

State Profiles FISCAL YEAR 2016

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In Fiscal Year 2016,¹ the state of Arizona received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$80,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$1,127,843
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$1,907,638

In Fiscal Year 2016, local entities in Arizona received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program funds totaling \$3,153,323
- Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program funds totaling \$440,317

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW

Arizona law does not require schools to teach sexuality education or education on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). However, [Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 15-711, 15-716, and 15-102](#) state that if a school chooses to teach these topics, instruction must be age-appropriate, include instruction on the laws relating to sexual conduct with a minor (grades 7 through 12), and stress abstinence. Further, if a school chooses to teach HIV education, such instruction must be medically accurate but cannot promote a “homosexual lifestyle,” portray “homosexuality as a positive alternative lifestyle,” or “suggest that some methods of sex are safe methods of homosexual sex.”²

[Arizona Administrative Code R7-2-303](#) states that schools may “provide a specific elective lesson or lessons concerning sex education as a supplement to the health course of study.” Schools that choose to provide sex education must have the lessons approved by the school’s local governing board.³ All sex education materials and instruction that discuss sexual intercourse must:

- i) Stress that pupils should abstain from sexual intercourse until they are mature adults;
- ii) Emphasize that abstinence from sexual intercourse is the only method for avoiding pregnancy that is 100% effective;
- iii) Stress that sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) have severe consequences and constitute a serious and widespread public health problem;
- iv) Include a discussion of the possible emotional and psychological consequences of preadolescent and adolescent sexual intercourse and the consequences of preadolescent and adolescent pregnancy;
- v) Promote honor and respect for monogamous heterosexual marriage; and
- vi) Advise pupils of Arizona law pertaining to the financial responsibilities of parenting and legal liabilities related to sexual intercourse with a minor.⁴

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In Arizona, parents or guardians may remove their children from sex education or HIV instruction. [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#) If a school chooses to provide a supplemental sex education course, the state requires written consent from parents before students may attend. [This is referred to as an “opt-in” policy.](#)

STATE STANDARDS

Arizona has [Health Education Standards](#) in place that provide a foundation for curricula in the state for grades K-12. Although concepts related to sexuality are not specifically mentioned in the standards, “disease prevention” is included.

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 [SIECUS’ 2016 Sex Ed State Legislative Year-End Report: Top Topics and Takeaways.](#)

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

The following sexual health behavior and outcome data represent the most recent information available on adolescent sexual health in Arizona. 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 can and often do affect an individual’s sexual health and wellbeing. Additionally, there are significant limitations as to how and what data are currently collected. Young people are more than outcomes; for advocates, it is important to utilize the data in a manner that tracks our progress and pushes policies forward in a way that respects and supports the dignity of all young lives.

ARIZONA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA⁵

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 37.7% of female high school students and 41.2% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 55.1% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 36% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 37.9% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 50.8% of LGB high school students, 31.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 40.9% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 35% of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) high school students, 42.1% of Hispanic high school students, and 37.7% of white high school students in Arizona reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.1% of AI/AN high school students, 42.5% of Hispanic high school students, and 39.9% of white high school students nationwide.

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Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 2.8% of female high school students and 3.5% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 8.1% of LGB high school students, 3.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 2.7% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 7.3% of LGB high school students, 8.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 3.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 7.8% of AI/AN high school students, 4.2% of Hispanic high school students, and 1.7% of white high school students in Arizona reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 1.8% of AI/AN high school students, 5.0% of Hispanic high school students, and 2.5% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 28.9% of female high school students and 29.1% of male high school students in Arizona reported being currently sexually active, compared to 29.8% of female high school students and 30.3% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 43.5% of LGB high school students, 17.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 27.8% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported being currently sexually active, compared to 35.1% of LGB high school students, 22.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 30.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 19.7% of AI/AN high school students, 32.4% of Hispanic high school students, and 28.2% of white high school students in Arizona reported being currently sexually active, compared to 31.5% of AI/AN high school students, 30.3% of Hispanic high school students, and 30.3% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 48.2% of female high school students and 41% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 42.2% of LGB high school students and 44.3% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 52.5% of LGB high school students and 42.2% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 43.4% of Hispanic high school students and 48.2% of white high school students in Arizona reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 44.4% of

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Hispanic 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, 15.3% of female high school students and 14% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 27.9% of LGB high school students and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 26.4% of LGB high school students and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 16% of Hispanic high school students and 11.8% of white high school students in Arizona reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 20.0% of Hispanic high school students and 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 11.9% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in Arizona 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, 22.4% of LGB high school students, 18.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 7.2% of heterosexual high school students in Arizona reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 17.8% of LGB high school students, 12.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 5.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 1.6% of AI/AN high school students, 10.9% of Hispanic high school students, and 8% of white high school students in Arizona reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 6.6% of AI/AN high school students, 7.0% of Hispanic high school students, and 6.0% of white high school students nationwide.

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

ARIZONA TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV/AIDS, AND OTHER STD DATA

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2011, Arizona had the 18th highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 56 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.⁶ There were a total of 12,340 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona in 2011.⁷

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- In 2015, Arizona had the 15th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 26.3 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.⁸ There were a total of 6,622 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona in 2014, the most recent year of available data.⁹
- In 2011, Arizona had the 29th highest teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 9 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 14 per 1,000.¹⁰ There were a total of 2,050 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Arizona in 2011.¹¹

HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Arizona was 4.3 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.¹²
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Arizona was 0.3 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Arizona was 25.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Arizona was 4.1 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.¹⁵

STDs

- In 2015, Arizona had the 29th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 1,689.2 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 7,680 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.¹⁶
- In 2015, Arizona had the 26th highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 278.4 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 1,266 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Arizona.¹⁷
- In 2015, Arizona had the 13th 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 5.9 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 27 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Arizona.¹⁸

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

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

FISCAL YEAR 2016 FEDERAL FUNDING IN ARIZONA

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
Arizona Department of Education	\$80,000
TOTAL	\$80,000
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)	
TPPP Tier 1A	
Maricopa County Department of Public Health	\$749,999
TOTAL	\$749,999
TPPP Tier 1B	
Touchstone Behavioral Health	\$998,493
Child & Family Resources, Inc.	\$863,492
TOTAL	\$1,861,985
TPPP Tier 2B	
Child & Family Resources, Inc.	\$541,339
TOTAL	\$541,339
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,127,843
TOTAL	\$1,127,843
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
Arizona Department of Health Services (federal grant)	\$1,907,638
TOTAL	\$1,907,638
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program (SRAE)	
Arizona Youth Partnership	\$440,317
TOTAL	\$440,317
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,709,121

DIVISION OF ADOLESCENT AND SCHOOL HEALTH

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the CDC, provides funding to state and local education agencies through several funding streams to better student health, implement HIV/STD

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prevention programs, collect and report data on young people's risk behaviors, and expand capacity-building partnerships.

In FY 2016, DASH provided funding to 18 state and 17 local education agencies to help districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increases access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establishes safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. DASH funded seven national, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- In FY 2016, there were no DASH grantees in Arizona 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/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 2016, there were no DASH grantees in Arizona 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 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- In FY 2016, there was one DASH grantee in Arizona funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The Arizona Department of Education (\$80,000).

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH), within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP), which funds evidence-based (or innovative evidence-informed), medically accurate, and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. In FY 2016, total funding for TPPP was \$101 million, with an additional \$6.8 million authorized for evaluation purposes, supporting a total of 84 states, cities, non-profit organizations, school districts, universities, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations that were in year two of five TPPP funding tiers' five-year cooperative agreements in 33 states and territories, including the District of Columbia and the Marshall Islands. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees and receives an additional \$6.8 million in funding for evaluation purposes. There are five TPPP funding tiers:

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

- In FY 2016, there was one TPPP Tier 1A grantee in Arizona: Maricopa County (\$749,999).

MARICOPA COUNTY, \$749,999 (FY 2016)

The Maricopa County Department of Public Health is responsible for coordinating Maricopa County's TPPP Tier 1A grant program. The project aims to decrease the teen birth rate in Maricopa County by targeting capacity building assistance (CBA) to at least six youth-serving organizations annually and by

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establishing a community practice focused on teen pregnancy prevention. Programming will take place with organizations that target youth ages 13-15 in areas of Maricopa County with the highest rates of or increases in teen births, or with particularly vulnerable populations, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) young people and Native American young people. Maricopa County plans to serve 4,500 youth per year or a total of 22,000 youth by the end of the project.¹⁹

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

- In FY 2016, there were two TPPP Tier 1B grantees in Arizona: Child & Family Resources, Inc., (\$863,492) and Touchstone Behavioral Health (\$998,493).
- These local entities in Arizona received a total of \$1,861,985 in TPPP Tier 1B funding.

CHILD & FAMILY RESOURCES, INC., \$863,492 (FY 2016)

Child & Family Resources, Inc., is a private, community-based, nonprofit organization that provides social services for children, youth, and families throughout southern Arizona. Its mission is to “build strong communities where children can reach their full potential” by “using effective prevention and education strategies with families, teens, and early educators.”²⁰ Among its youth programs, the organization provides sexual health education that “teaches teens about safe sex and how to make the best choices for themselves and their bodies.”²¹ With its TPPP Tier 1B funding, Child & Family Resources, Inc., partners with the Tucson Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition to implement evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programming through the Mobilization for Positive Futures Project. The project targets youth ages 11–19 in the San Xavier and Tucson South communities, subdivisions of Pima County where birth rates are especially high. The program uses *Making a Difference!* for students in the eighth grade, *Reducing the Risk* for students in the ninth grade, and *Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!* for students who are expectant or parenting. Additionally, programming is provided to students not attending school at the Mission Manor community-based site. The program aims to reach 2,600 youth per year.²²

TOUCHSTONE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, \$998,493 (FY 2016)

Touchstone Behavioral Health is a non-profit organization whose mission is to “deliver the optimal continuum of health, education, and social services, with an emphasis on services that support individuals and families to acquire the skills to live productive and responsible lives.” With its TPPP funding, Touchstone Behavioral Health will provide evidence-based programming to youth ages 13–19 who live in the “southwest Phoenix metropolitan area where the teen birth rate is 79.2 per 1,000 females aged 14–19.”²³ Touchstone aims to “coordinate community, youth, and parent advisory groups; implement community outreach and engagement events, and conduct parent workshops” and plans to reach 2,500 youth and 250 parents per year.²⁴ The program uses *Making Proud Choices!* curriculum.²⁵

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2A grantees in Arizona.

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

- In FY 2016, there was one TPPP Tier 2B grantee in Arizona: Child & Family Resources, Inc. (\$541,339).

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CHILD & FAMILY RESOURCES, INC., \$541,339 (FY 2016)

With its TPPP Tier 2B funding, Child & Family Resources, Inc., will rigorously evaluate *Guy Talk*, a school- and community-based prevention program that helps adolescent males ages 14–16 build skills to “make good life choices and resist risky behaviors, including risky sexual behavior.”²⁶ *Guy Talk* includes units on “being a guy in today’s society, dealing with emotions, peer friendship and leadership, relationship management independence and responsible decision making, healthy sexuality, and life skills,”²⁷ along with new online elements to promote condom access. The program aims to reduce rates of partner pregnancy and reduce rates of STDs by promoting delay in sexual activity and self-efficacy. Child & Family Resources will determine success rates of their evaluation based on “maintenance of abstinence, condom use, birth control use, number of sex partners, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination rates.”²⁸

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2C grantees in Arizona.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division of HHS, administers the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), which includes \$75 million for the 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. Details on the state grants, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

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/AIDS, and other STDs. In FY 2016, 43 states, the District of Columbia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands received PREP state-grant funds. 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.

- In FY 2016, the Arizona Department of Health Services received \$1,127,843 in federal PREP funds.²⁹
- At the time of publication, more information on Arizona’s implementation of the PREP state-grant funds was unknown.

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.

- In FY 2016, there were no PREIS grantees in Arizona.

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Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of 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, young people experiencing homelessness, young people living with HIV/AIDS, young people who live in areas with high rates of adolescent births, and young people under age 21 who are pregnant and/or parenting. In FY 2016, eight tribes and tribal organizations from seven states received a total of \$3,436,621.

- In FY 2016, there were no Tribal PREP grantees in Arizona.

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. Only organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP state grants in either of the first two fiscal years after the call for PREP state-grant applications were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. In FY 2016, 21 CPREP grants, totaling \$10.3 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 2016, Arizona received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, entities in Arizona were not eligible for CPREP.

TITLE V STATE ABSTINENCE EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Title V state abstinence education grant program for abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programming, or the Title V AOUM program, is administered by FYSB, within ACF of HHS, and was funded at \$75 million in FY 2016. 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. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must encourage abstinence as an expected outcome.

- In FY 2016, the Arizona Department of Health Services received \$1,907,638 in federal Title V AOUM funding.³⁰
- The department provides sub-grants to seven local public and private entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.³¹
- At the time of publication, information on Arizona’s match and approved curricula were unknown.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Arizona Youth Partnership	See narrative below	Not reported
Campasinos Sin Fronteras	See narrative below	Not reported
Catholic Charities of Maricopa County	Maricopa County	Not reported
Catholic Charities of Yavapai County	Yavapai County	Not reported
Pima Youth Partnership	Pima County	Not reported
University of Arizona Maricopa County Cooperative Extension Service	Maricopa County	Not reported

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Yuma County Health Department	Yuma County	Not reported
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The Arizona Department of Health Services administers the Title V grant funds in both school- and community- based settings. The program targets youth ages 12–18, with a focus on girls ages 15–19, parents, and other interested adults. In addition to school programming, the department offers “talking to your child” programs to interested adults and involves the community in developing and implementing programs and activities that promote and support abstinence. Services are provided to the following counties: Apache, Gila, LaPaz, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma.³²

“SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION” GRANT PROGRAM

Administered by FYSB within ACF of HHS, the “sexual risk avoidance education” (SRAE), i.e., the abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) grant program, provides competitive funding 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 2016, \$10 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program, and \$8.98 million was awarded to 21 grantees in 12 states through a competitive application process.

- In FY 2016, there was one SRAE grantee in Arizona: Arizona Youth Partnership (\$440,317).³³

ARIZONA YOUTH PARTNERSHIP, \$440,317 (FY 2016)

Arizona Youth Partnership (AZYP) was founded in 1990 by, according to the AZYP website, “a group of concerned Pima County residents” who sought to expand services into rural areas of the county and has now expanded to serve the entire state. The AZYP seeks to fight poverty and encourage youth and family self-sufficiency “through evidence-based prevention programs and community involvement.”³⁴ With its SRAE grant funds, AZYP will serve Latino and Native American young people in schools using *Choosing the Best Series* and *Making a Difference!* curricula.³⁵ At the time of publication, more information on AZYP’s use of SRAE grant funds was unknown.

POINTS OF CONTACT

DASH Contact

Jean Ajamie
 Director of School Safety
 Arizona Department of Education
 1535 W. Jefferson St.
 Phoenix, AZ 85007
 Phone: (602) 542-5393
 Email: jean.ajamie@azed.gov

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TPPP Contacts

Erica Chavez
Touchstone Behavioral Health
Phone: (480) 456-9800 ext. 4906
Email: Erica.Chavez@touchstonebh.org
Marie Fordney
Project Director
Child & Family Resources, Inc.
Phone: (520) 320-2202
Email: MFordney@cfraz.org

Siman Qaasim
Maricopa County Department of Public Health
Phone: (602) 372-1441
Email: TracyPedrotti@mail.maricopa.gov

PREP State-Grant Program

Angie Lorenzo, CPM
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Manager
Bureau of Women's and Children's Health
Arizona Department of Health Services
150 North 18th Ave., Suite 320
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: (602) 542-0360
Fax: (602) 364-1494
Email: Angie.Lorenzo@azdhs.gov

Title V AOUM Program Contact

Joe Russo, MPH
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Manager
Health and Wellness for all Arizonans
Arizona Department of Health Services
150 North 18th Ave., Suite 320
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: (602) 364-1428
Email: Joseph.Russo@azdhs.gov

SRAE Program Contact

Lori Malangone
Arizona Youth Partnership
13644 N. Sandario Rd.
Marana, AZ 85653-8579
Phone: (520) 744-9595
Email: Lorim@azyp.org

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 2016 began on October 1, 2015, and ended on September 30, 2016.

² Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 15-716(C)(1)–(3), www.azleg.state.az.us/ars/15/00716.htm.

³ Ariz. Admin. Code § R7-2-303, http://apps.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_07/7-02.pdf.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “High School YRBS,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

⁶ Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf, Table 1.1.

⁷ Ibid., Table 1.2.

⁸ “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>.

⁹ “Teen Births in Arizona, Girls 15-19,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/arizona>.

¹⁰ Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf, Table 1.1.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 1.2.

¹² Slide 17: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years 2015—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.

¹³ Slide 20: “Rates of Diagnosed HIV Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2015—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.

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¹⁵ Slide 21: “Rates of Diagnosed HIV Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2015—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.

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¹⁸ Ibid.

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²⁵ Ibid.

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