



SIECUS

State Profile

PENNSYLVANIA

In Fiscal Year 2013,¹ the state of Pennsylvania received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$285,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$1,921,750
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$1,487,597

In Fiscal Year 2013, local entities in Pennsylvania received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$3,365,418
- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$274,418
- Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies funds totaling \$933,907

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

Schools in Pennsylvania are not required to teach sexuality education. Primary, intermediate, middle, and high schools, however, are required to teach sexually transmitted disease (STD)/HIV education; though primary schools are allowed to omit instruction on the sexual methods of disease transmission.² Schools must use materials that have been determined by the local school district, are age-appropriate, discuss prevention, and stress abstinence as “the only completely reliable means of preventing sexual transmission.”³

The state has created the *Academic Standards for Health, Safety, and Physical Education*, which includes STD- and HIV-prevention education. All decisions regarding HIV-prevention curricula and materials must be made by local school districts. School districts do not have to follow a specific curriculum, but they must use these standards as a framework for the development of their curricula.⁴

School districts must publicize the fact that parents and guardians can review all curriculum materials. Parents and guardians whose principles or religious beliefs conflict with instruction may excuse their children from the programs.⁵ This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Title 22 Pennsylvania Constitutional Statutes § 4.29, and the *Academic Standards for Health, Safety, and Physical Education* (Title 22 Pennsylvania Constitutional Statutes App. D).

2013 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

SIECUS is not aware of any proposed legislation regarding sexuality education in Pennsylvania.

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

SIECUS has compiled the following data to provide an overview of adolescent sexual health in Pennsylvania. The data collected represents the most current information available.

Pennsylvania Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁶

The state of Pennsylvania did not participate in the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Youth Online database](#) for additional information on youth risk behaviors in the city of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Other STD Data

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Pennsylvania's teen pregnancy rate ranked 34th in the United States, with a rate of 49 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 57 per 1,000.⁷ There were a total of 21,470 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 in Pennsylvania in 2010.⁸
- In 2012, Pennsylvania's teen birth rate ranked 37th in the United States, with a rate of 23.7 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 29.4 per 1,000.⁹ In 2012, there were a total of 10,049 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁰
- In 2010, Pennsylvania's teen abortion rate ranked 15th in the United States, with a rate of 15 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 15 per 1,000.¹¹ There were a total of 6,470 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania in 2010.¹²

HIV and AIDS

- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Pennsylvania was 6.1 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 7.6 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Pennsylvania was 1.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Pennsylvania was 28.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 36.3 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20–24 years in Pennsylvania was 10.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 10.9 per 100,000.¹⁶

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2012, Pennsylvania ranked 18th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 2,133.7 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 2,001.7 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 18,912 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁷
- In 2012, Pennsylvania ranked 13th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 486.4 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 376.8 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 4,311 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁸
- In 2012, Pennsylvania ranked 24th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 2.8 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 4.1 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 25 cases of syphilis among young people ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁹

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEX EDUCATION, TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY-UNTIL-MARRIAGE PROGRAMS

President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

The President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) funds medically accurate and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) administers the grant program, which totaled \$105 million in discretionary funding for FY 2013. TPPI consists of two funding tiers that provide grants to local public and private entities. Tier 1 totals \$75 million and provides funding for the replication of evidence-based programs proven to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and address underlying behavioral risk factors. Tier 2 totals \$25 million and provides funding to develop and test additional models and innovative strategies. A portion of the Tier 2 funds, \$15.2 million, was allocated for research and demonstration grants to test innovative approaches, while the remaining funding, \$9.8 million, was allocated for grants to support communitywide initiatives. OAH utilizes the remaining appropriated funds to provide program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. TPPI also dedicates \$8.5 million in funding to conduct evaluations of individual programs.

TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs

The TPPI Tier 1 grant program supports the replication of evidence-based programs proven effective through rigorous evaluation to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and minimize underlying behavioral risk factors or other associated risk factors.

- Local organizations in Pennsylvania received \$2,480,578 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2013.
- There are two TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Pennsylvania: Carnegie Mellon University and Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc.

Carnegie Mellon University, \$1,480,578 (FY 2013)

Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) is a private research university located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. With its TPPI funding, CMU partners with a clinical team from West Virginia University to implement *17 Days (formerly What Could You Do?)* at family planning and adolescent health clinics. CMU's program targets racially diverse urban and rural females ages 14–19 seeking care at the participating clinics. Project sites are located within Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Franklin County, Ohio; and Boone, Braxton, Harrison, Mercer, Mingo, and Randolph counties in West Virginia. The overall goal of CMU's program is to reduce the number of teen pregnancies and STD diagnoses among participants. CMU aims for the program to reach approximately 800 youth annually.²⁰

Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc., \$1,000,000 (FY 2013)

Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (OICA) is a nonprofit consisting of a national network of local education, employment, housing, and training programs serving the poor, unemployed, underemployed, youth, and families. The organization has 44 affiliates in 22 states and the District of Columbia.²¹ OICA aims to enable “economically disadvantaged people of all races and backgrounds to become productive fulfilled members of the American society.”²²

OICA previously received abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) funding through the now-defunct Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) grant. Between FYs 2004 and 2007, the organization received \$2.4 million in CBAE funding. It also receives federal funding under the Healthy Marriage Initiative, which it uses to provide programming to high school students ages 14–18 in public, private, charter, and alternative schools throughout Philadelphia County.²³

With its TPPI funding, OICA implements its Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) initiative. TPP targets predominantly lower-income, African American urban young people ages 12–18.

According to the OICA website, TPP is “inclusive of all teen populations such as those of the LGBTQ community and teen parents.”²⁴ The program’s overall goal is “to reduce the percentage of youth engaging in premature or unsafe sexual activity and educate youth on the importance of leading a sexually healthy lifestyle.”²⁵ The organization partners with 11 Philadelphia public, private, charter, and alternative schools, as well as community- and faith-based organizations, to implement programming in middle and high schools. The program implements *Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART)* to middle school students and *Reducing the Risk* to high school students. OICA aims to reach approximately 1,400 youth annually. Along with implementing programs to youth, OICA facilitates and hosts parent meetings to provide support to parents and guardians with youth participating in the program.

TPPI Tier 2: Innovative Approaches

The TPPI Tier 2 grant program supports research and demonstration programs in order to develop, replicate, refine, and test additional models and innovative strategies for preventing teenage pregnancy.

- There are no TPPI Tier 2 Innovative Approaches grantees in Pennsylvania.

TPPI Tier 2: Communitywide Initiatives

The TPPI Tier 2 grant program also supports communitywide initiatives to reduce rates of teenage pregnancy and births in communities with the highest rates. The program awards grants to national organizations as well as state- and community-based organizations. Funded national partners provide training and technical assistance to local grantees. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) administer the grant program in partnership with OAH.

- There is one TPPI Tier 2 Communitywide Initiatives grantee in Pennsylvania, Family Planning Council, which received \$884,840 for FY 2013.

Family Planning Council, \$884,840 (FY 2013)

The Family Planning Council (FPC) is a private nonprofit located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose mission is “to ensure access to high quality, comprehensive, reproductive and related health and prevention services to primarily low-income individuals and families.”²⁶ The organization provides programs and services to women, men, and adolescents as well as financial and technical support to more than 50 organizations throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, including family planning providers, AIDS service organizations, and reproductive health agencies, among others.

With its Tier 2 community-wide initiative grant, FPC aims to reduce the teen birth rate within the predominately African American community of West Philadelphia by increasing the number of young people ages 10–19 in the community who receive “evidence-based and evidence-informed” teen pregnancy prevention programming and reproductive health care services. FPC provides training and technical assistance to youth service organizations and clinics “to select, implement, evaluate, and sustain evidence-based programs.” In addition, the organization provides training and technical assistance to clinics to increase adolescent access to reproductive health services, including creating a youth-friendly environment. The initiative also works to develop and strengthen relationships between youth service providers and clinics, as well as to increase the number of health resource centers operating in Philadelphia public schools that implement evidence-based, teen pregnancy prevention programming. Lastly, through the initiative FPC operates the Askable Adult Program, in which health providers “serve as a reproductive health resource” for youth in school- and community-based settings. The initiative seeks to engage additional community members and stakeholders by hosting an annual community summit and disseminating information to increase public awareness.²⁷

Division of Adolescent and School Health

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides funding to 17 state and 19 local education agencies to help districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increased access to key sexual health services (SHS), and the establishment of safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. In addition, DASH funds nine national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- There were two DASH grantees in Pennsylvania funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE in FY 2013, the Pennsylvania Department of Education (\$224,000) and the School District of Philadelphia (\$225,000).

DASH also funds three local education agencies and one NGO to implement multiple program activities to meet the HIV/STD-prevention needs of young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and to develop strategic partnerships and collaborations between schools and community-based, mental health, and social services organizations to accomplish this work.

- There were no DASH grantees in Pennsylvania funded to deliver YMSM programming in FY 2013.

DASH also provides funding for state, territorial, and local education agencies and state health agencies to establish and strengthen systematic procedures to collect and report Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- There were two DASH grantees in Pennsylvania funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data in FY 2013, the Pennsylvania Department of Education (\$60,000) and the School District of Philadelphia (\$49,425).

Pregnancy Assistance Fund

The Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF), administered by OAH, provides expecting and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families with a network of support services. Established in FY 2010 through a 10-year authorization (FY 2010–FY 2019) in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), PAF is a \$25 million competitive grant program for state and tribal entities. PAF grants support programs that include at least one of the following four components: 1) support for expectant and parenting student services at institutions of higher education; 2) support for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families at high schools and community centers; 3) improved services for pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and 4) increased public awareness and education services for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families. Now in the second round of awards, PAF supports 17 entities in 14 states and three tribal entities, most of which focus their efforts on serving teen parents.

- There are no PAF grantees in Pennsylvania.

Personal Responsibility Education Program

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) totals \$75 million per year for FYs 2010–2014 and is the first-ever dedicated funding stream for more comprehensive approaches to sexuality education. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers the grant. PREP includes a \$55 million state grant program, \$10 million to fund local entities through the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program, \$3.1 million for Tribal PREP, for tribes and tribal organizations, and with remaining funds for evaluation, training, and technical assistance. In addition, provisions within the statute for PREP enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP funding by the third year of the program;

these competitive PREP (CPREP) grants were awarded to organizations in five states and three territories in FY 2013. Details on the state grant program, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

PREP State-Grant Program

The PREP state-grant program supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. The grant program totals \$55 million per year and allocates funding to individual states. The grant does not require states to provide matching funds. Funded programs must discuss abstinence and contraception, and place substantial emphasis on both. Programs must also address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- The Pennsylvania Department of Health received \$1,921,750 in federal PREP funds for FY 2013.
- The agency provides sub-grants to 13²⁸ local public and private entities.²⁹

The Pennsylvania PREP state-grant program is administered statewide by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in collaboration with 16 sub-grantees. The funded programs provide community-based programming to young people ages 10–19 in one of the following facilities: licensed psychiatric residential treatment facilities, licensed residential substance abuse treatment programs, licensed partial hospitalization or outpatient drug and alcohol facilities, licensed partial hospitalization or outpatient mental health facilities, and residential programs serving delinquent youth (which includes residential programs serving delinquent youth licensed by the Department of Public Welfare’s Office of Children, Youth, and Families [OCYF], OCYF Youth Development Centers, and OCYF Youth Forestry Camps). The grant program requires funded programs to implement one of two intervention models, *Riker’s Health Advocacy Program* or *Street Smart*, and must also incorporate material from *Sex Ed 101*, a sex education teaching manual that includes lessons on goal setting, problem solving, abstinence, STDs (including HIV), contraception, and relationships.³⁰

Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)

PREIS supports research and demonstration programs to develop, replicate, refine, and test innovative models for preventing unintended teen pregnancy. ACF administers the grant program in collaboration with OAH and provides a total of \$10 million in funding directly to local public and private entities.

- There is one PREIS grantee in Pennsylvania, Public Health Management Corporation, which received \$933,907 for FY 2013.

Public Health Management Corporation, \$933,907 (FY 2013)

Located in Philadelphia, Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) is a nonprofit, public health institute “that builds healthier communities through partnerships with government, foundations, businesses and community based organizations.”³¹ PHMC provides health promotion, education, outreach, technical assistance, and direct services to communities in greater Philadelphia and across the country.

The organization uses its PREIS grant to implement Plain Talk Philadelphia, an enhanced version of the *Plain Talk* community-based initiative. The program serves young people ages 12–18 and their parents, caregivers, and other supportive adults in North Philadelphia.³² *Plain Talk* is a four-part series that assists parents in developing communication skills to talk openly and honestly to their children about sexuality issues. It focuses on character education and helps parents talk nonjudgmentally with their children about assuming adult responsibility. Topics include “Setting Personal Boundaries,” “TV and Sex,” “Decision-Making,” and “Healthy Neighborhoods.” Plain Talk Philadelphia offers an expanded program for youth participants by incorporating the 12-session curriculum *Life Planning Education: A Youth Development Program*, developed by Advocates for Youth.

Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of comprehensive teen pregnancy prevention programs within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs target young people ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and/or parenting youth who are under 21 years of age, and youth who live in areas with high adolescent birth rates. Programs must address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- In FY 2013, 16 tribes and tribal organizations from nine states received a total of \$3.1 million.
- There are no Tribal PREP grantees in Pennsylvania.

Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)

CPREP grants support evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. Organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP formula grants in either of the past two fiscal years were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. Thirty-seven grants, totaling \$18.6 million, were awarded in FY 2013 to organizations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

- There are no CPREP grantees in Pennsylvania.

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage (Title V AOUM) program, administered by ACF, allocates \$50 million per year to states for FYs 2010–2014. The Title V AOUM program 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. All programs funded by Title V program must promote abstinence from sexual activity as their exclusive purpose and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must ensure abstinence is an expected outcome.

- The Pennsylvania Department of Health received \$1,487,597 in federal Title V AOUM funding for FY 2013.
- The Department of Health sub-granted³³ \$1,476,026 to Temple University, which in turn subcontracts with five public and private entities.³⁴
- In Pennsylvania, the match is provided by the contractor and sub-contractors with local government dollars or in-kind support.

The Pennsylvania Title V AOUM program provides both community- and school-based programming to target populations, including African Americans and Latinos ages 9–14 who are in or transitioning out of foster care, have a disability or other special health care need, and who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and/or questioning (LGBTQ). Programming is implemented in Allegheny County, Erie County, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill County. The program aims to serve youth in all areas of the state and uses *Promoting Health Among Teens!—Abstinence-Only Intervention (PHAI)* and *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted?) Training. Discovering Dignity: An Education Training Program for Youth* has been approved but not implemented.³⁵

Competitive Abstinence Education Grant Program

Administered by the ACF, the Competitive Abstinence Education (CAE) grant program provides grants for “abstinence education” as defined by the A–H statute in Title V of the Social Security Act, as well as for mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision that promotes abstinence outside of marriage. As currently implemented by ACF, the programs must also be medically accurate.

P E N N S Y L V A N I A

In FY 2013, \$4.3 million was granted through a competitive application process to 10 grantees across nine states, in addition to the nine grantees implementing the second year of their CAE awards in some overlapping and additional states, for a total of 19 CAE grantees in 14 states.

- There are no CAE grantees in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania TPPI, DASH, PAF, PREP, Title V AOUM, and CAE Funding in FY 2013

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Carnegie Mellon University	\$1,480,578	2010–2014
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc. (OICA)	\$1,000,000	
TOTAL	\$2,480,578	
<i>TPPI Tier 2: Communitywide Initiatives</i>		
Family Planning Council	\$884,840	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$884,840	
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)		
Pennsylvania Department of Education	\$285,000	2013–2017
School District of Philadelphia	\$274,418	2013–2017
TOTAL	\$559,418	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Pennsylvania Department of Health (federal grant)	\$1,921,750	2013
TOTAL	\$1,921,750	
<i>Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies</i>		
Philadelphia Health Management Corporation	\$933,907	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$933,907	
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)		
Pennsylvania Department of Health (federal grant)	\$1,487,597	2013
TOTAL	\$1,487,597	
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,268,090	2013

POINTS OF CONTACT

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¹ This refers to the federal government's fiscal year, 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, FY 2013 began on October 1, 2012, and ended on September 30, 2013.

² 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(a) and (b), <http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/022/chapter4/s4.29.html>.

³ 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(a).

⁴ *Academic Standards for Health, Safety, and Physical Education* (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2002), accessed April 14, 2010, <http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=18&objID=380421&mode=2>.

⁵ 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(c).

⁶ Eaton, Danice K., et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 61, No. SS-4 (June 8, 2012): accessed June 18, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.

⁷ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPTrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

⁹ Martin, J.A., et al., *Births: Final Data for 2012*. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 9. (December 30, 2013), accessed July 30, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf, Table 12.

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, VitalStats Interactive Data Tables, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm>.

¹¹ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPTrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.

¹² *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

¹³ Slide 9: "Rates of Diagnosis of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas," *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁴ Slide 18: "Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas," *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁵ Slide 10: "Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas," *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁶ Slide 19: "Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 20–24 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas," *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁷ NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed June 10, 2013, <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ “Carnegie Mellon University,” “Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Summary of Funded Evidence-Based Programs for 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health, accessed April, 26, 2014, <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grants/grantees/tier1-pa-carnegie.html>.

²¹ “About,” OIC of America, accessed July 14, 2011, <http://oicofamerica.org/about>.

²² “Mission/Vision,” OIC of America, accessed April 24, 2014, <http://www.oicofamerica.org/about-us/missionvision>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ “Teen Pregnancy Prevention,” OIC of America, accessed April 26, 2014, <http://www.oicofamerica.org/initiatives/teen-pregnancy-prevention>.

²⁶ “About the Council,” “Family Planning Council, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.familyplanning.org/familyrwho.shtml>.

²⁷ “Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Integrating Services, Programs, and Strategies through Communitywide Initiatives—State- and Community-Based Organizations,” Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, March 2, 2011, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/State-Community-Orgs.htm>.

²⁸ Sub-grantees include: Allegheny County Chief Executive Officer—Shuman Juvenile Detention Center (\$101,000); Bethesda Children’s Home (\$170,017.93); The Bradley Center (\$56,031.32); Children’s Center for Treatment & Education DBA Beacon Light (\$101,000); Children’s Home of York—George Street (\$48,934.71); Children’s Home of York – Girl’s Center (\$44,688.90); Congreso de Latinos Unidos (\$101,000); Familylinks, Inc. (\$68,149.54); Hoffman, Homes, Inc. (\$30,246.49); Mazzoni Center (\$99,437.48); NHS Youth Services Inc. (\$200,915.21); Trehab (\$85,955.28); VisionQuest National LTD, Inc. (\$202,000).

²⁹ Information provided by Naomi Zeiset, public health program administrator, Bureau of Family Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, June 19, 2014.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ “About Us,” Public Health Management Corporation, accessed August 29, 2011, http://www.phmc.org/site/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&Itemid=32.

³² Information provided by Tristan Ruby, Program Director, Plain Talk Philadelphia, December 9, 2013.

³³ Temple University received \$1,476,026, and sub-contracted as follows: Clinical Outcomes Group Inc. (\$131,490); Concilio (\$250,000); To Our Children’s Future with Health (\$212,500); UPMC-Shadyside Hospital (\$173,566); Women’s Care Center of Erie County (\$158,504).

³⁴ Information provided by Bryle Zickler, public health program administrator, Bureau of Family Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, August 6, 2014.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.