



SIECUS

TEXAS

State Profile

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

- **Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$60,000**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$5,114,979**

In Fiscal Year 2013, local entities in Texas received:

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$7,640,542**
- **Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$549,615**
 - **Pregnancy Assistance Fund dollars totaling \$449,626**
- **Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$8,519,355**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

Texas Education Code states that all “course materials and instruction relating to human sexuality” must:

- present abstinence from sexual activity as the preferred choice of behavior in relationship to all sexual activity for unmarried persons of school age;
- devote more attention to abstinence from sexual activity than to any other behavior;
- emphasize that abstinence from sexual activity, if used consistently and correctly, is the only method that is 100% effective in preventing pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and the emotional trauma associated with adolescent sexual activity;
- direct adolescents to a standard of behavior in which abstinence from sexual activity before marriage is the most effective way to prevent pregnancy, STDs, and infection with HIV or AIDS; and
- teach contraception and condom use in terms of human-use reality rates instead of theoretical laboratory rates, if instruction on contraception and condoms is included in curriculum content.²

In addition, school districts may not distribute condoms and are allowed to “separate students according to sex for instructional purposes.”³

In 2009, using authority given to it by the state legislature, the Texas Board of Education voted to repeal the state’s existing health education requirement. Though the specifics of what may and may not be taught remain in the Texas Education Code, schools may now choose whether or not to offer health education courses.

Each school district must also have a local health advisory council established by the board of trustees.⁴ The council must make recommendations to the school district about changes in that district’s curriculum and “appropriate grade levels and methods of instruction for human sexuality instruction.”⁵

This council also must “assist the district in ensuring that local community values are reflected in the district’s health education instruction.”⁶

Parents or guardians may remove their children from any part of sexuality education instruction if it conflicts with their “religious or moral beliefs” by submitting a written request to the teacher.⁷ This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.

See Texas Administrative Code §§ 74.1, 74.2, 74.3, and 74.41; Texas Education Code §§ 28.004 and 26.010; and Texas State Board of Education Administrative Code §§ 115.22 and 115.23.

2013 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

Bills to Prohibit Sex Education by Abortion Providers

Texas companion bills, SB 521 and HB1057, deny funding to any organization that performs abortions or refers patients to abortion providers. Texas has an abstinence-only-until-marriage approach to sex education, and the bill further limits youth access to sex education by preventing organizations like Planned Parenthood from providing sex education materials to students. The bills died in committee.

Bills to Require Parental Notification

HB 42b and SB 27b would have amended the education code to require school districts to provide written notices to parents as to whether or not the district will provide human sexuality instruction to students. If instruction were to be provided, the notice would have needed to include a summary of the contents of the lessons, including whether the district’s curriculum was abstinence-only or comprehensive. HB 42b died in committee and SB 27b was not referred to committee.

Bills to Require Evidence-Based Sexuality Education

Companion bills HB 48b and SB 25b would have amended the education code to require that any course material or instruction related to human sexuality, STDs, or HIV/AIDS be evidence-based and selected by the board of trustees. HB 42b died in committee, while SB 25b was not referred to committee.

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁸

- In 2013, 43.4% of female high school students and 48.5% of male high school students in Texas reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 47.5% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 3.6% of female high school students and 6.7% of male high school students in Texas reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3.1% of female high school students and 8.3% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 32.4% of female high school students and 33.3% of male high school students in Texas reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey), compared to 35.2% of female high school students and 32.7% of male high school students nationwide.

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- In 2013, 12.5% of female high school students and 7.4% of male high school students in Texas who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey reported experiencing physical dating violence one or more times during that time period (defined as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with), compared to 13% of female high school students and 7.4% of male high school students nationwide.

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Youth Online database](#) for additional information on youth risk behaviors in Texas and the cities of Dallas and Houston.

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

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Texas' teen pregnancy rate ranked third in the United States, with a rate of 73 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 57 per 1,000.⁹ There were a total of 66,760 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Texas in 2010.¹⁰
- In 2012, Texas' teen birth rate ranked fifth in the United States, with a rate of 44.4 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 29.4 per 1,000.¹¹ In 2011 there were a total of 40,451 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Texas.¹²
- In 2010, Texas' teen abortion rate ranked 28th in the United States, with a rate of nine abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 15 per 1,000.¹³ There were a total of 8,600 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Texas in 2010.¹⁴

HIV and AIDS

- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Texas was 10.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 7.6 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Texas was 2.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹⁶
- In 2011, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Texas was 49.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 36.3 per 100,000.¹⁷
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Texas was 15.8 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 10.9 per 100,000.¹⁸

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2012, Texas ranked 21st in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 2,063.1 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 2,001.7 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 38,848 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Texas.¹⁹

- In 2012, Texas ranked 15th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 476.6 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 376.8 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 8,974 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Texas.²⁰
- In 2012, Texas ranked 12th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 6.3 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 4.1 per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 118 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Texas.²¹

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

President’s Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

The President’s Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) funds medically accurate and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) administers the grant program, which totaled \$105 million in discretionary funding for FY 2013. TPPI consists of two funding tiers that provide grants to local public and private entities. Tier 1 totals \$75 million and provides funding for the replication of evidence-based programs proven to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and address underlying behavioral risk factors. Tier 2 totals \$25 million and provides funding to develop and test additional models and innovative strategies. A portion of the Tier 2 funds, \$15.2 million, was allocated for research and demonstration grants to test innovative approaches, while the remaining funding, \$9.8 million, was allocated for grants to support communitywide initiatives. OAH utilizes the remaining appropriated funds to provide program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. TPPI also dedicates \$8.5 million in funding to conduct evaluations of individual programs.

TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs

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

- Local organizations in Texas received \$4,584,030 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2013.
- There are three TPPI Tier 1 grantees in Texas: Navasota ISD, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, and Youth and Family Alliance doing business as LifeWorks.

Navasota Independent School District, \$999,030 (FY 2013)

Navasota Independent School District (ISD), located in Navasota, Texas, is a small school district with a student enrollment of approximately 3,000. It includes High Point Elementary School, John C. Webb Elementary School, Navasota Intermediate School, Navasota Junior High School, and Navasota High School.²²

With its TPPI funding, Navasota ISD implements the Responsible Students, Volunteers, and Parents (RSVP) program in all elementary schools in Grimes County. The overall goals of RSVP are to prevent teenage pregnancy, to encourage abstinence from sexual activity until the age of 18, and to promote positive youth development and academic success.²³ The program uses *Raising Healthy Children*, an evidence-based youth development program that seeks to reduce risk factors, including school failure, substance abuse, and delinquency, among students in grades 1–6.

RSVP provides family support and parenting workshops throughout the school year for parents of children attending Navasota ISD schools. Additionally, RSVP provides “support to school staff in developing and strengthening skills in the areas of classroom management, instruction, cooperative learning, and student motivation.”²⁴ Navasota ISD plans for the program to reach approximately 1,600 youth annually.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, \$3,000,000 (FY 2013)

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHealth) is part of the University of Texas statewide comprehensive academic health system. UTHealth includes the seventh-largest medical school in the United States in addition to schools of biomedical informatics, biomedical sciences, dentistry, nursing, and public health; a psychiatric hospital; a network of clinics serving the Houston region; and several teaching hospitals. Its mission is “to educate health science professionals, discover and translate advances in the biomedical and social sciences, and model the best practices in clinical care and public health.”²⁵

With its TPPI funding, UTHealth aims to promote sexual abstinence, reduce risky sexual behavior, and prevent teen pregnancy among youth in Harris County, Texas. UTHealth collaborates with 11 school districts and community partners to implement *It’s Your Game: Keep It Real* in 97 middle schools and 87 high schools across Harris County.²⁶ UTHealth plans to reach approximately 20,000 youth annually.²⁷

Youth and Family Alliance doing business as LifeWorks, \$585,000 (FY 2013)

LifeWorks is a nonprofit located in Austin that provides housing, counseling, and education services to at-risk young people and families. The organization’s mission is to transition “youth and families from crisis to safety and success.”²⁸ Its services include a walk-in emergency shelter, crisis intervention, parenting and educational support for teenage parents, and GED and life skills training.

With its TPPI Tier 1 funding, LifeWorks partners with Planned Parenthood of the Texas Capital Region and Austin Independent School District (AISD) to implement the REAL Talk program.²⁹ “REAL Talk” provides abstinence-based programming to young people in school and community-based settings. The program implements *It’s Your Game: Keep It Real* to seventh and eighth grade students and *Reducing the Risk* to ninth and 10th grade students attending AISD schools.³⁰

The overall goal of REAL Talk is to positively influence participants’ knowledge, attitude, intentions, and behavior about sexual health as well as their communication with trusted adults about sexual health topics. According to an AISD news release, “[REAL Talk] will focus on abstinence as the only 100 percent effective means of preventing pregnancy. Additionally, students will learn about types of behaviors that are likely to increase the risk of pregnancy and contraceptive options to prevent pregnancy. Per AISD policy, contraceptive devices will not be demonstrated nor will they be disseminated in District facilities.”³¹ Parental permission is required for participation in the program. The program plans to serve approximately 1,100 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.

- Local organizations in Texas received \$1,847,125 in TPPI Tier 2 Innovative Approaches funding for FY 2013.
- There are two TPPI Tier 2 Innovative Approaches grantees in Texas: Arlington Independent School District and the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Arlington Independent School District, \$995,675 (FY 2013)

Arlington Independent School District is the eighth largest school district in Texas. Serving the Dallas-Fort Worth metro area, it has a student population of more than 63,000. The district uses its Tier 2 grant to implement Crossroads, a risk-reduction program designed to prevent pregnancy, secondary pregnancies, and STDs among out-of-school youth ages 17–19. Program participants are enrolled in the school district’s dropout recovery program.

The implementation of Crossroads aims to “[assist] students in returning to academics while...[increasing their] self-value and gain[ing] knowledge about the prevention of pregnancy and STDs.”³² Crossroads uses *Be Proud! Be Responsible!* in its dropout recovery program. The curriculum is delivered over the course of three days and includes experiential learning activities that address personal values, sexual health, and career development, among other topics. Participants also receive support services from school counselors, academic advisors, and social workers. It serves approximately 360 young people each year.³³

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, \$851,450 (FY 2013)

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio operates the Sex Education Program (SEP). For the past eight years, the health science center’s Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology has implemented SEP in school- and community-based settings in Bexar County. The agency reports having served more than 90,000 young people through the program, whose purpose has been to provide “medically accurate sex education to the community” along with referrals to health care providers in order to “[improve] local and state economies by decreasing teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection rates.”³⁴ The program targets low-income communities.

With its TPPI Tier 2 grant, the health science center has partnered with Judson Independent School District to implement SEP. Programming includes curriculum-based sessions, tutoring, mentoring, service learning, parent workshops, and referrals to health services. The organization is developing the *Need to Know (n2k)* program, an adaptation of the abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) curriculum *Worth the Wait*, for students in grades 9–11. It plans to follow the original cohort of students over the course of three years, delivering the curriculum each year in order to provide consistent programming throughout high school. The program plans to serve 2,500 students each year.³⁵

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) administers the grant program in partnership with OAH.

- There is one TPPI Tier 2 Communitywide Initiatives grantee in Texas, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, which received \$1,209,387 for FY 2013.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, \$1,209,387 (FY 2013)

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio uses its community-wide initiatives grant to forward a community saturation model for its SEP, which provides AOUM programming to primarily Latino young people in the southern part of Bexar County. (See the *TPPI Tier 2 Innovative Approaches* section above for more information on SEP.) Funding from the communitywide initiatives grant serves to develop and further establish relationships between SEP and community-based clinical services through providing training and technical assistance to local health professionals and additional community stakeholders.³⁶

Division of Adolescent and School Health

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides funding to 17 state and 19 local education agencies to help districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increased access to key sexual health services (SHS), and the establishment of safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. In addition, DASH funds nine national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- There were two DASH grantees in Texas funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE in FY 2013: Ft. Worth Independent School District (\$224,626) and Houston Independent School District (\$225,000).

DASH also funds three local education agencies and one NGO to implement multiple program activities to meet the HIV/STD-prevention needs of young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and to develop strategic partnerships and collaborations between schools and community-based, mental health, and social services organizations to accomplish this work.

- There were no DASH grantees in Texas funded to deliver YMSM programming in FY 2013.

DASH also provides funding for state, territorial, and local education agencies and state health agencies to establish and strengthen systematic procedures to collect and report Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- There were three DASH grantee in Texas funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data in FY 2013: Ft. Worth Independent School District (\$50,000), Houston Independent School District (\$49,989), and the Texas Department of State Health Services (\$60,000).

Pregnancy Assistance Fund

The Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF), administered by OAH, provides expecting and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families with a network of support services. Established in FY 2010 through a 10-year authorization (FY 2010–FY 2019) in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), PAF is a \$25 million competitive grant program for state and tribal entities. PAF grants support programs that include at least one of the following four components: 1) support for expectant and parenting student services at institutions of higher education; 2) support for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families at high schools and community centers; 3) improved services for pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and 4) increased public awareness and education services for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families. Now in the second round of awards, PAF supports 17 entities in 14 states and three tribal entities, most of which focus their efforts on serving teen parents.

- There are no PAF grantees in Texas.

Personal Responsibility Education Program

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) totals \$75 million per year for FYs 2010–2014 and is the first-ever dedicated funding stream for more comprehensive approaches to sexuality education. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers the grant. PREP includes a \$55 million state grant program, \$10 million to fund local entities through the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program, \$3.1 million for Tribal PREP, for tribes and tribal organizations, and with remaining funds for evaluation, training, and technical assistance.

In addition, provisions within the statute for PREP enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP funding by the third year of the program; these competitive PREP (CPREP) grants were awarded to organizations in five states and three territories in FY 2013. Details on the state grant program, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

PREP State-Grant Program

The PREP state-grant program supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. The grant program totals \$55 million per year and allocates funding to individual states. The grant does not require states to provide matching funds. Funded programs must discuss abstinence and contraception, and place substantial emphasis on both. Programs must also address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- Texas chose not to apply for PREP funds for FY 2013.

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 Texas.

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 young people ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and/or parenting youth who are under 21 years of age, and youth who live in areas with high adolescent birth rates. Programs must address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- In FY 2013, 16 tribes and tribal organizations from nine states received a total of \$3.1 million.
- There are no Tribal PREP grantees in Texas.

Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)

CPREP grants support evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. Organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP formula grants in either of the past two fiscal years were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. Thirty-seven grants, totaling \$18.6 million, were awarded in FY 2013 to organizations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

- 14 local entities in Texas received a total of \$8,519,355 in CPREP funds for FY 2013: Ambassadors for Christ Youth Ministries, BCFS Health and Human Services, Bee Busy Learning Academy, Cardea Services, Change Happens, Community Action Corporation of South Texas, Creative Visions Social Services & Consultants, Girls Inc. of Metropolitan Dallas, Healthy Families San Angelo, Henderson County HELP Center, Lifeworks Youth and Family Alliance, Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas, Project Vida Health Center, and Seasons of Change.

Ambassadors for Christ Youth Ministries, \$850,000 (FY 2013)

Ambassadors for Chris Youth Ministries (AFC Youth) is a faith-based nonprofit that provides mentorship programming to Houston's at-risk, underprivileged, and/or displaced youth through various development programs. With its CPREP Grant, ACF Youth is implementing Forgetting Babies Utilize Learning Opportunities Unbutton Success (Project FABULOUS), a group mentoring program that utilizes *Promoting Health Among Teens! (PHAT)—Abstinence-Only Intervention*. The program focuses on “teenage pregnancy prevention and proper parenting skills” and aims to give teens the “tools they need to reduce their risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, and pregnancy.”

BCFS Health and Human Services, \$888,697 (FY 2013)

BCFS is a global network of nonprofits that partners with government agencies, corporations, nonprofits, and community leaders to develop programs and services that address challenges in health and human services across Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the United States.³⁷ With its CPREP grant, BCFS is implementing the PREP Project, located at seven Foster Youth Transition Centers in counties throughout Texas. The PREP Project targets youth in foster care and the juvenile justice system, other at-risk teens ages 14–19, and those who are pregnant or parenting (up to age 21). PREP Project uses the *Making Proud Choices!* and *Preparation for Adult Living* curricula, and, for caregivers, *Caregivers As Partners in Emancipation*.³⁸

Bee Busy Learning Academy, \$493,301 (FY 2013)

Bee Busy is a community-based nonprofit that provides prevention services throughout Houston, in order to build “healthy communities by enhancing the quality of life for vulnerable families in at-risk communities.”³⁹ Its purpose is to reduce “HIV/STD infection, suicide, runaways, illiteracy, high school dropouts and incarceration by providing competent, culturally diverse, non-discriminatory, life-changing programs.”⁴⁰ With its CPREP grant money, Bee Busy is implementing Students Taking Responsibility and Action to Prevent Pregnancy (STRAPP), a health education program offered to middle school students in Houston and Aldine Independent School Districts. Targeting toward youth living in urban-poverty stricken areas, STRAPP encourages abstinence, increases knowledge of the risks associated with sexual activity, teaches life skills associated with personal choice, and reduces rates of teen pregnancy in communities of color.⁴¹ Representatives from Busy Bee will teach the *Be Proud! Be Responsible!* curriculum in schools.

Community Action Corporation of South Texas \$500,000 (FY 2013)

Community Action Corporation of South Texas (CACOST) is a community-based nonprofit with the mission “to continuously improve the lives of South Texans by providing high quality health care, education, housing and economic opportunities through partnerships.” With its CPREP grant, CACOST is implementing the *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)* during the school day, focusing on Latino young people ages 12–15 in the following counties: Alice, Banquete, Ben Bolt/Palito Blanco, Brooks, Mathis, and Taft. CACOST incorporates life skills, healthy relationships, adolescent development, and education and career services into its adult preparation programming.

Cardea Services, \$729,000 (FY 2013)

Cardea Services is a private nonprofit that helps health organizations deliver “accessible, high quality, culturally proficient, and compassionate services to their clients” by providing training, organizational development, and research and evaluation services.⁴² Cardea uses its CPREP grant to implement the Connections Project by “connecting youth to knowledge, awareness and services, and connecting service providers to one another.”⁴³ Connections Project targets youth in juvenile detention centers, foster care agencies, and drug treatment facilities. Cardea works with these facilities and institutions, providing assessments, conducting training, managing evaluations, and providing technical assistance and support. Cardea has selected six evidence-based programs to be used in the Connections Project.

Eight youth-serving agencies, subcontracted by Cardea, will host the programs, and three local education agencies, also subcontracted, implement the programs after being trained by Cardea. Each youth-serving agency selects which program works best with their population.⁴⁴

Seasons of Change, \$675,000 (FY 2013)

Seasons of Change (SOC) is a community-based nonprofit organization based out of Arlington, Texas. The organization works to reduce teen pregnancy, STD rates, gang violence, and truancy.⁴⁵ Its mission is to work with community partners to provide research-based programs to adolescents and families that will “provide them with skills to make healthy choices and to be self-sufficient leaders.”⁴⁶ With its CPREP grant, SOC is implementing the Texas Healthy Adolescent Initiative (THAI). THAI aims to improve the health of young people ages 10–18, by helping local community leadership groups conduct local needs assessments and by helping them develop strategic plans to address adolescent health through “a comprehensive youth development approach.”⁴⁷

Change Happens, \$833,444 (FY 2013)

Change Happens is a community-based nonprofit organization that provides programs that “empower people to help themselves.” Programs include HIV prevention, homeless support, youth mentoring, and after school programs.⁴⁸ Change Happens is using its CPREP grant to implement the Helping Youth Prevent Engaging In Risky Behavior (HYPE) Abstinence Education Program. The after-school program targets predominantly African American young people ages 15–19 in in grades 8–12 in Harris County and Houston ISD. The program covers adolescent development, healthy relationships, financial literacy, and education and career services. *Becoming a Responsible Teen*, *Money Talks*, and *Positive Action* are approved curricula for use.⁴⁹

Girls Inc. of Metropolitan Dallas, \$240,000 (FY 2013)

Girls Inc. is a nonprofit that provides after-school programs to girls age 6–18 in the metropolitan Dallas area. Programs focus on economic literacy, math, science, technology, health, fitness, sexuality, self-esteem, violence avoidance, and respect for others. Girls Inc.’s vision is “to enable girls, age 6–18, who are from families with limited financial resources, to become strong, smart and bold, and graduate from high school equipped for success with personal effectiveness, academic, and career planning competencies.”⁵⁰ With its CPREP grant, Girls Inc. is implementing Girls Getting Ready! (GGR) for girls 12-18. GGR focuses on STI and pregnancy prevention, and will be delivered by Girls Inc. staff on four campuses in West and South Dallas, North Oak Cliff, and Love Field. The program consists of bilingual instructors, as well as bilingual materials, and the curriculum is age-appropriate. *Making a Difference!* is used for middle school girls, and *Reducing the Risk* for high school girls.⁵¹

LifeWorks Youth and Family Alliance (LifeWorks), \$310,000 (FY 2013)

LifeWorks is a nonprofit that works with families and youth who are facing barriers to education, joining the workforce, and forming healthy relationships. It assists these individuals by drawing on a “‘strengths-based’ service philosophy” that “builds on the unique skills and resources of each individual and family to help them reach their goals and achieve long-term success.”⁵² With its CPREP Grant, LifeWorks has partnered with Planned Parenthood of the Capital Region and the Austin Independent School District to implement the REAL Talk Program. The program is offered to students in grade 7–10 in district schools.⁵³

Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas, \$471,706 (FY 2013)

Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas consists of 24 clinics that serve more than 117,000 clients annually in Austin, Dallas Fort Worth, Paris, Tyler, Waco and surrounding communities.⁵⁴ It provides vital sexual health services, education, and acts as a stronger advocate for the clients who use Planned Parenthood’s services. The organization is an affiliate of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, a leading national provider of and advocate for sexual and reproductive health care.

With its CPREP money, Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas is facilitating an adaptation of Select Media’s *Making Proud Choices!* curriculum, incorporating the adulthood preparation subjects of healthy relationships, adolescent development, and parent-child communication, as well as an additional module on gender. The program serves eighth grade students in Dallas and ninth grade students in Austin. PPGT has two sub-grantees: EngenderHealth (\$100,015) and Cynthia Osborne, PhD (\$45,000).⁵⁵

At the time of publication, more information on the following grantees was not available: Creative Visions Social Services and Consultants (\$696,877), Healthy Families San Angelo (\$793,532), Henderson County HELP Center (\$575,103), and Project Vida Health Center (\$481,866).

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

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

- The Texas Department of State Health Services received \$5,114,979 in federal Title V AOUM funding for FY 2013.
- The Texas Department of State Health Services provides sub-grants to 13⁵⁶ public and private entities.⁵⁷
- In Texas, the match is provided through a combination of state revenue (totaling \$556,318), direct service contracts, and contributions (cash and in-kind) from a media contract.

The Texas Department of State Health Services implements the Title V AOUM grant through its Abstinence-Centered Teen Pregnancy Prevention program. The funding supports both community- and school-based programming, as well as a statewide media campaign. The *Power2Talk* and *Power2Wait* media campaigns address such topics as puberty and anatomy, reproduction, healthy relationships, and refusal and decision-making skills among other topics. Program materials for parents and young people are available in both English and Spanish. High-risk youth in grades 5–12 are targeted through the program implementation in the following counties: Aransas, Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Tarrant, Travis, and Webb. Sub-grantees implement one or more of the following curricula: *Draw the Line/Respect the Line*, *Making a Difference!*, *Project AIM (Adult Identity Mentoring)*, *Promoting Health Among Teens! (PHAT) – Abstinence-Only Intervention*, and *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)*.⁵⁸

Competitive Abstinence Education Grant Program

Administered by the ACF, the Competitive Abstinence Education (CAE) grant program provides grants for “abstinence education” as defined by the A–H statute in Title V of the Social Security Act, as well as for mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision that promotes abstinence outside of marriage. As currently implemented by ACF, the programs must also be medically accurate. In FY 2013, \$4.3 million was granted through a competitive application process to 10 grantees across nine states, in addition to the nine grantees implementing the second year of their CAE awards in some overlapping and additional states, for a total of 19 CAE grantees in 14 states.

- There are no CAE grantees in Texas.

TEXAS

Texas TPPI, DASH, PAF, PREP, Title V AOUM, and CAE Funding in FY 2013

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Navasota Independent School District	\$999,030	2010–2014
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	\$3,000,000	2010–2014
Youth and Family Alliance (dba LifeWorks)	\$585,000	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$4,584,030	
<i>TPPI Tier 2: Innovative Approaches</i>		
Arlington Independent School District	\$995,675	2010–2014
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	\$851,450	
TOTAL	\$1,847,125	
<i>TPPI Tier 2: Communitywide Initiatives</i>		
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	\$1,209,387	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$1,209,387	
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)		
Ft. Worth Independent School District	\$274,626	2013–2017
Houston Independent School District	\$274,989	2013–2017
Texas Department of State Health Services	\$60,000	
TOTAL	\$609,615	
Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)		
Community Action Corporation of South Texas	\$500,000	2013
Seasons of Change	\$675,000	2013
Henderson County HELP Center	\$575,103	2013
Cardea Services	\$719,829	2013
Lifeworks Youth and Family Alliance	\$310,000	2013
Girls, Inc., of Metropolitan Dallas	\$240,000	2013
Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas	\$471,706	2013
Project Vida Health Center	\$481,866	2013
Bee Busy Learning Academy	\$493,301	2013
Change Happens	\$833,444	2013
Creative Visions Social Services & Consultants	\$686,877	2013
Ambassadors for Christ Youth Ministries	\$850,000	2013
Healthy Families San Angelo	\$793,532	2013
BCFS Health and Human Services	\$888,697	2013
TOTAL	\$8,519,355	

T E X A S

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)		
Texas Department of State Health Services (federal grant)	\$5,114,979	2013
TOTAL	\$5,114,979	
GRAND TOTAL	\$21,884,491	2013

POINTS OF CONTACT

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¹ This refers to the federal government’s fiscal year, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, FY 2013 began on October 1, 2012, and ended on September 30, 2013.

² Tex. Ed. Code §§ 28.004(e)(1)–(5), <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.28.htm#28.004>.

³ Tex. Ed. Code §§ 28.004(f) and (g).

⁴ Tex. Ed. Code §§ 28.004(a).

⁵ Tex. Ed. Code §§ 28.004(c)(3).

⁶ Tex. Ed. Code §§ 28.004(a).

⁷ Tex. Ed. Code §§ 26.010(a), <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.26.htm#26.010>.

⁸ Kann, Laura, et al., “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2013,” *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (June 13, 2014): accessed July 17, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>. Note: Dallas and Houston also participated in the 2013 YRBS.

⁹ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

¹¹ Martin, J.A., et al., *Births: Final Data for 2012*. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 9 (December 30, 2013), accessed July 30, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf, Table 12.

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, VitalStats Interactive Data Tables, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm>.

¹³ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.

¹⁴ Ibid., Table 3.2.

¹⁵ Slide 9: “Rates of Diagnosis of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁶ Slide 18: “Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁷ Slide 10: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

¹⁸ Slide 19: “Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 20–24 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1mYVJHs>.

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²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

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²⁵ “About UTHHealth,” University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, accessed September 19, 2014, <http://www.uthouston.edu/index/mission-vision.htm>.

²⁶ “UTPRC Receives \$15 Million Grant,” News and Events, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health, accessed September 19, 2014, <https://sph.uth.edu/2010/09/utprc-receives-15-million-grant>.

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²⁸ “About LifeWorks,” LifeWorks Blog, accessed September 19, 2014, <http://lifeworksaustin.wordpress.com/about>.

²⁹ “Austin School District To Implement REAL Talk Program with \$2.9 Million Grant,” Austin Independent School District, October 1, 2010, accessed July 14, 2011, <http://archive.austinisd.org/newsmedia/releases/index.phtml?more=2108&lang>.

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- ⁵⁶ Sub-grantees include: Austin Voices for Education and Youth (\$62,747), Boys & Girls Club of McAllen (\$97,801), Change Happens! (\$250,000), City of El Paso Department of Public Health (\$76,394), Communities in School of the Coastal Bend (\$106,438), Dallas Youth Council (\$69,887), Healing the Family (\$210,237), Longview Wellness Center (\$78,335), Juvenile Outreach and Vocational/Educational Network (\$107,590), Seasons of Change (\$571,634), Serving Children and Adolescents in Need (\$123,585), Skillful Living Center (\$388,256), and Succeeding at Work (\$53,085).
- ⁵⁷ The state declined to provide SIECUS with any information for FY 2013. Information provided is from FY 2012 by Melanie Jamison, program coordinator for abstinence-centered teen pregnancy prevention within the Texas Department of State Health Services, July 12, 2013.
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- ⁵⁹ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.