



### MISSOURI

**In Fiscal Year 2011<sup>1</sup>, the state of Missouri received:**

- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$997,141**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$952,204**

**In Fiscal Year 2011, local entities in Missouri received:**

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$2,443,658**

#### **SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY**

Missouri schools are required to teach health education, including HIV/AIDS-prevention education, beginning in elementary school.<sup>2</sup> 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.”<sup>3</sup> In addition, instruction must “advise students that teenage sexual activity places them at a higher risk of dropping out of school because of the consequences of sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancy.”<sup>4</sup>

Among other requirements, the instruction must also:

- provide students with the latest medical information regarding exposure to HIV/AIDS, human papillomavirus (HPV), hepatitis, and other STDs;
- present the latest medically factual information regarding both the possible side effects and health benefits of all forms of contraception, including their success and failure rates in preventing pregnancy and STDs, or present information on contraceptives in a manner consistent with the provisions of the federal abstinence education law; and
- include a discussion of the possible emotional and psychological consequences of preadolescent and adolescent sexual activity and the consequences of adolescent pregnancy.

The specific content of human sexuality instruction must be determined by the school board of a school district or charter school.<sup>5</sup> School districts and charter schools are prohibited from providing abortion services and from allowing a person and/or entity that provides abortion services to “offer, sponsor, or furnish” course materials related to human sexuality and STDs.<sup>6</sup>

Prior to instruction, school districts and charter schools must make all curriculum materials available for public inspection.<sup>7</sup> Parents have the right to remove their child from any part of the district’s or school’s human sexuality instruction.<sup>8</sup> This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Missouri Revised Statutes § 170.015 and Missouri School Improvement Program Integrated Standards and Indicators Manual: Accreditation Standards for Public Schools in Missouri.

## RECENT LEGISLATION

SIECUS is not aware of any proposed legislation regarding sexuality education in Missouri.

## YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

### Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data<sup>9</sup>

Missouri did not participate in the 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

### Missouri Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Data

#### *Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion*

- Missouri's teen birth rate currently ranks 20th in the United States with a rate of 37.1 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 34.3 births per 1,000.<sup>10</sup> In 2010, there were a total of 7,668 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Missouri.<sup>11</sup>
- In 2005, Missouri's teen pregnancy rate ranked 25th in the United States, with a rate of 63 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.<sup>12</sup> There were a total of 12,840 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 in Missouri in 2005.<sup>13</sup>
- In 2005, Missouri's teen abortion rate ranked 34th in the United States, with a rate of 11 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 19 abortions per 1,000.<sup>14</sup>

#### *HIV and AIDS*

- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents aged 13-19 years in Missouri was 8.3 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 7.9 per 100,000.<sup>15</sup>
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents 13-19 years in Missouri was 1.6 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.<sup>16</sup>
- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults aged 20-24 years in Missouri was 32.7 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 36.9 per 100,000.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20-24 years in Missouri was 11.2 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 10.4 per 100,000.<sup>18</sup>

#### *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*

- Missouri ranks 11th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 23.77 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 20.03 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 9,943 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Missouri.<sup>19</sup>
- Missouri ranks 17th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 4.89 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 4.04

cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 2,044 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Missouri.<sup>20</sup>

- Missouri ranks 11th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 0.04 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 0.05 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 18 cases of syphilis among young people ages 15–19 reported in Missouri.<sup>21</sup>

## **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 Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) administers the grant program, which totaled \$105 million in discretionary funding for 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 organizations in Missouri received \$2,443,658 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2011.
- There are three TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Missouri: Better Family Life, Inc.; Washington University; and The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City.

#### Better Family Life, \$998,500 (FY 2011)

Better Family Life, Inc. (BFL) is a nonprofit organization that focuses on community development. Established in 1983 in response to “the crises within the African-American family,” BFL aims to “plan and establish social, cultural, artistic, youth, economic, housing and educational programs that help to promote positive and innovative changes within the metropolitan St. Louis area.”<sup>22</sup> BFL’s programs primarily serve the unemployed, underemployed, disadvantaged, and “skill-deficient.”

BFL previously received abstinence-only-until-marriage funding through the now-defunct Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) grant program. Between FYs 2005 and 2007, the organization received \$2.4 million in CBAE funds. BFL was awarded an additional five-year CBAE grant in FY 2008 and received \$1.2 million from the grant before the program was eliminated in 2010. With the funds, BFL implemented *Choosing the Best*, one of the more popular abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula series. The organization also sponsored the “Abstinence Superstar” youth rally. The afternoon event promoted abstinence until marriage and featured local speakers, faith leaders, hip hop artists, and other performers.<sup>23</sup>

The organization’s TPPI Tier 1 program aims to reduce rates of teen pregnancy and STDs among low-income, African-American youth in St. Louis and Jennings, Missouri. BFL partners with public,

private and charter schools as well as community-based organizations to implement programming to youth ages 12–19 using two evidence-based curricula: *Promoting Health Among Teens--Abstinence-Only* and *Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART)* and *Reducing the Risk*.

*Promoting Health Among Teens--Abstinence-Only* 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. *Promoting Health Among Teens--Abstinence-Only* 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. 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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup>

*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.<sup>26</sup> *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.<sup>27</sup>

BFL partners with four middle schools to implement *PHAT--Abstinence-Only*, including: Jennings Middle School, Langston Middle School, Normandy Middle School, and Yeatman Middle School. BFL implements *Reducing the Risk* in eight high schools, including: Beaumont High School, The Big Picture Charter School, Cardinal Ritter College Preparatory High School, Jennings High School, Normandy High School, North County Technical High School, Northwest Law Academy High School, and Shearwater Education Foundation alternative high school. In addition, five organizations implement both curricula to youth in community-based settings: Fathers' Support Center of St. Louis, Fresh Start Community Outreach Organization, Girls Inc., the Liberian Association in Missouri, and A New Cornerstone.<sup>28</sup> The program plans to reach 1,400 youth annually.

#### Washington University, \$400,000 (FY 2011)

Washington University, a private university located in St. Louis, offers more than 90 academic programs and provides direct services, such as health care. Washington University uses its TPPI Tier 1 funding in its existing program, Project ARK (AIDS/HIV Resources and Knowledge), which coordinates medical care, social support, and prevention services for women and children with HIV.<sup>29</sup> With the Tier 1 funds, Project ARK provides programming to young women ages 13–17 in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County who are in or are “aging out” of foster care.<sup>30</sup> The overall goal of the program is to decrease risky sexual behaviors, including new sexual partners, among participants, ultimately leading to a decrease in teen pregnancy. The program plans to reach approximately 200 youth annually.<sup>31</sup>

Project ARK implements *Safer Sex*, a clinic-based intervention designed for female adolescents. The intervention is delivered to participants in a one-on-one setting and seeks to reduce their incidence of STD infection and improve their efficacy of condom use. The intervention is administered by a female health educator and begins with the viewing of a brief video clip that uses celebrities to dramatize buying

condoms as well as negotiating condom use. The video is followed by a 30-minute discussion with the health educator, which is tailored to meet the interests and risk level of the individual participant. The discussion addresses the consequences of having unprotected sex, methods for preventing unintended pregnancy and STDs (including HIV), secondary abstinence, and condom-use skills. Participants also conduct a self-assessment to evaluate their sexual risk and are provided with written information about safer sex and contraception use. In addition, the intervention includes one-, three-, and six-month booster sessions, at which time participants are invited back to the clinic for follow-up. An evaluation of the program published in the *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* found, at a six-month follow-up, that the intervention reduced the incidence of multiple sexual partners among participants.<sup>32</sup>

The intervention takes place at The SPOT (Supporting Positive Opportunities with Teens), a drop-in teen health center at Washington University Medical Center. Program participants receive a comprehensive medical evaluation at The SPOT and also have the option of participating in the Contraceptive Choice Project, a Washington University research study that offers participants free contraception. Project ARK and The SPOT partner with the Children's Division of Missouri Social Services, adolescent and pediatric health providers, mental health experts, foster care legal and policy advocates, youth-serving community organizations, and the statewide Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership to implement the program.<sup>33</sup>

#### The Women's Clinic of Kansas City, \$1,045,158 (FY 2011)

The Women's Clinic of Kansas City (TWC) refers to itself as a "pregnancy resource center" serving young women in Jackson County and the greater Kansas City area; however, TWC is a known crisis pregnancy center (CPC).<sup>34</sup> In its own words, TWC is as "faith-based community supported 501(c)3 not-for-profit" that provides "free medically based crisis pregnancy intervention..."<sup>35</sup> CPCs are anti-choice organizations that often pose as family planning/reproductive health clinics. They typically advertise as providing medical services and then use anti-abortion propaganda, misinformation, and fear and shame tactics to dissuade women facing unintended pregnancy from exercising their right to choose.

Among its services, TWC provides "abortion alternative education" to its clients. The organization also hosts an annual "Walk for Life" fundraiser. The purpose of the event is to walk "for the lives of the unborn." Participants are asked to contribute at various giving levels. A contribution of \$400, for example, will "save the life of ONE baby!"<sup>36</sup>

In August 2011, TWC opened a second crisis pregnancy center in Grandview, and deliberately chose a location next to a Planned Parenthood clinic. "The Grandview [center], strategically located adjacent a Planned Parenthood, will offer alternatives to abortion for women who find themselves in an unplanned pregnancy," the organization states on its website.<sup>37</sup> TWC aims to double its client size to 2,500 families annually with the new location.

TWC is a former CBAE grantee and received \$2.2 million in funding for FYs 2005–2007. In FY 2008, TWC was awarded an additional five-year CBAE grant and received \$1 million in funding before the grant program was eliminated in 2010. The organization used its CBAE funds to support its LifeGuard Youth Development program, which aims to educate youth on the "risks and consequences involved in premarital sex" and "the importance of avoiding risky behaviors such as drugs, alcohol, and sex before marriage."<sup>38</sup> The program implemented *Choosing the Best* curricula in local schools. The *Choosing the Best* curricula series is one of the more popular abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in the county.

TWC is also an affiliate of national anti-abortion and abstinence-only organizations, including CareNet and Focus on the Family. Led by James Dobson, the mission of Focus on the Family is "to cooperate with the Holy Spirit in sharing the Gospel of Jesus Christ with as many people as possible

by nurturing and defending the God-ordained institution of the family and promoting biblical truths worldwide.”<sup>39</sup> The organization is a longtime opponent of comprehensive sexuality education.

With its TPPI Tier 1 funding, TWC has revamped its LifeGuard Youth Development program to implement *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)* to students in grades seven through 10. *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.”<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup>

TWC partners with 20 community-based organizations and public and alternative schools to serve high-risk youth in Jackson County, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas, which comprise the Kansas City metropolitan area. These partners include: Bridge Home for abused and neglected children; Central High School; Don Bosco Community Center; East High School; Gillis Center for at-risk youth and families; Kansas City Hawthorne and Leslie Unit Boys & Girls Clubs; Kansas City Public Library Bulford, Northeast and Southeast; Lee’s Summit Alternative School; Mother’s Refuge homeless shelter for pregnant and parenting teens, Northeast High School; Northwest Community Development Corporation; Paseo Academy of Fine Arts; Teen Challenge International girls’ home; Southwest Early College; Teenage Parent Center; and the YMCA of Independence, Missouri.<sup>43</sup> Programming will be implemented in both school- and community-based settings. By using *TOP*, TWC aims to “reduce teen pregnancy, school dropout rates, school suspensions rates and instill within program participants a sense of belong to and desire for service within their community.”<sup>44</sup> The program plans to reach 200 youth annually.

#### *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 Missouri.

#### *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 Missouri.

### **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 Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services received \$997,141 in federal PREP funds for FY 2011.
- The agency provides sub-grants to 17<sup>45</sup> local public and private entities.<sup>46</sup>

The Missouri PREP state-grant program distributes funding to local public and private entities to serve youth residing in cities and counties with high teen birth rates, high STD rates, and other related risk factors, including poverty, education levels, and youth in or aging out of the foster care system. Programming targets youth ages 12–18 in community-based settings. Funded programs use the following curricula: *Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART)*, *Making Proud Choices!*, and *TOP*.<sup>47</sup>

*BART* is an evidence-based HIV/AIDS-prevention education curriculum designed for African-American youth ages 14–18. *BART* teaches students to reduce sexual risk-taking by promoting safer sex practices while also teaching that abstinence is the most effective way to prevent HIV and unintended pregnancy. The curriculum combines education with behavioral skills training on assertion, refusal, self-management, problem solving, risk recognition, and correct condom use.<sup>48</sup> *BART* includes interactive activities, group discussions, and role-plays developed by teens. It is designed for implementation in community-based settings and with single-sex groups. An evaluation of the program published in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* found that it increased participant knowledge of HIV and AIDS and increased participants' ability to manage the pressure to engage in unprotected sex as well as to provide information to their peers regarding safe sexual practices. The program was also found to delay the initiation of sexual intercourse, reduce the frequency of sex and the incidence of unprotected sex, and reduce the incidence of unprotected anal sex. Among male participants, the program was found to increase condom use.<sup>49</sup>

*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.”<sup>50</sup> 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.<sup>51</sup>

*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.”<sup>52</sup> 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.<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>54</sup>

*Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)*

PREIS supports research and demonstration programs to develop, replicate, refine, and test innovative models for preventing unintended teen pregnancy. ACF administers the grant program in collaboration with OAH and provides a total of \$10 million in funding directly to local public and private entities.

- There are no PREIS grantees in Missouri.

*Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)*

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of comprehensive teen pregnancy prevention programs within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs target youth ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and/or parenting youth who are under 21 years of age, and youth who live in areas with high adolescent birth rates. Programs must address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

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

**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 Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services received \$952,204 in federal Title V abstinence-only funding for FY 2011.
- In Missouri, funds are sub-granted to Lincoln University Extension Cooperative (\$732,157) and used to support a statewide media campaign.<sup>55</sup>
- In Missouri, the match is provided through in-kind funds.

The Missouri Title V abstinence-only program supports programming targets toward youth ages 10–19 in Dunklin, Jackson, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscott, Scott, and St. Louis counties. Programming primarily serves African-American youth and youth in foster care. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services contracts with Lincoln University Extension Cooperative to implement the grant program by delivering the curriculum *Choosing the Best*. In addition, \$175,175 of Missouri’s FY 2011 Title V



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abstinence-only award is used for a statewide media campaign by contracting with Missouri Broadcasters' Association. The TV and radio broadcast cover the entire state.<sup>56</sup>

The *Choosing the Best* series 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.”<sup>57</sup>

**Missouri TPPI, PREP, and Title V Abstinence-Only funding in FY 2011**

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
<b>Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)</b>		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Better Family Life, Inc.	\$998,500	2010–2014
Washington University	\$400,000	2010–2014
The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City	\$1,045,158	2010–2014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,443,658</b>	
<b>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</b>		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (federal grant)	\$997,141	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$997,141</b>	
<b>Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only)</b>		
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (federal grant)	\$952,204	2011
<i>Sub-grantees</i>		
<i>Lincoln University Extension Cooperative</i>	\$732,157	2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$952,204</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,393,003</b>	<b>2011</b>

**COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

SIECUS has identified some examples of model programs, policies, and best practices being implemented in Missouri public schools that provide a more comprehensive approach to sex education for young people.<sup>58</sup>

*Teacher Training and Professional Development*  
Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership

The Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership (TPPP) is a statewide initiative dedicated to bringing together “individuals and public and private organizations to improve communication and education so that youth in Missouri make choices that decrease the incidence of sexually transmitted infections and unplanned pregnancies.”<sup>59</sup> As its guiding value, the partnership believes that “the community has the responsibility to provide an environment conducive for teens to make healthy decisions.”<sup>60</sup>

The partnership provides training for education, health, and social service professionals on “best practices and current issues regarding teen pregnancy prevention,” along with professional development and networking opportunities.<sup>61</sup> TPPP advocates for and supports comprehensive sexuality education programs that utilize best practices, are culturally relevant and age appropriate, and that provide skills-based instruction on delaying sexual activity, along with providing medically accurate information about “biology, public and reproductive health issues, and pregnancy prevention.”<sup>62</sup>

TPPP hosts regular trainings throughout Missouri, workshops that address current issues in the field, and an annual conference. Although TPPP does not offer training on particular curricula, it provides education opportunities to support the work of a broad range of community stakeholders, professionals, institutions, and agencies in creating a supportive and protective environment for young people.

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in Missouri public schools for inclusion in future publications of the State Profiles. Please visit SIECUS’ “Contact Us” webpage at [www.siecus.org](http://www.siecus.org) to share information. Select “state policy” as the subject heading.

## **POINTS OF CONTACT**

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### **Title V Abstinence-Only Grant Coordinator**

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**ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

ACLU of Eastern Missouri  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 652-3111  
[www.aclu-em.org](http://www.aclu-em.org)

NARAL Pro-Choice Missouri  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 531-8616  
[www.prochoicemissouri.org](http://www.prochoicemissouri.org)

ACLU of Kansas and Western Missouri  
Kansas City, MO  
Phone: (816) 756-3113  
[www.aclukswmo.org](http://www.aclukswmo.org)

Personal Rights of Missourians (PROMO)  
Saint Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 862-4900  
[www.promoonline.org](http://www.promoonline.org)

Faith Aloud  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 531-5010  
[www.faithaloud.org](http://www.faithaloud.org)

Planned Parenthood of Kansas and  
Mid-Missouri  
Overland Park, KS  
Phone: (913) 312-5100  
[www.ppkm.org](http://www.ppkm.org)

Kansas City Passages Youth Center  
Kansas City, MO  
Phone: (816) 931-0334  
[www.kcpassages.org](http://www.kcpassages.org)

Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis  
Region  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 531-7526  
[www.plannedparenthood.org/stlouis](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/stlouis)

The Lesbian and Gay Community Center  
of Kansas City  
Kansas City, MO  
Phone: (816) 931-4420  
[www.lgcckc.org](http://www.lgcckc.org)

Teen Pregnancy & Prevention Partnership  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 884-8ASK  
[www.teenpregnancy-stl.org](http://www.teenpregnancy-stl.org)

**ORGANIZATIONS THAT OPPOSE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

Life's Silver Linings  
Florissant, MO  
Phone: (314) 830-1034  
[www.lifessilverlinings.com](http://www.lifessilverlinings.com)

Missouri Right to Life  
Jefferson City, MO  
Phone: (573) 635-5110  
[www.missourilife.org](http://www.missourilife.org)

Missouri Eagle Forum  
St. Louis, MO  
Phone: (314) 983-0680  
[www.moeagleforum.org](http://www.moeagleforum.org)

The Women's Clinic of Kansas City  
Independence, MO  
Phone: (816) 836-9000  
[www.thewomensclinic.net](http://www.thewomensclinic.net)

**MEDIA OUTLETS**

**Newspapers in Missouri**<sup>64</sup>

*Branson Daily News*  
 Branson, MO  
 Phone: (417) 334-3161  
[www.bransondailynews.com](http://www.bransondailynews.com)

*Columbia Daily Tribune*  
 Columbia, MO  
 Phone: (573) 815-1700  
[www.columbiatribune.com](http://www.columbiatribune.com)

*Daily American Republic*  
 Poplar Bluff, MO  
 Phone: (573) 785-1414  
[www.darnews.com](http://www.darnews.com)

*Jefferson City Post-Tribune*  
 Jefferson City, MO  
 Phone: (573) 636-3131  
[www.newstribune.com](http://www.newstribune.com)

*The Joplin Globe*  
 Joplin, MO  
 Phone: (417) 623-3480  
[www.joplinglobe.com](http://www.joplinglobe.com)

*The Kansas City Star*  
 Kansas City, MO  
 Phone: (816) 234-4741  
[www.kansascity.com](http://www.kansascity.com)

*The News-Leader*  
 Springfield, MO  
 Phone: (417) 836-1100  
[www.springfieldnews-leader.com](http://www.springfieldnews-leader.com)

*St. Joseph News-Press*  
 St. Joseph, MO  
 Phone: (816) 271-8500  
[www.stjoenews.net](http://www.stjoenews.net)

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
 St. Louis, MO  
 Phone: (314) 340-8000  
[www.stltoday.com](http://www.stltoday.com)

*Southeast Missourian*  
 Cape Girardeau, MO  
 Phone: (573) 335-6611  
[www.semissourian.com](http://www.semissourian.com)

**Political Blogs in Missouri**

*Blue Gal in a Red State*  
[www.bluegalredstate.blogspot.com](http://www.bluegalredstate.blogspot.com)

*Democracy for Missouri*  
[www.leftinmissouri.com](http://www.leftinmissouri.com)

*Fired Up Missouri!*  
[www.firedupmissouri.com](http://www.firedupmissouri.com)

*Pamela Merritt*  
[www.rhrealitycheck.org/blog/pamela-merritt](http://www.rhrealitycheck.org/blog/pamela-merritt)

*Show Me Progress*  
<http://blog.showmepress.com>

*The Turner Report*  
[www.rturner229.blogspot.com](http://www.rturner229.blogspot.com)

<sup>1</sup> 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, Fiscal Year 2011 began on October 1, 2010, and ended on September 30, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Missouri School Improvement Program Integrated Standards and Indicators Manual: Accreditation Standards for Public School Districts in Missouri (Missouri: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2001), accessed April 13, 2010, <http://dese.mo.gov/divimprove/sia/msip/Fourth%20Cycle%20Standards%20and%20Indicators.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 170.015(1)(1), <http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/C100-199/170000015.HTM>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 170.015(6)(4),

<sup>6</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 170.015(7).

<sup>7</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 170.015(6)(6).

<sup>8</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 170.015(6)(5)(2).

<sup>9</sup> 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>. Note: Missouri did not participate in the 2011 YRBS.

<sup>10</sup> “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.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, (Washington, DC: Guttmacher Institute, January 2010), accessed March 7, 2012, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends.pdf>, Table 3.1.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

<sup>14</sup> *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, Table 3.1.

<sup>15</sup> 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>.

<sup>16</sup> 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>.

<sup>17</sup> 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>.

<sup>18</sup> 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>.

<sup>19</sup> “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>.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> Better Family Life, Inc., “About BFL,” accessed June 2, 2011, <http://www.betterfamilylife.org/about.htm>.

<sup>23</sup> “Community Based Abstinence Education,” Better Family Life, Inc. (2006), accessed October 18, 2008, [http://www.betterfamilylife.org/yf\\_cbae.htm](http://www.betterfamilylife.org/yf_cbae.htm).

<sup>24</sup> *Promoting Health Among Teens! Abstinence-Only*, Evidence-Based Programs, Resource Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ReCAPP), ETR Associates, accessed July 1, 2011, <http://www.etr.org/recapp/index.cfm?fuseaction=pages.ebpDetail&PageID=575&PageTypeID=2>.

<sup>25</sup> “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](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/tpp/programs/promoting_health.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> *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.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 23–24.

<sup>28</sup> “Better Family Life Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program – Project 100,” *Application for Federal Funds SF-424, FY10 Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs (Tier 1)*, Better Family Life, Inc., (June 2010), 22–23. Information obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health.

<sup>29</sup> “Program to help girls in foster care prevent unwanted pregnancy,” Washington University, accessed June 2, 2011, <http://cvip.wustl.edu/about/News/Pages/Program-to-help-girls-in-foster-care-prevent-unwanted-pregnancy.aspx>.

<sup>30</sup> Beth Miller, “Program to Help Girls in Foster Care Prevent Unwanted Pregnancy,” *Washington University Newsroom*, October 20, 2010, accessed June 2, 2011, <http://news.wustl.edu/news/Pages/21351.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> “Washington University,” Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Summary of Funded Evidence-Based Programs for 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health, accessed June 2, 2011, [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:RstgXEd5vS0J:ipv6.hhs.gov/ash/oah/prevention/grantees/models\\_2010\\_programs.html+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us&client=firefox-a](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:RstgXEd5vS0J:ipv6.hhs.gov/ash/oah/prevention/grantees/models_2010_programs.html+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us&client=firefox-a).

- <sup>32</sup> “Pregnancy Prevention Intervention Implementation Report: Safer Sex,” 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/safer\\_sex.pdf](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/tpp/programs/safer_sex.pdf).
- <sup>33</sup> Beth Miller, “Program to Help Girls in Foster Care Prevent Unwanted Pregnancy.”
- <sup>34</sup> “The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City,” The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City, accessed June 2, 2011, <http://www.thewomensclinic.net/index.cfm?Page=Home>.
- <sup>35</sup> The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City, “The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City Expands to Grandview, MO,” Press Release, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.thewomensclinic.net/index.cfm?Page=PressReleases>.
- <sup>36</sup> “Walk for Life,” The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.thewomensclinic.net/index.cfm?Page=WalkforLife>.
- <sup>37</sup> “The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City Opens New Location in Grandview!,” The Women’s Clinic, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.thewomensclinic.net/index.cfm?Page=Grandview>.
- <sup>38</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>39</sup> “Focus on the Family’s Foundational Values,” Focus on the Family, accessed August 29, 2011, [http://www.focusonthefamily.com/about\\_us/guiding-principles.aspx](http://www.focusonthefamily.com/about_us/guiding-principles.aspx).
- <sup>40</sup> Saras Chung and Annie Philipps, *Promoting Mental Health and Well-being in Adolescents: Recommendations for Wyman’s Teen Outreach Program*, (Eureka, MO: Wyman Teen Outreach Program, 2010), accessed July 1, 2011, <http://wymancenter.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/TOP-Promoting-Positive-Well-Being-in-Adolescents.pdf>, 3.
- <sup>41</sup> Ibid, 9.
- <sup>42</sup> “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](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/tpp/programs/teen_outreach_program.pdf).
- <sup>43</sup> “LifeGuard Youth Development,” *Application for Federal Funds SF-424, FY10 Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs (Tier 1)*, The Women’s Clinic of Kansas City, (June 2010), 29–32. Information obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health.
- <sup>44</sup> Ibid., 22.
- <sup>45</sup> Sub-grantees include: LINC—Social Services Chafee provider (\$28,823); Phelps County Community Partnership—Social Services Chafee provider (\$19,170); Thomas Business Enterprises (\$16,960); Advanced Healthcare Medical Center (\$26,931); Washington County Community Partnership (\$27,363); Washington County Community Partnership (\$29,320); Kansas City Free Health Clinic (\$30,000); Kansas City Free Health Clinic (\$30,000); Alternative Opportunities (\$29,349); Alternative Opportunities (\$29,349); Helping Ministry Neighborhood Development Corp. (\$25,468); Helping Ministry Neighborhood Development Corp. (\$33,200); Susanna Wesley Family Learning Center, Inc. (\$60,000); Della Lamb Community Services (\$60,000); Pais Youth Development Center (\$60,000); County of Hickory Health Department (\$43,048); County of Washington Health Department (\$59,616).
- <sup>46</sup> Information provided by Patti Van Tuinen, Abstinence Health Coordinator, Bureau of Health Promotion, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, November 20, 2012.
- <sup>47</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>48</sup> *Becoming A Responsible Teen*, 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=2&PageTypeID=2>.
- <sup>49</sup> *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>, 76–78.
- <sup>50</sup> *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>.
- <sup>51</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>52</sup> 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://www.wymantop.org/pdfs/TOP\\_Positive\\_Well-Being.pdf](http://www.wymantop.org/pdfs/TOP_Positive_Well-Being.pdf), 3.
- <sup>53</sup> Ibid, 9.
- <sup>54</sup> “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/prevention/research/programs/teen\\_outreach\\_program.html](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/prevention/research/programs/teen_outreach_program.html).

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<sup>55</sup> Information provided by Jeannie Ruth, Bureau of Health Promotion Program Coordinator, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, March 23, 2012.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> 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](http://www.communityactionkit.org/curricula_reviews.html).

<sup>58</sup> This is by no means a complete list of all comprehensive programming and policies related to sexuality education, but rather some examples of best practices and model programs that SIECUS identified.

<sup>59</sup> “About Us,” Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.teenpregnancy-stl.org/about/about.htm>.

<sup>60</sup> “Programs,” Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.teenpregnancy-stl.org/prog/prog.htm>.

<sup>61</sup> “About Us,” Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership.

<sup>62</sup> “Programs,” Teen Pregnancy and Prevention Partnership.

<sup>63</sup> The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.

<sup>64</sup> This section is a list of major newspapers in the state and is by no means exhaustive of local print outlets.