



SIECUS

State Profile

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The Department of Human Services and community-based organizations in Illinois received approximately \$8,815,804 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2007.¹

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*, 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 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

Bill to Require Sexual Assault Awareness in Comprehensive Health Education Programs

Introduced in April 2007, House Bill 3677 would have amended the *Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Education Act*, various Acts relating to the governance of public universities in the state, and the *Public Community College Act* in order to require secondary schools with comprehensive health education programs to include sexual assault awareness. The bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate Committee on Rules in April 2007, but failed to move out of the committee.

Legislation amends HIV counseling for pregnancy women

Introduced in February 2007, House Bill 1759 amends the *Perinatal HIV Prevention Act*. It requires healthcare professionals who provide services to pregnant women to recommend HIV testing to patients and offer HIV counseling. However, if a patient declines in writing or has already received an HIV test during pregnancy, the healthcare professional need not recommend testing or counseling. The legislation became Public Act No. 95-702 in November 2007.

Bill Would Require Department of Public Health to Raise Awareness about HPV

Introduced in February 2007, House Bill 2033 would have amended the Communicable Disease Prevention Act and required the Department of Public Health (DPH) to raise public awareness about human papilloma virus (HPV) and the HPV vaccine by producing and distributing informational material to the public. The bill was sent to the Committee on Rules in May 2007, but failed to move out of the committee.

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 these grants 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

District Defends Controversial Book

September 2007; Chicago, IL

Parents at Kinzie Elementary school complained about the violent and graphic nature of Robert Cormier's *The Chocolate War* which is required reading for seventh grade students. In the book, two male students suffer harassment from the high school's gang, whose illicit activities are sanctioned by the administration. The American Library Association ranked the work 20th on its 2006 list of contested books for "its depiction of swearing, masturbation and violence."²

"I'll be dammed if they are going to be reading this filth," the parent of a second grader and kindergartner said.³ The parent of both a seventh and fourth grader complained of his younger child

hearing about the novel when students discussed it outside of class. He says that the school stripped parents of rights by having children read the novel.

Despite the complaints, school administrators supported the book. In a letter sent home to parents, the principal noted, “This book was selected for the very important, complex themes it covers, including conformity and the ethical implications of choices we make.”⁴ He also warned parents that forbidding a child to read the book could “have a significant negative effect on the final course grade.”⁵

Relentless Teacher and Administrative Harassment Inspires GSA Formation
August 2007; Bloomington, IL

A junior at a local high school is advocating for LGBT student safety, claiming that while she was in middle school teachers stalked her, disrupted her studies, and encouraged her peers to exclude her from social activities.

The student claims that administrators changed her schedule in an effort to split up her and a female friend, apparently at the request of the friend’s mother. “The teachers pulled my friends out of class and said they couldn’t be friends with me,” the young woman, who is a straight-A student, said.⁶ She also claimed that teachers followed her into the bathroom, and that administrators kicked her off the school council. The student and her mother enlisted the help of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and were able to restore her leadership position and previous schedule.

To ensure that other students never experience what she did, the junior helped found a Gay-Straight Alliance at Normal Community West High School. The group had a membership of about 20 students during the 2006–07 school year. The new superintendent, who was not involved with the student’s middle school case, said that the district condemns student abuse in all forms, “Anything that’s disrespectful to people or done to harm an individual in any way [is not] acceptable.”⁷

Showing of Brokeback Mountain Provokes Half Million-Dollar Lawsuit
May 2007; Chicago, IL

The grandparents of an eighth grader at a local school are seeking \$500,000 in damages from the Chicago Board of Education. They claim their granddaughter was psychologically traumatized to the point of needing therapy after seeing the film *Brokeback Mountain*.⁸

According to the lawsuit, a substitute teacher showed the film to students in eighth grade without parental consent despite the fact that it had an R-rating, indicating it was only appropriate for people ages 17 and over. The suit also alleges that the before showing the film, the teacher closed the classroom door and said, “What happens here stays here.”⁹ The 12-year-old’s guardian believes the teacher knew that her actions were wrong.¹⁰

The lawsuit is not the first time the grandparents’ have expressed discontent with the district. In 2005, the grandfather took issue with curse words in some required reading. He said, “I feel the lawsuit was necessary because of the warning I had already given them on the literature they were giving out to children to read. I told them it was against our faith.”¹¹

Students Fight for Right to Wear Anti-Gay Apparel
April 2007; Naperville, IL

Two students at Neuqua Valley High School launched a federal lawsuit against their school board, principal, and dean. They claim that the First Amendment rights of students opposed to homosexuality were violated when they were asked to remove t-shirts with slogans reading “Be Happy, Not Gay.” The students hoped for a judgment labeling the school’s dress code policy illegal.¹²

The students were protesting the National Day of Silence, a nation-wide event where students show their support for LGBT individuals by remaining silent all day. As the Day of Silence has gained

popularity and support, many students across the country, often prompted by conservative groups, have protested the event on the day it occurs or the following day.

When students in Neuqua Valley protested by wearing the t-shirts, administrators asked them to rephrase the slogan, change out of the t-shirts, or leave the campus.¹³ An attorney from the Christian law group Alliance Defense Fund (ADF), who is representing one of the students, called the school pro-homosexual, adding that the client's viewpoint was "severely restricted."¹⁴ The district, however, points to its dress code which explicitly forbids "garments or jewelry with messages... which are derogatory, inflammatory, sexual, or discriminatory."¹⁵ The superintendent argued that schools must regulate speech not conducive to a safe, educational environment.¹⁶

A U.S. District Judge ruled in favor of the district, saying it worked to ensure "a positive and tolerant school environment with an emphasis on respectful attitudes and discourse."¹⁷ Since the administrators offered students alternatives, the judge added, the school did not violate the students' right to free speech.¹⁸ The Alliance Defense Fund, however, claimed the decision was "viewpoint discrimination" and an infringement of the students' constitutional rights and filed a federal appeal. SIECUS will continue monitoring the situation.

*Parents Accuse High School of Promoting Homosexuality, Pushing Political Agenda
March 2007; Deerfield, IL*

Several parents of students at Deerfield High School were upset that their children were discussing sexual orientation as part of a student panel intended to help freshmen adjust to high school.

Parents objected to the inclusion of students from the Gay and Straight Alliance Club (GSA) in Freshman Advisory, a monthly immersion class that covers topics facing freshmen including hazing, bullying, studying skills, alleviating stress, social, and self-awareness, and planning for the four years in high school.¹⁹

The GSA presentation is part of the social and self-awareness unit of Freshman Advisory, which takes place during the second half of the school year. Other groups represented in that unit include Minority Report, a group for minority students, and the students-with-disabilities panel.²⁰

The concerned parents argued that by including the GSA, the school is pushing a controversial political agenda in the classroom. School administrators countered by saying that the curriculum is intended to promote tolerance and respect. They also pointed out that while the classes are mandatory, parents can choose to remove their children from the days when sexual orientation is discussed.²¹

*Teacher Faces Suspension and Termination after Inappropriate Sex Ed Lesson
March 2007; Thornton, IL*

Parents in Thornton, IL became concerned over a handout used in a lesson on HIV/AIDS. Students in the eighth grade class were asked to read aloud from a print out published by an international HIV/AIDS education organization that discussed the G-spot, anal sex, masturbation tips, sexual positions, and orgasms. The teacher apparently overlooked the website's frequently asked questions for youth which covered more age-appropriate topics such as relationships, peer pressure, birth control, and sexually transmitted infections, and instead printed out the ones created for adults. The teacher also apparently dismissed complaints from students, telling them the information was part of the curriculum.

The Illinois Campaign for Responsible Sex Education, which advocates for medically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education, agreed that the handout was inappropriate, calling the material unsuitable for eighth graders. The school board placed the educator on administrative leave and decided not to renew his contract for the next school year.

Parents Oppose Book Demonstrating the Variety of Families
November 2006; Shiloh, IL

A book depicting the diversity of human and animal family formation has Shiloh parents calling for restricted access. *And Tango Makes Three*, a story about two male penguins parenting a female baby penguin, is directed at children ages four to eight. The story, based on a real-life case at the Central Park Zoo, is meant to encourage tolerance of diverse family make-ups. Despite the intended message, some parents focused on the book's suggestion that the two male penguins featured in the book may be in love. They argued that any discussion of sexuality is too mature an issue for kids.²² And, the executive director of the Illinois Family Life Institute suggested that schools should not be acclimating young children to "new social experiments."²³

The school convened a panel to review the book under the guidance of the superintendent. The superintendent, however, was resolute in her support of the book, "My feeling is that a library is to serve an entire population," she said. "It means you represent different families in a society—different religions, different beliefs. That's the role of a school library."²⁴

Illinois's Youth: Statistical Information of Note²⁵

- In 2007, 49% of female high school students and 52% of male high school students in Illinois reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 3% of female high school students and 11% of male high school students in Illinois reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 13% of female high school students and 19% of male high school students in Illinois reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 40% of female high school students and 35% of male high school students in Illinois reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 56% of females and 73% of males in Illinois reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 22% of females and 13% of males in Illinois reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 20% of females and 25% of males in Illinois reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.

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- In 2007, 91% of high school students in Illinois reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

Chicago, Illinois

- In 2007, 53% of female high school students and 62% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 6% 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 10% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 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 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, 41% of female high school students and 39% 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 36% of female high school students and 34% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 64% of females and 74% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 55% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 12% of females and 7% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 9% of females and 17% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2007, 84% of high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 90% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

The Illinois Department of Human Services received \$1,834,583 in federal Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage funds in Fiscal Year 2007. 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 Illinois, the state contributes \$135,000 in state revenue as part of the match. The remainder of the match is provided by sub-grantees through in-kind services. 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 program, “offer[s] teens the information and tools they needed to abstain from sexual activity, alcohol and other drugs and focus on their future goals and dreams for their lives. Participants are impelled to think specifically about their future regarding education, career, family, and community involvement and encouraged to consider the benefits of sexual abstinence, regardless of previous sexual activity, in accomplishing their future goals and dreams.”²⁶

The Illinois Abstinence Education Program participates in the statewide Illinois Abstinence Coalition, a group of 30 state and federally funded organizations created to deliver consistent abstinence-only-until-marriage messages throughout the state through public service announcements and other media.²⁷ The coalition maintains a website (www.abstinencefirst.org) that includes contact information for abstinence-only-until-marriage providers in the state, current news, and information for parents. One of the coalition’s public service announcements is a billboard that reads, “Because it’s the most precious gift I can give to my future husband.”²⁸

The Illinois Abstinence Coalition website includes several references to Project Reality, a national organization that supports abstinence-only-until-marriage programs and creates curricula and other materials. The organization, based in Illinois, created and distributes two of the most popular abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula: *A.C. Green’s Game Plan* and *Navigator* curricula.

SIECUS has reviewed both of these curricula. Our review of *Navigator* found that it relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and pregnancy options. *Navigator* fails to provide important information on sexual health, and the format and underlying biases of the curriculum dictate specific values and discourage critical thinking. For example, the authors explain, “*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.” (See the CBAE and AFLA section for more information on *Game Plan*.)

There are 30 Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage sub-grantees in Illinois. This includes five crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs), four health departments, and various other community organizations, predominantly located in the Chicago region.

The five CPCs are Caris Prevention Services, Pregnancy Aid South Suburbs, Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center, Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity, and Southside Pregnancy Center. CPCs 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 Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity operates in the suburbs of Chicago and refers to itself as “PhD.” Its abstinence program is called “Independence Highway.” According to the organization, this program “reflects on the freedom teens gain when they chose to postpone sex until marriage.” The organization conducts its major programs with the assistance of several local churches and its annual fundraiser is titled “Spirit of Life Gala.”

Like many CPCs, Southside Pregnancy Center relies on misleading information about abortion. On its website the organization discusses abortion saying, “Abortion is not just a simple medical procedure; for many women it’s a life changing event with physical, emotional, and spiritual consequences.” (See the CBAE and ALFA section for more information on Caris Prevention Services, another CPC sub-grantee.)

Fulfilling Our Responsibility Unto Mankind (FORUM), another Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage sub-grantee, operates in Chicago and runs a variety of educational programs. Its mission reads, “All human beings must be developed sufficiently to participate as a functional, active citizen in America. This can only be done by activating in a person that which is implanted in them by God and cultivating it sufficiently to achieve the purpose for which they were created.”

The Confederation of Spanish-American Families (CSAF) is both a Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage and CBAE grantee. This organization focuses on providing abstinence programming in Latino schools. The CSAF uses two popular fear-based abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula, *Game Plan* and *Aspire*. (See the CBAE and AFLA section for more information on both of these curricula).

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

There are nine CBAE grantees in Illinois: Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership, Caris Prevention Service, Confederation of Spanish-American Families, CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage (receives two grants), CareFirst Pregnancy Center, Committee on the Status of Women/Project Reality, Family Centered Education Agency, Inc.; Lydia Home Association, and Metro-East Crisis Pregnancy Center. There are two AFLA grantees in Illinois: Lake County Health Department and Community Health Center (receives two grants) and Demoiselle 2 Femme.

Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership provides training for the *Aspire: Live your life. Be free.* curricula free of charge throughout the United States. *Aspire* was created by Scott Phelps, president of Abstinence and Marriage Resources, which is part of Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership. SIECUS reviewed *ASPIRE: Live your life. Be free* and found that it is based on one set of values and opinions—that marriage should be everyone’s ultimate goal and that sex outside of marriage is wrong—which it tries to pass off as universally held truths. In an effort to convince students that these opinions are facts, the curriculum provides incomplete and biased information, promotes fear and shame, and undermines young people’s confidence in their own decision-making abilities. For example, students are asked which life decision—college, career, or marriage—will have the most impact on their life. The answer is marriage because “College is for a few years, and you may have a number of careers. But marriage is for life.”²⁹

Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership sponsors a number of conferences about abstinence. One conference, “Restoring the Dream,” featured national abstinence-only-until-marriage speakers Scott Phelps, Maggie Gallagher, Glenn T. Stanton, Rozario Slack, and Joel & Sofia Gonzales, who were brought to the conference “to equip educators with the message of marriage.”³⁰ Maggie Gallagher is the president of the Institute for Marriage and Public Policy and the author of *The Case for Marriage: Why Married People Are Happier, Healthier, and Better-Off Financially*.³¹ The Institute for Marriage and Public Policy’s mission is to provide “research and public education on ways that laws and public policy can strengthen marriage as a social institution.”³² Gallagher previously faced controversy when she accepted a government contract from the Department of Health and Human Services to promote the Healthy Marriages Initiative while also promoting the initiative in a private magazine column.³³ Glenn T. Stanton is an employee of Focus on the Family, an organization whose mission statement is “to cooperate with the Holy Spirit in sharing the Gospel of Jesus Christ with as many people as possible by nurturing and defending the God-ordained institution of the family and promoting biblical truths worldwide.”³⁴

Scott Phelps also co-authored *A.C. Green’s Game Plan* and *Navigator*, two curricula that are distributed by Project Reality, another CBAE grantee in Illinois. 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

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go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again.”³⁵ (See the Title V section for more information on *Navigator*.)

Caris Prevention Services, a CPC, conducts abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in schools, churches, and youth-oriented organizations throughout Cook County, Illinois.³⁶ Caris Prevention Services claims to have reached thousands of students through its abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.³⁷ The organization also sponsors “Breakdown” which is described as “the new generation of Edutainment, bringing the message of self control and hope to a generation of young people looking for the REAL thing.”³⁸ As part of Breakdown, young people perform music, hip-hop dance, and drama, they also speak to peers and produce videos about abstinence until marriage, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), pregnancy, and other topics.³⁹

Caris Prevention Services’ website, www.notyetnotnow.com, includes a link to “Caris in the Media.” One story, “The Ring Ceremony,” described a virginity pledge event at which a Caris staff member was the guest of honor. Research has found that under certain conditions these 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. 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 equally as likely to contract an STD as their non-pledging peers. The study also found that STD rates were higher in communities where a significant proportion (over 20 percent) of the young people had taken virginity pledges.⁴⁰

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2007

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 www.dhs.state.il.us	\$1,834,583 federal \$135,000 state	Title V
ABJ Community Services www.abj.org	\$40,000	Title V sub-grantee
Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership DUAL GRANTEE 2005–2008 www.ampartnership.org	\$40,000 \$800,000	Title V sub-grantee 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)
Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc. www.adasmckinley.org	\$52,500	Title V sub-grantee
African-American Family Association – Life Skills Institute	\$20,000	Title V sub-grantee
Anna-Jonesboro Community High School	\$54,000	Title V sub-grantee
Aspira Inc. of Illinois www.aspirail.org	\$45,000	Title V sub-grantees
Aunt Martha’s Youth Service Center, Inc. www.auntmarthas.org	\$40,000	Title V sub-grantee
Boone County Health Department www.boonehealth.org	\$38,000	Title V sub-grantee
Caris Prevention Services DUAL GRANTEE 2007–2011 notyetnotnow.com	\$80,000 \$600,000	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Peoria www.ccdop.org	\$115,000	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)
Confederation of Spanish-American Families DUAL GRANTEE 2006–2011 www.confederationsaf.com	\$86,000 \$600,000	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Delta Center, Inc. www.deltacenter.org	\$41,500	Title V sub-grantee
East Side Health District www.eshd.org	\$70,000	Title V sub-grantee
Family Centered Education Agency, Inc.	\$65,000	Title V sub-grantee
Forward P.C.	\$65,000	Title V sub-grantee
Fulfilling Our Responsibility Unto Mankind (FORUM) www.forumchicago.org	\$65,000	Title V sub-grantee
Health Education Center d/b/a Hult Health Education Center	\$62,500	Title V sub-grantee
Hull House Association d/b/a Jane Addams www.hullhouse.org	\$70,000	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)
Lake County Health Department and Community Health Center TRIPLE GRANTEE 2002–2007 TRIPLE GRANTEE 2007–2011 www.co.lake.il.us/health	\$60,000 \$225,000 \$475,000	Title V sub-grantee AFLA AFLA
Lee County Health Department www.lchd.com	\$28,600	Title V sub-grantee
Muslim Women Resource Center www.mwrcnfp.org	\$30,000	Title V sub-grantee
Pregnancy Aid South Suburbs	\$71,600	Title V sub-grantee
Pui Tak Center www.puitak.org/home.asp	\$36,500	Title V sub-grantee
Rend Lake College www.rlc.cc.il.us	\$64,500	Title V sub-grantee
Saints Mary & Elizabeth Medical Center saintsmaryandelizabethmedicalcenter.reshealth.org	\$78,000	Title V sub-grantee
Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center	\$48,000	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)
Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity www.sphd.org	\$42,500	Title V sub-grantee
Solid Ground	\$53,000	Title V sub-grantee
Southside Pregnancy Center www.southsidepregnancy.org	\$80,000	Title V sub-grantee
Tazewell County Health Department www.tazewellhealth.org	\$42,000	Title V sub-grantee
CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage 2004–2007 DUAL GRANTEE 2007–2011 www.carenetdupage.com	\$295,442 \$499,394	CBAE CBAE
CareFirst Pregnancy Center 2004–2007	\$754,879	CBAE
Committee on the Status of Women/ Project Reality 2005–2008	\$791,979	CBAE
Family Centered Education Agency, Inc. 2004–2007 www.fceainc1.com	\$400,840	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)
Lydia Home Association 2006–2011 www.lydiahome.org	\$464,160	CBAE
Metro-East Crisis Pregnancy Center 2007–2011	\$599,527	CBAE
Demoiselle 2 Femme 2007–2011	\$475,000	AFLA

Adolescent Health Contact⁴¹

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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

Chicago Foundation for Women
 1 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1620
 Chicago, IL 60601
 Phone: (312) 577-2801
www.cfw.org

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

Champaign-Urbana Health District
 201 West Kenyon St.
 Champaign, IL 61820
 Phone: (217) 352-7961
www.cuphd.org

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

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

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

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

Rape Crisis Services
310 West Church St., Suite 103
Champaign, IL 61820
Phone: (217) 355-5214
www.awomansfund.org

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

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

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

Illinois Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Eagle Forum of Illinois
P.O. Box 618
Alton, IL 62002
Phone: (618) 462-8909
www.eagleforum.org

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

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

Newspapers in Illinois⁴²

Belleville News-Democrat
Newsroom
120 S. Illinois St.
Belleville, IL 62220
Phone: (618) 239-2451
www.bnd.com

Chicago Sun-Times
Newsroom
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60654
Phone: (312) 321-2522
www.suntimes.com

ILLINOIS

Chicago Tribune
Newsroom
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4411
www.tribune.com

Daily Herald
Newsroom
155 E. Algonquin Rd.
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: (847) 427-4300
www.dailyherald.com

The Daily Journal
Newsroom
8 Dearborn Sq.
Kankakee, IL 60901
Phone: (815) 937-3382
www.daily-journal.com

Hoy Chicago
Newsroom
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 527-8467
www.hoyinternet.com

Journal Star
Newsroom
1 News Plz.
Peoria, IL 61643
Phone: (309) 686-3000
www.pjstar.com

Rockford Register Star
Newsroom
99 E. State St.
Rockford, IL 61104
Phone: (815) 987-1374
www.rstar.com

The State Journal-Register
Newsroom
1 Copley Plz.
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 788-1300
www.sj-r.com

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 2007 begins on October 1, 2006 and ends on September 30, 2007.

² Carlos Sadovi, "Parents pushing for ban on book for 7th graders," *Chicago Tribune*, 20 September 2007, accessed 25 September 2007, <www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/north/chi-banbook20sep20,0,7389665.story>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Edith Brady-Lunny, "Harassed gay students call on schools to keep them safe," *Pantagraph.com* (IL), 11 August 2007, accessed 13 August 2007, <www.pantagraph.com/articles/2007/08/11/news/doc46be4e6b773df027429519.txt>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "Lawsuit over 'Brokeback Mountain' in class," *USA Today*, 14 May 2007, accessed 16 May 2007, <www.usatoday.com/life/puzzles/2007-05-13-brokeback-lawsuit_N.htm?POE=click-refer>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Lisa Fedorowicz, "Students Sue School For Suppressing Anti-Gay Speech," *Naperville Sun* (IL), 22 March 2007, accessed 17 April 2007, <www.suburbanchicagonews.com/napervillesun/news/308356,6_1_NA22_LAWSUIT_S1.article>.

¹³ Melissa Jenco, "Free Speech, Student Safety At Heart Of Suit," *Daily Herald* (IL), 23 March 2007, accessed 26 March 2007, <www.dailyherald.com/news/dupagestory.asp?id=294006&cc=d&tc=&t=>.

- ¹⁴ Nick Fawell, "Anti-Gay Viewpoint Sparks School Lawsuit," *Herald News* (IL), 24 March 2007, accessed 26 March 2007, <www.suburbanchicagonews.com/heraldnews/news/310838.4_1_JO24_ANTIGAY_S1.article>.
- ¹⁵ Fawell.
- ¹⁶ Jenco.
- ¹⁷ Britt Carson, "T-Shirt Lawsuit Continues," *Joliet Herald News* (IL), 27 April 2007, accessed 30 April 2007, <www.suburbanchicagonews.com/heraldnews/news/360629.4_1_JO27_APPEAL_S1.article>.
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- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Jim Suhr, "Parents Want Gay Penguins Book Blocked," *Yahoo! News*, 16 November 2006, <http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20061117/ap_on_re_us/gay_penguins_book_flap_2>
- ²³ Jenni Parker and Jim Brown, "Family Advocate Wants Children's Book on Same-Sex-Parent Penguins Put on Ice," *Agape Press*, 26 November 2006, <<http://headlines.agapepress.org/archive/11/272006c.asp>>
- ²⁴ Suhr, "Parents Want Gay Penguins Book Blocked."
- ²⁵ Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Danice K. Eaton, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 57.SS-4 (6 June 2008), accessed 4 June 2008, <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>.
- ²⁶ "Abstinence Education Program," Department of Human Services, accessed 31 March 2008, <<http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=31779>>.
- ²⁷ "Our Campaign," Abstinencefirst.org, accessed 31 March 2008, <<http://www.abstinencefirst.org/campaign/>>.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Scott Phelps, *Aspire. Live your life. Be Free.* (Arlington, IL: Abstinence & Marriage Resources, 2006). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *Aspire* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.
- ³⁰ "Abstinence & Marriage Education Partnership Newsletter," Abstinence & Marriage Education Partnership, 10 January 2008.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² "About Maggie," Institute for Marriage and Public Policy, accessed 12 February 2008, <<http://www.marriagedebate.com/mgbio.php>>.
- ³³ "Person Profile: Horn, Wade F.," Media Transparency, accessed 12 February 2008, <<http://www.mediatransparency.org/personprofile.php?personID=89>>.
- ³⁴ "Our Mission, Vision and Guiding Principles," Focus on the Family, (2008), accessed 12 February 2008, <<http://www.focusonthefamily.com/aboutus/A000000408.cfm>>.
- ³⁵ Scott Phelps and Libby Gray, *A.C. Green's Game Plan* (Golf, IL: Project Reality, 2001). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *A.C. Green's Game Plan* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.
- ³⁶ "History of Caris Prevention Services," Caris Prevention Services, (2008), accessed 12 February 2008, <<http://www.notyetnotnow.com/history.asp>>.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ "Breakdown Chicago: About Breakdown," Caris Prevention Services, (2006), accessed 12 February 2008, <http://www.notyetnotnow.com/breakdown/about_us.asp>.
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- ⁴¹ SIECUS has identified this person as a state-based contact for information on adolescent health and if applicable, abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.
- ⁴² This section is a list of major newspapers in your state with contact information for their newsrooms. This list is by no means inclusive and does not contain the local level newspapers which are integral to getting your message out to your community. SIECUS strongly urges you to follow stories about the issues that concern you on the national, state, and local level by using an internet news alert service such as [Google alerts](#), becoming an avid reader of your local papers, and establishing relationships with reporters who cover your issues. For more information on how to achieve your media goals visit the SIECUS [Community Action Kit](#).