

State Profiles **FISCAL YEAR 2018**

FEDERAL FUNDING OVERVIEW FISCAL YEAR 2018 EDITION

Beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2010, a new era of support for evidence-based and evidence-informed adolescent sexual health promotion resulted in both new and increased support for programs to prevent HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and teen pregnancy. While there remains no dedicated federal funding stream for comprehensive sexuality education, these adolescent sexual health promotion efforts have continued through FY 2018.

In FY 2018, the reauthorization of the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) continued funding at \$75 million for the year. Discretionary programs, which are subject to the annual appropriations process, also remained level, with a slight reduction in authorized evaluation transfer funds. However, the Trump administration has withheld public data on PREP funding and grantee information, raising serious concerns over whether the Trump administration is abiding by Congressional intent for the program.

The Office of Adolescent Health’s (OAH) Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP) has a congressional mandate to fund medically accurate and age-appropriate programs and currently funds 83 grants to communities. Since its creation in FY 2010, TPPP funding has fluctuated from \$105 million (FY 2010) to a low of \$98 million (FY 2013). TPPP has been the subject of an [onslaught of attacks](#) by the Trump administration, including the administration’s attempts to suddenly cut funding for grantees halfway through a five-year grant period, and alter a Funding Opportunity Announcement to prioritize abstinence-only-until-marriage programs. Multiple federal courts have found both of these attacks to be unlawful. However, despite these court rulings, the Trump administration continues working to transform this evidence-based program into yet another federal funding stream for shaming, stigmatizing abstinence-only programs.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), which underwent a severe 25% cut in FY 2012 followed by an additional \$1.5 million loss in FY 2013 (\$30.5), received a \$2 million increase to \$33.1 million in FY 2016 and was level funded in FY 2017 and FY 2018. These amounts reflect an investment of \$216 million for science-based adolescent sexual health promotion programs in FY 2018, compared to \$214 million in FY 2015.

Unfortunately, federal funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programs, tied to the federal definition of “abstinence education,”¹ was not only extended for two-years in FY 2016, but received an increase from \$50 million to \$75 million per year. This increase continued in FY 2017 and FY 2018.

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Section 510 (b) of Title V of the Social Security Act, P.L. 104–193	
	For the purposes of this section, the term “abstinence education” means 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 the context of marriage is the expected standard of 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 increase vulnerability to sexual advances; and
H	teaches the importance of attaining self-sufficiency before engaging in sexual activity.

Similarly, the competitive AOUM grant program, renamed the “Sexual Risk Avoidance Education” program, also received an increase from \$5 million to \$10 million in FY 2016, another \$5 million increase in FY 2017, and has been increased again to \$25 million in FY 2018. The \$100 million in federal AOUM funding in FY 2018 continues and expands a harmful 35-year history and a total of \$2.15 billion in federal spending alone wasted on programs that stigmatize and shame young people.

While PREP, TPPP, and DASH are an important and necessary shift in the advancement of sex education, they still provide piecemeal sex education to narrow segments of the youth population. As long as the focus of these initiatives remains solely on influencing public health outcomes—namely, preventing HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and teen pregnancy (often not distinguished as unintended)—rather than on knowledge and empowerment, young people will lack the full range of information and skills they need to make healthy life choices and enjoy healthy relationships.

Federal Funding Streams in Brief

The table below summarizes federally funded teen pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS, and other STI prevention programs and abstinence-only-until-marriage programs, including total FY 2018 funding levels and awards by program. It also notes where public funding data was withheld by the Trump administration.

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY 2018 Funding Level Awards
<p>Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</p> <p>Administered by the CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 1988 and revamped in FY 2012 to provide five-year cooperative agreements in order to address 3 components that support: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State, local, and territorial education agencies to conduct the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). 2. State, local, and territorial education agencies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ help schools provide exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) ○ increase access to key sexual health services (SHS) ○ establish safe and supportive environments for students and staff (SSE) 3. Capacity building of state, local, and territorial education agencies by national NGOs to increase access to SHS and SSE. • Program activity implementation for HIV prevention for young men who have sex with men (YMSM) by local education agencies and NGOs. 	<p>DASH Total Awarded: \$15.1 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1 (surveillance): \$3.9 million for 52 state education agencies (SEAs) and \$1.4 million for 28 local education agencies (LEAs) • Component 2 (programmatic): \$7.4 million for 28 LEAs • Component 3 (capacity-building): \$1.8 million for 6 NGOs
<p>Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)</p> <p>Administered by the Office of Adolescent Health (OAH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in FY 2010 through the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to provide five-year cooperative agreements with public and private entities. • Funded programs must be medically-accurate, age-appropriate, and be either based on or informed by evidence. • The second-round of cooperative agreements were split into two tiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tier 1 funds replication of evidence-based TPP programs. ○ Tier 2 funds new or innovative approaches to prevent teen pregnancy. • Also funds evaluation of TPPP interventions and technical assistance to grantees. • See the TPPP Timeline for more details on how the Trump administration has attacked this program. 	<p>TPPP Total Awarded: \$5.2 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1: Data withheld • Tier 2: \$5.2 million for 14 awards

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY 2018 Funding Level Awards
<p>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</p> <p>Administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Established in FY 2010 through the ACA as a mandatory program. ● First-ever funding stream dedicated to supporting holistic, evidence-based, medically-accurate, and age-appropriate sexual health education. ● Includes three sub-programs: CPREP, TPREP, and PREIS. ● Primarily funds state health agencies, with no matching requirement, increasing the incentive for states to apply. ● Funded programs must educate young people about both abstinence and contraception for unintended pregnancy and STD prevention, including HIV/AIDS. ● Programs must cover at least three adulthood preparation subjects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Healthy relationships; ○ Adolescent development; ○ Financial literacy; ○ Education and career success; and ○ Healthy life skills. 	<p>PREP Total Awarded: Data withheld</p> <p>State PREP Funding Total Awarded: Data withheld</p>
<p>Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)</p> <p>Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Part of the ACA established PREP program. ● Funds faith and community-based organizations in states that did not seek State PREP funding in FY 2010–FY 2013. 	<p>CPREP Total Awarded: Data withheld</p>
<p>Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (TPREP)</p> <p>Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Part of the ACA established PREP program; began funding programs in FY 2011. ● Funds unintended teen pregnancy prevention programs within tribes and tribal communities. ● TPREP targets youth ages 10–19 years who are in or ageing out of foster care, homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and/or parenting under 21 years, and/or living in areas with high adolescent birth rates. 	<p>TPREP Total Awarded: Data withheld</p>
<p>Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)</p> <p>Collaboration between ACF and OAH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Part of the ACA established PREP program. ● Funds local public and private entities. ● Funds research and demonstration projects to develop, replicate, refine, and test innovative models that adhere to PREP criteria for preventing unintended teen pregnancy. 	<p>PREIS Total Awarded: Data withheld</p>

Federal Grant Program	Description of Program	FY 2018 Funding Level Awards
<p align="center">Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education State Grant Program (Title V SRAE)</p> <p align="center">Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-established in FY 2010 as Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program, but similar AOUM programs have existed since the Reagan administration. ● Programs must exclusively focus on “abstinence education” as defined by the A-H statute (see endnote 1). ● For every \$1 in federal funding, states must provide \$0.75 in funding or in-kind match. ● Requires funded programs to promote abstinence from sexual activity outside of marriage as the intervention’s primary purpose and must teach it to the exclusion of other topics. Funded programs may also provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision. ● Must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and ensure abstinence is the expected outcome of the program. ● States cannot use Title V AOUM funds to educate adolescents about contraceptive use or discuss contraceptive methods, except to emphasize failure rates. 	<p>Title V SRAE State Grant Total Awarded: \$47.9 million to 37 states and territories</p>
<p align="center">Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program (SRAE)</p> <p align="center">Administered by FYSB within ACF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annually appropriated competitive abstinence-only-until-marriage grant program revived in FY 2012 final federal appropriations bill, renamed “sexual risk avoidance” in FY 2016 funding bill. ● Provides funding for the purpose of implementing SRAE that “teaches participants how to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity... 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.” ● Programs must be “use medically accurate information referenced to peer-reviewed publications by educational, scientific, governmental, or health organizations; implement an evidence-based approach integrating research findings with practical implementation that aligns with the needs and desired outcomes for the intended audience.” 	<p>SRAE Total Awarded: \$11.45 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 27 programs in 15 states (AZ, CO, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MO, NJ, OH, TX, WI, and WV).

Federal Funding Awarded by State

The table below reflects federal funding for teen pregnancy prevention, HIV/AIDS, and other STI prevention programs and abstinence-only-until-marriage programs for FY 2018. Data for TPPP Tier 1 and PREP were withheld by the Trump administration.

State	DASH	TPPP Tier 2	Title V SRAE	SRAE	Total
Alabama	\$100,037		\$1,161,183		\$1,261,220
Alaska	\$100,000				\$100,000
Arizona	\$94,329	\$373,492	\$1,572,565	\$440,317	\$2,480,703
Arkansas	\$99,999		\$749,406		\$849,405
California	\$1,744,720				\$1,744,720
Colorado	\$100,000		\$728,835	\$440,299	\$1,269,134
Connecticut	\$100,000				\$100,000
Delaware	\$80,000				\$80,000
District of Columbia	\$467,500				\$467,500
Florida	\$2,233,058		\$3,719,622	\$1,326,058	\$7,278,738
Georgia	\$99,477	\$375,000	\$2,409,024	\$815,221	\$3,698,722
Hawaii	\$99,999				\$99,999
Idaho	\$100,000				\$100,000
Illinois	\$459,935		\$2,231,068	\$368,572	\$3,059,575
Indiana	\$77,546		\$1,287,732	\$828,672	\$2,193,950
Iowa	\$100,000	\$370,270	\$421,392		\$891,662
Kansas	\$97,241			\$414,302	\$511,543
Kentucky	\$100,000		\$1,022,560	\$849,054	\$1,971,614
Louisiana	\$99,741		\$1,248,563		\$1,348,304
Maine	\$100,000				\$100,000
Maryland	\$99,923		\$699,221		\$799,144
Massachusetts	\$510,000		\$808,578		\$1,318,578
Michigan	\$820,000	\$375,000	\$1,940,143	\$1,752,017	\$4,887,160
Minnesota	\$30,109		\$660,392		\$690,501
Mississippi	\$94,965	\$374,773	\$895,459		\$1,365,197
Missouri	\$102,582		\$1,100,837	\$875,040	\$2,078,459
Montana	\$100,000	\$375,000	\$171,036		\$646,036
Nebraska	\$67,500		\$311,440		\$378,940
Nevada	\$100,000		\$548,392		\$648,392
New Hampshire	\$100,000				\$100,000

State	DASH	TPPP Tier 2	Title V SRAE	SRAE	Total
New Jersey	\$450,000		\$1,230,708	\$404,614	\$2,085,322
New Mexico	\$459,266	\$374,943	\$563,185		\$1,397,394
New York	\$549,111				\$549,111
North Carolina	\$422,712		\$2,114,684		\$2,537,396
North Dakota	\$100,000				\$100,000
Ohio	\$498,160	\$375,000	\$2,197,074	\$1,157,134	\$4,227,368
Oklahoma	\$112,000	\$374,463	\$834,451		\$1,320,914
Oregon	\$390,172	\$375,000	\$681,394		\$1,446,566
Pennsylvania	\$460,000	\$375,000	\$2,047,439		\$2,882,439
Rhode Island	\$100,000				\$100,000
South Carolina	\$458,985		\$1,022,851		\$1,481,836
South Dakota	\$100,000		\$148,717		\$248,717
Tennessee	\$770,000		\$1,418,114		\$2,188,114
Texas	\$851,543	\$375,000	\$6,537,312	\$884,039	\$8,647,894
Utah	\$100,000		\$463,132		\$563,132
Vermont	\$100,000				\$100,000
Virginia	\$100,000	\$375,000	\$1,089,330		\$1,564,330
Washington	\$388,369	\$375,000			\$763,369
West Virginia	\$85,000		\$373,415	\$442,019	\$900,434
Wisconsin	\$100,000		\$828,242	\$449,004	\$1,377,246
Wyoming					\$0
Federated States of Micronesia			\$47,492		\$47,492
Puerto Rico	\$34,347		\$1,709,387		\$1,743,734
TOTAL	\$15,108,326	\$5,242,941	\$46,994,375	\$11,446,362	\$78,792,004

Federal Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program Funding

Dedicated abstinence-only-until-marriage funding by fiscal year from 1982–2018 rounded to nearest million.

Funding Stream	1982–1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1982–2018 Totals	
AFLA*	\$60 (\$4 avg/year)	\$9	\$9	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13										\$209	
Title V†			\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$1,125
CBAE‡						\$20	\$40	\$55	\$75	\$105	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$99											\$733
CAE×																	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5					\$20
SRAE♦																						\$10	\$15	\$25	\$50
Other Earmark#									\$4	\$4			\$1	\$1											\$10
Total	\$60	\$9	\$59	\$60	\$60	\$80	\$102	\$117	\$141	\$172	\$176	\$176	\$177	\$163	\$50	\$50	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$85	\$90	\$100	\$2,147	

* This includes only the portion of the program dedicated to abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programs.

† In FYs 1998–2017, the Title V AOUM state-grant program required that programs be consistent with the “A-H” definition of “abstinence education” prescribed in the Social Security Act and that states provide a state-match of three dollars for every four federal dollars received. In FY 2018, the program was renamed the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education program and provided a new A–F definition. The state-match provision is no longer required.

‡ For FYs 2001–2009, CBAE included approximately \$4.5 million each year for evaluation.

× The Competitive Abstinence Education (CAE) grant program was established within the Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY 2012 and was tied to the Social Security Act Title V, Section 510(b) A–H definition of “abstinence education.”

♦ This discretionary “sexual risk avoidance education” competitive grant program is not tied to the A–H definition, though is still an AOUM program since defined as “Voluntarily refraining from non-marital sexual activity.” Teaching 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 addition to the three traditional funding streams, at least \$3.75 million in earmark funds was allocated for AOUM programs in FYs 2004 and 2005, along with \$835,000 in FY 2008 and \$535,000 in FY 2009. The majority of these earmarks went to Pennsylvania.