

State Profiles **FISCAL YEAR 2016**

U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

In Fiscal Year 2016,¹

AMERICAN SAMOA received:

- Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA received:

- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$47,492

GUAM received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$12,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000
- Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$500,000

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program funds totaling \$583,000

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$12,000
- Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000

REPUBLIC OF PALAU received:

- Not Applicable for FY 2016

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

AMERICAN SAMOA

The American Samoa Department of Education health education program includes a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) School Health Project, which provides education about HIV infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) to students. Students in grades 7-12 also receive information

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on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS, and teen pregnancy through the Teenage Health Teaching Modules, which address issues affecting adolescents.² This program teaches students interpersonal communication, “refusal skills, self-esteem, decision-making, and role playing.”³

With the goal of reducing HIV infection, schools encourage students “to abstain from sexual intercourse, to not inject drugs, and, when deemed appropriate, to consistently and correctly use latex condoms to prevent HIV infection, if they become sexually active.”⁴

GUAM

Beginning in ninth grade, students in Guam learn about “Family Life and Human Sexuality.”⁵ The School Health Education Program of Guam addresses the “prevention of risk behaviors,” including “sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy, HIV infection and other [STDs].” The program’s goal is to “improve educational outcomes in Guam’s schools.”⁶ In the [Guam Department of Education K-12 Content Standards and Performance Indicators](#), pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV are mentioned in Content Standard 1: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.⁷

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Sex education is a requirement for all schools in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Following Marshallese custom, students are separated by gender for sexuality education classes; male students are taught by a male teacher, and female students are taught by a female teacher.⁸ Sex education begins in the sixth grade. School curriculum includes HIV education, which is taught to both primary and secondary school students.⁹

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

In Palau’s *Education Plan for All*, “providing more effective training on HIV/AIDS issues and policies” is a suggested activity.¹⁰ One credit of health is required for graduation.¹¹

OTHER U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

Sex education laws or related policies for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CMNI) or the Federated States of Micronesia is unknown at the time of publication.

STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION 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 Guam. 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

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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.

AMERICAN SAMOA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA

American Samoa did not participate in the 2013 or 2015 YRBS.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA

The Federated States of Micronesia did not participate in the 2013 or 2015 YRBS.

GUAM YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA¹²

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 40.6% of female high school students and 41.1% of male high school students in Guam 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, 56.6% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 24.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 39.2% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 26.5% of Asian high school students, 45.1% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) high school students, and 30.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Guam reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 19.3% of Asian high school students and 49.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 5.1% of female high school students and 8.2% of male high school students in Guam 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, 12.0% of LGB high school students, 5.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 5.8% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 4.5% of Asian high school students, 7.5% of NHOPI high school students, and 1.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Guam reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 0.7% of Asian high school students and 5.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 30.5% of female high school students and 27.8% of male high school students in Guam 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, 41.0% of LGB high school students, 14.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 27.8% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 16.5% of Asian high school students, 32.5% of NHOPI high school students, and 20.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Guam reported being currently sexually active, compared to 12.2% of Asian high school students and 35.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 68.4% of female high school students and 63.2% of male high school students in Guam 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, 75.4% of LGB high school students and 64.2% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 69.8% of NHOPI high school students in Guam reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

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

- In 2015, 35.0% of female high school students and 32.3% of male high school students in Guam 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, 52.4% of LGB high school students and 27.4% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 36% of NHOPI high school students in Guam reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse.

U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 83.0% of female high school students and 86.1% of male high school students in Guam 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, 75.6% of LGB high school students, 79.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 86.6% of heterosexual high school students in Guam reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 81.8% of LGB high school students, 87.2% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 90.7% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 85.4% of Asian high school students, 85.2% of NHOPI high school students, and 86.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Guam reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 90.4% of Asian high school students and 86.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 16.4% of female high school students and 9.9% of male high school students in Guam 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, 19.0% of LGB high school students, 10.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students in Guam 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, 11.8% of Asian high school students, 12.6% of Hispanic high school students, 12.8% of NHOPI high school students, and 13.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Guam reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 4.2% of Asian high school students, 7.0% of Hispanic high school students, and 12.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 9.5% of female high school students and 10.9% of male high school students in Guam 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, 15.0% of LGB high school students and 9.4% of heterosexual high school students in Guam reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 17.5% of LGB high school students and 8.3% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.

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- In 2015, 9.5% of Asian high school students and 10.9% of NHOPI high school students in Guam reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 4.6% of Asian high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 17.7% of female high school students and 14.7% of male high school students in Guam 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, 23.8% of LGB high school students and 14.7% of heterosexual high school students in Guam reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 22.7% of LGB high school students and 9.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 20.4% of Asian high school students and 14.3% of NHOPI high school students in Guam reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of Asian high school students nationwide.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA¹³

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 39.6% of female high school students and 44.6% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 44.2% of LGB high school students, 23.2% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 43.0% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 25.3% of Asian high school students, 42.1% of Hispanic high school students, 52.9% of NHOPI high school students, and 32.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Northern Mariana Islands reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 19.3% of Asian high school students, 42.5% of Hispanic high school students, and 49.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 3.7% of female high school students and 9.4% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 10.0% of LGB high school students, 9.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 6.3% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana

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Islands 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, 2.2% of Asian high school students, 9.5% of Hispanic high school students, 9.0% of NHOPI high school students, and 5.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Northern Mariana Islands reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 0.7% of Asian high school students, 5% of Hispanic high school students, and 5.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 30.3% of female high school students and 27.9% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 30.3% of LGB high school students, 16.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 29.6% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 16.6% of Asian high school students, 30.9% of Hispanic high school students, 36.9% of NHOPI high school students, and 21.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Northern Mariana Islands reported being currently sexually active, compared to 12.2% of Asian high school students, 30.3% of Hispanic high school students, and 35.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 59.7% of female high school students and 49.0% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 68.7% of LGB high school students and 53.0% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 47.7% of Asian high school students and 56.2% of NHOPI high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

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

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- In 2015, 27.1% of female high school students and 22.1% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 42.1% of LGB high school students and 23.4% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 20.9% of Asian high school students and 26.8% of NHOPI high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse.

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 88.6% of female high school students and 90.2% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 83.7% of LGB high school students, 86.0% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 89.0% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 81.8% of LGB high school students, 87.2% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 90.7% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 92.2% of Asian high school students, 84.6% of Hispanic high school students, 85.8% of NHOPI high school students, and 93.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Northern Mariana Islands reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 90.4% of Asian high school students, 88.9% of Hispanic high school students, and 86.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 16.9% of female high school students and 5.8% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 24.7% of LGB high school students, 16.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 9.8% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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.

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- In 2015, 8.4% of Asian high school students, 9.2% of Hispanic high school students, 12.7% of NHOPI high school students, and 7.4% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Northern Mariana Islands reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 4.2% of Asian high school students, 7.0% of Hispanic high school students, and 12.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 15.2% of female high school students and 8.7% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 21.7% of LGB high school students, 17.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 10.9% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 17.5% of LGB high school students, 24.5% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 8.3% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 11.6% of Asian high school students and 11.3% of NHOPI high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 4.6% of Asian high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 22.5% of female high school students and 8.7% of male high school students in Northern Mariana Islands 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, 24.0% of LGB high school students, 31.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 14.0% of heterosexual high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 22.7% of LGB high school students, 23.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 9.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 13.0% of Asian high school students and 15.3% of NHOPI high school students in Northern Mariana Islands reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of Asian high school students nationwide.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA

The Republic of the Marshall Islands did not participate in the 2013 or 2015 YRBS.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA¹⁴

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

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- In 2015, 28.0% of female high school students and 51.3% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 39.8% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 40.9% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 39.7% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported ever having had sexual intercourse.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 0.8% of female high school students and 11.1% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 5.5% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 6.2% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 22.6% of female high school students and 35.5% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 29.4% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported being currently sexually active, compared to 30.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 29.8% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported being currently sexually active.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 58.8% of female high school students and 49.1% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 52.9% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 42.2% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.

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- In 2015, 55.7% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

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

- In 2015, 17.6% of female high school students and 33.4% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 23.5% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 12.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 28.9% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse.

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 89.4% of female high school students and 76.0% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 83.8% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 90.7% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 83.1% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported never having been tested for HIV.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 7.0% of female high school students and 7.1% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 13.1% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation and 5.2% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 12.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation and 5.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 7.6% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

- In 2015, 9.8% of female high school students and 11.3% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 8.1% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 8.3% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 10.5% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 7.9% of female high school students and 18.2% of male high school students in Republic of Palau 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, 10.1% of heterosexual high school students in Republic of Palau reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 9.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 10.7% of NHOPI high school students in Republic of Palau reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year.

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

AMERICAN SAMOA TEEN PREGNANCY AND HIV/AIDS DATA

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2015, American Samoa's teen birth rate was 46.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the U.S. national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.¹⁵

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in American Samoa was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.¹⁶
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in American Samoa was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.¹⁷
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in American Samoa was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.¹⁸

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- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in American Samoa was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.¹⁹

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

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2015, Guam’s teen birth rate was 38.3 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the U.S. national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.²⁰

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Guam was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.²¹
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Guam was 0.6 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.²²
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Guam was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.²³
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Guam was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.²⁴

STDs

- In 2015, the infection rate of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in Guam was 637.6 cases per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 89 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Guam.²⁵
- In 2015, the infection rate of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in Guam was 64.5 cases per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 9 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Guam.²⁶
- In 2015, the infection rate of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19 in Guam was 0.0 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 0 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Guam.²⁷

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

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TEEN PREGNANCY AND HIV/AIDS DATA

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2015, the Northern Mariana Islands’ teen birth rate was 36.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the U.S. national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.²⁸

HIV and AIDS

U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Northern Mariana Islands was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.²⁹
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Northern Mariana Islands was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.³⁰
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Northern Mariana Islands was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.³¹
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Northern Mariana Islands was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.³²

REPUBLIC OF PALAU HIV/AIDS DATA

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Republic of Palau was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.³³
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Republic of Palau was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.³⁴
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Republic of Palau was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.³⁵
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Republic of Palau was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the U.S. national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.³⁶

There is no youth sexual health data available for the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

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 THE U.S. OUTER TERRITORIES

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Public School System	\$12,000
Guam Department of Education	\$12,000
TOTAL	\$24,000
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)	
TPPP Tier 1B	

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Youth to Youth in Health (Marshall Islands)	\$583,000
TOTAL	\$583,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
Federated States of Micronesia (federal grant)	\$250,000
Guam (federal grant)	\$250,000
TOTAL	\$500,000
Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)	
CNMI Public School System	\$250,000
Intersections, Inc. (American Samoa)	\$250,000
WestCare Pacific Islands, Inc. (Guam)	\$500,000
TOTAL	\$1,000,000
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
Federated States of Micronesia Department of Health and Social Affairs	\$47,492
TOTAL	\$47,492
GRAND TOTAL	
	\$2,154,492

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 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 the U.S. Outer Territories 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 the U.S. Outer Territories funded to deliver YMSM programming (1308 Strategy 4).

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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 were two DASH grantees in the U.S. Outer Territories funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): Guam Department of Education (\$12,000) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Public School System (\$12,000).

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 were no TPPP Tier 1A grantees in the U.S. Outer Territories.

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

- In FY 2016, there was one TPPP Tier 1B grantee in the U.S. Outer Territories: Youth to Youth in Health (\$583,000).

YOUTH TO YOUTH IN HEALTH, \$583,000 (FY 2016)

Youth to Youth in Health is a NGO located in the Marshall Islands that provides services to young people. The organization offers training and community activities to empower young people to participate in the development of their communities and nation and provide a safe and supportive space for young people to discuss issues that affect their lives.³⁷ With its TPPP funding, Youth to Youth in Health will collaborate with the Republic of Marshall Islands Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Marshall Islands Epidemiology and Prevention Initiatives to implement the “RMI Urban Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project.” The project will provide programming in three urban communities: Ebeye, Laura, and Majuro in the Marshall Islands. [Draw the Line/Respect the Line](#) will be used in elementary and middle schools, [Reducing the Risk](#) in high schools, and [Safer Sex](#) in clinics. Youth to Youth in Health aims to reach between 2,000 young people per year.³⁸

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 the U.S. Outer Territories.

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

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- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2B grantees in the U.S. Outer Territories.

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2C grantees in the U.S. Outer Territories.

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.

Federated States of Micronesia PREP Program

- In FY 2016, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) received \$250,000 in federal PREP funds.³⁹
- The FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs disburses sub-grant funds to the Department of Health Services for the four states in the Federation. The sub-grantee information is listed below.⁴⁰

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Chuank Department of Health Services	Berea Christian School, Logan Memorial School, and P&P, and Fonoton, Iras Demos, Mechitiw, Mwan, and St. Ceceilia Elementary Schools	\$38,577
Kosrae Department of Health Services	Malem, Lelu, Tafunsak, and Utwe Municipalities	\$38,577
Pohnepi Department of Health Services	Kolonia Town and Kittu, Madolenihmw, Nett, Sokehs, and U Municipalities	\$39,992
Yap Department of Health Services	Dalipebenau, Fanif, Gagil, Gillman, Kanifay, Maap, Rull, Rumung, Tamil, and Weloy Municipalities	\$38,577

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The FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs disburses sub-grant funds to the Department of Health Services for the four states of the federation to implement both school- and community-based programming for young people ages 10–14 in grades 6–8. The sub-grantees implement the [Draw the Line/Respect the Line](#) curriculum, which addresses healthy relationships, parent-child communication, and healthy life skills. The PREP funds are also used for a media campaign that addresses teen risky behavior issues.⁴¹

Guam PREP Program

- In FY 2016, Guam received \$250,000 in federal PREP funds.⁴²
- At the time of publication, no information on Guam’s use of federal PREP funds was available.

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 the U.S. Outer Territories.

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 the U.S. Outer Territories.

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, three local entities in the U.S. Outer Territories received a total of \$1,000,000 in CPREP funds: the CNMI Public School System (\$250,000); Intersections, Inc. (\$250,000); and WestCare Pacific Islands, Inc. (\$500,000).⁴³

CNMI PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, \$250,000 (FY 2016)

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Public School System (CNMI PSS) is the state education agency for preschool, elementary, and secondary education programs for students ages 6-16, including special programs in early interventions for birth to 3 years old and children ages 3-4 in Head Start. CNMI PSS serves 550 young people in grades 6-8 annually. It uses [Making a Difference!](#) curriculum in grade 6, [Making Proud Choices!](#) curriculum in grade 7, and [Be Proud! Be Responsible!](#) curriculum in grade 8. The programs

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will address healthy relationships, parent-child communication, healthy life skills, and adolescent development.⁴⁴

INTERSECTIONS, INC., \$250,000 (FY 2016)

Intersections, Inc., is a faith-based, non-profit organization that was started in American Samoa in 2002. Their mission is "to make lasting, positive differences in the lives of families and children empowering them to break the mindset of poverty in order to improve the physical, social, and spiritual aspects of family life."⁴⁵ Intersections utilizes the [Heritage Keepers](#) curriculum for their project Y.I.E.L.D. (Youth's Individual Expressions of Life's Dilemmas) with the goal to "reduce teenage pregnancy and delay sexual activities among the youth in our community."⁴⁶ Intersections, Inc., serves 500 young people ages 12-19 annually. The program addresses healthy life skills, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication.⁴⁷

WESTCARE PACIFIC ISLANDS, INC., \$500,000 (FY 2016)

WestCare Foundation, Inc., is family of non-profit affiliates that began in Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1973 as a small organization called Fitzsimmons House, later renamed WestCare in 1988. WestCare Pacific Islands serves Guam and the greater Pacific communities, and its programming targets services for veterans; persons with mental illness; people experiencing homelessness; youth-at-risk; and those who may be living with HIV/AIDS, including reducing the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and STD-testing and awareness.⁴⁸ West Care Pacific Islands serves 650 young people ages 10-19 annually, using [Draw the Line/Respect the Line](#) and [Teen Health Project](#) curricula to address healthy relationships, parent-child communication, and educational and career success.⁴⁹

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.

Federated States of Micronesia Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

- In FY 2016, the Department of Health and Social Affairs of the Federated States of Micronesia received \$47,492 in federal Title V AOUM funding.⁵⁰
- The FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs disburses sub-grant funds to State Departments for two states in the Federation. The sub-grantee information is listed below.⁵¹
- In the Federated States of Micronesia, the match is provided by in-kind contributions.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Kosrae Department of Health Services	Tofel High School and Lelu, Malem, Tafunsak, and Utwe Municipalities	\$16,000

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Pohnepi Department of Social Affairs	Madolenihmw, NMS, and PICS High Schools and Kitti, Madolenihmw, Nett, Sokehs, and U Municipalities	\$16,000
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The FSM Department of Health and Social Services administers the territory’s Title V AOUM grant. Sub-grantees provide both school- and community-based programming. Programming targets high school students and young people ages 15–19 and implements the *Draw the Line/Respect the Line* curriculum.⁵²

“SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION” GRANT PROGRAM

Administered by FYSB within ACF of HHS, the “sexual risk avoidance education” (SRAE), i.e., the 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 were no SRAE grantees in the U.S. Outer Territories.

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¹ This refers to the federal government's fiscal year, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, FY 2016 began on October 1, 2015, and ended on September 30, 2016.

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¹² "High School YRBS," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

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¹⁶ 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.

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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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⁴⁴ “Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program Grantee Profiles,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/cprep-profiles.

⁴⁵ “About Intersections, Inc,” Intersections, www.intersectionsweb.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=118&Itemid=99.

⁴⁶ “Project Y.I.E.L.D,” Intersections, www.intersectionsweb.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=112&Itemid=94.

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⁴⁸ “Where We Serve – Pacific Islands,” WestCare, www.westcare.com/page/where-we-serve_PI.

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⁵⁰ “2016 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/2016-title-v-grant-awards.

⁵¹ Information provided by Augustine Sue, Data Specialist, Federated States of Micronesia Department of Health and Social Affairs, May 15, 2016.

⁵² Ibid.