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome” as well as other information about what will not be taught in the class. The notification must also inform parents that they have the right to review such curricula and explain how they can comment on the curriculum. It must also explain that a parent can excuse their child from the class(es). The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Education K-12 and the Senate Committee on Rules, but failed to pass.

Events of Note

Middle School Sexuality Education Program Expands

September 2006; Kyrene, AZ

The Kyrene School District voted in August to change the content of sexuality education classes to include definitions of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as well as oral and anal sex in discussions of risky sexual behavior. The new curriculum decision, which affects students in grades 6–8, was unanimously approved by the Kyrene School Board, though changes won’t be implemented until the board determines appropriate curricula and teaching materials.

Some parents were uncomfortable with the decision to discuss oral and anal sex with middle school students. “That makes a lot of people uncomfortable,” one community member explained. “I’m not sure that they [sixth graders] are developmentally ready as a group. They are very young.”

Many educators and parents, however, supported the board’s decision. “It’s very important that students have the information they need to make good decisions,” the district’s director of curriculum and instruction explained. “They’re hearing phenomenal amounts of misinformation. Education’s about connecting the dots.” A member of the committee that recommended the curriculum changes explained that the group thought it was “critical” that certain sexual behaviors were explained in detail, “because a large percentage of young people think Bill Clinton was correct that oral sex is not the same as intercourse.”²

An eighth-grader at Kyrene del Pueblo Middle School agreed that her peers needed to understand that STDs can be contracted through a variety of behaviors other than vaginal intercourse. “They think only intercourse is going to get them into sickness,” she said.³

Kyrene parents were given the opportunity to review suggested sexuality education books, DVDs, and other teaching materials under consideration. The learning tools, including specific classroom lessons, were on public display for at least 60 days before the board votes. The board was also scheduled to hold special information sessions on the proposed materials to allow parents to voice their opinions.

*Tucson-Based Christian Group Travels to Uganda to Promote Abstinence
May 2006; Tucson, AZ*

Breakdown, a dance and theater group comprised of teenagers, planned a trip to Uganda to advance its abstinence-only-until-marriage message and opposition to abortion.

The group was excited about the chance to carry its goals abroad. One 18-year-old member discussed the personal significance of the group, “It’s like this team has brought me closer to God. We’re all very educated about abstinence—we know what God wants us to do and what we want for our lives.”⁴ Last year, the group, a ministry of Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Tucson, received a \$25,000 grant from the State Department of Health and Human Services, and it aims to apply for federal funding this year.

*Book Depicting Date Rape Raises Questions about Censorship
December 2005; Tucson, AZ*

Controversy arose in southern Arizona schools over the book *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, which includes gay characters and a scene depicting a date rape. Officials weighed whether or not to allow the book in school libraries.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction recommended banning the book from all school libraries. However, each school may decide whether to allow any books into its own library. While some school districts oppose the banning of books altogether, others believe that censorship is necessary and removed the book from the shelves. For example, the high school in the Flowing Wells Unified School District reviewed the book, and decided to make it available on reserve only.

The author of the book, Stephen Chbosky, agrees that the publication is not appropriate for elementary school students. However, he believes that high schools should allow the book because it contains an important message for teenagers.⁵

Arizona’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note⁶

- In 2005, 43% of female high school students and 43% of male high school students in Arizona reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 4% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in Arizona reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 11% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students in Arizona reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 33% of female high school students and 27% of male high school students in Arizona reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 52% of females and 60% of males in Arizona reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.

- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 18% of females and 13% of males in Arizona reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 33% of males in Arizona reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 80% of high school students in Arizona reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, Arizona's abortion rate was 21 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.⁷
- In 2004, Arizona's birth rate was 60 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen birth rate of 41 per 1,000 nationwide.⁸

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

Arizona received \$1,034,776 in federal Title V funding in Fiscal Year 2006. The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage grant requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. In 2005, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000, annually, to provide the state match.

Arizona uses Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding to contract with 13 sub-grantees: Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation, Arizona Psychology Services, Arizona Youth Partnership (Rural Pima, Apache, and South Navajo Counties), Arizona Youth Partnership (Gila and Pinal Counties), Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona, Catholic Social Services—Yavapai County, Child & Family Resources (Santa Cruz County), Child & Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson), Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Greater Phoenix, Inc., Northern Arizona University, Pima Prevention Partnership, Pinal County Department of Public Health, and the University of Arizona Maricopa Cooperative Extension. These sub-grantees use a variety of curricula including *Choosing the Best LIFE*, *Choosing the Best PATH*, *Choosing the Best WAY*, *Connections/Love U2* series, *Girl Talk/Guy Talk*, *Baby Think it Over*, *Teen Interactive Theater Curriculum*, *WAIT Training*, and *Worth the Wait*.

SIECUS reviewed *Choosing the Best LIFE* and found that it names numerous physical and psychological consequences of premarital sexual activity, suggests that sexually active teens will never have happy futures, and implies that only teens with low self-esteem and poor judgment become sexually active. For example, *Choosing the Best LIFE* states that “relationships often lower the self-respect of both partners—one feeling used, the other feeling like the user. Emotional pain can cause a downward spiral leading to intense feelings of lack of worthlessness (sic).”⁹

SIECUS reviewed *Choosing the Best PATH* and found that it provides endless information on the negative consequences of premarital sexual activity and utilizes a variety of tactics to suggest that teens should feel guilty, embarrassed, and ashamed of sexual behavior. For example, *Choosing the Best PATH* asks students, “How does being sexually active as a teen affect how a person feels about himself or herself?” The suggested answer is, “Can feel sad about losing virginity, loss of self-respect, blames self for getting pregnant or contracting an STD.” It goes on to say, “Sexual activity also can lead to the trashing of a person’s reputation, resulting in the loss of friends.”¹⁰

SIECUS reviewed *WAIT Training* and found that it contains little medical or biological information and almost no information about STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Instead, it contains information and statistics about marriage, many of which are outdated and not supported by scientific research. It also contains messages of fear and shame and biased views of gender, sexual orientation, and family type. For example, *WAIT Training* explains that “men sexually are like microwaves and women sexually are like crockpots....A woman is stimulated more by touch and romantic words. She is far more attracted by a man’s personality while a man is stimulated by sight. A man is usually less discriminating about those to whom he is physically attracted.”¹¹

SIECUS reviewed *Worth the Wait* and found that it covers some important topics related to sexuality such as puberty, anatomy, and sexual abuse, and that the curriculum is based on reliable sources of data. Despite these strengths, *Worth the Wait* relies on messages of fear, discourages contraceptive use, and promotes biased views of gender, marriage, and pregnancy options. For example, the curriculum claims that “teenage sexual activity can create a multitude of medical, legal, and economic problems not only for the individuals having sex but for society as a whole.”

In addition to using several of these curricula, Arizona Youth Partnership uses *Soul Mate* and *Big Talk for Parents* to target rural and Native American youth.¹² The organization reports on its website that 81% of 11-year-olds involved in its program “made a commitment to abstain until marriage.”¹³ Research has found that under certain conditions such commitments, often called virginity pledges, may help some adolescents delay sexual intercourse. When they work, pledges help this select group of adolescents delay the onset of sexual intercourse for an average of 18 months—far short of marriage. Researchers found that pledges only worked when taken by a small group of students. Pledges taken by a whole class were ineffective. More importantly, the studies also found that those young people who took a pledge were one-third less likely to use contraception when they did become sexually active than their peers who had not pledged. These teens are therefore more vulnerable to the risks of unprotected sexual activity such as unintended pregnancy and STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Further research has confirmed that although some students who take pledges delay intercourse, ultimately they are just as likely to contract an STD as their non-pledging peers. The study also found that the STD rates were higher in communities where a significant proportion (over 20%) of the young people had taken virginity pledges.¹⁴

Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Greater Phoenix displays no information about its abstinence-only-until-marriage programs on its website. However, the organization is a member of the Arizona Life Coalition and its Outreach Director is named as an “Agent” of the Arizona Life Rally.¹⁵ Crisis pregnancy centers typically advertise as providing medical services and then use anti-abortion propaganda, misinformation, and fear and shame tactics to dissuade women facing unintended pregnancy from exercising their right to choose.

Title V Evaluation

In 2003, Arizona released the evaluation of its Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage program, which served more than 123,000 youth in schools, community centers, and detention centers between 1998 and 2003. Fourteen different curricula were used, including *A.C. Green’s Game Plan*, *Choosing the Best LIFE*, *Choosing the Best PATH*, *Choosing the Best WAY*, *FACTS*, and *WAIT Training*. The programs were evaluated through surveys of the participants conducted before the programs (pre-test), immediately afterwards (post-test), and 3–13 months after program participation (follow-up).

Post-test results showed an increase in teens’ intent to pursue abstinence; however, follow-up surveys conducted months later found statistically significant declines in teens’ intent to pursue abstinence.¹⁶ Among teens who had remained abstinent, 47% reported that they would likely become sexually active in the next year and 80% reported that they would likely become sexually

active by age 20.¹⁷ According to the evaluation, post-test results also revealed that “the direction of change on attitudes toward birth control was toward a less favorable view at post-test. This might be explained by the program’s focus on the failure rates of contraceptives as opposed to their availability, use, and access.”¹⁸

The presentation of the abstinence-only-until-marriage message was also perceived as moralistic by many students and parents. The evaluators explained that “programs that present the message in a fashion that cultivates skills and practice are more likely to be effective than programs that are perceived as saying ‘Do this because it is right.’”¹⁹

Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are five CBAE grantees in Arizona: Americans for a Better Tomorrow, Inc, Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation, Arizona Youth Partnership, Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona, and Pima Prevention Partnership. There is one AFLA grantee in Arizona: Winslow Unified School District #1.

Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona is a faith-based organization that focuses on promoting adoption and providing abstinence-only-until-marriage programs. The organization runs a variety of activities for youth ages 10–18 through its abstinence-only-until-marriage programs including sports and service learning programs. Catholic Charities also sponsors the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program (TAPP), which “is comprised of high school students that are committed to making healthy choices, like staying sober and waiting until marriage to have sex.”²⁰ TAPP sponsors alternative activities after proms and graduations. In 2006, it awarded three area schools \$2000, \$1500, and \$500 respectively for their events.²¹ One of these alternative events was the “Chain of Promises” pledge program. (See Title V section for more information on virginity pledges.)

Americans for a Better Tomorrow, Inc. sponsors “Power Fitness for Youth,” a nine-week body fitness and character program for students in grades seven and eight. The program includes a character-building segment which promulgates misleading information about condom use. For example, it incorrectly states that “condoms are virtually ineffective in preventing the transmission of HPV (Human Papillomavirus) due to skin-to-skin contact of this viral STD (rather than the transmission of bodily fluids).”²² In truth, according to the CDC, condoms are effective against HPV and cervical cancer. It is true that condoms cannot provide complete protection from HPV, in part because infections may occur on sites not covered by the condom. However, the CDC says that “laboratory studies have demonstrated that latex condoms provide an essentially impermeable barrier to particles the size of HPV” and that “studies of HPV infection in men demonstrate that most HPV infections are located on parts of the penis that would be covered by a condom.”²³ In addition, according to a University of Washington study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, consistent condom use can cut a woman’s risk of HPV infection by 70 percent and protect her from developing precancerous cervical changes.²⁴

Pima Prevention Partnership runs the Partnership Project Pledge (Project Pledge), an abstinence-only until-marriage program. Project Pledge uses the *Choosing the Best* curricula in middle and high schools. (See Title V section for more information on the *Choosing the Best* curricula.)

Project Pledge encourages students to read, print, and sign a pledge swearing to abstain from premarital sex.²⁵ Research has found that such virginity pledges are ineffective and potentially harmful. (See Title V section for more information on virginity pledges.)

In addition, Project Pledge’s website contains incorrect and misleading information. Under the *FAQ* section, in response to the question “Are contraceptives effective?” the website states, “No, because you can still catch diseases and sometimes get pregnant.”²⁶ Moreover, in answer to the question, “What are the symptoms of STDs?” it provides only a vague and incomplete list: “rration [sic], bumps, blisters or

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sores.”²⁷ And, in response to the question, “If someone has sex, what are the consequences?” the website answers, “Possibly could get pregnant or catch diseases and experience a damaged reputation, a sense of guilt and shame, physical pain. This can lead to a feeling a [sic] being alone or distracted.”²⁸

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2006

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Arizona Department of Health Services www.azdhs.gov www.sexcanwait.com	\$1,034,776 federal \$1,000,000 state (state appropriation)	Title V
Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation DUAL GRANTEE 2004–2007	\$39,992 \$631,792	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Arizona Psychology Services	\$112,889	Title V sub-grantee
Arizona Youth Partnership (Rural Pima, Apache, and South Navajo Counties) www.azyp.org	\$208,567	Title V sub-grantee
Arizona Youth Partnership (Gila and Pinal Counties) DUAL GRANTEE 2004–2007 www.azyp.org	\$43,748 \$729,365	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern AZ www.catholicsocialserviceaz.org/index.aspx	\$173,522	Title V sub-grantee

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Catholic Social Services– Yavapai County www.catholicsocialserviceaz.org/yavapai.aspx	\$150,208	Title V sub-grantee
Child & Family Resources (Santa Cruz County) www.childfamilyresources.org	\$24,759	Title V sub-grantee
Child & Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson) www.childfamilyresources.org	\$99,157	Title V sub-grantee
Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Greater Phoenix, Inc. http://choices-az.org	\$58,331	Title V sub-grantee
North Arizona University http://home.nau.edu	\$29,790	Title V sub-grantee
Pima Prevention Partnership DUAL GRANTEE 2005–2008 www.pimaprevention.org	\$284,089 \$726,652	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Pinal County Department of Public Health www.co.pinal.az.us/PubHealth	\$205,134	Title V sub-grantee
University of Arizona, Maricopa Cooperative Extension http://cals.arizona.edu/maricopa	\$103,184	Title V sub-grantee

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Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Americans for a Better Tomorrow, Inc. www.afbt.org	\$599,601	CBAE
Winslow Unified School District # 1 2002–2007 www.winslow.k12.az.us	\$198,380	AFLA

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator

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Arizona Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Arizona
 P.O. Box 17148
 Phoenix, AZ 85011
www.acluaz.org

The Arizona Coalition on Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting
 4710 North 16th Pl.
 Phoenix, AZ 85016
 Phone: (602) 265-4337
www.azteenpregnancy.org

Arizona Family Planning Council
 2920 North 24th Ave., Suite 26
 Phoenix, AZ 85015
 Phone: (602) 258-5777
www.azfpc.org

Arizona Human Rights Fund and Foundation
 P.O. Box 25044
 Phoenix, AZ 85002
 Phone: (602) 650-0900
www.ahrf.org

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NARAL Pro-Choice Arizona
P.O. Box 45452
Phoenix, AZ 85064
Phone: (480) 834-3274
www.prochoicearizona.org

Planned Parenthood of Central and
Northern Arizona
5651 North 7th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85014
Phone: (602) 277-PLAN
www.plannedparenthood.org/ppcna

Arizona Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Alliance Defense Fund
15333 North Pima Rd., Suite 165
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Phone: (800) TELL-ADF
www.alliancedefensefund.org

The Center for Arizona Policy
7227 North 16th St., Suite 250
Phoenix, AZ 85020
Phone: (602) 424-2525
www.azpolicy.org

Goldwater Institute
500 East Coronado Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Phone: (602) 462-5000
www.goldwaterinstitute.org

Newspapers in Arizona

Arizona Daily Star
Carla McClain
Health & Medicine Reporter
P.O. Box 26807
Tucson, AZ 85726
Phone: (520) 806-7754

Arizona Daily Sun
Chelsea Deweese
Education Reporter
1751 S. Thompson St.
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The Arizona Republic
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¹ This refers to the fiscal year for the federal government which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2006 begins on October 1, 2005 and ends on September 30, 2006.

² Colleen Sparks, "Kyrene Sex-Ed May Name 3 Types; School Board Vote Is Likely Tuesday," *The Arizona Republic*, 18 August 2006, accessed 18 September 2006, <www.azcentral.com/php-bin/clicktrack/print.php?referer=http://www.azcentral.com/community/ahwatukee/articles/0818ar-sexed0818Z14.html>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Stephanie Innes, "Breakdown Kids Find God, Delay Sex," *Arizona Daily Star*, 30 May 2006, accessed 7 June 2006, <<http://www.azstarnet.com/dailystar/metro/131325>>.

⁵ Daniel Scarpinato, "Local Schools' Controversies Rare On Books," *Arizona Daily Star*, 26 December 2005, accessed 16 February 2006, <<http://www.azstarnet.com/dailystar/dailystar/108618.php>>.

⁶ Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from Danice K. Eaton, et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 55, no. SS-5 (9 June 2006): 1-108, accessed 26 January 2007, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>.

⁷ U.S. *Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: The Guttmacher Institute, February 2004), accessed 26 January 2007, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2006/09/12/USTPstats.pdf>>.

⁸ *National Vital Statistics Reports 55.01* (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006), 10, accessed 26 January 2006, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr55/nvsr55_01.pdf>.

⁹ Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best LIFE* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best Inc., 2000). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *Choosing the Best LIFE* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

¹⁰ Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best PATH* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best Inc., 2000). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *Choosing the Best PATH* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

¹¹ Joneen Krauth-Mackenzie, *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted) Training, Second Edition* (Greenwood Village, CO: WAIT Training, undated). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *WAIT Training* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

¹² "Programs: Abstinence Only Education," Arizona Youth Partnership, (2005-2006), accessed 30 January 2007, <<http://www.azyp.org/node/50>>.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Peter Bearman and Hannah Brückner, "Promising the Future: Virginity Pledges and the Transition to First Intercourse," *American Journal of Sociology* 106.4 (2001): 859-912; Peter Bearman and Hannah Brückner, "After the promise: The STD Consequences of Adolescent Virginity Pledges," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 36.4 (2005): 271-278.

¹⁵ "The Agents," Arizona Right to Life and Life Educational Corporation presents Mission Possible: Agents of Change, (2006), accessed 30 January 2007, <<http://www.azlifefally.com/agents.html>>

¹⁶ LeCroy & Milligan Associates, *Final Report, Arizona Abstinence Education Program Evaluation, 1998-2003* (Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Dept. of Health Services, Office of Women's and Children's Health, June 2003): 4-12, accessed 30 January 2007, <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/pdf/abstinence_final_report2003.pdf>.

¹⁷ Ibid., 4-8.

¹⁸ Ibid., 4-8.

¹⁹ Ibid., 11.

²⁰ "Living it Up: Safe After-Prom Activities," Catholic Charities Community Services, (24 April 2006), accessed 30 January 2007, <http://www.catholiccharitiesaz.org/042406_promtips.aspx>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Julie Gerberding, *Report to Congress: Prevention of Genital Human Papillomavirus Infection* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004).

²⁴ Rachel Winer, Ph.D., "Condom Use and the Risk of Genital Human Papillomavirus Infection in Young Women," *New England Journal of Medicine* 354, 25 (2006): 2645-2654.

²⁵ "Pledge: Swear Words," Project Pledge, (2004), accessed 30 January 2007, <http://www.projectpledge.org/swear_words.php>.

²⁶ "FAQs," Project Pledge, (2004), accessed 30 January 2007, <<http://www.projectpledge.org/exposed.php>>.

²⁷ "FAQs," Project Pledge, (2004), accessed 21 March 2007, <<http://www.projectpledge.org/exposed.php>>.

²⁸ Ibid.