



ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION AT A GLANCE

The following is an overview of the state of adolescent sexual health promotion efforts in Missouri in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, including sexuality education state laws and policy, sexual health data, and federal funding.

STATE LEVEL SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY OVERVIEW

Missouri schools are required to teach health education, including HIV/AIDS-prevention education, beginning in elementary school. If a school chooses to provide additional sexuality education, [Missouri law](#) mandates that all instruction must be medically and factually accurate and “present abstinence from sexual activity as the preferred choice of behavior in relation to all sexual activity for unmarried pupils.” Instruction must provide students with information regarding exposure to HIV/AIDS, human papilloma virus (HPV), hepatitis, and other STDs. Instruction must also provide information regarding both the possible side effects and health benefits of all forms of contraception, in a manner consistent with the provisions of the federal abstinence education law. School districts and charter schools are prohibited from allowing a person and/or entity that provides abortion services to “offer, sponsor, or furnish” course materials related to human sexuality and STDs. Parents or guardians may remove their children from school-based sexuality education and/or HIV/STD education classes (“opt-out”).

REPORTED BEHAVIORS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN MISSOURI

↓ Among Missouri high school students in 2013, 41% of females and 45% of males **reported ever having had sexual intercourse**, lower than the reported national average of 46% of females and 48% of males.

↓ Among Missouri high school students in 2013, 32% of females and 33% of males **reported being currently sexually active** (having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior), lower for females and equal for males to the reported national average of 35% of females and 33% of males.

▬ Among Missouri high school students in 2013, 12% of females and 7% of males **reported experiencing physical dating violence one or more times** during the 12 months before the survey, similar to the national average of 13% of females and 7% of males.

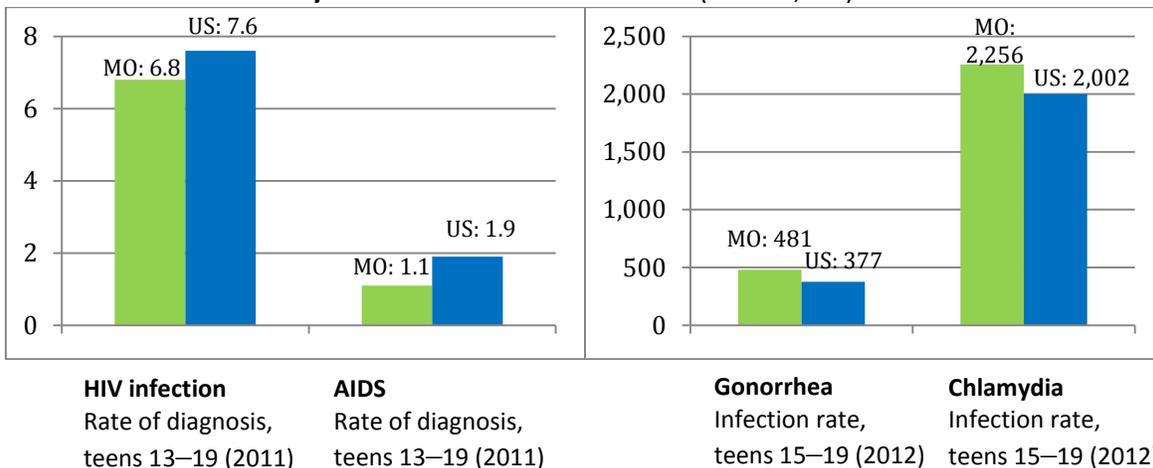
MISSOURI TEEN PREGNANCY, BIRTH, AND ABORTION RATES

↓ In 2010, Missouri’s **teen pregnancy rate was lower than the national average**, with 54 pregnancies per 1,000 teens ages 15–19, compared to 57 per 1,000 nationwide.

↑ In 2012, Missouri’s **teen birth rate was higher than the national average**, with 32 births per 1,000 teens ages 15–19, compared to 29 per 1,000 nationwide.

↓ In 2010, Missouri’s **teen abortion rate was lower than the national average**, with 9 abortions per 1,000 teens ages 15–19, compared to 15 per 1,000 nationwide.

MISSOURI'S YOUNG PEOPLE: HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STD RATES (PER 100,000)

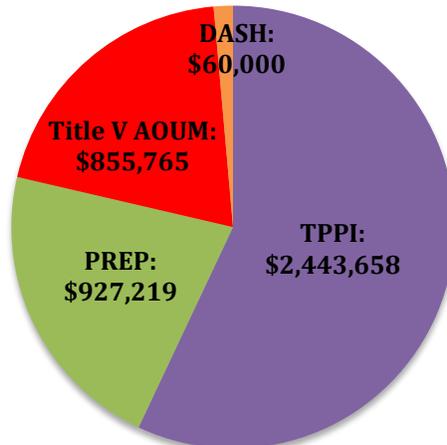


FY 2013 FEDERAL FUNDING IN MISSOURI: TOTAL \$4,286,642

Title V AOUM Program (Title V) \$855,765

Missouri has chosen to implement abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programs through Title V, matching every \$4 federal dollars with \$3 state dollars or in-kind contributions.

The Missouri Title V AOUM program is administered by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services in collaboration with the Lincoln University Extension Cooperative and Missouri State University. A portion of the award is used for a statewide TV and radio media campaign to encourage communication between parents and adolescents. School- and community-based programming targets young people ages 10–18 in Kansas City, St. Louis City, and counties in Southeast and Southwest Missouri. The match is provided through the media campaign.



Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) \$2,443,658

Funds for local entities to implement evidence-based programs (Tier 1) or innovative strategies (Tier 2) to prevent teen pregnancy.

There are three TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Missouri: Better Family Life, Inc., which partners with public, private, and charter schools as well as community-based organizations to implement programming to African American youth ages 12–19 in St. Louis and Jennings; Washington University, which provides programming in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County to young women ages 13–17 who are in or are “aging out” of foster care; and the Women’s Clinic of Kansas City, which partners with 20 community-based organizations and public and alternative schools to serve high-risk youth ages 12–17 in Jackson County, Missouri, and Wyandotte County.

Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) \$60,000

Funds state and local education agencies to help districts implement exemplary sexual health education (ESHE), increase access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establish safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff; funds HIV/STD prevention efforts for young men who have sex with men (YMSM); supports state education and health agencies’ surveillance efforts.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education receives DASH funds to collect and report the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance and the School Health Profiles.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) \$927,219

Funds for states (PREP), local entities (PREIS), community/faith-based organizations (CPREP), and tribes (TPREP) to implement evidence-informed or innovative teen pregnancy- and HIV/STD-prevention, and adulthood preparation programs for young people.

The Missouri PREP state-grant program distributes funding to 13 local public and private entities to provide community-based programs to serve young people ages 12–18 residing in cities and counties with high teen birth rates, high STD rates, and high rates of other related risk factors, including poverty, education levels, and youth in or aging out of the foster-care system.

For further background on the federal programs, information on the grantees and the programs they are implementing, as well as citations, see the FY 2013 Missouri State Profile at siecus.org/Missouri2013.