



SIECUS

State Profile

ARIZONA

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

- **Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$65,000**
- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$1,039,023**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$1,216,238**

In Fiscal Year 2013, 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 \$308,828**

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 STDs 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](#).

2013 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

Bills to Require Medically Accurate Comprehensive Sex Education

House Bill 2506 and Senate Bill 1359, introduced in January and February 2013, respectively, require schools teach evidence-based comprehensive sex education beginning in middle school 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 the “opt-out” policy pertaining to such instruction. The bills died in committee. A version of this legislation has been introduced in previous years.

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 2013, 42.4% of female high school students and 48.4% of male high school students in Arizona reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 47.5% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 4.2% of female high school students and 6.4% of male high school students in Arizona reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3.1% of female high school students and 8.3% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 33.3% of female high school students and 31.4% 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 35.2% of female high school students and 32.7% of male high school students nationwide.

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [Youth Online database](#) for additional information on sexual behaviors.

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

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Arizona’s teen pregnancy rate ranked 18th in the United States, with a rate of 60 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 57 per 1,000.⁶ In 2010, there were a total of 13,470 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.⁷
- In 2012, Arizona’s teen birth rate ranked 12th in the United States, with a rate of 37.4 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 29.4 per 1,000.⁸ In 2012, there were a total of 8,119 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.⁹
- In 2010, Arizona’s teen abortion rate ranked 33rd in the United States, with a rate of nine abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 15 per 1,000.¹⁰ There were a total of 2,010 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona in 2010.¹¹

HIV and AIDS

- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Arizona was 4.3 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 7.6 per 100,000.¹²
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Arizona was 0.7 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Arizona was 18.6 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 36.3 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Arizona was 5.6 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 10.9 per 100,000.¹⁵

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2012, Arizona ranked 25th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 1,906.1 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 2,001.7 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 8,591 cases of chlamydia reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁶
- In 2012, Arizona ranked 27th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 280.9 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 376.8 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 1,266 cases of gonorrhea reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁷
- In 2012, Arizona ranked 20th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 3.3 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 4.1 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 15 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁸

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 entities in Arizona received \$1,337,803 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2013.
- There are two TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Arizona: Maricopa County Department of Public Health and Touchstone Behavioral Health.

Maricopa County, \$859,620 (FY 2013)

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.”¹⁹ 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. The Maricopa County program targets young people ages 14–17 and provides programming at 15 different community sites, including but not limited to after-school clubs, detention centers, and high schools. The program also includes field trips, community service projects, and discussions about real-life issues that teens face every day.²⁰ Maricopa County plans for the program to reach approximately 300 youth per year.

Touchstone Behavioral Health, \$478,183 (FY 2013)

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.”²¹

With its TPPI funding, Touchstone provides programming to Latino youth ages 13–18 who live 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. Touchstone implements the program in schools, community centers, and faith-based organizations and plans to reach approximately 1,000 young people 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.

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 no DASH grantees in Arizona funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE in FY 2013.

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 Arizona 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 was one DASH grantee in Arizona funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data for FY 2013, the Arizona Department of Education (\$65,000).

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 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, \$3.1 million for Tribal PREP, for tribes and tribal organizations, 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 Arizona Department of Health Services received \$1,039,023 in federal PREP funds for FY 2013.
- The agency provides sub-grants to eight²² local public and private entities.²³

The Arizona Department of Health Services awarded funding to eight local public and private entities to implement programming to young people ages 12–19, with a focus on 15–17 year olds, who are 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!*, *Promoting Health Among Teens! (PHAT) – Abstinence-Only Intervention*, *Reducing the Risk*, and *TOP*.²⁴

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 2013.
- There are two PREIS grantees in Arizona: Child & Family Resources, Inc., and Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS).

Child & Family Resources, Inc., \$403,154 (FY 2013)

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.”²⁵ 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 for a five-year study in Pima County to implement and evaluate the *Go Grrrls* curriculum developed by Child & Family Services, Inc. and Arizona State University. The program, as well as a matched-contact control program, is offered in an afterschool setting at several schools, community sites, and some foster care group homes, and serves young women ages 12–14. Participants have so far been largely Latina due to geographic location. Current partners include several charter schools, Girl Scouts of Southern Arizona, Pima County Public Libraries, Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson Unified School District, and the YMCA. Child & Family Resources, Inc., hired an external evaluator, LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc., which received \$100,000 for evaluation of the program, including data collection and analysis.²⁶

Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, \$933,906 (FY 2013)

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.”²⁷

With its PREIS grant, TOPS implements and evaluates the curriculum it developed specifically for pregnant and parenting teens with a focus on preventing second pregnancy, called *Personal Success Path (PSP Project)*. The funds are being used to reach pregnant and parenting adolescents, who are ages 14–19 and pregnant with their first child at time of enrollment, at various community locations throughout Maricopa County (Metro Phoenix) and Pima County (Metro Tucson).²⁸ 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.”²⁹ The project serves approximately 1,000 teen mothers annually.³⁰

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 2013, 16 tribes and tribal organizations from nine states received a total of \$3.1 million.
- The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., received \$308,828 in Tribal PREP funds for FY 2013. At the time of publication, more information on this grantee was not available.

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 Arizona.

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage (Title V AOUM) program, administered by the 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 AOUM 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 \$1,216,238 in federal Title V AOUM funding for FY 2013.
- 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).³¹
- In Arizona, the match is provided through state revenue from the Arizona lottery.

The Arizona Title V AOUM 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:

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Choosing the Best, Making a Difference!, Promoting Health Among Teens! (PHAT) – Abstinence-Only Intervention, a modified version of *TOP*, which will incorporate activities from *WAIT (Why Am I Tempted?) Training*, and *Worth the Wait*.³²

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. 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 Arizona.

Arizona 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>		
Maricopa County Department of Public Health	\$859,620	2010–2014
Touchstone Behavioral Health	\$478,183	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$1,337,803	
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)		
Arizona Department of Education	\$65,000	2013–2017
TOTAL	\$65,000	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,039,023	2013
TOTAL	\$1,039,023	
<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 PREP</i>		
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.	\$308,828	2013
TOTAL	\$308,828	
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)		
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,216,238	2013
TOTAL	\$1,216,238	
GRAND TOTAL		
	\$5,303,952	2013

POINTS OF CONTACT

Adolescent Health Contact³³

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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 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 Kann, Laura, et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2013," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (June 13, 2014): accessed July 17, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>, Arizona did not participate in the full 2013 YRBS survey.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Ibid., Table 3.2.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, VitalStats Interactive Data Tables, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm>.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 3.2.

¹² 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/1dbYpAJ>.

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- ¹³ 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/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁴ 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/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁵ 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/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁶ 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>.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ “Family Health Partnerships,” Maricopa County Department of Public Health, 2011, accessed April 21, 2011, <http://www.maricopa.gov/PublicHealth/programs/FHIP>.
- ²⁰ “Streets of Success—For Teens,” Maricopa County Department of Public Health, 2014, accessed April 14, 2014, <http://www.maricopa.gov/PublicHealth/Programs/SOS/Teens/Default.aspx>.
- ²¹ “The Touchstone Mission,” Touchstone Behavioral Health, accessed April 21, 2011, <http://www.touchstonebh.org>.
- ²² Sub-grantees include: Arizona Youth Partnership (\$62,478); BJ Youth Foundation (\$152,427); Mariposa Community Health (\$82,328); Pima Prevention Partnership (\$196,976); Pinal Hispanic Council (\$85,000); University of Arizona Cooperative Extension—Maricopa (\$95,601); University of Arizona Cooperative Extension—Pinal (\$98,512); Worthy Institute (\$167,998).
- ²³ Information provided by Angie Lorenzo, CPM, teen pregnancy prevention program manager, Bureau of Women’s and Children’s Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, June 2, 2014.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ “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.
- ²⁶ Information provided by Marie Fordney, program director of The Grrrls Project, Child & Family Resources, Inc., November 19, 2013.
- ²⁷ “Home,” Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, accessed September 17, 2012, <http://www.teenoutreachaz.org>.
- ²⁸ Information provided by Laura Pedersen, executive director of Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, November 19, 2013.
- ²⁹ Administration for Children and Families, “Personal Responsibility Education Program Innovative Strategies Program Summaries,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 3, 2012, accessed April 8, 2014, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/resource/preis-summaries>.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ The state declined to provide SIECUS with any information for federal fiscal year 2013. Information provided is from FY 2011, by Dorothy Hastings, education section manager, Bureau of Women’s and Children’s Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, September 4, 2012.
- ³² Ibid, August 29, 2012.
- ³³ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.