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Illinois received approximately \$7,630,136 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2006.¹

Illinois Sexuality Education Law and Policy

The Illinois School Code states that course instruction in grades six through 12 must include instruction on the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS. Any school that teaches sexuality education must also emphasize that, “abstinence is the expected norm in that abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only protection that is 100% effective against unwanted teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome when transmitted sexually.”

The *Comprehensive Health Education Program*, which is a component of the *Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act*, states that the following areas must be addressed in all elementary and secondary schools:

- Human ecology and health;
- Human growth and development;
- The emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic and social responsibilities of family life, including sexual abstinence until marriage;
- Prevention and control of disease; and
- The transmission and spread of AIDS.

All courses that discuss sexual intercourse are to include the hazards of sexual intercourse, the latest medical information on the failure and success rates of condoms, and explanations of when it is unlawful for males to have sexual relations with females. Course material must also include information regarding the *Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act* as well as provide information about responsible parenting and the availability of confidential adoption services. According to the Illinois School Code, “honor and respect for monogamous heterosexual marriage” must be taught.

If any school provides education in aspects of “family life,” then those courses must include instruction regarding alternatives to abortion. If any school district provides courses of instruction “designed to promote wholesome and comprehensive understanding of the emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic, and social responsibility aspects of family life, then these courses will include teaching alternatives to abortion that are age-appropriate; and whenever such courses are provided in any grades 6–12, then such courses will also include instruction on the prevention, transmission and spread of AIDS.” School districts can also provide parenting education for grades 6-12 and include such instruction in the courses of study regularly taught.

Parents or guardians may remove their children from any or all sexuality education, family life programs, and/or STD/HIV programs. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See codes: 105 ILCS 110/2, 105 ILCS 110/3, 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, 105 ILCS 5/27-9.2, 105 ILCS 27-11, Public Act 92-0023, and *Illinois School Code*.

Recent Legislation

Age-Appropriate Sex Education Grant Program Act Introduced

Introduced in January 2006 as Senate Bill 2267, the *Age-Appropriate Sex Education Grant Program* would establish a grant program for curricula development and implementation of sexuality education programs. Eligible applicants would include public school districts, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and partnerships between a school district and a community-based organization. Programs established through a grant must: be age-appropriate and medically accurate, stress the value of abstinence, include information about contraception, and encourage family communication about sexuality. The bill passed out of the Health & Human Services Committee and was referred to the Senate Committees on Rules.

Events of Note

Study Alleges Sex Ed Shortcomings

March 2005; IL

A study released in March 2005 showed that teachers in Illinois spend relatively little time on sexuality education, with most failing to address such issues as birth control, sexual orientation, and abortion.

According to the study, culled from a survey of 335 teachers in 201 schools and commissioned by Planned Parenthood of the Chicago Area and the Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health, nearly half of the respondents said their schools devoted too little classroom time to properly cover sexuality education. The study found that, on average, a teacher spent only 12 hours on the subject and that more than one-third of teachers tell students that abstinence is the only way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. In fact, 60 percent of teachers did not cover birth control, sexual orientation, or abortion, and 15 percent did not even teach the basics of conception, pregnancy, and childbirth.

“We all want our young people to wait to have sex. But it’s not responsible to withhold information...or teach information that’s just plain inaccurate,” said state Sen. Carol Ronen (D-Chicago), who is sponsoring a bill that would offer about \$2.5 million in state grants to schools offering comprehensive, age-appropriate sexuality education.

Proponents of abstinence-only programs, however, say their message is effective and resonating with teens. “Abstinence programs...give students medically accurate information on sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy, and specifically address the emotional risks of early sexual activity,” Libby Gray, director of Project Reality, said in a statement reacting to the survey.

In response to the study, Planned Parenthood of the Chicago Area and the Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health formed the Illinois Campaign for Responsible Sex Education to push for comprehensive sexuality education in state schools.²

Students Want More Than “No Sex”

December 2005; Chicago, IL

According to data from the Illinois Department of Public Health, although the number of teenage pregnancies dropped 18 percent nationwide between 1997 and 2004, the number of teenage Latina pregnancies in Illinois increased by 5 percent during that time.

In response, various agencies operating in Chicago have created programs aimed at preventing pregnancies among Latina girls. Latina Women in Action, for example, holds workshops with approximately 15 teenagers from the Benito Juárez High School in Pilsen. The head of Youth of Latina

Women in Action affirmed, “It’s not that we are suggesting the kids have sexual relations, but we do want to get them all the information they need, give them the tools to make an intelligent decision.”

Another program, Project Life, aims not just to prevent first pregnancies among Latina girls but also to prevent subsequent pregnancies among teenage mothers. Project Life makes presentations at various high schools in the west and south of Chicago and describes its program as taking an “abstinence plus” approach, which emphasizes abstinence but also speaks about sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, condoms, and the importance of communication.

Some believe the current problem may be a result of lack of education and an emphasis on abstinence. One Latina student at Kelly High School explained that the teacher taught them “what sex is, its causes and some diseases, the basics. Then other people from outside the school came and talked about other things like gonorrhea, syphilis, AIDS, HIV, and that’s it.” She and 30 other students plan to speak with the school’s principal and parents in the hopes of changing the program. “I believe that parents have to be involved in helping their kids, that they worry about them and support them so that the principal can see that we’re not alone in this,” the student explained.³

Illinois Pharmacists Must Fill Prescriptions
August 2005; IL

On August 17, 2005, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules voted to make permanent the emergency rule that Governor Rod Blagojevich (D) issued in April requiring Illinois pharmacies to ensure prescriptions for contraception are filled without delay. According to the rule, Illinois pharmacies that carry contraceptives must fill prescriptions for birth control pills, including emergency contraception (EC), just as they would any prescription, for anyone with a valid prescription.

The Governor first implemented the emergency rule in response to the refusal of a Chicago area pharmacist to fill two prescriptions for EC in February 2005, as well as reports that pharmacists around the country were similarly refusing to fill prescriptions for EC, allegedly based on moral objections. The regulation places the burden on pharmacies to guarantee that pharmacists are not interfering with women’s access to prescription contraception. According to the rule, if the prescribed contraception is out-of-stock, the pharmacy must provide an alternative drug, order it according to standard procedures, transfer the prescription to another local pharmacy, or return the prescription to the customer. The rule also establishes a toll-free number for state residents to report pharmacies that refuse to fill contraceptive prescriptions; pharmacies violating the rule risk losing their licenses.

“Women can feel confident from here on out, that when they have a signed prescription from their doctor for birth control and go to a pharmacy that sells birth control—they’ll get their medication without question or lecture,” Governor Blagojevich said.⁴

Six pharmacists have sued the state, saying that the rule requires them to violate their moral and religious beliefs. They argue that they should not be required to dispense medication that violates their beliefs and claim this right is protected under Illinois’ Health Care Right of Conscience Act, which protects physicians and healthcare personnel. However, state Senator Dan Rutherford of Pontiac (R) said the state has twice tried to add pharmacists to the definition of those included under the conscience clause and both times those efforts failed.⁵ Governor Blagojevich made it clear that, “when we began this battle, we said that filling prescriptions for birth control is protecting a woman’s right to have access to medicine her doctor says she needs. Nothing more. Nothing less.”⁶

Chicago Teens Debate Gay Rights Issues via T-Shirts
April 2005; Flossmoor, IL

On April 19, 2005 a group of students at Homewood-Flossmoor High School organized a gay-rights campaign in which over 200 students wore purple t-shirts proclaiming: “Gay? Fine by me.”

Students at the school first proposed the gay rights t-shirt campaign—based on a campaign started at Duke University in 2003—in March 2005, explaining that they wanted to draw attention to a lack of gay and lesbian support services at the school and to promote tolerance on campus. They received permission from the school administration to promote the t-shirts on posters around the school and to sell them during lunch hours. The students sold more than 225 t-shirts to students and teachers. One 16-year-old student who wore the shirt on the day of the event explained, “I think it’s important that people show they actually do respect diversity. It’s controversial. But it’s important to express that it’s OK to be gay.”⁷

Another 200 students, however, proclaimed their opposition by wearing black t-shirts that exclaimed “Crimes against God,” and called homosexuality “discrimination against...my 10 Commandments, my prayers, my values, my faith, my God.”⁸ The t-shirts were created by the Family Harvest Church in Tinley Park. A youth minister at the church explained that the church was “not fighting anybody, we are only standing up for the rights of the Christian student.” He said that the shirts had been circulated among high school students across the Chicago area.⁹ Additional students created their own anti-gay t-shirts with slogans such as “It’s Not OK To Be Gay.”¹⁰ An 18-year-old student wearing a shirt that proclaimed “God made Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve,” explained, “If they can praise it, we can hate it.”¹¹

The school administrators allowed the debate and did not attempt to ban any of the t-shirts. Although school officials said there were a few fights and some name-calling, a spokesperson explained, “We allowed both groups to wear their t-shirts today, so long as there was no disruption to the normal academic environment...We’re very proud of our kids. They were well-behaved, and the day went smoothly.”¹²

Illinois’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note

- In 2000, Illinois’s abortion rate was 27 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.¹³
- In 2003, women ages 15–19 accounted for 16% of the 42,228 total abortions performed in Illinois.¹⁴
- In 2004, Illinois’s birth rate was 40 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen birth rate of 41 per 1,000 nationwide.¹⁵

*Chicago, Illinois*¹⁶

- In 2005, 50% of female high school students and 65% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 3% of female high school students and 19% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois 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 27% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois 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.

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- In 2005, 39% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois 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, 63% of females and 75% of males in Chicago, Illinois 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, 9% of females and 8% of males in Chicago, Illinois 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, 10% of females and 19% of males in Chicago, Illinois 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, 90% of high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

Illinois was eligible for \$1,834,583 in federal Title V funds 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 can be provided in part or in full by local groups. SIECUS was unable to obtain information on exact amount the state received or how the required match is made up in Illinois. The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding is overseen by the Illinois Department of Human Services which runs the Illinois Abstinence Education Program.

The goal of the program is “to improve the health and social welfare of adolescents in Illinois, by ensuring that contracted community-based abstinence education programs, provide services that prepare youth to achieve self-sufficiency by promoting abstinence from sexual activity outside of marriage.”¹⁷

There are 30 sub-grantees in Illinois, including community-based organizations, county departments of health, and crisis pregnancy centers.

One sub-grantee, Caris Prevention Services began in 1998 and provides abstinence-only-until-marriage programs to schools, churches, and other youth groups in the Chicago area.¹⁸ On its website, www.notyetnotnow.com, Caris Prevention Services claims to have reached 9,553 students in 2004 alone.¹⁹ The organization uses several abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula targeting high school students, middle school students, parents of teens, students needing mentoring, and pregnant and parenting teens. Its high school curriculum uses materials adapted from *Sexual Health Today*, a slide show created by the Medical Institute that includes graphic images of STDs in their advanced stages. *Sexual Health Today* has been found to contain medically inaccurate information about condom use, rates of STDs, and the health impact of STDs. For example, it includes the assertion that touching another person’s genitals “can result in pregnancy.”²⁰

According to an article in the *Chicago Tribune*, all Caris staff members who are not married must be abstinent. The employees explained that “kissing is as far as they’ll go” because “[o]nce it gets crazy it’s hard to stop.” Employees went on to explain how they support each other in their decision to remain abstinent before marriage: “They call at midnight when someone’s out on a date to ask where the couple

is and what they're doing. They join in on group dates so a couple doesn't have the temptation that comes with being alone. They ask pointed questions about how far a couple has gone and whether any boundaries—anything more than kissing—have been crossed.”²¹

Four Title V sub-grantees in Illinois—Pregnancy Aid South Suburbs, Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center, Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity, and Southside Pregnancy Center—are crisis pregnancy centers. 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.

The Southside Pregnancy Center runs an abstinence-only-until-marriage program, *Abstinence Resource Services*. According to its website, www.worthygoal.com, the program “serves thousands of students in the southwest Chicago area as well as over 20 suburban communities.”²² *Abstinence Resource Services* reaches students in middle schools and high schools, and also hosts seminars and programs for parents and adult groups.²³ The “News and Facts” section of its website states, “SEX without Marriage = Consequences.”²⁴

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

There are nine CBAE grantees in Illinois: Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership, CareFirst Pregnancy Center, CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage, Committee on the Status of Women/ Project Reality, Confederation of Spanish American Families (receives two grants), Family Centered Educational Agency, Inc., Lawndale Christian Health Center, Lydia Home Association, and Rend Lake College. There is one AFLA grantee in Illinois: Lake County Health Department Community Health Center.

Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership uses the abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum *Aspire*. *Aspire* was created by Scott Phelps, president of Abstinence and Marriage Resources, which is part of Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership. Scott Phelps co-authored *A.C. Green's Game Plan* and *Navigator* curricula.²⁵ SIECUS reviewed *Game Plan* and found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, the curriculum relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and family structure. In addition, *Game Plan* fails to provide important information on sexual health including how students can seek testing and treatment if they suspect they have an STD. Finally, the format and underlying biases of the curriculum do not allow for cultural, community, and individual values, and discourage critical thinking and discussions of alternate points of view in the classroom. For example, *Game Plan* states that, “even if you've been sexually active, it's never too late to say no. You can't go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again.”²⁶

Abstinence and Marriage Education Project also sponsors popular abstinence speakers, including Pam Stenzel.²⁷ Ms. Stenzel speaks to thousands of youth “about the consequences—both physical and emotional—of sex outside of marriage.”²⁸ She also produces books, curricula, CDs, jewelry, and videos with the abstinence-only-until-marriage message. Ms. Stenzel relies on a message of fear and shame regarding sexuality instead of giving young people accurate information. For example, during her video “Sex-Ed—No Screwin' Around,” Ms. Stenzel states, “If you have sex outside of one permanent monogamous—that means one partner who has only been with you—if you have sex outside of that context, then you will pay.”²⁹

CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage is a crisis pregnancy center founded in 1981 by the Christian Action Council.³⁰ Crisis pregnancy centers typically advertise as providing medical services and then use anti-choice propaganda, misinformation, and fear and shame tactics to dissuade women facing unintended pregnancy from exercising their right to choose. Currently, there is a reproductive health center that provides STD testing, education, gynecological services, cancer treatment, and abortion services located near one of CareNet's offices. According to its website, in 2006 CareNet launched a billboard next to their

Glen Ellyn office “targeting women considering abortion, with the hope of diverting those who may be driving to the clinic next door to the Glen Ellyn office.”³¹

CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage sponsors a program called “Wait 4 Your Mate” (www.waitforyourmate.com) which trains speakers to deliver abstinence-only-until-marriage messages in DuPage County, IL. The “Frequently Asked Questions” section of its website contains disparaging information about condom effectiveness and other blatant medical inaccuracies. For example, it states that “there are many STD’s, including HPV (the most common STD in the U.S.), that are spread through skin-to-skin contact with an infected area. As you know, a condom does not cover the whole genital area, therefore, the STD can spread anywhere the condom is not.”³² According to the CDC, condoms are effective in the fight 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.”³³

The “Wait 4 Your Mate” website tells visitors that “very often masturbation is closely connected with the use of pornography and therefore, for the same reasons as above, it is not emotionally or mentally healthy or safe.”³⁴ In addition, *Wait 4 Your Mate* states:

We recommend you draw the line at kissing and don’t even take that too far. The reason why we set this boundary is because anything past a regular kiss (“Making Out” as some would call it) leads to other things. It’s like getting on a water slide, going half way down and then deciding to walk back up the other way. . . Not going to happen! A water slide is made for a person to keep going once they get on it just like sexual activity is made to come before sex. So if you don’t plan on having sex, don’t jump on the slide.³⁵

Lydia Home Association, another CBAE grantee, describes itself as “a national, Christ-honoring organization whose mission is to strengthen families to care for children and to care for children when families cannot.”³⁶ Lydia presents an abstinence-only-until-marriage presentation called *Virtuous Reality*. According to its website, *Virtuous Reality* presentations emphasize “the physical, psychological and emotional costs of sexual activity.”³⁷

Project Reality is responsible for creating the curricula *Navigator* and *A.C. Green’s Game Plan*. SIECUS reviewed *Game Plan* and found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, the curriculum relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and family structure. In addition, *Game Plan* fails to provide important information on sexual health including how students can seek testing and treatment if they suspect they may have an STD. Finally, the format and underlying biases of the curriculum do not allow for cultural, community, and individual values, and discourage critical thinking and discussions of alternate points of view in the classroom. For example, *Game Plan* states that, “even if you’ve been sexually active, it’s never too late to say no. You can’t go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again.”³⁸

SIECUS also reviewed *Navigator* and found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, this curriculum also relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and pregnancy options. *Navigator* incorrectly claims, “Any kind of sexual activity can spread STDs from one person to another.” It also states, “*Navigator* does not promote the use of contraceptives for teens. No contraceptive device is guaranteed to prevent pregnancy. Besides, students who do not exercise self-control to remain abstinent are not likely to exercise self-control in the use of a contraceptive device.”³⁹

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The Confederation of Spanish American Families shares the abstinence-only-until-marriage message with Latino youth and their families.⁴⁰ The Confederation of Spanish American Families uses *A.C. Green's Game Plan* and *Navigator* curricula in school, after-school, and community programs.⁴¹

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2006⁴²

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, AFLA, and other funds)
Illinois Department of Human Services http://www.dhs.state.il.us/	\$1,834,583* federal	Title V
ABJ Community Services http://www.abj.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership DUAL GRANTEE 2005–2008 www.ampartnership.org	\$800,000	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc. http://www.adasmckinley.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Anna-Jonesboro Community High School http://www.ajchs.union.k12.il.us/		Title V sub-grantee
Aspira Inc. of Illinois http://www.aspirail.org/		Title V sub-grantees
Aunt Martha's Youth Service Center, Inc. http://www.auntmarthas.org/		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)
Boone County Health Department http://www.boonehealth.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Caris Prevention Services http://www.notyetnotnow.com/		Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Peoria http://www.ccdop.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Confederation of Spanish-American Families TRIPLE GRANTEE 2003–2006 TRIPLE GRANTEE 2006–2011 www.confederationsaf.com	\$703,895 \$600,000	Title V sub-grantee CBAE CBAE
Delta Center, Inc. http://www.deltacenter.org/		Title V sub-grantee
East Side Health District http://www.eshd.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Family Centered Education Agency, Inc.		Title V sub-grantee
Forward P.C.		Title V sub-grantee
Fulfilling Our Responsibility Unto Mankind (FORUM) http://www.forumchicago.org/		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)
Hull House Association d/b/a Jane Addams http://www.hullhouse.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Hult Health Education Center http://www.hult-health.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Lake County Health Department and Community Health Center DUAL GRANTEE 2002–2007 www.co.lake.il.us/health	\$225,000	Title V sub-grantee AFLA
Lee County Health Department http://www.lchd.com/		Title V sub-grantee
Muslim Women Resource Center http://www.mwrcnfp.org/		Title V sub-grantee
National Center for Violence Interruption (NCVI)		Title V sub-grantee
Pregnancy Aid South Suburbs		Title V sub-grantee
Pui Tak Center http://www.puitak.org/home.asp		Title V sub-grantee
Rend Lake College http://www.rlc.cc.il.us/		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)
Saint Mary & Elizabeth Medical Center http://saintsmaryandelizabethmedicalcenter.reshealth.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center		Title V sub-grantee
Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity http://www.sphd.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Solid Ground		Title V sub-grantee
Southside Pregnancy Center http://www.southsidepregnancy.org/		Title V sub-grantee
Tazewell County Health Department http://www.tazewellhealth.org/		Title V sub-grantee
CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage 2004–2007 www.carenetdupage.com	\$295,442	CBAE
CareFirst Pregnancy Center 2004–2007	\$754,879	CBAE
Committee on the Status of Women/ Project Reality 2005–2008	\$791,979	CBAE

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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)
Family Centered Education Agency, Inc. 2004–2007 www.fceainc1.com	\$400,840	CBAE
Lawndale Christian Health Center 2003–2006 www.lawndale.org	\$461,278	CBAE
Lydia Home Association 2006–2011 www.lydiahome.org	\$464,160	CBAE
Rend Lake College 2003–2006 www.rlc.edu	\$298,080	CBAE

** SIECUS was unable to obtain the exact amount of Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funding Illinois received or the exact amounts awarded to each sub-grantee in Fiscal Year 2006.*

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator

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Illinois Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Illinois
180 North Michigan Ave., Suite 2300
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 201-9740
www.aclu-il.org

AIDS Foundation of Chicago
411 South Wells, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60607
Phone: (312) 922-2322
www.aidschicago.org

Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health
28 East Jackson, Suite 710
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 427-4460
www.icach.org

Illinois Gender Advocates
47 West Division St., #391
Chicago, IL 60610
Phone: (312) 409-5489
www.genderadvocates.org

Illinois Parent-Teacher Association
901 South Spring St.
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 528-9617
www.illinoispta.org

Illinois Planned Parenthood Council
1000 East Washington
Springfield, IL 62703
Phone: (217) 544-2744
www.ilppc.org

Illinois Religious Coalition for
Reproductive Choice
P.O. Box 2198
LaGrange, IL 60525
Phone: (773) 509-6374

Mujeres Latinas en Accion
2124 West 21st Place
Chicago, IL 60608
Phone: (773) 890-7676
www.mujereslatinasenaccion.org

Planned Parenthood/Chicago Area
18 South Michigan Ave., 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (312) 592-6800
www.plannedparenthood.org/chicago/

Protestants for the Common Good
77 West Washington St., Suite 1124
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone: (312) 223-9544
www.thecommongood.org

Illinois Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Eagle Forum of Illinois
P.O. Box 233
Oak Forest, IL 60452
Phone: (708) 687-4264
www.eagleforum.org

Illinois Family Institute
799 Roosevelt Rd., Building 3, Suite 208
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137
Phone: (603) 790-8370
www.illinoisfamily.org

Illinois Federation for Right to Life
1104 Milton Rd.
Alton, IL 62002
Phone: (618) 465-7655
www.ifrl.org

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Newspapers in Illinois

Belleville News-Democrat
Roger Schlueter
Medical/Health Editor
120 S. Illinois St.
Belleville, IL 62220
Phone: (618) 239-2451

Chicago Sun-Times
Kate Grossman
Education Reporter
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60654
Phone: (312) 321-3000

Chicago Tribune
Monica Eng
Features Reporter
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 224-4440

Chicago Tribune
Scott Powers
Arts & Entertainment Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4985

Chicago Tribune
Ross Werland
Health & Medicine Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4530

The Daily Journal
Kristin Szremski
Lifestyle Editor
8 Dearborn Sq.
Kankakee, IL 60901
Phone: (815) 937-3388

Chicago Sun-Times
Jim Ritter
Health & Medicine Reporter
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60654
Phone: (312) 321-2539

Chicago Tribune
Michael Dorning
Congress Correspondent
1325 G St. NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 824-8223

Chicago Tribune
Jeremy Manier
Health & Medicine Reporter
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4830

Chicago Tribune
Julie Truck
Education Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-3460

Daily Herald
Diane Dungey
Health & Medicine Editor
155 E. Algonquin Rd.
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: (847) 427-4515

Hoy Chicago
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Phone: (309) 686-3255

Journal Star
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