

State Profiles FISCAL YEAR 2017

The complete FY 2017 State Profiles comprise individual state-specific documents along with four other accompanying documents. The Executive Summary details the current state of sexuality education across the country, highlighting trends observed over the past few decades. Additionally, it is critical to examine the information from each state within the larger context of the laws and federal funding streams across the country. Please reference the following documents to inform and contextualize broader sexuality education trends:

- [Executive Summary](#)
- [Federal Funding Overview](#) – compared to **Alabama’s federal funding**
- [Sex/Sexuality and HIV and other STIs Education Laws by State](#) – compared to **Alabama’s education laws**
- [Descriptions of Curricula and Programs across the United States](#)

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In Fiscal Year 2017,¹ the state of Alabama received:

- **Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$60,000**
- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$719,919**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$1,304,186**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW

Alabama state law does not require the teaching of sexuality education; however, a resolution adopted by the Alabama State Board of Education in 1987 does require that students in grades 5–12 receive instruction about human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) through a health education program.² Should schools choose to offer additional sex education, [Alabama State Code Section 16-40A-2](#) sets minimum requirements for what must be taught, but specific content is developed locally. Among other things, the code requires “sex education or the human reproductive process” programs or curricula to include and emphasize that:

- 1) abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only completely effective protection against unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and AIDS when transmitted sexually.
- 2) abstinence from sexual intercourse outside of lawful marriage is the expected social standard for unmarried school-age persons.³

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The code also states that:

- ...
- B) course materials and instruction that relate to sexual education or STDs should be age-appropriate;
- C) course materials and instruction that relate to sexual education or STDs should include all of the following elements:
 - ...
 - 2. An emphasis on the importance of self-control and ethical conduct pertaining to sexual behavior.
 - 3. Statistics based on the latest medical information that indicates the degree of reliability and unreliability of various forms of contraception, while also emphasizing the increase in protection against pregnancy and protection against STDs, including HIV and AIDS, afforded by the use of various contraceptive measures ...
 - 8. An emphasis, in a factual manner and from a public health perspective, that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to the general public and that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense under the laws of the state.⁴

Parents or guardians may remove their children from sexuality education and/or STD, including HIV, education classes. [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#)

STATE STANDARDS

In addition to this code, [Alabama Course of Study: Health Education](#) provides the foundation for the minimum content requirements for topics such as HIV, STDs, and pregnancy prevention. The sexuality topics covered include: “societal expectations of remaining abstinent until married”; the “physical, social, and emotional effects” of STDs; disease transmission; responsible decision-making; and refusal skills, among others.⁵

STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

SIECUS tracks all state legislative session activity in our state legislative reports. For more information on bills related to school-based sexuality education that were introduced or passed in 2016, please see the most recent analysis of state legislative activity, [SIECUS’ 2016 Sex Ed State Legislative Year-End Report: Top Topics and Takeaways.](#)

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

Young people are more than their health behaviors and outcomes. For those wishing to support the sexual health and wellbeing of young people, it is important to utilize available data in a manner that tracks our progress and pushes policies forward while respecting and supporting the dignity of all young lives.

While data can be a powerful tool to demonstrate the sexuality education and sexual health care needs of young people, it is important to be mindful that these behaviors and outcomes are impacted by systemic inequities present in our society that affect an individual’s sexual health and wellbeing. That is, the context in which a young person’s health behavior and decision-making happens is not reflected in individual data points. Notably, one example demonstrating such inequities are the limitations as to how and what data are

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currently collected; please be mindful of populations who may not be included in surveys or who may be misrepresented by the data. The data categories and any associated language are taken directly from the respective surveys and are not a representation of SIECUS' positions or values. For more information regarding SIECUS' use of data, please read the FY 2017 Executive Summary, [*A Portrait of Sexuality Education in the States*](#).

ALABAMA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA⁶

The following sexual health behavior and outcome data represent some of the most recent information available on the health of young people who attend high schools in Alabama. Though not perfect—for instance, using broad race and ethnicity categories can often distort and aggregate the experiences of a diverse group of respondents—the YRBS is a critical resource for understanding the health behaviors of young people when used carefully and with an awareness of its limitations. Any missing data points indicate either a lack of enough respondents for a subcategory or the state's decision not to administer a question on the survey. SIECUS commends the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for conducting decades' worth of field studies to improve the accuracy and relevancy of the YRBS. Like the CDC, SIECUS underlines that “school and community interventions should focus not only on behaviors but also on the determinants of those behaviors.”⁷

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 43.6% of female high school students and 49.5% of male high school students in Alabama reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.2% of female high school students and 43.2% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 55.4% of black high school students and 41.9% of white high school students in Alabama reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 48.5% of black high school students and 39.9% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 3.8% of female high school students and 10.4% of male high school students in Alabama reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 2.2% of female high school students and 5.6% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 14.1% of black high school students and 3.3% of white high school students in Alabama reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 8.3% of black high school students and 2.5% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 34.9% of female high school students and 34.8% of male high school students in Alabama reported being currently sexually active, compared to 29.8% of female high school students and 30.3% of male high school students nationwide.

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- In 2015, 39.9% of black high school students and 33.1% of white high school students in Alabama reported being currently sexually active, compared to 33.1% of black high school students and 30.3% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 57.2% of female high school students and 41.1% of male high school students in Alabama reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 48% of female high school students and 38.5% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 46.3% of black high school students and 51.1% of white high school students in Alabama reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 36.3% of black high school students and 43.2% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 18.5% of female high school students and 17% of male high school students in Alabama reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 15.2% of female high school students and 12.2% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 20.6% of black high school students and 15.1% of white high school students in Alabama reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 15.9% of black high school students and 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse⁸

- In 2015, 17% of female high school students and 22.4% of male high school students in Alabama reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 16.4% of female high school students and 24.6% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 18.5% of black high school students and 18.7% of white high school students in Alabama reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 21.8% of black high school students and 19.3% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 81.5% of female high school students and 87.2% of male high school students in Alabama reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 88.9% of female high school students and 90.7% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 77.9% of black high school students and 88.1% of white high school students in Alabama reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 83.4% of black high school students and 92% of white high school students nationwide.

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Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 12.9% of female high school students and 7.8% of male high school students in Alabama reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 10.3% of female high school students and 3.1% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 11.3% of black high school students and 8.7% of white high school students in Alabama reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 7.3% of black high school students and 6.0% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 13.9% of female high school students and 8.4% of male high school students in Alabama reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 11.7% of female high school students and 7.4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 10.0% of black high school students and 10.9% of white high school students in Alabama reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of black high school students and 9.0% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 13.4% of female high school students and 6.1% of male high school students in Alabama reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 15.6% of female high school students and 5.4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 9.5% of black high school students and 9.0% of white high school students in Alabama reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.0% of black high school students and 10.1% of white high school students nationwide.

Visit the CDC's [Youth Online](#) database for additional information on sexual behaviors.

ALABAMA SCHOOL HEALTH PROFILES DATA⁹

In 2015, the CDC released the School Health Profiles, which measures school health policies and practices and highlights which health topics were taught in schools across the country. Since the data was collected from self-administered questionnaires completed by schools' principals and lead health education teachers, the CDC notes that one limitation of the School Health Profiles is bias toward the reporting of more positive policies and practices.¹⁰ In the School Health Profiles, the CDC identifies 16 sexual education topics that it believes are critical to a young person's sexual health. Below are key instruction highlights for secondary schools in Alabama as reported for the 2013–2014 school year.

16 CRITICAL SEXUAL EDUCATION TOPICS IDENTIFIED BY THE CDC

- 1) How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships
- 2) Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior
- 3) Benefits of being sexually abstinent
- 4) Efficacy of condoms
- 5) Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly
- 6) Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy
- 7) How to obtain condoms
- 8) How to correctly use a condom
- 9) Communication and negotiation skills
- 10) Goal-setting and decision-making skills
- 11) How HIV and other STDs are transmitted
- 12) Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy
- 13) Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
- 14) Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners
- 15) How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, STDs, and pregnancy
- 16) Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health.

Source: School Health Profiles, 2014

Reported teaching all 16 critical sexual health education topics

- 16.7% of Alabama secondary schools taught students all 16 critical sexual health education topics in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.¹¹
- 41.5% of Alabama secondary schools taught students all 16 critical sexual health education topics in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.¹²

Reported teaching about the benefits of being sexually abstinent

- 57.5% of Alabama secondary schools taught students about the benefits of being sexually abstinent in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.¹³
- 93.8% of Alabama secondary schools taught students about the benefits of being sexually abstinent in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.¹⁴

Reported teaching how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and pregnancy

- 45.5% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.¹⁵

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- 90.7% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.¹⁶

Reported teaching how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships

- 51.1% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.¹⁷
- 92.3% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.¹⁸

Reported teaching about preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health

- 38.9% of Alabama secondary schools taught students about preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.¹⁹
- 89.1% of Alabama secondary schools taught students about preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.²⁰

Reported teaching how to correctly use a condom

- 17.3% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to correctly use a condom in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.²¹
- 45.1% of Alabama secondary schools taught students how to correctly use a condom in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.²²

Reported teaching about all seven contraceptives

- 23.5% of Alabama secondary schools taught students about all seven contraceptives—birth control pill, patch, ring, and shot; implants; intrauterine device; and emergency contraception—in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.²³

Reported providing curricula or supplementary materials relevant to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth

- 21.6% of Alabama secondary schools provided students with curricula or supplementary materials that included HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information relevant to LGBTQ youth.²⁴

Visit the CDC's [School Health Profiles](#) report for additional information on school health policies and practices.

ALABAMA TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV AIDS, AND OTHER STD DATA

The following data from the CDC and the Guttmacher Institute represent the most recent state-specific statistics documenting teen pregnancy, birth, abortion, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. For those wishing

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to support the sexual health and wellbeing of young people, it is important to use the data to advance their access to comprehensive education, resources, and services. However, the data is not intended to be used in a manner that is stigmatizing or shaming: Young people have the right to make informed decisions about their health and wellbeing, but this right must be accompanied by the ability to access and understand all available choices. Therefore, the following data should be used to advance a young person's right to make informed decisions about their body and health.

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2013, Alabama had the 11th highest reported teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 48 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 43 per 1,000.²⁵ There were a total of 7,610 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Alabama in 2013.²⁶
- In 2015, Alabama had the 10th highest reported teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 30.1 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.²⁷ There were a total of 4,739 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Alabama in 2015.²⁸
- In 2013, Alabama had the 28th highest reported teen abortion rate²⁹ in the United States, with a rate of 7 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 11 per 1,000.³⁰ There were a total of 1,030 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Alabama in 2013.³¹

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the reported rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Alabama was 5.4 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.³²
- In 2015, the reported rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Alabama was 0.4 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.³³
- In 2015, the reported rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Alabama was 36.7 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.³⁴
- In 2015, the reported rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Alabama was 7.9 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.³⁵

STDs

- In 2015, Alabama had the 8th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 2,464 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 7,832 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.³⁶

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- In 2015, Alabama had the 7th highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 507.5 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 1,613 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Alabama.³⁷
- In 2015, Alabama had the 19th highest rate of reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 5.3 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 17 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Alabama.³⁸

Visit the Office of Adolescent Health’s (OAH) [Alabama Adolescent Health Facts](#) for additional information.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEXUALITY EDUCATION, UNINTENDED TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV AND OTHER STD PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY-UNTIL-MARRIAGE AOUM PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 2017 FEDERAL FUNDING IN ALABAMA

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
Alabama Department of Health	\$60,000
TOTAL	\$60,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
Alabama Department of Public Health (federal grant)	\$719,919
TOTAL	\$719,919
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
Alabama Department of Public Health (federal grant)	\$1,304,186
TOTAL	\$1,304,186
GRAND TOTAL	
	\$2,084,105

DIVISION OF ADOLESCENT AND SCHOOL HEALTH

The CDC’s school-based HIV prevention efforts include funding and technical assistance to state and local education agencies through several funding streams to better student health, implement HIV/STD prevention programs, collect and report data on young people’s risk behaviors, and expand capacity-building partnerships. In FY 2017, through the CDC’s Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), 18 state education agencies and 17 school districts received funding to help the districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD

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prevention, increases access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establishes safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. DASH funded six national, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- In FY 2017, there were no DASH grantees in Alabama funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE (1308 Strategy 2).

In addition, DASH funds local education agencies and NGOs to implement multiple program activities to meet the HIV- and other 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.

- In FY 2017, there were no DASH grantees in Alabama funded to deliver YMSM programming (1308 Strategy 4).

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 YRBS and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- In FY 2017, there was one DASH grantee in Alabama funded to collect and report Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The Alabama Department of Health (\$60,000).

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM (TPPP)

The OAH, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers TPPP, which funds evidence-based or innovative evidence-informed, medically accurate, and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. In FY 2017, total funding for TPPP was \$101 million, supporting 84 states, cities, non-profit organizations, school districts, universities, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations. These grantees were in year three of five TPPP funding tiers' five-year cooperative agreements in 33 states, the District of Columbia, and the Marshall Islands. In June 2017, however, 81 of the 84 grantees were notified, without cause or explanation, that their project periods were shortened to just three years, to end on June 30, 2018. Since the other three grantees are on a different grant cycle, they had not yet received notice on the status of their funding at the time of publication. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees and receives an additional \$6.8 million in funding for evaluation purposes. Below is information on the five TPPP funding tiers:

Tier 1A: Capacity building to support replication of evidence-based TPP programs.

Tier 1B: Replicating evidence-based TPP programs to scale in communities with the greatest need.

Tier 2A: Supporting and enabling early innovation to advance adolescent health and prevent teen pregnancy.

Tier 2B: Rigorous evaluation of new or innovative approaches to prevent teen pregnancy.

Tier 2C: Effectiveness of TPP programs designed specifically for young males.

- In FY 2017, there were no TPPP grantees in Alabama.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM (PREP)

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division of HHS, administers the PREP, which was authorized for a total of \$75 million in FY 2017 for the

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state-grant program; local entities through the competitively awarded Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program; and the Tribal PREP, which funds tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, provisions within the PREP statute enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP state grants to apply for funding called the Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP).

Similar to other programs highlighted in the State Profiles, the grants for the various PREP programs are awarded throughout the year, with several awarded in the final month of the fiscal year for use and implementation throughout the following year. SIECUS reports on funding amounts appropriated in FY 2017 and any programmatic activities that occurred during FY 2017, or October 1, 2016–September 30, 2017. It is important to remember, however, that reported programmatic activities for this period may have utilized FY 2016 funds. Details on the state grants, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below. More information and clarification surrounding funding announcements are also included below, as well as in the FY 2017 Executive Summary, [A Portrait of Sexuality Education in the States](#).

PREP State-Grant Program

State-grant PREP supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs. In FY 2017, 44 states, the District of Columbia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the Virgin Islands received PREP state-grant 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.

- In FY 2017, The Alabama Department of Public Health received \$719,919 in federal PREP funds.³⁹
- The Department provides sub-grants to four local public and private entities.⁴⁰ The sub-grantee information is listed below.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Tuscaloosa County Health Department	See narrative below	Not reported
Dallas County Children’s Policy Council	See narrative below	Not reported
Decatur Youth Services	See narrative below	Not reported
Emerge Community Solutions	See narrative below	Not reported

The Alabama PREP state-grant program serves young people ages 13–19 and focuses on those who are high-risk, vulnerable for pregnancies, or otherwise have special circumstances, including young people in or aging out of foster care, young people experiencing homelessness, young people living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant young people under age 20, mothers under age 20, and young people residing in areas with high teen birth rates. Programming is administered in community-based settings in Colbert, Franklin, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Montgomery, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa counties. Alabama PREP state-level staff determined the three subjects for the adulthood preparation requirement are: adolescent development, healthy life skills, and healthy relationships.⁴¹

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Funded programs utilize the following curricula: [*Love Notes, Making Proud Choices, Seventeen Days, Sexual Health and Adolescent Risk Prevention \(SHARP\), and Money Habitudes*](#).⁴²

At the time of publication, more information on Emerge Community Solutions and award amounts was unknown.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT (FY 2017)

The Tuscaloosa County Health Department (TCHD) provides sexually transmitted infection (STI) and pregnancy prevention services through its *SMARTS project*, or Setting Myself Apart Reaching Toward Success. TCHD serves high-risk young people ages 10-19 in Tuscaloosa, Bibb, and Pickens counties. Some of the facilities served include Tuscaloosa County Juvenile Detention Center; Special Programming for Achievement Network; Re-Direction, Education, Accountability, Collaboration, Home Stability; Youth Build; Upward Bound; National Social Work Enrichment Program; and local foster care group homes. TCHD's curricula include [*Love Notes, Seventeen Days, and Making Proud Choices! for Youth in Out-of-Home Care*](#).⁴³

DALLAS COUNTY CHILDREN'S POLICY COUNCIL (FY 2017)

The Dallas County Children's Policy Council (DCCPC) seeks to promote comprehensive, collaborative, and community-driven children and family services for residents throughout Dallas County. DCCPC, in partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health, the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, and local community-based organizations, educates at-risk young people using 10 sessions of evidence-based programming focused on reducing STIs and teen pregnancies through the Dallas County Personal Responsibility Education Program (DCPREP). DCPREP targets young people ages 10-19 who are identified as high risk, are in foster care or group homes, or are currently involved in the court system. The DCPREP sessions address healthy life skills, financial literacy, and healthy relationships.⁴⁴

CITY OF DECATUR, DECATUR YOUTH SERVICES (FY 2017)

Decatur Youth Services, through its *L.I.F.E. (Life Improvement with Factual Education)* program, and in partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, facilitates and encourages a community-wide effort in combating high rates of illiteracy, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, and juvenile delinquency. It uses evidence-based curricula to educate young people on abstinence and contraception to prevent STIs and unplanned pregnancy, including [*Making Proud Choices!, Love Notes 2.1, and Seventeen Days*](#). The L.I.F.E. program will address adolescent development, healthy life skills, and healthy relationships.

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, HIV, and other STDs.

- In FY 2017, there were no PREIS grantees in Alabama.

Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of pregnancy-, HIV-, and other STD-prevention programs among young people within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs target young people ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, young people experiencing homelessness, young people living with HIV, young people who live in areas with high rates of adolescent

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births, and young people under age 21 who are pregnant and/or parenting. In FY 2017, eight tribes and tribal organizations from seven states received a total of \$3,271,693.

- In FY 2017, there were no Tribal PREP grantees in Alabama.

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, and other STDs. Only organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP state grants are eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. In FY 2017, 21 CPREP grants, totaling \$10.2 million, were awarded to 21 organizations in Florida, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia, as well as in American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

- In FY 2017, Alabama received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, entities in Alabama were not eligible for CPREP.

TITLE V “ABSTINENCE EDUCATION” STATE GRANT PROGRAM

The Title V “abstinence education” state grant program for AOUM programming, or the Title V AOUM program, is administered by FYSB, within ACF of HHS, and was authorized at \$75 million for FY 2017. 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 exclusively promote abstinence from sexual activity and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end.⁴⁵

- In FY 2017, the Alabama Department of Public Health received \$1,304,186 in federal Title V AOUM funding.⁴⁶
- The Department provides sub-grants to five local public and private entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.⁴⁷
- In Alabama, the match is provided through in-kind support from the sub-grantees.

Sub-grantee	Setting	Amount
AIM for Hope	See narrative below	\$191,305
Crittenton Youth Services	See narrative below	\$232,660
Southern Prevention Associates	See narrative below	\$543,781
Lee County Youth Development Center	See narrative below	\$18,720
Alabama Cooperative Extension Service—Auburn University	See narrative below	\$71,987

The state’s Title V AOUM program provides instruction to sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade students in school- and community-based settings. Programming takes place in the following counties: Barbour, Butler, Coffee, Crenshaw, Green, Hale, Jefferson, Lee, Marion, Mobile, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker, and in Elba City Schools. AIM for Hope, Crittenton Youth Services, and Southern Prevention Associates implement the [*Making a Difference!*](#) and [*Relationship Smarts Plus \(RS+\)*](#) curricula. Alabama Cooperative Extension Service and Lee County Youth Development Center implement [*Relationship Smarts Plus \(RS+\)*](#).⁴⁸

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“SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION” (SRAE) GRANT PROGRAM

Administered by FYSB within ACF of HHS, the SRAE program—a rebranding of the competitive AOUM grant program—provides funding for public and private entities for programs that “teach young people to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity and prevent other youth risk behaviors.” These programs are also required by statute to “teach the benefits associated with self-regulation; success sequencing for poverty prevention; healthy relationships; goal setting and resisting sexual coercion; dating violence; and other youth risk behaviors, such as underage drinking or illicit drug use, without normalizing teen sexual activity.” In FY 2017, \$15 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program, and \$13.5 million was awarded to 27 grantees in 14 states through a competitive application process.

- In FY 2017, there were no SRAE grantees in Alabama.

POINTS OF CONTACT

DASH Contact

Crystal Franklin, MPH
Senior Epidemiologist, State Public Health Agency
Alabama Department of Public Health
RSA Tower
201 Monroe St.
Montgomery, AL 36104
Phone: (334) 206-3001
Email: Crystal.Franklin@adph.state.al.us

PREP State-Grant Program Contacts

Valerie Lockett, LBSW
PREP Program Coordinator
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch
Children's Health Division
Bureau of Family Health Services
Suite 1350, RSA Tower
201 Monroe St.
Montgomery, AL 36104
Phone: (334) 206-3012

Zanetta Tolbert
Tuscaloosa County Health Department
Phone: (205) 562-6957
Email: Zanetta.Tolbert@adph.state.al.us

Greg Dreveny
Dallas County Children's Policy Council
Phone: (205) 767-7721
Email: drev67@gmail.com

Decatur Youth Services
Phone: (256) 341-4690
Email: dyslife2016@gmail.com

Title V AOUM Program Contact

Sandy Powell, RN
Curriculum Specialist
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch
Bureau of Family Health Services
Alabama Department of Public Health
RSA Tower
201 Monroe St., Suite 1350
Montgomery, AL 36104
Phone: (334) 206-5050
Email: sandy.powell@adph.state.al.us

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 2017 began on October 1, 2016, and ended on September 30, 2017.

² *Alabama Course of Study: Health Education* (Birmingham, AL: Alabama Department of Education, 2009), www.shelbyed.k12.al.us/instruction/doc/health_cos.pdf. No text for the 1987 Resolution to Provide Information to Students to Prevent the Spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Disease in the Public Schools of Alabama available online.

³ Ala. Code §§ 16-40A-2(a)(1) and (2), <http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/16-40A-2.htm>.

⁴ Ala Code § 16-40A-2(b); Ala. Code §§ 16-40A-2(c)(1)–(2), (8). Regarding the provision that students must be informed that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision in *Lawrence v. Texas* that declared state laws criminalizing homosexual behavior to be unconstitutional in 2003, <http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/16-40A-2.htm>.

⁵ *Alabama Course of Study: Health Education* (Birmingham, AL: Alabama Department of Education, 2009), www.shelbyed.k12.al.us/instruction/doc/health_cos.pdf.

⁶ “Youth Online,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

⁷ “Methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System – 2013,” pg. 17, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6201.pdf.

⁸ It is critical to examine social determinants when analyzing potentially stigmatizing data. Accounting for differences in people’s lived experiences based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, etc., is a vital part of understanding the context in which the data exist. We encourage readers to exercise caution when using the data and warn readers against using the data in a manner that conflates correlation with causation. Please visit the FY 2017 Executive Summary, [A Portrait of Sexuality Education in the States](#), for more context.

⁹ “School Health Profiles 2014,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pg. 51.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Table 9c.

¹² *Ibid.*, Table 11c.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Table 9a.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Table 11a.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Table 9a.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Table 11a.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Table 9b.

¹⁸ Ibid., Table 11b.

¹⁹ Ibid., Table 9b.

²⁰ Ibid., Table 11b.

²¹ Ibid., Table 9c.

²² Ibid., Table 11c.

²³ Ibid., Table 13.

²⁴ Ibid., Table 39.

²⁵ Arpaia, A., Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *Pregnancies, Births and Abortions Among Adolescents and Young Women in the United States, 2013: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2017), https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_downloads/us-adolescent-pregnancy-trends-2013_tables.pdf, Table 2.5.

²⁶ Ibid., Table 2.6.

²⁷ “Teen Birth Rate Comparison, 2015 Among Girls Age 15-19,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/compare/1701>.

²⁸ United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2007-2015, on CDC WONDER Online Database, February 2017. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/nativity-current.html>.

²⁹ “Abortion” used in this context refers to legally induced abortions. This rate does not include abortions that occur outside of health care facilities or are unreported. Unfortunately, there is no reliable source of information for actual rates of abortion.

³⁰ Arpaia, A., Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *Pregnancies, Births and Abortions Among Adolescents and Young Women in the United States, 2013: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2017), https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_downloads/us-adolescent-pregnancy-trends-2013_tables.pdf, Table 2.5.

³¹ Ibid., Table 2.6.

³² Slide 6: “Rates of Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, Year-end 2014—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

³³ Slide 10: “Rates of Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2014—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

³⁴ Slide 7: “Rates of Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, Year-end 2014—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

³⁵ Slide 11: “Rates of Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2014—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

³⁶ NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ “2017 State Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) Awards,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2017-state-prep-awards.

⁴⁰ “Alabama Personal Responsibility Education Program,” Alabama Public Health, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, last updated April 11, 2017, <http://adph.org/teenpregnancyprevention/Default.asp?id=4995>.

⁴¹ Information provided by Leigh Sanders, J.D., Director, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, Women and Children’s Health Division, Bureau of Family Health Services, Alabama Department of Public Health, May 5, 2016.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ “Tuscaloosa County Health Department,” Alabama Public Health, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, <http://adph.org/teenpregnancyprevention/index.asp?id=5530>.

⁴⁴ “Dallas County Children’s Policy Council,” Alabama Public Health, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, <http://adph.org/teenpregnancyprevention/index.asp?id=7740>.

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⁴⁵ 42 U.S.C. 710, Title V, Section 510 of the Social Security Act, the authorization for the Title V AOUM grant program, defines “abstinence education” as “an educational or motivational program which:

- (A) has as its exclusive purpose, teaching the social, psychological, and health gains to be realized by abstaining from sexual activity;
- (B) teaches abstinence from sexual activity outside marriage as the expected standard for all school-age children;
- (C) teaches that abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain way to avoid out-of-wedlock pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and other associated health problems;
- (D) teaches that a mutually faithful monogamous relationship in context of marriage is the expected standard of human sexual activity;
- (E) teaches that sexual activity outside of the context of marriage is likely to have harmful psychological and physical effects;
- (F) teaches that bearing children out-of-wedlock is likely to have harmful consequences for the child, the child’s parents, and society;
- (G) teaches young people how to reject sexual advances and how alcohol and drug use increases vulnerability to sexual advances; and
- (H) teaches the importance of attaining self-sufficiency before engaging in sexual activity.”

www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title05/0510.htm.

⁴⁶ “2017 Title V State Abstinence Education Program Grant Awards,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2017-aepp-awards.

⁴⁷ Information provided Sandy Powell, Curriculum Specialist, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Branch, Bureau of Family Health Services, Alabama Department of Public Health, June 19, 2017.

⁴⁸ Ibid.