



ALABAMA

In Fiscal Year 2011¹, the state of Alabama received:

- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$783,691**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$899,668**

In Fiscal Year 2011, local entities in Alabama received:

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$426,172**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

Alabama state law does not require the teaching of sexuality education, however, a resolution adopted by the Board of Education in 1987 does require that students in grades five through 12 receive instruction about AIDS through a health-education program. Should schools choose to offer additional sexuality education, the Code of Alabama sets minimum requirements for what must be taught, but specific content is developed locally. Among other things, the code requires sex education classes to tell students that:

- abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only completely effective protection against unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) when transmitted sexually; and
- abstinence from sexual intercourse outside of lawful marriage is the expected social standard for unmarried school-age persons.²

The code also states that:

- course materials and instruction that relate to sexual education or sexually transmitted diseases should be age-appropriate;
- course materials and instruction that relate to sexual education or sexually transmitted diseases should emphasize the importance of self-control and ethical conduct pertaining to sexual behavior;
- statistics used must be based on the latest medical information that indicate the degree of reliability and unreliability of various forms of contraception, while also emphasizing the increase in protection against pregnancy and protection against sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS infection, which is afforded by the use of various contraceptive measures; and
- classes must emphasize, in a factual manner and from a public health perspective, that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to the general public and that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense under the laws of the state.³

In addition to this code, *Alabama Course of Study: Health Education* provides the foundation for the minimum content requirements for topics such as HIV, STDs, and pregnancy prevention. The sexuality topics covered include “societal expectations of remaining abstinent until married,” the “physical, social, and emotional effects” of STDs, disease transmission, responsible decision-making, and refusal skills, among others.⁴

Parents or guardians may remove their children from sexuality education and/or STD/HIV education classes. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Alabama State Code Section 16-40A-2, the *Alabama Course of Study: Health Education*, and the Resolution to Provide Information to Students to Prevent the Spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Disease in the Public Schools of Alabama.

RECENT LEGISLATION

Bill to Remove Emphasis that Homosexuality is Unacceptable

House Bill 444, introduced in February 2012, amends state law by removing the requirement to emphasize “in a factual manner and from a public health perspective, that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to the general public and that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense under the laws of the state.” The bill was referred to the House Committee on Education Policy and is currently pending.

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

Alabama Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁵

- In 2011, 54% of female high school students and 61% of male high school students in Alabama reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 6% of female high school students and 14% of male high school students in Alabama reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 19% of female high school students and 26% of male high school students in Alabama reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners, compared to 13% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 45% of female high school students and 43% of male high school students in Alabama reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey), compared to 34% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 49% of females and 65% of males in Alabama reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 54% of females and 67% of males nationwide.

- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 21% of females and 14% of males in Alabama reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 23% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 14% of females and 24% of males in Alabama reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 18% of females and 26% of males nationwide.
- In 2011, 86% of high school students in Alabama reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school, compared to 84% of high school students nationwide.

Alabama Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Data

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Alabama's teen birth rate ranked 10th in the United States, with a rate of 43.6 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 34.3 births per 1,000.⁶ In 2010, there were a total of 7,344 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.⁷
- In 2005, Alabama's teen pregnancy rate ranked 16th in the United States, with a rate of 73 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.⁸ There were a total of 11,430 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Alabama in 2005.⁹
- In 2005, Alabama's teen abortion rate ranked 30th in the United States, with a rate of 12 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 19 abortions per 1,000.¹⁰

HIV and AIDS

- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents aged 13-19 years in Alabama was 10.8 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 7.9 per 100,000.¹¹
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents 13-19 years in Alabama was 1.3 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹²
- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults aged 20-24 years in Alabama was 47.3 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 36.9 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20-24 years in Alabama was 8.4 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 10.4 per 100,000.¹⁴

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2009, Alabama ranked fifth in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 29.18 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 20.03 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 9,598 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.¹⁵

- In 2009, Alabama ranked sixth in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 7.07 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 4.04 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 2,325 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.¹⁶
- In 2009, Alabama ranked fifth in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 0.1 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 0.05 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 33 cases of syphilis among young people ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.¹⁷

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEX EDUCATION, TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY 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 Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. 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. TPPI also dedicates \$4.5 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, underlying behavioral risk factors, or other associated risk factors.

- There is one TPPI Tier 1 grantee in Alabama, Macon County Board of Education, which received \$426,172 for FY 2011.

Macon County Board of Education, \$426,172 (FY 2011)

The Macon County Board of Education (MCBOE) is a Tier 1 grantee located in Tuskegee, Alabama. MCBOE oversees the Macon County School District, which consists of seven schools (Booker T. Washington High School, D.C. Wolfe Elementary School, George Washington Carver Elementary School, Lewis Adams Early Childhood Center, Notasulga High School, Tuskegee Institute Middle School, and Tuskegee Public Elementary School), serving nearly 2,800 PK–12 students.¹⁸ The school district is using its funds to implement *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)*, a youth development curriculum with a sexuality education component, and *Making a Difference!*, an abstinence-based youth development curriculum. MCBOE implements *TOP* in three schools, Booker T. Washington High School, Notasulga High School, and Tuskegee Institute Middle School, and at two community-based organizations, the Tuskegee Area Health Education Center and the Tuskegee-Macon County YMCA. The program serves African-American youth ages 12–18. *Making a Difference!* will target African-American students ages 11–13 at D.C. Wolfe Elementary School, Tuskegee Institute Middle School, and Notasulga High School.

TOP is an evidence-based youth development program that engages young people in experiential learning activities in order to “prepare for successful adulthood and avoid problem behaviors.”¹⁹ The program is designed for youth ages 12–17 and focuses on reducing rates of school failure, school suspension, and teen pregnancy. *TOP* consists of a nine-month curriculum that addresses such topics as relationships, peer pressure, decision making, values clarification, goal-setting, adolescent development, and sexual health.²⁰ It also includes a 20-hour community service component that engages participants in activities to enhance knowledge and develop skills, including self-efficacy, communication, conflict-management, and self-regulation. *TOP* can be delivered as an in-school, after-school, or community-based program. An evaluation of the program published in *Child Development* found that young women ages 15–19 who participated in *TOP* were significantly less likely to report a pregnancy during the program than participants in the control group.²¹

Making a Difference! is an evidence-based pregnancy-, STD-, and HIV-prevention education curriculum that emphasizes abstinence from sexual activity. Adapted from the evidence-based curriculum *Be Proud! Be Responsible!*, *Making a Difference!* aims to increase participants’ knowledge about HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention as well as their confidence to negotiate sexual pressure and intention to abstain from sex. It is designed for use with African-American, Latino, and white adolescents ages 11–13 and can be implemented in school- or community-based settings. The curriculum includes interactive activities, small-group discussions, and skill-building exercises, including role-plays, aimed to increase comfort and efficacy with practicing abstinence. An evaluation of the curriculum published in the *Journal of American Medical Association* found that, at a three-month follow-up, participants in the program were less likely to report having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior than peers in the control group. Evaluation results also showed that the program helped to delay sexual initiation among program participants who were sexually inexperienced.²²

MCBOE partners with the Macon County Department of Human Resources (DHR), the Macon County Health Department, Tuskegee Area Health Education Center, and the Tuskegee-Macon County YMCA in implementation. The Macon County DHR and Health Department provide participants with related health care, such as family planning and STD testing.²³ Participants also have access to other social services, such as the JOBS Program, a welfare-to-work initiative established by the Alabama DHR.²⁴ MCBOE plans to reach approximately 600 youth annually with its TPPI 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 Alabama.

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) implement the grant program in partnership with OAH.

- There are no TPPI Tier 2 Communitywide Initiatives grantees in Alabama.

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, \$3.5 million for the Tribal PREP Program for tribes and tribal organizations, and \$6.5 million for evaluation, training, and technical assistance. Details on the state-grant program, PREIS, and Tribal PREP 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 sexually transmitted infections (STIs). 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 Alabama Department of Public Health received \$783,691 in federal PREP funds for FY 2011.
- There are three sub-grantees for the Alabama PREP state-grant program: 100 Black Men of Montgomery (\$150,000); University of Alabama Birmingham Metro (\$150,000); and Tuscaloosa County Health Department (\$150,000).²⁵

The Alabama PREP state-grant program serves youth ages 15–19 in community-based settings. The program uses *Reducing the Risk* and *Love U2 Relationship Smarts Plus* for participants. Alabama PREP addresses the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, including parent-child communication; adolescent development; and healthy life skills.

Reducing the Risk: Building Skills to Prevent Pregnancy, STD and HIV is an evidence-based, pregnancy-, STD-, and HIV-prevention curriculum designed for classroom use with students in the ninth and 10th grades. It is appropriate for use with multiethnic populations.²⁶ *Reducing the Risk* aims to reduce high-risk behaviors among participants and emphasizes strategies for abstaining from sex or practicing safer sex. The 16-lesson curriculum addresses both abstinence and contraception use and includes experiential activities that teach students to develop refusal, negotiation, and communication skills. An evaluation of the program published in *Family Planning Perspectives* found that it increased parent-child communication, especially among Latino youth, delayed the initiation of sexual intercourse, and reduced incidence of unprotected sex among lower-risk youth who participated in the program.²⁷

Love U2 Relationship Smarts Plus is part of the *Love U2* abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula series that also includes *Love U2 Dating Smarts*, *Love U2 Baby Smarts*, *Love U2 Communication Smarts*, and *Love U2 Becoming Sex Smart*. It is described as a “series of units that help young people acquire practical skills for emotionally healthy and ethically sound relationships.”²⁸ The curricula series is produced and distributed by The Dibble Institute for Marriage Education, a nonprofit organization based in Berkeley, California, that focuses on “teaching young people healthy romantic relationship skills.”²⁹

Love U2 Relationship Smarts Plus is designed for students in grades nine–12 and includes information and skill-building activities to impart youth with the “knowledge necessary for making wise relationship choices.”³⁰ The 13-lesson curriculum addresses such topics as maturity, values clarification, peer pressure, attractions and infatuation, principles of smart relationships, and “the nature of true intimacy,” among others.³¹ The curriculum also focuses on preventing dating violence as well as communication and conflict resolution skills. *Love U2 Relationship Smarts Plus* aims to motivate teens “to make wiser relationship and sexual choices by examining the consequences of

early and unwed pregnancy...” It addresses such issues as the role of fathers, the needs of children as they relate to pregnancy prevention and the importance of remaining abstinent, cohabitation, the benefits of marriage, research findings on partner selection, and marital successes and failures.”³² The curriculum is currently being evaluated as part of a large-scale study conducted by Auburn University and supported by a federal, five-year Healthy Marriage Initiative demonstration grant (FYs 2005–2010).

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 are no PREIS grantees in Alabama.

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 youth 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 2011, 16 tribes and tribal organizations from nine states received a total of \$6.5 million.
- There are no Tribal PREP grantees in Alabama.

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

The Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only Program) allocates \$50 million per year to states for FYs 2010–2014. ACF administers the grant program. The Title V Abstinence-Only 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 the Title V Abstinence-Only 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 Alabama Department of Public Health received \$899,668 in federal Title V abstinence-only funding for FY 2011.
- The department provides sub-grants to four local public and private entities: Abstinence in Motion (AIM) Project (\$112,811); Teens Getting Involved for the Future (TGIF) –Alabama Cooperative Extension Service (\$248,981); Crittenton Youth Services (\$119,143); and Circle of Care (\$25,493.51).³³
- In Alabama, the match is provided through local contributions and in-kind support from schools and community organizations.

The state’s Title V abstinence-only program provides instruction to sixth and seventh grade students in the school-based setting and utilizes high school-aged students as teen leaders. Through the program, local entities implement the *Managing Pressures before Marriage (MPM)* curriculum to students in nearly 30 communities.³⁴

A L A B A M A

MPM is an abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum adapted from Postponing Sexual Involvement, a peer-education human sexuality curriculum.³⁵ Produced by the Jane Fonda Center at Emory University, the curriculum includes five one-hour lessons that address the potential negative consequences of early sexual activity. The curriculum discusses the influence of the media and peer pressure on early sexual involvement and provides students with skill-building exercises in order to combat these pressures. A program enhancement includes homework assignments for students to complete with their parents, which are designed to increase parent-child communication.³⁶

MPM is designed to meet all eight points of the federal definition for “abstinence education,” which teaches, among other concepts, that abstinence from sexual activity outside of marriage is “the expected standard for all school-age children,” “that a mutually faithful monogamous relationship in the context of marriage is the expected standard of sexual activity,” and that “sexual activity outside the context of marriage is likely to have harmful consequences for the child, the child’s parents, and society.”³⁷

Alabama TPPI, PREP, and Title V Abstinence-Only Funding in FY 2011

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Macon County Board of Education	\$426,172	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$426,172	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Alabama Department of Public Health (federal grant)	\$783,691	2011
TOTAL	\$783,691	
Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only)		
Alabama Department of Public Health (federal grant)	\$899,668	2011
<i>Sub-grantees</i>		
<i>TGIF – Alabama Cooperative Extension Service</i>	\$248,981	
<i>AIM Project</i>	\$112,811	
<i>Circle of Care</i>	\$25,493.51	
<i>Crittenton Youth Services</i>	\$119,143	
TOTAL	\$899,668	
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,109,531	2011

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SEXUALITY EDUCATION

SIECUS is not aware of any examples of model programs, policies, or best practices being implemented in Alabama public schools that provide a more comprehensive approach to sex education for young people.

A L A B A M A

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in Alabama public schools for inclusion in future publications of the State Profiles. Please visit SIECUS' "Contact Us" webpage at www.siecus.org to share information. Select "state policy" as the subject heading.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Adolescent Health Contact³⁸

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ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

ACLU of Alabama
Montgomery, AL
Phone: (334) 262-0304
www.aclualabama.org

Parents Families Friends of Lesbians
and Gays – PFLAG
Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 871-5317
www.pflagbham.org

AIDS Action Coalition of
North Alabama
Huntsville, AL
Phone: (256) 536-4700
www.aidsactioncoalition.org

Planned Parenthood of Alabama
Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 322-2121
www.ppalabama.org

AIDS Alabama
S. Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 324-9822
www.aidsalabama.org

South Alabama Cares
Mobile, AL
Phone: (251) 471-5277
www.masshelps.org

ORGANIZATIONS THAT OPPOSE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Alabama Citizens for Life
Montgomery, AL
Phone: (334) 666-6805
www.al4life.com

Alabama Policy Institute
Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 870-9900
www.alabamapolicy.org

The Alabama Pro-Life Coalition
Education Fund
Birmingham, Alabama
Phone: (205) 335-1194
www.chooselifealabama.org

National Physicians Center for Family
Resources
Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 585-1993
www.physicianscenter.org

MEDIA OUTLETS

Newspapers in Alabama³⁹

Birmingham News
Birmingham, AL
Phone: (205) 325-2444
www.bhamnews.com

Decatur Daily
Decatur, AL
Phone: (256) 340-2433
www.decaturdaily.com

Gadsden Times
Gadsden, AL
Phone: (256) 549-2000
www.gadsdentimes.com

Mobile Register
Mobile, AL
Phone: (251) 219-5454
www.mobileregister.com

Times Daily
Florence, AL
Phone: (256) 740-5743
www.timesdaily.com

Dothan Eagle
Dothan, AL
Phone: (334) 792-3141
www.dothaneagle.com

Huntsville Times
Huntsville, AL
Phone: (256) 532-2620
www.htimes.com

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, AL
Phone: (334) 551-0308
www.montgomeryadvertiser.com

Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, AL
Phone: (205) 722-0207
www.tuscaloosanews.com

Political Blogs in Alabama

Archiblog
<http://blog.al.com/archiblog>

Birmingham Blues
www.queervoicenet.com/kmcmullen

Legal Schnauzer
www.legalschnauzer.blogspot.com

Left in Alabama
www.leftinalabama.com

¹ This refers to the federal government's fiscal year, which begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, FY 2011 began on October 1, 2010, and ended on September 30, 2011.

² Ala. Code §§ 16-40A-2(a)(1) and (2), accessed July 1, 2011, <http://www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/16-40A-2.htm>.

³ Ala Code § 16-40A-2(b); Ala. Code §§ 16-40A-2(c)(1)–(2), (8). Regarding the provision that students must be informed that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision in *Lawrence v. Texas* that declared state laws criminalizing homosexual behavior to be unconstitutional in 2003, <http://www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/16-40A-2.htm>.

⁴ *Alabama Course of Study: Health Education* (Birmingham, AL: Alabama Department of Education, 2003), accessed April 19, 2010, <https://docs.alsde.edu/documents/54/HEALTH%202009%20--FINAL.pdf>. (This is the 2009 version, which was the only one available as of the date of this publication.)

⁵ Danice K. Eaton, 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>.

⁶ “Birth rate for U.S. teenagers reach historic lows for all age and ethnic groups,” NCHS data brief, no. 89, (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2012), accessed June 27, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db89.pdf>, Data table for figure 6.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, (Washington, DC: Guttmacher Institute, January 2010), accessed May 7, 2012, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends.pdf>, Table 3.1.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

¹⁰ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, Table 3.1.

¹¹ Slide 9: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2010—46 States and 5 U.S. Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed January 3, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>.

¹² Slide 18: “Rates of AIDS Diagnoses among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2010—United States and 6 U.S. Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed January 3, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>.

¹³ Slide 10: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2010—46 States and 5 U.S. Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed January 3, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>.

¹⁴ Slide 19: “Rates of AIDS Diagnoses among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2010—United States and 6 U.S. Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed January 3, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>.

¹⁵ “Wonder Database: Sexually Transmitted Disease Morbidity for selected STDs by age, race/ethnicity and gender 1996–2009 Results,” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, June 2011), accessed December 18, 2012, <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ “About MCPS: Macon County Public Schools,” Macon County Schools, 2011, accessed April 21, 2011, http://www.maconk12.org/About_MCPS.cfm.

¹⁹ Saras Chung and Annie Philipps, *Promoting Mental Health and Well-being in Adolescents: Recommendations for Wyman's Teen Outreach Program*, (Eureka, MO: Wyman Teen Outreach Program, 2010), accessed July 1, 2011, <http://wymancenter.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/TOP-Promoting-Positive-Well-Being-in-Adolescents.pdf>, 3.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 9.

²¹ “Pregnancy Prevention Intervention Implementation Report: Teen Outreach Program,” Programs for Replication – Intervention Implementation Reports, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/tpp/programs/teen_outreach_program.pdf.

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- ²² *Making a Difference!* Evidence-Based Programs, Resource Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ReCAPP), ETR Associates, accessed July 1, 2011, <http://recapp.etr.org/recapp/index.cfm?fuseaction=pages.ebpDetail&PageID=127>.
- ²³ “Macon schools receive federal grant to assist in pregnancy prevention,” *The Tuskegee News*.
- ²⁴ “JOBS Program,” Alabama Department of Human Resources, accessed April 21, 2011, http://www.dhr.state.al.us/services/Family_Assistance/JOBS_Program.aspx.
- ²⁵ Information provided by Ava Rozelle, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch Director, Family Health Services, Alabama Department of Public Health, March 14, 2012.
- ²⁶ *Science and Success: Sex Education and Other Programs That Work to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections* (Washington, DC: Advocates for Youth, 2008), accessed March 30, 2010, <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/sciencesuccess.pdf>, 22.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, 23–24.
- ²⁸ *Love U2*, The Dibble Institute, accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.dibbleinstitute.org/?page_id=1095.
- ²⁹ “Mission, Vision, Core Values,” The Dibble Institute, accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.dibbleinstitute.org/?page_id=157.
- ³⁰ *Love U2: Relationship Smarts PLUS*, The Dibble Institute, accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.dibbleinstitute.org/?page_id=495.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*
- ³² *Love U2 Relationship Smarts Plus* – more details, The Dibble Institute, accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.dibbleinstitute.org/?page_id=1908.
- ³³ Information provided by Ava Rozelle, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch Director, Family Health Services, Alabama Department of Public Health, March 14, 2012.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*
- ³⁵ *Science and Success: Sex Education and Other Programs That Work to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections* (Washington, DC: Advocates for Youth, 2008), accessed July 1, 2011, <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/sciencesuccess.pdf>, 10–12.
- ³⁶ “Enhanced Managing Pressures before Marriage,” *Child Trends* (2003), last updated May 24, 2007, accessed July 1, 2011, <http://www.childtrends.org/Lifecourse/programs/EnhancedMPM.htm>.
- ³⁷ “Managing Pressures before Marriage,” Jane Fonda Center, Emory University, accessed July 1, 2011, <http://janefondacenter.emory.edu/education/managing.cfm>; *see also* Title V Section 502(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. § 710], accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title05/0510.htm.
- ³⁸ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.
- ³⁹ This section is a list of major newspapers in the state and is by no means exhaustive of local print outlets.