



ILLINOIS

Illinois received \$7,365,976 in federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2005.¹

Illinois Sexual Education Law and Policy

The Illinois School Code states that course instruction in grades 6 through 12 must include instruction on the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS. Any school that teaches sexuality education must also emphasize that, “abstinence is the expected norm in that abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only protection that is 100% effective against unwanted teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome when transmitted sexually.”

The *Comprehensive Health Education Program*, which is a component of the *Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act*, states that the following areas must be addressed in all elementary and secondary schools:

- Human ecology and health;
- Human growth and development;
- The emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic and social responsibilities of family life, including sexual abstinence until marriage;
- Prevention and control of disease; and
- The transmission and spread of AIDS among others.

All courses that discuss sexual intercourse are to include the hazards of sexual intercourse, failure and success rates of condoms, and explanations of when it is unlawful for males to have sexual relations with females. Course material must also include information regarding the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act as well as provide information about responsible parenting and the availability of confidential adoption services.

If any school provides education in aspects of “family life,” then those courses must include instruction regarding alternatives to abortion. If any school district provides courses of instruction designed to promote wholesome and comprehensive understanding of “the emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic, and social responsibility aspects of family life, then these courses will include teaching alternatives to abortion that are age-appropriate; and whenever such courses are provided in any grades 6–12, then such courses will also include instruction on the prevention, transmission and spread of AIDS.” School districts can also provide parenting education for grades 6–12 and include such instruction in the courses of study regularly taught.

Parents or guardians may remove their children from any or all sexuality education, family life programs and/or STD/HIV programs. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See codes: 105 ILCS 110/2, 105 ILCS 110/3, 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, 105 ILCS 5/27-9.2, 105 ILCS 27-11, and Public Act 92-0023

Recent Legislation

Age-Appropriate Sex Education Grant Program Act Introduced

Introduced in January 2006, Senate Bill 2267, the *Age-Appropriate Sex Education Grant Program*, would establish a grant program for curriculum development and implementation of sexuality education programs. Eligible applicants would include public school districts, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, or partnerships between school districts and community-based organizations. Programs established by one of these grants must be age-appropriate, medically accurate, stress the value of abstinence, include information about contraception, and encourage family communication about sexuality. SB 2267 was passed out of the Health & Human Services and is now referred to the Senate Committees on Rules.

Legislation Would Add Information About Teen Dating Violence to Health Education

House Bill 1404 would require that information about “teen dating violence” be included in health education in grades 8 through 12. HB 1404 was originally referred to the House Committee on Rules and the Committee on Elementary & Secondary Education; it has since passed out of both the committees and the House and currently resides in the Senate Committee on Rules.

Events of Note

Study Alleges Sex Ed Shortcomings

March 2005; IL

A study released March 14, 2005 showed that teachers in Illinois spend relatively little time on sex education, with most failing to address such issues as birth control, sexual orientation, and abortion.

According to the study, culled from a survey of 335 teachers in 201 schools and commissioned by Planned Parenthood of the Chicago Area and the Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health, nearly half of the respondents said their schools devoted too little classroom time to properly cover sex education. The study found that, on average, a teacher spent only 12 hours on the subject and that more than one-third of teachers tell students that abstinence is the only way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. In fact, 60 % of teachers did not cover birth control, sexual orientation, or abortion, and 15 % did not even teach the basics of conception, pregnancy, and childbirth.

“We all want our young people to wait to have sex. But it’s not responsible to withhold information...or teach information that’s just plain inaccurate,” said state Sen. Carol Ronen (D-Chicago), who is sponsoring a bill that would offer about \$2.5 million in state grants to schools offering comprehensive, age-appropriate sex education.

Proponents of abstinence-only programs, however, say their message is effective and resonating with teens. “Abstinence programs...give students medically accurate information on sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy, and specifically address the emotional risks of early sexual activity,” Libby Gray, director of Project Reality, said in a statement reacting to the survey.

In response to the study, Planned Parenthood of the Chicago Area and the Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health have formed the Illinois Campaign for Responsible Sex Education to push for comprehensive sexuality education in state schools.²

Students Want More Than “No Sex”

December 2005; Chicago, IL

According to data from the Illinois Department of Public Health, although nationwide, the number of teenage pregnancies dropped 18 % between 1997 and 2004, the number of teenage Latina pregnancies in Illinois increased by 5 % during that time.

In response, various agencies operating in Chicago have created programs aimed at preventing pregnancies among Latina girls. Latina Women in Action, for example, holds workshops with approximately 15 teenagers from the Benito Juárez High School in Pilsen. The head of Youth of Latina Women in Action, Gema Gaete, affirmed, “It’s not that we are suggesting the kids have sexual relations, but we do want to get them all the information they need, give them the tools to make an intelligent decision.”

Another program, Project Life, aims not just to prevent first pregnancies among Latina girls but also to prevent subsequent pregnancies among teenage mothers. Project Life makes presentations at various high schools in the West and South of Chicago and describes its program as taking an “abstinence plus” approach, which emphasizes abstinence but also speaks about sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, condoms, and the importance of communication.

Some believe the current problem may be a result of lack of education and an emphasis on abstinence. One Latina student at Kelly High School explained that the teacher taught them “what sex is, its causes and some diseases, the basics. Then other people from outside the school came and talked about other things like gonorrhea, syphilis, AIDS, HIV, and that’s it.” She and 30 other students plan to speak with the school’s principal and parents in the hopes of changing the program. “I believe that parents have to be involved in helping their kids, that they worry about them and support them so that the principal can see that we’re not alone in this,” the student explained.³

*Illinois Pharmacists Must Fill Prescriptions**August 2005; IL*

On August 17, 2005, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules voted to make permanent the emergency rule that Governor Rod Blagojevich (D) issued in April requiring Illinois pharmacies to ensure prescriptions for contraception are filled without delay. According to the rule, Illinois pharmacies that carry contraceptives must fill prescriptions for birth control pills, including emergency contraception (EC), just as they would any prescription, for anyone with a valid prescription.

The Governor first implemented the emergency rule in response to the refusal of a Chicago area pharmacist to fill two prescriptions for EC in February 2005, as well as reports that pharmacists around the country were similarly refusing to fill prescriptions for EC, allegedly based on moral objections. The regulation places the burden on pharmacies to guarantee that pharmacists are not interfering with women’s access to prescription contraception. According to the rule, if the prescribed contraception is out-of-stock, the pharmacy must provide an alternative drug, order it according to standard procedures, transfer the prescription to another local pharmacy, or return the prescription to the customer. The rule also establishes a toll-free number for state residents to report pharmacies that refuse to fill contraceptive prescriptions; pharmacies violating the rule risk losing their licenses.

“Women can feel confident from here on out, that when they have a signed prescription from their doctor for birth control and go to a pharmacy that sells birth control—they’ll get their medication without question or lecture,” Governor Blagojevich said.⁴

Since the emergency order was issued in April 2005, six pharmacists have sued the state, saying that the rule requires them to violate their moral and religious beliefs. They argue that they should not be required to dispense medication that violates their beliefs and claim this right is protected under Illinois’ Health Care Right of Conscience Act, which protects physicians and healthcare personnel. However, state Senator Dan Rutherford of Pontiac (R) said the state has twice tried to add pharmacists

to the definition of those included under the conscience clause and both times those efforts failed.⁵ Governor Blagojevich made it clear that, “when we began this battle, we said that filling prescriptions for birth control is protecting a woman’s right to have access to medicine her doctor says she needs. Nothing more. Nothing less.”⁶

*Chicago Teens Debate Gay Rights Issues via T-Shirts
April 2005; Flossmoor, IL*

The debate over sexual orientation was evident in the classrooms of Flossmoor, IL on April 19, 2005 when a group of students at Homewood-Flossmoor High School organized a gay-rights campaign in which over 200 students wore purple t-shirts proclaiming: “Gay? Fine by me.”

Students at the school first proposed the gay rights t-shirt campaign—based on a campaign started at Duke University in 2003—in March 2005 explaining that they wanted to draw attention to a lack of gay and lesbian support services at the school and to promote tolerance on campus. They received permission from the school administration to promote the t-shirts on posters around the school and to sell them during lunch hours. The students sold over 225 t-shirts to students and teachers. One 16-year-old student who wore the shirt on the day of the event explained, “I think it’s important that people show they actually do respect diversity. It’s controversial. But it’s important to express that it’s OK to be gay.”⁷

Another 200 students, however, proclaimed their opposition by wearing black t-shirts that exclaimed “Crimes against God,” and called homosexuality “discrimination against...my 10 Commandments, my prayers, my values, my faith, my God.”⁸ The t-shirts were created by the Family Harvest Church in Tinley Park. A youth minister at the church explained that the church was “not fighting anybody, we are only standing up for the rights of the Christian student.” He said that the shirts had been circulated among high school students across the Chicago area.⁹ Additional students created their own anti-gay t-shirts with slogans such as “It’s Not OK To Be Gay.”¹⁰ An 18-year-old student wearing a shirt that proclaimed “God made Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve,” explained, “if they can praise it, we can hate it.”¹¹

The school administrators allowed the debate and did not attempt to ban any of the t-shirts. Although school officials said there were a few fights and some name-calling, a spokesperson explained, “we allowed both groups to wear their t-shirts today, so long as there was no disruption to the normal academic environment... We’re very proud of our kids. They were well-behaved, and the day went smoothly.”¹²

Illinois’ Youth: Statistical Information of Note¹³

- In 2001, 31% of female high school students and 36% of male high school students in Illinois reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 43% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 2% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in Illinois reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 5% of female high school students and 13% of male high school students in Illinois reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.

ILLINOIS

- In 2001, 23% of female high school students and 23% of male high school students in Illinois reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 33% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 28% in Illinois reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 26% nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 68% in Illinois reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 58% nationwide.
- In 2001, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 18% in Illinois reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 18% nationwide.
- In 2001, 2% of female high school students and 3% of male high school students in Illinois reported ever having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to 5% of female high school students and 4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2001, 91% of high school students in Illinois reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school compared to 89% of high school students nationwide.
- In 2000, Illinois' abortion rate was 27 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen abortion rate of 24 per 1,000 nationwide.¹⁴
- In 2003, women ages 15–19 accounted for 16% of the 42,228 total abortions performed in Illinois.¹⁵
- In 2002, Illinois' birth rate was 42 per 1,000 women ages 15–19 compared to a teen birth rate of 43 per 1,000 nationwide.¹⁶

*Chicago, Illinois*¹⁷

- In 2005, 50% of female high school students and 65% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 3% of female high school students and 19% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 4% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, 11% of female high school students and 27% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 12% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students nationwide.

- In 2005, 39% of female high school students and 48% of male high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 63% of females and 75% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 56% of females and 70% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 9% of females and 8% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 21% of females and 15% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 10% of females and 19% of males in Chicago, Illinois reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 19% of females and 28% of males nationwide.
- In 2005, 90% of high school students in Chicago, Illinois reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 88% of high school students nationwide.

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Funding

Illinois received \$1,834,583 in federal Title V funding in Fiscal Year 2005. The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage grant requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. In Fiscal Year 2005, Illinois' match came from sub-grantees.

The Illinois Abstinence Education Program is run through the Bureau of Child and Adolescent Health of the Illinois Department of Human Services. The program is implemented by 29 sub-grantees across the state that work in nearly 300 schools. Sub-grantees include local health departments, schools, youth organizations, and faith-based organizations. Sub-grantees' work consists of in-school work and after-school programs that include seminars, workshops, town-hall assemblies, and youth/church group activities. The Bureau of Child and Adolescent Health also contracts with Project Reality to provide abstinence education in an additional 311 schools.

Project Reality created and uses *A.C. Green's Game Plan*. SIECUS reviewed *Game Plan* and found that in order to convince high school students to remain abstinent until marriage, the curriculum relies on messages of fear and shame, inaccurate and misleading information, and biased views of marriage, sexual orientation, and family structure. In addition, *Game Plan* fails to provide important information on sexual health including how students can seek testing and treatment if they suspect they may have an STD. Finally, the format and underlying biases of the curriculum do not allow for cultural, community, and individual values, and discourage critical thinking and discussions of alternate points of view in the classroom. For example, *Game Plan* states, "even if you've been sexually active, it's never too late to say no. You can't go back, but you can go forward. You might feel guilty or untrustworthy, but you can start over again."¹⁸

Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE)¹⁹ and Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Grantees

There are nine CBAE grantees in Illinois: Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership, Carefirst Pregnancy Center, Carenet Pregnancy Services of DuPage, Committee on the Status of Women/ Project Reality, the Confederation of Spanish American Workers, the Family Centered Educational Agency, Lawndale Christian Health Center, Rend Lake College, and Roseland Christian Ministries. There is one AFLA grantee: in Illinois, Lake County Health Department Community Health Center.

The Roseland Christian Ministries website describes its ministry as “holistic, evangelical, reformed urban ministries, from Sunday worship to overnight shelter to children’s programs. It is biblically driven, Christ-centered, comprehensive; a place to serve as well as worship.”²⁰

CareNet is a crisis pregnancy center founded in 19981 by the Christian Action Council. Crisis pregnancy centers typically advertise as providing medical services and then use anti-choice propaganda, misinformation, and fear and shame tactics to dissuade women facing unintended pregnancy from exercising their right to choose. According to its website, “CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage is an evangelistic organization that exists to help women experiencing unplanned or unwanted pregnancies choose life for their unborn babies.”²¹

Federal and State Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2005²²

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Illinois Department of Human Services www.dhs.state.il.us/chp/ofh/CAH/Abstinence.asp	\$1,834,583 federal	Title V
ABJ Community Services, Inc. www.abj.org		Title V sub-grantee
African-American Life Skills Institute		Title V sub-grantee
Alton Community Unit School District #11 www.alton.madison.k12.il.us		Title V sub-grantee
Anna-Jonesboro Community High School www.ajchs.union.k12.il.us		Title V sub-grantee

ILLINOIS

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Boone County Health Department www.boonecountyil.org		Title V sub-grantee
CareFirst Pregnancy Center DUAL GRANTEE 2004–2007	\$754,879	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Carole Roberston Center for Learning www.crcl.net		Title V sub-grantee
Catholic Social Service – Peoria		Title V sub-grantee
Committee on the Status of Women/ Project Reality DUAL GRANTEE 2005–2008	\$791,979	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Confederation of Spanish-American Workers DUAL GRANTEE 2003–2006 www.confederationsaf.com	\$703,895	Title V sub-grantee CBAE

ILLINOIS

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
East Side Health District www.eshd.org		Title V sub-grantee
Family Centered Education Agency, Inc. DUAL GRANTEE 2004–2007 www.fceainc1.com	\$400,840	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Forward P.C.		Title V sub-grantee
F.O.R.U.M.		Title V sub-grantee
Hult Health Education Center www.hult-health.org		Title V sub-grantee
Jane Addams Hull House Association www.hullhouse.org		Title V sub-grantee
Lee County Health Department www.svonline.net		Title V sub-grantee
Lydia Home Association www.lydiahome.org		Title V sub-grantee
New Life Family Services www.newlifefamilyservices.com		Title V sub-grantee
Pregnancy Aid South Suburbs		Title V sub-grantee

ILLINOIS

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee Length of Grant	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Rend Lake College DUAL GRANTEE 2003–2006 www.rlc.edu	\$298,080	Title V sub-grantee CBAE
Rock Island County Health Department www.co.rock-island.il.us		Title V sub-grantee
Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center		Title V sub-grantee
Shelby County Health Department		Title V sub-grantee
St. Clair County Health Department www.scchd.org		Title V sub-grantee
Tazewell County Health Department www.tazewellhealth.org		Title V sub-grantee
Will County Health Department www.willcountyhealth.org		Title V sub-grantee
Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago www.ymcachgo.org		Title V sub-grantee
Abstinence and Marriage Education Partnership 2005–2008	\$800,000	CBAE
Abstinence-Only-Until-	Amount of Grant	Type of Grant (includes

ILLINOIS

Marriage Grantee Length of Grant		Title V, CBAE, and AFLA)
Caret Pregnancy Services of DuPage 2004–2007 www.caretndupage.com	\$295,442	CBAE
Lawndale Christian Health Center 2003–2006 www.lawndale.org	\$461,278	CBAE
Roseland Christian Ministries 2002–2005 www.jheco.com/crc-chicago/ rm/	\$800,000	CBAE
Lake County Health Department Community Health Center 2004–2005 www.co.lake.il.us/health/	\$225,000	AFLA

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Coordinator

Anna Maria Accove
 Illinois Department of Human Services
 Division of Community Health and Prevention
 535 W. Jefferson St.
 Springfield, IL 62702
 Phone: (312) 793-4605

Illinois Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

AIDS Foundation of Chicago
4411 S. Wells, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60607
Phone: (312) 922-2322
www.aidschicago.org

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

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

Illinois Parent-Teacher Association
901 S. Spring St.
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (800) 877-9617
www.illinoispta.org

Illinois Planned Parenthood Council
107 W. Cook St., Suite F
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 522-6776
www.plannedparenthoodcouncil.org
Mujeres Latinas in Accion
2124 W. 21st Place
Chicago, IL 60608
Phone: (773) 890-7676
www.mujereslatinassenaccion.org

Illinois Religious Coalition for
Reproductive Choice
PO Box 2198
LaGrange, IL 60525
Phone: (773) 509-6374
Planned Parenthood/Chicago Area
18 S. Michigan Ave, 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (312) 592-6800
www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/chago/

Protestants for the Common Good
77 W. Washington St., Suite 1124
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone: (312) 223-9544
www.thecommongood.org

Roger Baldwin Foundation of the ACLU,
Inc.
180 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2300
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 201-9740
www.aclu-il.org

Illinois Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Eagle Forum of Illinois
PO Box 618
Alton, IL 62002
Phone: (618) 462-5415
www.eagleforum.org

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

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

ILLINOIS

Newspapers in Illinois

Belleville News-Democrat
Roger Schlueter
Medical/Health Editor
120 S. Illinois St.
Belleville, IL 62220
Phone: (618) 239-2465

Belleville News-Democrat
Education Editor
120 S. Illinois St.
Belleville, IL 62220
Phone: (618) 234-1000

Chicago Sun-Times
Jim Ritter
Health & Medicine Reporter
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60654
Phone: (312) 321-2539

Chicago Sun-Times
Rosalind Rossi
Education Reporter
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60654
Phone: (312) 321-2553

Chicago Tribune
Michael Dorning
Congress Correspondent
1325 G St. NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 824-8223

Chicago Tribune
Patrice Jones
Features Reporter
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-3033

Chicago Tribune
Jeremy Manier
Health & Medicine Reporter
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4830

Chicago Tribune
Scott Powers
Arts & Entertainment
Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4985

Chicago Tribune
Julie Truck
Education Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-3460

Chicago Tribune
Ross Werland
Health & Medicine Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-4530

Daily Herald
Sara Burnett
Education Reporter
155 E. Algonquin Rd.
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: (847) 427-4552

Daily Herald
Diane Dungey
Health & Medicine Editor
155 E. Algonquin Rd.
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: (847) 427-4515

ILLINOIS

The Daily Journal

Kristin Szremski
Lifestyle Editor
8 Dearborn Sq.
Kankakee, IL 60901
Phone: (815) 937-3388

Journal Star

Dayna Brown
Health & Medicine Reporter
1 News Plz.
Peoria, IL 61643
Phone: (309) 686-3194

Paddock Publications

Diane Dungey
Health & Medicine Editor
PO Box 280
Arlington Heights, IL 60006
Phone: (847) 427-4515

Red Streak

Assignment Editor
401 N. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 321-3000

The State Journal-Register

Renee Messacar
Community News Reporter
1 Copley Plz.
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 788-1519

Hoy Chicago

Jaime Reyes
Community News Reporter
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 654-3030

Journal Star

Sonya Embry
Health & Medicine Editor
1 News Plz.
Peoria, IL 61643
Phone: (309) 686-3249

RedEye

Assignment Editor
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 222-3232

Rockford Register Star

Jennifer Pollock
Health & Medicine Editor
99 E. State St.
Rockford, IL 61104
Phone: (815) 987-1379

The State Journal-Register

Pete Sherman
Education Reporter
1 Copley Plz.
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 788-1539

¹ This refers to the fiscal year for the Federal Government, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2004 begins on October 1, 2004 and ends on September 30, 2005.

² Tracy Dell'Angela, "Study alleges sex ed shortcomings," *The Chicago Tribune*, accessed 14 March 2005, <<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/chi-050314sexeducation.1.2389353.story?coll=chi-news-hed>>.

³ "They Want More Than 'No Sex'," *La Raza*, 2 December 2005, Accessed 23 January 2006, <<http://www.laraza.com/news.php?nid=28305>>.

⁴ Angela Green, "Group Praises Ruling on Pill," *Peoria Journal Star*, 18 August 2005, accessed 19 August 2005, <<http://www.pjstar.com>>.

⁵ John Chase, "Legislators Back Edict on Birth Pills," *Chicago Tribune*, 17 August 2005, accessed 19 August 2005, <<http://www.chicagotribune.com>>.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Maudlyne Ihejirika, "Students T It Up," *Chicago Sun-Times*, 20 April 2005, 24.

⁸ Jennifer Skalka, "High School Teens Face a Gay T-Shirt Showdown," *Chicago Tribune*, 19 April 2005, 1.

⁹ "Battle of the T-Shirts," *Chicago Tribune*, 19 April 2005, 5.

¹⁰ "Gay and God T-Shirts Clash At Area High School," *NBC5.com*, 19 April 2005, accessed 19 May 2005, <<http://www.nbc5.com/education/4394127/detail.html>>.

¹¹ Ihejirika.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Unless otherwise cited, all statistical information comes from: Jo Anne Grunbaum, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51.SS-4, (28 June 2002): 1-64, accessed 28 January 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/>>. Illinois did not participate in either the 2003 or 2005 YRBS but Chicago did. Information on Illinois does not include Chicago; information on Chicago is listed separately.

¹⁴ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, February, 2004), accessed 28 January 2005, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/state_pregnancy_trends.pdf>.

¹⁵ *2003 Illinois Abortion Statistics* (Illinois: Illinois Department of Public Health, 2003), accessed 3 February 2005, <<http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/abortion/abort03.htm>>.

¹⁶ *National Vital Statistics Reports 52.10* (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003), 48, accessed 4 February 2005, <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm#stat%20tables>>.

¹⁷ Danice K. Eaton, et. al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 55, no. SS-5 (9 June 2006): 1-108, accessed 8 June 2006, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>>.

¹⁸ Scott Phelps and Libby Gray, *A.C. Green's Game Plan* (Golf, IL: Project Reality, 2001). For more information, see SIECUS' review of *A.C. Green's Game Plan* at <http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html>.

¹⁹ In Fiscal Year 2004 SPRANS—CBAE was administered within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. In Fiscal Year 2005 this funding stream was moved to HHS' Administration for Children and Families and is now referred to simply as Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE).

²⁰ *Our Ministry*, Roseland Christian Ministries, accessed 22 February 2005, <<http://www.jheco.com/crc-chicago/rcm/>>.

²¹ *CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage*, CareNet Pregnancy Services of DuPage, accessed 22 February 2005, <<http://www.college-church.org/carenet.asp>>.

²² SIECUS was not able to obtain exact funding information for all sub-grantees.