

# State Profiles FISCAL YEAR 2016

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

In Fiscal Year 2016,<sup>1</sup> the state of New Hampshire received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$65,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000

### SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

#### STATE LAW

In New Hampshire, according to [Revised Statutes §§ 186:11](#) and [189:10](#), local school boards must “ensure that all studies prescribed by the state board of education are thoroughly taught, especially physiology, hygiene, and health and physical education as they relate to the effects of ... human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] on the human system.”<sup>2</sup> The Department of Education is required to develop curriculum frameworks that address those subjects and provide information on HIV/AIDS to all public and private schools to assist them in developing courses and programs.<sup>3</sup>

Additionally, [Revised Statutes § 193-E:2-a](#) specifies that “public schools and public academies shall adhere to the standards identified” for health education. The standards, which were defined and identified as the school approval standards beginning in the school year 2008-2009, covers “kindergarten through twelfth grade and shall clearly set forth the opportunities to acquire the communication, analytical and research skills and competencies, as well as the substantive knowledge expected to be possessed by students at various grade levels.”<sup>4</sup>

State law requires “school districts to adopt a policy allowing an exception to a particular unit of health or sex education instruction based on religious objections.”<sup>5</sup> [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#)

#### STATE STANDARDS

New Hampshire produced the [Health Education Curriculum Guidelines](#) in 2003. The guidelines specify that in elementary school, instruction on family life and sexuality should cover: families and relationships, growth and development, and HIV/AIDS (including explaining that HIV is not transmitted through casual contact and discussing the importance of having compassion for people with HIV/AIDS).<sup>6</sup> In middle school, this instruction should cover: families and relationships, growth and development, sexual behavior, HIV and other STD prevention, and pregnancy prevention.<sup>7</sup> In high school, this instruction should cover: families and relationships (including violence and date rape), sexual behavior, HIV and other STD prevention, and pregnancy prevention.<sup>8</sup> The guidelines state that abstinence is the most effective means of preventing pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs.<sup>9</sup>

**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 New Hampshire. 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.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA<sup>10</sup>**Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 38.7% of female high school students and 39.8% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 47% of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) high school students, 17.7% of Asian high school students, 39.1% of black high school students, 52.6% of Hispanic high school students, 38.9% of white high school students, and 43.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.1% of AI/AN high school students, 19.3% of Asian high school students, 48.5% of black high school students, 42.5% of Hispanic high school students, 39.9% of white 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, 1.9% of female high school students and 3.6% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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 AI/AN high school students, 1.3% of Asian high school students, 7.1% of black high school students, 12.5% of Hispanic high school students, 2% of white high school students, and 4.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 1.8% of AI/AN high school students, 0.7% of Asian high school students, 8.3% of black high school students, 5% of Hispanic high school students, 2.5% of white 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, 32% of female high school students and 30.4% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 35.1% of AI/AN high school students, 13% of Asian high school students, 29.2% of black high school students, 42.9% of Hispanic high school students, 30.8% of white high school students, and 33.3% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported being currently sexually active, compared to 31.5% of AI/AN high school students, 12.2% of Asian high school students, 33.1% of black high school students, 30.3% of Hispanic high school students, 30.3% of white 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, 44.1% of female high school students and 34.9% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 44.9% of Hispanic high school students, 38.8% of white high school students, and 39.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 44.4% of Hispanic high school students, 43.2% of white high school students, and 48.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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

- In 2015, 7.4% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 17.8% of Hispanic high school students, 6.9% of white high school students, and 6.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 20% of Hispanic high school students, 10.4% of white high school students, and 16.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

### Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 9.8% of female high school students and 3% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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.

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- In 2015, 10.2% of AI/AN high school students, 2.3% of Asian high school students, 7.3% of black high school students, 18% of Hispanic high school students, 5.6% of white high school students, and 7.9% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 6.6% of AI/AN high school students, 4.2% of Asian high school students, 7.3% of black high school students, 7% of Hispanic high school students, 6% of white 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 6.1% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 9.7% of AI/AN high school students, 3.4% of Asian high school students, 11.2% of black high school students, 18.1% of Hispanic high school students, 7.1% of white high school students, and 10.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 9.6% of AI/AN high school students, 4.6% of Asian high school students, 10.5% of black high school students, 9.7% of Hispanic high school students, 9% of white high school students, and 16% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

### Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 17.3% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in New Hampshire 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, 12.8% of AI/AN high school students, 7% of Asian high school students, 14.6% of black high school students, 20.5% of Hispanic high school students, 11.1% of white high school students, and 13.4% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Hampshire reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of AI/AN high school students, 10.5% of Asian high school students, 10% of black high school students, 10.6% of Hispanic high school students, 10.1% of white high school students, and 14.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV/AIDS, AND OTHER STD DATA**

### **Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion**

- In 2011, New Hampshire had the 50th highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 6 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.<sup>11</sup> There were a total of 1,190 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in New Hampshire in 2011.<sup>12</sup>

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- In 2015, New Hampshire had the 48th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 10.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.<sup>13</sup> There were a total of 484 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in New Hampshire in 2014, the most recent year of available data.<sup>14</sup>
- In 2011, New Hampshire 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.<sup>15</sup> There were a total of 400 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in New Hampshire in 2011.<sup>16</sup>

### HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in New Hampshire was 0.8 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in New Hampshire was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.<sup>18</sup>
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in New Hampshire was 5.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.<sup>19</sup>
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in New Hampshire was 1.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.<sup>20</sup>

### STDs

- In 2015, New Hampshire had the 51st highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 830 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 742 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Hampshire.<sup>21</sup>
- In 2015, New Hampshire had the 51st highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 32.4 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 29 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Hampshire.<sup>22</sup>
- In 2015, New Hampshire had the 46th 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 1.1 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 1 case of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in New Hampshire.<sup>23</sup>

Visit the Office of Adolescent Health's (OAH) [New Hampshire 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 NEW HAMPSHIRE**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Award</b>
<b>Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</b>	
New Hampshire Department of Education	\$65,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>
<b>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</b>	
PREP State-Grant Program	
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services (federal grant)	\$250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	
	<b>\$315,000</b>

**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 New Hampshire 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 New Hampshire 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.

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- In FY 2016, there was one DASH grantee in New Hampshire funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The New Hampshire Department of Education (\$65,000).

### **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.

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

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

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

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP grantees in New Hampshire.

### **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.

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- In FY 2016, the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services received \$250,000 in federal PREP funds.<sup>24</sup>

The New Hampshire PREP grant provides evidence-based programming in Manchester and Sullivan counties. Programming targets older teens and pregnant and parenting teens.<sup>25</sup> At the time of publication, more information on sub-grantees, approved curricula, and other implementation information 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 New Hampshire.

### 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 New Hampshire.

### 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, New Hampshire received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, entities in New Hampshire 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, New Hampshire chose not to apply for Title V AOUM funds.



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### “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 New Hampshire.

### POINTS OF CONTACT

#### DASH Contact

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 189:10, [www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/189/189-10.htm](http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/189/189-10.htm).

<sup>3</sup> N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 186:11(IX)(a)-(b), [www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/186/186-11.htm](http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/186/186-11.htm).

<sup>4</sup> N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 193-E:2-a (I)-(III), <http://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2014/title-xv/chapter-193-e/section-193-e-2-a/>.

<sup>5</sup> N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 186:11(IX-b), [www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/186/186-11.htm](http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XV/186/186-11.htm).

<sup>6</sup> *Health Education Curriculum Guidelines* (New Hampshire: New Hampshire Board of Education and CCSSO~SCASS Health Education Assessment Project, 2003), [www.education.nh.gov/instruction/school\\_health/documents/curr\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.education.nh.gov/instruction/school_health/documents/curr_guidelines.pdf), 71–72.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 107–10.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 141–44.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 71.

<sup>10</sup> “High School YRBS,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf), Table 1.1.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Table 1.2.

<sup>13</sup> “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>.

<sup>14</sup> “Teen Births in New Hampshire, Girls 15-19,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/new-hampshire>.

<sup>15</sup> 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](http://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf), Table 1.1.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., Table 1.2.

<sup>17</sup> 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](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> 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](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> Slide 18: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection 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](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> “2016 State Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) Awards,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, [www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-state-prep-awards](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-state-prep-awards).

<sup>25</sup> “Key Information about New Hampshire,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/sites/default/files/resource-primary-download/NewHampshire.pdf>.