



WEST VIRGINIA

In Fiscal Year 2011¹, the state of West Virginia received:

- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$275,036
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$289,988

In Fiscal Year 2011, local entities in West Virginia received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$1,764,347

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

West Virginia law does not require schools to teach sexuality education, but does require HIV/AIDS-prevention education in grades six through 12.² According to the West Virginia Board of Education's AIDS Education Policy, "[t]he goal of this policy is to assist in the protection of students by providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to avoid behaviors that will put them at the risk of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)."³ Each county board must integrate HIV-prevention education into health courses and may also include it in "science, social studies and developmental guidance" courses in order to "assure total understanding of the disease and its consequences."⁴ Educators conducting classroom instruction about HIV/AIDS must be qualified professionals who participate in staff development to ensure they teach current AIDS information.⁵

West Virginia does not require any specific curriculum; however, the Board of Education's *21st Century Health Education 5-12 Content Standards and Objectives for West Virginia Schools* curriculum framework includes sexuality education.

Parents or guardians may remove their children from any part of this instruction by written notification to the principal.⁶ This is referred to as an "opt-out" policy.

See West Virginia Code §18-2-9; West Virginia Board of Education Policies 2422.4, 2422.45, and 2520.5; and 21st Century Health Education 5-12 Content Standards and Objectives for West Virginia Schools.

RECENT LEGISLATION

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

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

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

West Virginia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁷

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- In 2011, 50% of female high school students and 52% of male high school students in West Virginia reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 49% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2011, 2% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 10% of female high school students and 15% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 39% of female high school students and 36% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 58% of females and 63% of males in West Virginia 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, 29% of females and 22% of males in West Virginia 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, 12% of females and 28% of males in West Virginia 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, 88% of high school students in West Virginia reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school, compared to 84% of high school students nationwide.

West Virginia Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Data

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- West Virginia's teen birth rate currently ranks ninth in the United States, with a rate of 44.8 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 34.3 births per 1,000.⁸ In 2010, there were a total of 2,611 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia.⁹
- In 2005, West Virginia's teen pregnancy rate ranked 29th in the United States, with a rate of 62 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.¹⁰ There were a total of 3,470 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia in 2005.¹¹

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- In 2005, West Virginia's teen abortion rate ranked 44th in the United States, with a rate of nine abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 19 abortions per 1,000.¹²

HIV and AIDS

- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents aged 13-19 years in West Virginia was 1.3 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 7.9 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents 13-19 years in West Virginia was 1.7 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2010, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults aged 20-24 years in West Virginia was 9.1 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 36.9 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2010, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20-24 years in West Virginia was 3.3 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of 10.4 per 100,000.¹⁶

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- West Virginia ranks 45th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 10.73 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 20.03 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 1,266 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia.¹⁷
- West Virginia ranks 40th in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of .89 cases per 1,000, compared to the national rate of 4.04 cases per 1,000. In 2009, there were a total of 105 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia.¹⁸

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

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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 West Virginia received \$1,764,347 in TPPI Tier 1 funding for FY 2011.
- There are two TPPI Tier 1 grantees in West Virginia: Children’s Home Society of West Virginia, Inc., and Mission West Virginia, Inc.

Children’s Home Society of West Virginia, \$850,000 (FY 2011)

The Children’s Home Society of West Virginia, Inc., is a private, nonprofit child welfare organization. It provides comprehensive child welfare, behavioral health, social casework, and advocacy services to more than 9,700 children each year throughout West Virginia. The Society’s mission is “to promote the well being of children” through “helping children find lifetime families, protecting and nurturing children, and helping preserve and strengthen their families.”¹⁹

With its TPPI funding, the society implements the Teen Outreach and Pregnancy Prevention Services program. The program targets middle school and high school students in grades six through 10 living in three West Virginia counties: Charleston, Martinsburg, and Parkersburg. The overall goal of the program is to reduce the teen pregnancy rate in these target areas. The program plans to reach approximately 120 students annually.

The Teen Outreach and Pregnancy Prevention Services program implements the *Children’s Aid Society – Carrera Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program (CAS–Carrera)* to youth participants. *CAS–Carrera* is an evidence-based positive youth development program designed for students in grades six through 12. The program consists of seven integrated components that can be delivered in an after-school or in-school setting over the course of a year. These units include Education, Job Club, Family Life and Sexuality Education, Mental Health, Medical and Dental Services, Self Expression, and Lifetime Individual Sports.²⁰ The program uses a positive youth development approach to increase developmental competency and identity formation among participants in order to encourage youth to avoid early parenthood and risky sexual behavior. *CAS – Carrera* runs six days a week throughout the academic year and also includes a summer program component.²¹ An evaluation of the program published in *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* found that, at a three-year follow-up, female participants were significantly less likely to report a pregnancy or report being sexually active than participants in the control group.²²

Mission West Virginia, Inc., \$914,347 (FY 2011)

Mission West Virginia, Inc., is a nonprofit organization that focuses on community asset building and partnership development in order to better serve disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities. Its mission is to “[collaborate] with public and private entities, particularly faith communities, equipping them to utilize existing resources to form new partnerships, encouraging innovative social change, and building stronger communities in West Virginia.”²³ The organization operates programs to support youth and families, including programs that teach character development, teen pregnancy prevention and healthy relationships, technology education, workforce development, and asset development, among others.²⁴

Mission West Virginia previously received federal abstinence-only-until-marriage funding through the now-defunct Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) grant program. The organization was awarded a \$600,000 CBAE grant for FYs 2007–2012 and received \$1,770,994 in funding before the program was eliminated in 2010. With its CBAE funds Mission West Virginia formed THINK (Teaching Health Instead of Nagging Kids), a “multi-disciplinary coalition” of public, private, and faith-based entities, youth, and community stakeholders. The coalition was created as a response to “the large number of single-parent families and the rising number of families with teen parents” in the state.²⁵ Mission West Virginia partnered with three of the state’s

Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage sub-grantees to lead the coalition: Community Action of South Eastern West Virginia (CASE), Rainelle Medical Center, and Regeneration, Inc. Regeneration, Inc., is “a Christ-centered ministry that works alongside the local church to help men and women live lives of sexual integrity.”²⁶ It “serves[s] those who struggle with lust, pornography, adultery, homosexuality, and other sexual temptations.”²⁷ With its CBAE funds, the coalition implemented curricula from the popular abstinence-only-until-marriage series, *Choosing the Best*, to youth ages 12–18.

Mission West Virginia’s TPPI program serves to expand upon THINK. The coalition will continue to focus on promoting abstinence; however, educators will place more of an emphasis on contraceptives and other resources for sexually active participants.²⁸ With its Tier 1 funds, the coalition will partner with 41 schools to provide programming to youth ages 12–19. The program will serve predominately, low-income Caucasian middle and high school students in 11 rural West Virginia counties: Doddridge, Fayette, Greenbrier, Marion, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Nicholas, Raleigh, Ritchie, and Summers. The overall goal of the program is to reduce teen pregnancy and STD infection among teens in the state. THINK member organizations will implement *Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART)* to middle school students and *Reducing the Risk* to high school students. The organization plans to reach approximately 2,500 youth annually.²⁹

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.³⁰ *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.³¹

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.³² *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.³³

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 West Virginia.

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 West Virginia.

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 topics: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources received \$275,036 in federal PREP funds for FY 2011.
- The agency provides sub-grants to five³⁴ local public and private entities.³⁵

The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources implements the state PREP grant program through its Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Initiative. The program provides funding to five local community-based organizations to implement comprehensive pregnancy prevention programs to youth ages 12–19. Funded programs must implement one of the following evidence-based programs: *Making Proud Choices!* or *Reducing the Risk*.³⁶

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.”³⁷ 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.³⁸

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.³⁹ *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.⁴⁰

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 West Virginia.

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 West Virginia.

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 for FYs 2010–2014. ACF administers the grant. 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 West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources received \$289,988 in federal Title V abstinence-only funding for FY 2011.
- The department chose to sub-grant funds to four local entities: Community Action of SE West Virginia (\$63,400); Rainelle Medical Center, Inc. (\$40,000); Regeneration, Inc. (\$75,000); and Wetzel County Commission (\$25,000).⁴¹
- In West Virginia, sub-grantees contribute the majority of the match, and the rest is provided through available state funds.

The West Virginia Title V abstinence-only program is administered by the Department of Health and Human Resources. The grant provides funding to local public and private entities to serve youth ages 12–20 in both school and community-based settings, and provides additional program resources to parents, young adults, and community members. Programming is administered in Wetzel, Monongalia, Ritchie, Harrison, Taylor, Doddridge, Wood, Wirt, Marion, Fayette, Logan, and Wyoming counties through the *Promoting Health Among Teens! – Abstinence-Only Intervention (PHAT)* program.⁴²

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PHAT 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. *PHAT* 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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵

West Virginia 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>		
Children’s Home Society of West Virginia, Inc.	\$850,000	2010–2014
Mission West Virginia, Inc.	\$914,347	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$1,764,347	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
West Virginia Department of Health & Human Resources (federal grant)	\$275,036	2011
<i>Sub-grantees</i>		
<i>Children’s Home Society of West Virginia</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Kanawha Institute for Social Research and Action, Inc.</i>	<i>\$40,000</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Mission West Virginia, Inc.</i>	<i>\$40,000</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>MountainHeart Community Services, Inc.</i>	<i>\$40,240</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Wellness Council of West Virginia—Kanawha, Putnam, and Logan Counties</i>	<i>\$40,000</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Wellness Council of West Virginia—Wetzel County</i>	<i>\$43,466</i>	<i>2011</i>
TOTAL	\$233,706	
Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program (Title V Abstinence-Only)		
West Virginia Department of Health & Human Resources (federal grant)	\$289,988	2011
TOTAL	\$289,988	
GRAND TOTAL		
	\$2,329,371	2011

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SEXUALITY EDUCATION

SIECUS is not aware of any examples of model programs, policies, or best practices being implemented in West Virginia public schools that provide a more comprehensive approach to sex education for young people.

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in West Virginia 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

Adolescent Health Contact⁴⁶

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PREP State-Grant Coordinator

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ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

ACLU of West Virginia
Charleston, WV
Phone: (304) 345-9246
www.acluwv.org

Rainbow Pride of West Virginia
Charleston, WV
Phone: (304) 345-9938
www.pridewv.org

Planned Parenthood Health Systems
Vienna, WV
Phone: (304) 295-3331
www.pphsinc.org

WV Free
Charleston, WV
Phone: (304) 342-9188
www.wvfree.org

ORGANIZATIONS THAT OPPOSE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

West Virginia Family Foundation
Charleston, WV
Phone: (304) 965-6700
www.wvfamily.org

West Virginians for Life
Morgantown, WV
Phone: (304) 594-9845
www.wvforLife.org

MEDIA OUTLETS

Newspapers in West Virginia⁴⁷

Charleston Daily Mail
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: (304) 348-4830
www.dailymail.com

Charleston Gazette
Charleston, WV
Phone: (304) 348-5100
www.wvgazette.com

Dominion Post
Morgantown, WV
Phone: (304) 291-9425
www.dominionpost.com

Herald-Dispatch
Huntington, WV
Phone: (304) 526-2773
www.herald-dispatch.com

News and Sentinel
Parkersburg, WV
Phone: (304) 485-1891
www.newsandsentinel.com

Wheeling News-Register
Wheeling, WV
Phone: (304) 233-0100
www.theintelligencer.net

Political Blogs in West Virginia

Progressive Democrats of West Virginia
www.pdawv.blogspot.com

West Virginia Blue
www.wvablue.com

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 W. Va. Code §18-2-9(b)(1), <http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=18&art=2#02>.

- ³ W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-2, <http://wvde.state.wv.us/policies/p2422.4.html>.
- ⁴ W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-4.3, <http://wvde.state.wv.us/policies/p2422.4.html>.
- ⁵ W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-3.3.1, <http://wvde.state.wv.us/policies/p2422.4.html>.
- ⁶ W. Va. Code §18-2-9(b)(1), <http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=18&art=2#02>.
- ⁷ 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): 24–29, accessed June 18, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.
- ⁸ “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.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁰ *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.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.
- ¹² *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, Table 3.1.
- ¹³ 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>.
- ¹⁴ 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>.
- ¹⁵ 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>.
- ¹⁶ 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>.
- ¹⁷ “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>.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁹ “Mission,” Children’s Home Society of West Virginia, accessed June 15, 2011, <http://www.childhswv.org/www/mission.htm>.
- ²⁰ “Our Program,” The Children’s Aid Society – Carrera Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program, accessed July 1, 2011, <http://stopteenpregnancy.childrensaidsociety.org/our-program>.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*
- ²² “Pregnancy Prevention Intervention Implementation Report: Children’s Aid Society (CAS) – Carrera,” 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/cas_carrera.pdf.
- ²³ “About Us,” Mission West Virginia, Inc., accessed June 15, 2011, <http://www.missionwv.org/MissionWV/index.php?cat=1&title=About>.
- ²⁴ Mission West Virginia, Inc., *Application for Federal Assistance SF-424, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative Tier 1 Program* (May 2010), “Organizational Capability,” 2. Information obtained from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health through a Freedom of Information Act request.
- ²⁵ Mission West Virginia, Inc., *Application for Federal Assistance SF-424, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative Tier 1 Program*, 3.
- ²⁶ Regeneration, Inc., accessed July 1, 2011, <http://regenerationministries.org>.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*
- ²⁸ Veronica Nett, “Federal grant takes new approach to teen pregnancy prevention,” *The Charleston Gazette*, October 20, 2010, accessed June 15, 2011, <http://wvgazette.com/News/201010201259>.
- ²⁹ Mission West Virginia, Inc., *Application for Federal Assistance SF-424, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative Tier 1 Program*, 1.
- ³⁰ *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>.
- ³¹ *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.

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³² *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.

³³ Ibid., 23–24.

³⁴ Sub-grantees include: Kanawha Institute for Social Research and Action (\$40,000); Children's Home Society (\$30,000); Mission West Virginia (\$40,000); Mountain Heart, Inc. (\$40,240); and Wellness Council of West Virginia (\$83,466).

³⁵ Information provided by Deena Ellison, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Initiative Director, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, March 13, 2012.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ *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>.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ *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.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 23–24.

⁴¹ Information provided by Patty McGrew, Director of the Adolescent Health Initiative, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, December 13, 2012.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ *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>.

⁴⁵ “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.

⁴⁶ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.

⁴⁷ This section is a list of major newspapers in the state and is by no means exhaustive of local print outlets.