



ARIZONA

In Fiscal Year 2011¹, the state of Arizona received:

- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$1,120,928**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$1,302,706**

In Fiscal Year 2011, local entities in Arizona received:

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$1,337,803**
- **Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies funds totaling \$1,337,060**
- **Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$723,345**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

Arizona law does not require schools to teach sexuality education or sexually transmitted disease (STD)/HIV education. However, Arizona law does state that if a school chooses to teach these topics, instruction must be age appropriate and must stress abstinence. Further, if a school chooses to teach HIV education, such instruction must be medically accurate, but cannot promote a “homosexual lifestyle,” portray “homosexuality as a positive alternative lifestyle,” or “suggest that some methods of sex are safe methods of homosexual sex.”²

Arizona Administrative Code R7-2-303 states that schools may “provide a specific elective lesson or lessons concerning sex education as a supplement to the health course of study.” Schools that choose to provide sex education must have the lessons approved by the local governing board.³ All sex education materials and instruction that discuss sexual intercourse must:

- stress that pupils should abstain from sexual intercourse until they are mature adults;
- emphasize that abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only method for avoiding pregnancy that is 100% effective;
- stress that sexually transmitted diseases have severe consequences and constitute a serious and widespread public health problem;
- include a discussion of the possible emotional and psychological consequences of preadolescent and adolescent sexual intercourse and the consequences of preadolescent and adolescent pregnancy;
- promote honor and respect for monogamous heterosexual marriage; and
- advise pupils of Arizona law pertaining to the financial responsibilities of parenting and legal liabilities related to sexual intercourse with a minor.⁴

In Arizona, parents or guardians may remove their children from sexuality or STD/HIV instruction. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy. If a school chooses to provide a supplemental sexuality

education course, the state requires written consent from parents before students may attend. This is referred to as an “opt-in” policy.

See Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 15-711, 15-716, and 15-102 and Arizona Administrative Code § R7-2-303.

RECENT LEGISLATION

Bill to Require Written Parental Consent

House Bill 2145, introduced in January 2012, requires that parents or guardians provide written consent for a student to participate in a sexual education curriculum. Parents must be notified in advance of any instruction and be allowed to review material and opt-out of any instruction pertaining to sexual education that is not part of the formal sexual education curriculum. The bill was assigned to the House Committees on Rules, Government, and Education, where it is currently being held.

Bill to Require Medically Accurate Comprehensive Sex Education

House Bill 2616, introduced in January 2012, requires schools teach evidence-based comprehensive sex education beginning in middle school or junior high and continuing through grade 12. The programs must provide age-appropriate and medically accurate information about sexuality, including human development, relationships, decision making, abstinence, contraception, and disease prevention. Parents must be notified of their option to opt-out of the instruction. The bill was assigned to the House Committees on Education, Health and Human Services, and Rules, where it is currently being held.

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

Arizona Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁵

- In 2011, 44% of female high school students and 50% of male high school students in Arizona reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 3% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 12% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students in Arizona reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners, compared to 13% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 31% of female high school students and 36% of male high school students in Arizona reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey), compared to 34% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.

ARIZONA

- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 49% of females and 69% of males in Arizona 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, 25% of females and 20% of males in Arizona 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, 19% of females and 26% of males in Arizona reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 18% of females and 26% of males nationwide.

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

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Arizona's teen birth rate ranked 13th in the United States, with a rate of 42.4 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 9,518 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.⁷
- In 2005, Arizona's teen pregnancy rate ranked third in the United States, with a rate of 89 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.⁸ In 2005, there were a total of 18,100 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.⁹
- In 2005, Arizona's teen abortion rate ranked 17th in the United States, with a rate of 17 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 Arizona was 1.7 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 Arizona was 0.4 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 Arizona was 22.2 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 Arizona was 6.6 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 10.4 per 100,000.¹⁴

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2009, Arizona ranked 23rd in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 18.8 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of

20.03 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 8,385 cases of chlamydia reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁵

- In 2009, Arizona ranked 36th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 1.64 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 4.04 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 730 cases of gonorrhea reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁶
- Arizona ranks 13th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 0.02 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 0.05 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 11 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.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.

- Local entities in Arizona received \$1,337,803 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2011.
- There are two TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Arizona: Maricopa County Department of Public Health and Touchstone Behavioral Health.

Maricopa County, \$859,620 (FY 2011)

The Maricopa County Department of Public Health, Family Health Partnerships (FHP) program is responsible for coordinating Maricopa County’s TPPI Tier 1 grant program. FHP “creates sustainable partnerships with communities, providers, and agencies to improve the maternal and child health of Maricopa County through health education.”¹⁸ Maricopa County is the county seat of Phoenix, Arizona.

With its TPPI funding, Maricopa County replicates *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)* in schools and community-based settings across Phoenix. *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

The Maricopa County program targets youth ages 14–18 and provides programming at 12 different community sites, including but not limited to after-school clubs, detention centers, and three high schools in the Maryvale community.²² The program also includes field trips, community service projects, and “interactive discussions about real life issues that teens face every day.”²³ FHP encourages parent involvement and conducts outreach to the parents of teenagers in order to support them in “understanding adolescent development, encouraging positive behaviors and reducing risky activities, strengthening connections between youth and...adult caregivers, promoting family cohesiveness,” and “providing parental guidance and encouraging healthy limit setting.”²⁴ Maricopa County plans for the program to reach approximately 300 youth per year.

Touchstone Behavioral Health, \$478,183 (FY 2011)

Touchstone Behavioral Health is a juvenile behavioral health organization with clinics in Mesa and Phoenix and a behavioral treatment center in Phoenix. The organization provides preventive programs and behavioral health services to youth and families in Maricopa County. Touchstone’s mission is to partner “with youth and their families to provide evidence-based services and support to help them acquire the skills to live productive and responsible lives.”²⁵

With its TPPI funding, Touchstone provides programming to Latino youth ages 13–18 residing in the Maryvale community. The program uses *¡Cuidate!*, an evidence-based HIV-prevention curriculum adapted from the evidence-based curriculum *Be Proud! Be Responsible!*, and tailored for use with Latino youth ages 13–18. The curriculum provides information about HIV and its transmission, addresses values and beliefs related to HIV and safer sex, and includes activities aimed to increase skills and self-efficacy for condom use, negotiating abstinence, and safer sex. The intervention consists of six one-hour lessons and is designed for use with small, mixed-gender groups. It draws upon cultural beliefs, such as the importance of family and the responsibility of a man to care for his family, in order to provide messages that resonate with participants. The curriculum consists of educational games, small group discussions, videos, learning exercises, and skill-building activities. An evaluation of the curriculum published in the *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* found that it reduced the frequency of sexual intercourse, number of sexual partners, and incidence of unprotected sex while increasing condom use among participants.²⁶

The organization implements the program in schools, community centers, and faith-based organizations. Touchstone plans for its program to reach approximately 720 youth per year.

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 Arizona.

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 are no TPPI Tier 2 Communitywide Initiatives grantees in Arizona.

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 Arizona Department of Health Services received \$1,120,928 in federal PREP funds for FY 2011.
- The agency provides sub-grants to eight²⁷ local public and private entities.²⁸

The Arizona Department of Health Services awarded funding to eight local public and private entities to implement programming to young people ages 12–19 residing in the Greater Phoenix area, the Greater Tucson area, and select areas in Pinal and Santa Cruz counties. Funding supports the implementation of evidence-based programs in school- and community-based settings. The department has approved the following program models for use: *Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!*, *¡Cuidate!*, *Draw the Line/Respect the Line*, *Making Proud Choices!*, *Reducing the Risk*, and *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)*.²⁹ (Please see the *TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs* section above for descriptions of *¡Cuidate!* and *TOP*.)

Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective! is an evidence-based program that targets pregnant and parenting teens and focuses on the concept of maternal protectiveness to encourage adolescent mothers and soon-to-be mothers to make healthy sexual decisions, take responsibility and be accountable for their sexual activity, and decrease risky sexual behavior. The curriculum is an adaptation of *Be Proud! Be Responsible!*, an evidence-based HIV-prevention curriculum designed for African-American males. *Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!* discusses the impact of HIV/AIDS on inner-city communities and particularly addresses its impact on pregnant women and their children, providing information on preventing transmission during pregnancy and the postpartum period. The curriculum consists of eight one-hour lessons and uses interactive activities, group discussion, and videos to educate participants. It covers such topics as HIV risk and prevention, family planning and parenting, communication, attitudes and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and safer sex, condom-use skills, stress and emotion management, and staying healthy. The

intervention can be delivered in four two-hour sessions or over the course of eight days and is appropriate for use in school-based settings.³⁰ An evaluation of the program published in *Family and Community Health* found, at a six-month follow-up, that program participants reported having significantly fewer sexual partners during the previous three months than participants in the control group.³¹

Draw the Line/Respect the Line is an evidence-based program designed to teach youth in grades six through eight to postpone sexual involvement while providing information about condoms and contraception. The school-based curriculum consists of 19 sessions divided between grades six through eight and includes group discussions, small-group activities, and role-playing exercises focused on teaching youth how to establish and maintain boundaries regarding sexual behavior. Lessons for sixth-grade students address using refusal skills; lessons for the seventh grade focus on setting sexual limits, the consequences of unprotected sex, and managing sexual pressure; and eighth grade students practice refusal and interpersonal skills and receive HIV/STD-prevention education. The program also includes individual teacher consultations and parent engagement through homework activities. Although it is designed for use in the classroom, the program may also be delivered in a community-based setting. An evaluation of the program published in the *American Journal of Public Health* found, at one-, two-, and three-year follow-ups, that male participants were significantly less likely to report ever having had sexual intercourse or having had sexual intercourse during the previous 12 months compared to participants in the control group.³²

Making Proud Choices! is an evidence-based STD-, HIV-, and pregnancy-prevention curriculum designed for use with African-American, Latino, and white adolescents ages 11–13. The curriculum aims to help youth understand the poor reasoning and decision making that can lead to STD/HIV infection and/or unintended pregnancy, as well as to increase their confidence, negotiation skills, and self-efficacy in using condoms. The program consists of eight one-hour sessions and can be implemented in school- or community-based settings. *Making Proud Choices!* includes interactive and skill-building activities that are designed to “increase comfort with practicing condom use, address concerns about negative effects of practicing safer sex, and build skills in condom use and negotiation.”³³ An evaluation of the program published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* showed that program participants reported more consistent condom use and less unprotected sex as well as a higher frequency of condom use than those in the control group.³⁴

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.³⁵ *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.³⁶

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.

- Local entities in Arizona received \$1,337,060 in PREIS funds for FY 2011.
- There are two PREIS grantees in Arizona: Child & Family Resources, Inc., and Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services.

Child & Family Resources, Inc., \$403,154 (FY 2011)

Child & Family Resources, Inc., is a private, community-based, nonprofit organization that provides social services for children, youth, and families throughout southern Arizona. Its mission is to “make children’s lives better” by “promoting resilient children and families; excellent child care and education; and communities that value children and families.”³⁷ Among its youth programs, the organization provides sexual health education that “teaches teens about safe sex and how to make the best choices for themselves and their bodies.”

The organization uses its PREIS grant to implement and evaluate the *Go Grrrls* curriculum. Developed by Child & Family Services, Inc., and Arizona State University, *Go Grrrls* “is designed to help girls develop a lifelong perspective about living as a female in society” and aims to “provide a lasting base of information for girls transitioning from adolescent to adult life.”³⁸ The 14-hour curriculum addresses gender identity, positive body image, healthy peer relationships, responsible decision-making skills, sexuality, identifying health resources, and planning for the future.³⁹ The program serves 840 young women ages 12–14. Participants are drawn from a center against domestic violence, Girl Scout troupes, and three middle schools in Pima County, Arizona.

Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, \$933,906 (FY 2011)

Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) is a community-based organization located in Tucson, Arizona, that provides “teen-specific pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting educational support so teens and their families can experience a positive outcome.”⁴⁰

With its PREIS grant, TOPS implements and evaluates the Prevent Secondary Pregnancy Project. The program provides teenage mothers with 30 hours of health instruction, covering topics such as prenatal health care, comprehensive sexuality education, and instruction on breastfeeding. It also provides “75 hours of supportive services through in-depth case management.”⁴¹ The goal of the program is to reduce the number of teenage mothers who experience another teenage pregnancy; reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV; increase “positive maternal life-course outcomes”; and ensure that participants exclusively breastfeed their children, “which suppresses ovulation,” for a minimum of six months. The project serves approximately 1,000 teen mothers annually.⁴²

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.
- The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., received \$723,345 in Tribal PREP funds for FY 2011. At the time of publication, more information on this grantee was not available.

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 Arizona Department of Health Services received \$1,302,706 in federal Title V abstinence-only funding for Fiscal Year 2011.
- The department provides sub-grants to four local public and private entities: Arizona Youth Partnership (\$333,039), Catholic Charities (\$430,843), National Community Health Partners (\$146,310), and Pima Prevention Partnership (\$269,183).⁴³
- In Arizona, the match is provided through state revenue from the Arizona lottery.

The Arizona Title V abstinence-only program sub-grants funds to local public and private entities to provide programming to youth ages 12–19 across the state. Programming is provided in both school- and community-based settings. The Arizona Department of Health has approved the following programs for implementation: *Choosing the Best* curricula series; *Making a Difference!*; *Promoting Health Among Teens! – Abstinence-Only Intervention (PHAT)*; a modified version of *TOP*, which will incorporate activities from *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted?) Training*; and *Worth the Wait*.⁴⁴

Choosing the Best is one of the more popular abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in the country. The series is comprised of a number of curricula for students from sixth grade through high school: *Choosing the Best WAY* (sixth grade), *Choosing the Best PATH* (seventh grade), *Choosing the Best LIFE* (eighth grade), *Choosing the Best JOURNEY* (ninth and 10th grades), and *Choosing the Best SOULMATE* (11th and 12th grades). The series has been recently revised and the information about STDs is now medically accurate. However, *Choosing the Best* curricula continue to promote heterosexual marriage, rely on messages of fear and shame, and include biases about gender, sexual orientation, and pregnancy options. For example, *Choosing the Best PATH* asks students to brainstorm the “emotional consequences” of premarital sex. Suggested answers include “guilt, feeling scared, ruined relationships, broken emotional bonds.”⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶

PHAT is an evidence-based curriculum developed to increase knowledge and awareness about STDs, including HIV; increase an understanding of how abstinence can prevent pregnancy and HIV/STDs; and build refusal and negotiation skills for practicing abstinence. *PHAT* aims for participants to abstain from vaginal, oral, and anal intercourse until a time later in life, when they are ready to handle the potential consequences of having sex, and neither discourages nor encourages condom use.⁴⁷ Although originally intended for use with urban, African-American youth in small groups, the intervention can be adapted for use with larger groups and those in rural settings.⁴⁸ The curriculum is designed as eight one-hour modules that include group discussions, videos, role-playing, skill-building activities, games, and other experiential exercises. It is appropriate for use in both school- and community-based settings. An evaluation of the program published in the *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* found that, at a 24-month follow-up,

participants who were sexually inexperienced at the time of the program were significantly less likely to have initiated sex than participants in the control group.⁴⁹

The Arizona department of health has approved the use of a modified version of the evidence-based *TOP*. (Please see the *TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs* section above for a description of *TOP*.) The department’s adaptation incorporates activities from *WAIT Training*, an abstinence-only-until-marriage curriculum that uses fear- and shame-based tactics to promote abstinence as the only appropriate behavior outside of marriage. SIECUS reviewed the most recent edition of *WAIT Training* and found that, similar to previous editions, it includes little medical or biological information about puberty and reproduction. Instead, it contains information and statistics promoting the benefits of marriage, activities and skill-building exercises for developing healthy relationships, and information on STDs, including HIV. It also contains messages promoting biased views of gender, sexual orientation, and family structure. For example, *WAIT Training* explains, “When it comes to sex, men are like microwaves and women are like crockpots... [M]en respond sexually by what they see and women respond sexually by what they hear and how they feel about it.”

SIECUS reviewed the 2003 edition of *Worth the Wait* and found that it covers some important topics related to sexuality, such as puberty, anatomy, and sexual abuse, and that the curriculum is based on reliable sources of data. Despite these strengths, *Worth the Wait* relies on messages of fear, discourages contraceptive use, and promotes biased views of gender, marriage, and pregnancy options. For example, the curriculum explains that “teenage sexual activity can create a multitude of medical, legal, and economic problems not only for the individuals having sex but for society as a whole.”⁵⁰ The curriculum has been updated since SIECUS’ review.

Arizona 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>		
Maricopa County Department of Public Health	\$859,620	2010–2014
Touchstone Behavioral Health	\$478,183	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$1,337,803	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,120,928	2011
TOTAL	\$1,120,928	
<i>Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies</i>		
Child & Family Resources, Inc.	\$403,154	2010–2014
Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services	\$933,906	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$1,337,060	
<i>Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program</i>		
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.	\$723,345	2011
TOTAL	\$723,345	
Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only)		

ARIZONA

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,302,706	2011
TOTAL	\$1,302,706	
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,821,842	2011

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SEXUALITY EDUCATION

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

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in Arizona 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

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ARIZONA

ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

ACLU of Arizona
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 650-1854
www.acluaz.org

NARAL Pro-Choice Arizona
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 258-4091
www.prochoicearizona.org

The Arizona Coalition on Adolescent
Pregnancy and Parenting
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 265-4337

Planned Parenthood Arizona
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 277-PLAN
www.ppaz.org

Arizona Family Health Partnership
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 258-5777
www.afhpcds.com

Phoenix Pride
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 277-7433
www.azpride.org

Equality Arizona
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 650-0900
www.equalityarizona.org

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
Tucson, AZ
Phone: (520) 628-7223
www.saaf.org

ORGANIZATIONS THAT OPPOSE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Alliance Defense Fund
Scottsdale, AZ
Phone: (800) TELL-ADF
www.alliancedefensefund.org

Goldwater Institute
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 462-5000
www.goldwaterinstitute.org

The Center for Arizona Policy
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 424-2525
www.azpolicy.org

MEDIA OUTLETS

Newspapers in Arizona⁵²

Arizona Daily Star
Tucson, AZ
Phone: (520) 806-7754
www.azstarnet.com

Arizona Daily Sun
Flagstaff, AZ
Phone: (928) 556-2241
www.azdailysun.com

ARIZONA

The Arizona Republic
Phoenix, AZ
Phone: (602) 444-8000
www.azcentral.com

East Valley Tribune
Mesa, AZ
Phone: (480) 898-6554
www.eastvalleytribune.com

Tucson Citizen
Tucson, AZ
Phone: (520) 573-4561
www.tucsoncitizen.com

Political Blogs in Arizona

Arizona B.S. Meter
www.azbsmeter.blogspot.com

AZNetroots
www.aznetroots.com

Blog for Arizona
www.arizona.typepad.com

Democratic Diva
www.democraticdiva.com

LiberalDesert
www.liberaldesert.blogspot.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 Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 15-716(C)(1)–(3), <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ars/15/00716.htm>.

³ Ariz. Admin. Code § R7-2-303, http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/title_07/7-02.htm#Article_3.

⁴ Ibid.

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 “Family Health Partnerships,” Maricopa County Department of Public Health, 2011, accessed April 21, 2011, <http://www.maricopa.gov/PublicHealth/programs/FHP/>.

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://wymancercenter.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.

²² “Community Partnerships,” Maricopa County Department of Public Health Family Health Partnerships, 2011, accessed April 21, 2011, <http://www.maricopa.gov/PublicHealth/programs/FHP/partnerships.aspx>.

²³ “Teen Pregnancy Prevention,” Maricopa County Department of Public Health, 2011, accessed April 21, 2011, http://www.maricopa.gov/Public_Health/Community/Programs/TPP/default.aspx.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ “The Touchstone Mission,” Touchstone Behavioral Health, accessed April 21, 2011, <http://www.touchstonebh.org/>.

²⁶ *Cuidate!* Evidence-Based Programs, Resource Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ReCAPP), ETR Associates, accessed May 5, 2010, <http://recapp.etr.org/recapp/index.cfm?fuseaction=pages.ebpDetail&PageID=577>; see also *Science and Success: Sex Education and Other Programs That Work to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections, Second Edition* (Washington, DC: Advocates for Youth, 2008), accessed March 30, 2010, <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/sciencesuccess.pdf>, 76–79.

²⁷ Sub-grantees include: Arizona Youth Partnership (\$62,478); BJ Youth Foundation (\$90,699); Mariposa Community Health (\$48,836); Pima Prevention Partnership (\$250,479); Pinal Hispanic Council (\$85,000); University of Arizona Cooperative Extension – Maricopa (\$43,256); University of Arizona Cooperative Extension – Pinal (\$45,899); Worthy Institute (\$168,868).

²⁸ Information provided by Dorothy Hastings, Education Section Manager for the Bureau of Women’s and Children’s Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, September 4, 2012.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ *Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!* Evidence-Based Programs Resource Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ReCAPP), ETR Associates, accessed May 5, 2010, <http://www.etr.org/recapp/index.cfm?fuseaction=pages.ebpDetail&PageID=607&PageTypeID=2>.

³¹ “Pregnancy Prevention Intervention Implementation Report: Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!,” 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/be_proud_responsible_protective.pdf.

³² *Draw the Line/Respect the Line, Emerging Answers* (Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, 2007), accessed July 1, 2011, http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/ea2007/desc/draw_pr.pdf; see also *Draw the Line/Respect the Line*, 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/draw_the_line_respect_the_line.pdf.

³³ *Making Proud Choices!* Evidence-Based Programs, Resource Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ReCAPP), ETR Associates, accessed April 15, 2010, <http://www.etr.org/recapp/index.cfm?fuseaction=pages.ebpDetail&PageID=128>.

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 March 30, 2010, <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/sciencesuccess.pdf>, 22.

³⁶ Ibid., 23–24.

³⁷ “Go Grrls: Testing the Effectiveness of a Girls-Only Pregnancy Prevention Curriculum,” *Application for Federal Funds SF-424, FY10 Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Research and Demonstration Programs (Tier 2) and Personal Responsibility Education Program*, Child & Family Resources, Inc., (June 2010), 1. Information obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health.

³⁸ “What is the Go Grrrls Program?,” Arizona State University, May 17, 2011, accessed September 17, 2012, <http://www.public.asu.edu/~lecroy/gogrrrls/body.htm>.

³⁹ “The Go Grrrls Curriculum,” Arizona State University, accessed September 17, 2012, <http://www.public.asu.edu/~lecroy/gogrrrls/curriculum.htm>.

⁴⁰ “Home,” Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, accessed September 17, 2012, <http://www.teenoutreachaz.org/>.

⁴¹ Administration for Children and Families, “Teen Pregnancy Prevention: Summary of Personal Responsibility Education Program Innovative Strategies Programs Funded in FY 2010,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 14, 2010, accessed September 17, 2012, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/content/docs/prep_abstracts.htm.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Information provided by Dorothy Hastings, Education Section Manager for the Bureau of Women’s and Children’s Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, September 4, 2012.

⁴⁴ Ibid, August 29, 2012.

⁴⁵ Bruce Cook, *Choosing the Best* (Marietta, GA: Choosing the Best, Inc., 2001–2007). For more information, see SIECUS’ review of the *Choosing the Best* series at http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html.

⁴⁶ *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>.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ *Promoting Health Among Teens! Abstinence-Only*, 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=575>.

⁴⁹ “Pregnancy Prevention Intervention Implementation Report: Promoting Health Among Teens! Abstinence-Only Intervention,” 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/promoting_health.pdf.

⁵⁰ Patricia Sulak, *Worth the Wait* (Temple, TX: Scott & White Memorial Hospital, 2003). For more information, see SIECUS’ review at http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html.

⁵¹ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.

⁵² This section is a list of major newspapers in the state and is by no means exhaustive of local print outlets.