



NEW MEXICO

In Fiscal Year 2011¹, the state of New Mexico received:

- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$346,405**

In Fiscal Year 2011, local entities in New Mexico received:

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$1,543,890**
- **Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$877,569**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

New Mexico mandates that schools must teach a course in health education in either middle or high school. Each school district must “provide instruction about HIV and related issues in the curriculum of the required health education content area to all students in the elementary grades, in the middle/junior high school grades, and in the senior high school grades.”² This instruction must include “ways to reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS, stressing abstinence.”³ Outcomes of such instruction should include the “ability to demonstrate refusal skills, overcome peer pressure, and use decision-making skills.”⁴

Educational materials and the grade levels at which they will be introduced are determined by local school districts. All instruction must be age-appropriate.⁵ Local school boards must “insure [sic] the involvement of parents, staff, and students in the development of policies and the review of instructional materials.”⁶ The state neither suggests curriculum nor limits what may or may not be included in sexuality education instruction.

New Mexico offers *Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards* that include abstinence and reproductive health beginning in grades three and four. Beginning in seventh and eighth grade, performance standards in health education include understanding “how healthy alternatives can replace unhealthy behaviors (i.e. abstinence, condom use, [and] other pregnancy prevention methods).”⁷ Students in ninth through 12th grades are to demonstrate knowledge of pregnancy prevention that includes various methods of contraception, such as hormonal methods, and the proper use of condoms. The curriculum also covers strategies for maintaining healthy relationships and resolving harmful behaviors in relationships. The impact of cultural and media portrayals of gender on health is included as a topic of discussion as well.

The *Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards* state that each school district must have a policy allowing parents to “request that their child be exempted from the parts of the health education curriculum that addresses [sic] the sexuality performance standards.”⁸ Alternative lessons must be created for exempted students. This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy. Local school boards must include parents, staff, and students in developing their own opt-out policy.

See New Mexico Administrative Code §§ 6.12.2.10 and 6.29.6.8; and Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards.

RECENT LEGISLATION

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

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

New Mexico Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁹

- In 2011, 5% of female high school students and 10% of male high school students in New Mexico reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3% of female high school students and 9% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 12% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students in New Mexico reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners, compared to 13% of female high school students and 18% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 32% of female high school students and 32% of male high school students in New Mexico reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey), compared to 34% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 51% of females and 64% of males in New Mexico reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 54% of females and 67% of males nationwide.
- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 16% of females and 13% of males in New Mexico reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 23% of females and 13% of males nationwide.
- In 2011, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 19% of females and 26% of males in New Mexico reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 18% of females and 26% of males nationwide.
- In 2011, 81% of high school students in New Mexico reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school, compared to 84% of high school students nationwide.

New Mexico Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Data

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

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- New Mexico's teen birth rate currently ranks second in the United States, with a rate of 52.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 34.3 births per 1,000.¹⁰ In 2010, there were a total of 3,867 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.¹¹
- In 2005, New Mexico's teen pregnancy rate ranked first in the United States, with a rate of 93 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.¹² There were a total of 6,770 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 in New Mexico in 2005.¹³
- In 2005, New Mexico's teen abortion rate ranked 16th in the United States, with a rate of 18 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 19 abortions per 1,000.¹⁴

HIV and AIDS

- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents aged 13-19 years in New Mexico was 4.5 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 7.9 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents 13-19 years in New Mexico was 0.6 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹⁶
- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults aged 20-24 years in New Mexico was 16.5 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 36.9 per 100,000.¹⁷
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20-24 years in New Mexico was 4.6 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 10.4 per 100,000.¹⁸

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- New Mexico ranks 19th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 20.09 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 20.03 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 2,866 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.¹⁹
- New Mexico ranks 34th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 1.73 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 4.04 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 247 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.²⁰
- New Mexico ranks 13th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 0.02 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 0.05 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of three cases of syphilis among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.²¹

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEX EDUCATION, TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY PROGRAMS

President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

The President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) funds medically accurate and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) administers the grant program, which totaled \$105 million in discretionary funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. TPPI consists of two funding tiers that provide grants to local public and private entities. Tier 1 totals \$75 million and provides funding for the replication of evidence-based programs proven to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and address underlying behavioral risk factors. Tier 2 totals \$25 million and provides funding to develop and test additional models and innovative strategies. A portion of the Tier 2 funds, \$15.2 million, was allocated for research and demonstration grants to test innovative approaches, while the remaining funding, \$9.8 million, was allocated for grants to support communitywide initiatives. TPPI also dedicates \$4.5 million in funding to conduct evaluations of individual programs.

TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs

The TPPI Tier 1 grant program supports the replication of evidence-based programs proven effective through rigorous evaluation to prevent unintended teen pregnancy, underlying behavioral risk factors, or other associated risk factors.

- There is one TPPI Tier 1 grantee in New Mexico, Capacity Builders, Inc., which received \$988,184 for FY 2011.

Capacity Builders, Inc., \$988,184 (FY 2011)

Capacity Builders, Inc., uses its TPPI Tier 1 grant to support its Navajo Youth Builders program, which serves Navajo youth ages 11–19. The overall goal of the program is to “reduce and ultimately eliminate the occurrence of teen and child pregnancy in the Navajo Nation community.”²²

Capacity Builders implements *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)*, 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.”²³ 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

Capacity Builders implements the program at seven reservation-based Boys & Girls Clubs. In addition, participants spend time with Navajo elders and other adult role models by participating in community service and recreational activities. Capacity Builders, Inc., plans for the program to reach approximately 162 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 is one TPPI Tier 2 grantee in New Mexico, National Indian Youth Leadership Project, which received \$555,706 for FY 2011.

National Indian Youth Leadership Project, \$555,706 (FY 2011)

The National Indian Youth Leadership Project (NIYLP) is a community-based organization whose “mission is to nurture the potential of Native youth to be contributors to a more positive world through adventure-based learning and service to family, community, and nature.”²⁶

The organization uses its TPPI Tier 2 funds to implement the Web of Life Project, an adaptation of *Project Venture* and *Circle of Life*. The program is designed and culturally appropriate for use with Native American youth ages 12–17. The program will serve 1,200 young people in rural McKinley County.²⁷

Project Venture is an evidence-based program created by NIYLP to reduce substance abuse in Native American youth. It “is an outdoor experiential youth development program” designed for young people in grades five through eight.²⁸ *Project Venture* was “designed to foster the development of positive self-concept, effective social interaction skills, a community service ethic, an internal locus of control, and improved decisionmaking and problem-solving skills.”²⁹ *Circle of Life: HIV/AIDS Curriculum for American Indian and Alaska Native Students* is a holistic, culture-based HIV/AIDS and STD prevention curriculum for elementary and middle school students. The curriculum incorporates traditional symbols and story-telling specific to Native American culture to instill pride and self-esteem and to encourage safe behaviors. *Circle of Life* also teaches caring and compassion for HIV-positive individuals. The curriculum includes parent-child activities that are designed to engage parents in their children’s learning and heighten community awareness of HIV/AIDS.³⁰

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 New Mexico.

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 New Mexico Department of Health received \$346,405 in federal PREP funds for FY 2011.
- The agency provides sub-grants to 14³¹ local public and private entities.³²

The Family Planning Program of the New Mexico Department of Health implements the PREP state-grant program. The department provides funding to 14 local entities to serve youth ages 12–18 in both school and community-based programs throughout the state. Funded entities must implement *¡Cuidate!* or *TOP*.³³ (Please see the *TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs* section above for more information on *TOP*.)

¡Cuidate! is an evidence-based HIV-prevention curriculum adapted from the evidence-based curriculum *Be Proud! Be Responsible!*, and tailored for use with Latino youth ages 13–18. The curriculum provides information about HIV and its transmission, addresses values and beliefs related to HIV and safer sex, and includes activities aimed to increase skills and self-efficacy for condom use, negotiating abstinence, and safer sex. The intervention consists of six one-hour lessons and is designed for use with small, mixed-gender groups. It draws upon cultural beliefs, such as the importance of family and the responsibility of a man to care for his family, in order to provide messages that resonate with participants. The curriculum consists of educational games, small group discussions, videos, learning exercises, and skill-building activities. An evaluation of the curriculum published in the *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* found that it reduced the frequency of sexual intercourse, number of sexual partners, and incidence of unprotected sex while increasing condom use among participants.³⁴

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. The 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 New Mexico.

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 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 two Tribal PREP grantees in New Mexico that received funding for FY 2011: Tewa Women United (\$385,522) and the Zuni Youth Enrichment Project (\$492,047). At the time of publication, more information on these grantees was not available.

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

The Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only Program) allocates \$50 million per year to states for FYs 2010–2014. ACF administers the grant program. The Title V Abstinence-Only Program requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. All programs funded by the Title V Abstinence-Only Program must promote abstinence from sexual activity as their exclusive purpose and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must ensure abstinence is an expected outcome.

- New Mexico chose not to apply for Title V abstinence-only funds for FY 2011.

New Mexico TPPI, PREP, and Title V Abstinence-Only funding in FY 2011

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Capacity Builders, Inc.	\$988,184	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$988,184	
<i>TPPI Tier 2: Innovative Approaches</i>		
National Indian Youth Leadership Project	\$555,706	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$555,706	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
New Mexico Department of Health (federal grant)	\$346,405	2011
TOTAL	\$346,405	
<i>Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program</i>		
Tewa Women United	\$385,522	2010–2014
Zuni Youth Enrichment Project	\$492,047	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$877,569	
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,767,864	2011

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SEXUALITY EDUCATION

SIECUS has identified some examples of model programs, policies, and best practices being implemented in New Mexico public schools that provide a more comprehensive approach to sex education for young people.³⁵

*Comprehensive Sex Education Programs in Public Schools*New Mexico GRADS (Graduation Reality and Dual-Role Skills) Program

The New Mexico GRADS (Graduation Reality and Dual-Role Skills) Program was founded in 1989 to address the rate of high school drop-outs associated with teen pregnancy. GRADS is an educational program for pregnant and parenting high school students that focuses on “delaying repeat pregnancies,” “healthy choices for teens and their families,” “promoting safe family relationships,” and “encouraging prenatal and maternal care to prevent low birth-weight” infants as some of its primary objectives. It aims to “facilitate parenting teens’ graduation and economic independence,” “promote healthy multi-generational families,” and “reduce risk-taking behaviors [among participants].”³⁶ The program operated in 35 high schools during the 2008–2009 school year.³⁷

One component of the program is comprehensive sex education.³⁸ The program uses *get Smart*, a high school peer-education program developed by Planned Parenthood, along with additional supplemental materials. *Get Smart* provides students with “age appropriate sexual health and responsibility information” and trains them to become peer health educators for their network of friends.³⁹ The curriculum addresses such topics as sexual health behavior, contraception, pregnancy, and STDs, and works to dispel myths regarding sexual health practices.⁴⁰

Santa Fe Public Schools

The Santa Fe public school district first began providing human sexuality education to students in the late 1990s in an effort to meet the needs of all students and address the high rate of teen pregnancy in the district. The district’s Health & Wellness committee worked to implement sex education lessons in the schools. In 2002, the district developed a formal collaboration with Planned Parenthood of New Mexico and implemented human sexuality education lessons in grades seven and eight. The following year similar lessons were also provided to ninth grade students. Today, the school district provides human sexuality education in grades four through nine and offers in-school programs for high-risk students and parenting teens.⁴¹

In fourth and fifth grades, human growth and development lessons are taught by school nurses. These lessons address anatomy, human development and changes to the body, puberty, and body integrity, such as ‘good touch, bad touch.’ Fifth grade lessons also address sexual abuse and harassment and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV, among other topics. Middle school human sexuality lessons are provided in science courses. Along with a review of growth and development information, these lessons address reproductive anatomy, pregnancy and birth, STDs/HIV, contraception, and communication skills, among other topics. In seventh and eighth grades, lessons also address healthy relationships, self-advocacy, and refusal skills. Ninth grade students receive sex education, provided by Planned Parenthood educators, in health class. Topics include pregnancy and birth, healthy relationships, family planning, contraception, STDs, and HIV. The lessons for all human sexuality instruction in the district are locally produced and use elements of the *get Smart* curriculum developed by Planned Parenthood. For more information on the *get Smart* curriculum, please refer to the above section, New Mexico GRADS (Graduation Reality and Dual Role Skills) Program.⁴²

One class activity for eighth and ninth grade students, called the “empathy belly,” allows students to experience a simulated pregnancy by wearing a body vest.⁴³ Another includes a presentation by the district’s teen parent program panel, which consists of teen parents who are students in the district. During their presentation, the teens discuss their experiences as parents and offer a frank, peer perspective on the joys and hardships of early parenthood. The teen parents on the panel participate in a separate program run by the district that trains them to be peer sexual health educators. Students involved in the program give presentations in schools throughout the district.

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Santa Fe Public Schools also offers a 25-week-long sex education program for at-risk students in middle school that includes a service learning component.⁴⁴

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in New Mexico public schools for inclusion in future publications of the State Profiles. Please visit SIECUS' "Contact Us" webpage at www.siecus.org to share information. Select "state policy" as the subject heading.

POINTS OF CONTACT

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ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

ACLU of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 266-5915
www.aclu-nm.org

New Mexico Teen Pregnancy Coalition
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 254-8737
www.nmtpc.org

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Equality New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 224-2766
www.eqnm.org

Planned Parenthood of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 265-5976
www.plannedparenthood.org/new-mexico

New Mexico Gay-Straight Alliance
Network
Tesuque, NM
Phone: (505) 983-6158
www.nmgsa.org

Southwest Care Center
Santa Fe, NM
Phones: (888) 320-8200
www.southwestcare.org

New Mexico Religious Coalition for
Reproductive Choice
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 890-1010
www.nmrcrc.org

Southwest Women's Law Center
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 244-0502
www.swwomenslaw.org

New Mexicans for Responsible Sexuality
Education (NMRSE)
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 254-8737
www.nmrse.org

ORGANIZATIONS THAT OPPOSE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

New Mexico Abstinence Education
Coalition
www.nmaec.org

Right to Life Committee of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 881-4563
www.rtlnm.org

MEDIA OUTLETS

Newspapers in New Mexico⁴⁶

Albuquerque Journal
Albuquerque, NM
Phone: (505) 823-3800
www.abqjournal.com

Current-Argus
Carlsbad, NM
Phone: (505) 887-5501
www.currentargus.com

Clovis News Journal
Clovis, NM
Phone: (505) 763-3431
www.cnjonline.com

The Daily Times
Farmington, NM
Phone: (505) 325-4545
www.daily-times.com

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Hobbs News-Sun
Hobbs, NM
Phone: (505) 391-5440
www.hobbsnews.com

Independent
Gallup, NM
Phone: (505) 863-6811
www.gallupindependent.com

Las Cruces Sun-News
Las Cruces, NM
Phone: (505) 541-5400
www.lcsun-news.com

Roswell Daily Record
Roswell, NM
Phone: (505) 622-7710
www.roswell-record.com

The Santa Fe New Mexican
Santa Fe, NM
Phone: (505) 983-3303
www.santafenewmexican.com

Political Blogs in New Mexico

Democracy for New Mexico
www.democracyfornewmexico.com

New Mexico Politics, New Mexico Voices
www.nmfbihop.com

The New Mexico Independent
[www.newmexicoindependent.com
/category/blog](http://www.newmexicoindependent.com/category/blog)

NM Politics
www.nmpolitics.net

¹ This refers to the federal government's fiscal year, which begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2011 began on October 1, 2010, and ended on September 30, 2011.

² N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(1), <http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title06/06.012.0002.htm>.

³ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(3)(e).

⁴ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(3)(h).

⁵ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(2).

⁶ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(D).

⁷ *Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards* (New Mexico: New Mexico Public Education Department), accessed April 14, 2010, http://www.ped.state.nm.us/div/sipds/health/dl/022706_docs/HE%20Standards.pdf, 29.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1.

⁹ 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: New Mexico did not participate in the full 2011 YRBS.

¹⁰ "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.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

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

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ “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>.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² “Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Summary of Funded Evidence-Based Programs for 2010,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed April 14, 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Ibid, 9.

²⁵ “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.

²⁶ “Mission and Vision Statement,” The National Indian Youth Leadership Project, accessed August 30, 2011, <http://www.niylp.org/mission-vision.htm>.

²⁷ “Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Summary of Funded Research and Development Programs for 2010,” U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, accessed August 30, 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.

²⁸ *Project Venture* (NREPP—SAMHSA’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: Washington, DC, 2007), accessed August 30, 2011, <http://nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=102>.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.; see also “Circle of Life, Elementary Curriculum K–6,” North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, Coordinated School Health, accessed July 14, 2011, <http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/health/HIV/colelementary.pdf>.

³¹ Sub-grantees include: West Las Vegas School (\$50,000); Youth Development, Inc. (\$50,000); New Mexico Teen Pregnancy Coalition (\$75,000); Torrance County (\$25,000); Counseling Associates, Inc. (\$50,000); Las Clinicas del Norte (\$25,000); New Mexico Teen Pregnancy Coalition (\$20,000); Counseling Associates, Inc. (\$20,000); AppleTree Educational Center (\$50,000); Ben Archer Health Center (\$75,000); Luna County (\$75,000); University of New Mexico Department of Pediatrics (\$75,000); University of New Mexico School Based Health Center (\$75,000); YMCA of Central New Mexico (\$50,000).

³² Information provided by Susan Lovett, Title X Director, Family Planning Program of the New Mexico Department of Health, March 26, 2012.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ *Cuidate!* 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=577&PageTypeID=2>; see also *Science and Success: Sex Education and Other Programs That Work to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections, Second Edition* (Washington, DC: Advocates for Youth, 2008), accessed March 30, 2010, <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/sciencesuccess.pdf>, 76–79.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ “Our Mission,” New Mexico GRADS, accessed May 23, 2010, <http://www.nmgrads.org/>.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ “What Do We Do?,” New Mexico GRADS, accessed May 23, 2010, <http://www.nmgrads.org/?pId=dUn>.

³⁹ *Get Smart*, Planned Parenthood Trust of San Antonio and South Central Texas, accessed May 23, 2010, <http://parenthoodwww.ppcnj.org/pptrustsanantonio/get-smart-31892.htm>.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Conversation between Morgan Marshall and Johnny Wilson, vice president of education, Planned Parenthood of New Mexico, June 1, 2010.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.

⁴⁶ This section is a list of major newspapers in the state and is by no means exhaustive of local print outlets.