The complete FY 2018 State Profiles comprise individual state-specific documents along with four other accompanying documents. The Executive Summary details the current state of sex education across the country, highlighting trends observed over the past few decades. Additionally, it is critical to examine the information from each state within the larger context of the laws and federal funding streams across the country. Please reference the following documents to inform and contextualize broader sex education trends:

- Executive Summary
- Federal Funding Overview – compared to South Dakota’s federal funding
- Sex/Sexuality and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) Education Laws by State – compared to South Dakota’s education laws
- Descriptions of Curricula and Programs across the United States.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

For the last 15 years, SIECUS has released the SIECUS State Profiles to provide an overview of federally funded adolescent sexual health promotion and abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programs in the United States. Indeed, the SIECUS State Profiles’ annual reporting provides invaluable insight into how funds for these programs are used and implemented in every state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

Unfortunately, the 2018 SIECUS State Profiles do not include the level of information that readers have come to expect. SIECUS has been unable to obtain information detailing federal funds issued through the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) and Federal Youth Service Bureau (FYSB). In February 2019, new information regarding FYSB FY 2019 grantees was released, but FY 2018 award amounts and grantee profiles for FYSB programs remain publicly unavailable.

The information SIECUS seeks to obtain is imperative for understanding how federal funding is used and the ways in which adolescent sexual health promotion and AOUM programs are designed and implemented. In place of the missing data, this report will instead highlight some of the adverse, and potentially unlawful, actions that agencies under the Trump administration have taken to subvert the commitment to adolescent sexual health information that these programs were founded upon.

This omission of information reinforces the need to broadcast this well-documented truth: AOUM programs (now being called “Sexual Risk Avoidance”) are ineffective.  

Furthermore, SIECUS will continue to seek full transparency in reporting; push Congress to pursue its oversight authority; and ensure that policymakers and the public continue to receive accurate, up-to-date information needed to inform appropriate and effective use of public resources to advance the health and well-being of our nation’s youth.
SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW
South Dakota law (§§ 13-33-1 and 13-33-6.1) does not specifically mention sexuality education; however, public schools must substantially conform to the educational standards established by the state Board of Education. Furthermore, the law requires that “character development instruction” be provided in all schools unless the governing body elects to do otherwise. Character development instruction “impress[es] upon the minds of the students the importance of citizenship, patriotism, honesty, self-discipline, self-respect, sexual abstinence, respect for the contributions of minority and ethnic groups to the heritage of South Dakota, regard for the elderly, and respect for authority.”

STATE STANDARDS
In March 2018, South Dakota adopted revised Health Education Standards, which guide curricula development but do not provide additional guidance on character development instruction. The standards include “comprehend[ing] concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention” and “demonstrate[ing] the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid[ing] or reduc[ing] health risk,” but sexuality is not mentioned.

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 sex education that were introduced or passed by May 31, 2018, please see the most recent analysis of state legislative activity, SIECUS’ 2018 Sex Ed State Legislative Mid-Year Report.

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

While data can be a powerful tool to demonstrate the sex education and sexual health care needs of young people, it is important to be mindful that these behaviors and outcomes are impacted by systemic inequities present in our society that affect an individual’s sexual health and well-being. That is, the context in which a young person’s health behavior and decision-making happens is not reflected in individual data points. Notably, one example demonstrating such inequities are the limitations as to how and what data are currently collected; please be mindful of populations who may not be included in surveys or who may be misrepresented by the data. The data categories and any associated language are taken directly from the respective surveys and are not a representation of SIECUS’ positions or values. For more information regarding SIECUS’ use of data, please read the FY 2018 Executive Summary, A Portrait of Sex Education in the States.

SOUTH DAKOTA TEEN PREGNANCY, HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS), AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) DATA
The following data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Guttmacher Institute represent the most recent, uniform, state-specific statistics documenting teen pregnancy, birth, abortion, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). While certain individual states may have more recent teen pregnancy or abortion data available, the data provided here represent cohesive information available for
states across the nation. For those supporting the sexual health and well-being of young people, it is important to use the data to advance their access to comprehensive education, resources, and services. However, the data are not intended to be used in a manner that is stigmatizing or shaming: Young people have the right to make informed decisions about their health and well-being, but this right must be accompanied by the ability to access and understand all available choices. Therefore, the following data should be used to advance a young person’s right to make informed decisions about their body and health.

**Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion**
- In 2013, South Dakota had the 31st highest reported teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 38 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 43 per 1,000. There were a total of 1,070 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in South Dakota in 2013.
- In 2016, South Dakota had the 13th highest reported teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 25.1 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000. There were a total of 681 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in South Dakota in 2016.
- In 2013, South Dakota had the 49th highest reported teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 3 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 11 per 1,000. There were a total of 90 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in South Dakota in 2013.

**HIV and AIDS**
- In 2016, the reported rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in South Dakota was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.7 per 100,000.
- In 2016, the reported rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in South Dakota was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.8 per 100,000.
- In 2016, the reported rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in South Dakota was 6.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 30.2 per 100,000.
- In 2016, the reported rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in South Dakota was 1.6 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.

**STDs**
- In 2016, South Dakota had the 17th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 2,083.7 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,929.2 per 100,000. In 2016, there were a total of 1,179 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in South Dakota.
- In 2016, South Dakota had the 20th highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 380 cases per 100,000,
compared to the national rate of 379.8 per 100,000. In 2016, there were a total of 215 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in South Dakota.\(^\text{19}\)

- In 2016, South Dakota had the 27th 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 3.5 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 6.1 per 100,000. In 2016, there were a total of 2 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in South Dakota.\(^\text{20}\)

Visit OAH’s South Dakota Adolescent Health Facts for additional information.

**SOUTH DAKOTA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA\(^\text{21}\)**

The following sexual health behavior and outcome data represent some of the most recent information available on the health of young people who attend high schools in South Dakota. Though not perfect—for instance, using broad race and ethnicity categories can often distort and aggregate the experiences of a diverse group of respondents—the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a critical resource for understanding the health behaviors of young people when used carefully and with an awareness of its limitations. Any missing data points indicate either a lack of enough respondents for a subcategory or the state’s decision not to administer a question on the survey. SIECUS commends the CDC for conducting decades’ worth of field studies to improve the accuracy and relevancy of the YRBS. Like the CDC, SIECUS underlines that “school and community interventions should focus not only on behaviors but also on the determinants of those behaviors.”\(^\text{22}\)

**Reported ever having had sexual intercourse**

- In 2015, 34.9% of female high school students and 39.4% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 33.8% of white high school students in South Dakota reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.9% of white high school students nationwide.

**Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13**

- In 2015, 2.6% of female high school students and 3.8% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 2.2% of white high school students in South Dakota reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 2.5% of white high school students nationwide.

**Reported being currently sexually active**

- In 2015, 26.6% of female high school students and 28.1% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 25.7% of white high school students in South Dakota reported being currently sexually active, compared to 30.3% of white high school students nationwide.
Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse
- In 2015, 38.2% of female high school students and 36.5% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 37.3% of white high school students in South Dakota reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 43.2% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse
- In 2015, 12.6% of female high school students and 11.9% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 10.1% of white high school students in South Dakota reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during last sexual intercourse
- In 2015, 8.4% of female high school students and 18.1% of male high school students in South Dakota reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 16.4% of female high school students and 24.6% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 13.4% of white high school students in South Dakota reported having had drunk alcohol or used drugs during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 19.3% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported never having been tested for HIV
- In 2015, 92.7% of female high school students and 92.7% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 94% of white high school students in South Dakota reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 92% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse
- In 2015, 6.1% of female high school students and 4.2% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 4.7% of white high school students in South Dakota reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 6% of white high school students nationwide.
Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 10.1% of female high school students and 6.2% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 7.1% of white high school students in South Dakota reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.1% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 9.8% of female high school students and 7.8% of male high school students in South Dakota 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, 6.1% of white high school students in South Dakota reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 9% of white high school students nationwide.

Visit the CDC’s Youth Online database for additional information on sexual behaviors.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL HEALTH PROFILES DATA

In 2017, the CDC released the School Health Profiles, which measure school health policies and practices and highlight which health topics were taught in schools across the country. Since the data were collected from self-administered questionnaires completed by schools’ principals and lead health education teachers, the CDC notes that one limitation of the School Health Profiles is bias toward the reporting of more positive policies and practices. In the School Health Profiles, the CDC identifies 19 sexual education topics that it believes are critical to a young person’s sexual health. Below are key instruction highlights for secondary schools in South Dakota as reported for the 2015–2016 school year.

19 CRITICAL SEXUAL EDUCATION TOPICS IDENTIFIED BY THE CDC

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

Source: School Health Profiles, 2016
SOUTH DAKOTA

Reported teaching all 19 critical sexual health education topics

- 5.6% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students all 19 critical sexual health education topics in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.26

- 13.8% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students all 19 critical sexual health education topics in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.27

Reported teaching about the benefits of being sexually abstinent

- 44.5% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about the benefits of being sexually abstinent in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.28

- 76.4% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about the benefits of being sexually abstinent in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.29

Reported teaching how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy

- 36.5% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.30

- 72.3% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.31

Reported teaching how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships

- 45.5% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.32

- 79.7% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.33

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

- 25.8% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.34

- 64.9% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.35

Reported teaching how to correctly use a condom

- 6.7% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to correctly use a condom in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.36

- 24.6% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students how to correctly use a condom in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.37
SOUTH DAKOTA

Reported teaching about methods of contraception other than condoms

- 17.2% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about methods of contraception other than condoms in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.\(^{38}\)

- 46.2% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about methods of contraception other than condoms in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.\(^{39}\)

Reported teaching about sexual orientation

- 11.3% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about sexual orientation in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.\(^{40}\)

- 33.8% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about sexual orientation in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.\(^{41}\)

Reported teaching about gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression

- 18% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression in a required course in any of grades 6, 7, or 8.\(^{42}\)

- 37.7% of South Dakota secondary schools taught students about gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression in a required course in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.\(^{43}\)

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

- 27.1% of South Dakota secondary schools provided students with curricula or supplementary materials that included HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information relevant to LGBTQ youth.\(^{44}\)

Visit the CDC’s School Health Profiles report for additional information on school health policies and practices.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEX EDUCATION, UNINTENDED TEEN PREGNANCY, HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY-UNTIL-MARRIAGE (AOUM) PROGRAMS

Congress provides funding for evidence-based and innovative approaches to sex education through the CDC, OAH, and FYSB. These programs support the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education components and prioritize prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among young people. The following is an overview of the federal programs and funding awarded to this state. Throughout this section, all programs are identified as they appear in official, federal documentation. However, SIECUS believes that AOUM, or so-called “Sexual Risk Avoidance,” programs are not to be identified as “educational.” These programs’ practice of withholding information from young people is not education but is, rather, the absence of education.
## SOUTH DAKOTA

### FEDERAL FUNDING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>FY17 Award</th>
<th>FY18 Award</th>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota Department of Health</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>PREP State-Grant Program</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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* See Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program section.

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**DIVISION OF ADOLESCENT AND SCHOOL HEALTH (DASH)**

The CDC’s school-based HIV prevention efforts include funding and technical assistance to state and local education agencies through several funding streams to better student health, implement HIV/STD prevention programs, collect and report data on young people’s risk behaviors, and expand capacity-building partnerships. In FY 2018, through the CDC’s Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), 28 school districts received funding to help the districts and schools strengthen student health through sexual health education (SHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increases access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establishes safe and supportive environments (SSEs) for students and staff. DASH funded six national, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- In FY 2018, there were no DASH grantees in South Dakota funded to strengthen student health through SHE, SHS, and SSEs (1807 Component 2).

DASH also provides funding for state, territorial, local, and tribal education agencies and state health agencies to establish and strengthen systematic procedures to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- In FY 2018, there was one DASH grantee in South Dakota funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1807 Component 1): The South Dakota Department of Health ($100,000).
The Trump administration has subjected the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP) to a wide variety of unlawful attacks, attempting to transform the program into an additional funding stream for abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) (now being called “Sexual Risk Avoidance”) programs. Attacks to TPPP have largely been led by Trump-appointed ideologues who are known to be leading opponents of comprehensive sexuality education, despite objections of career staff at HHS.

Since taking office, the Trump administration has called for the elimination of TPPP through the president’s initial budget request, attempted to illegally shorten TPPP grant periods, and violated Congressional intent in attempts to shift programmatic guidelines—all in an effort to prioritize their abstinence-only ideology over evidence of what works best to ensure the sexual health and well-being of young people.

In June and July 2017, all 84 TPPP grantees were notified, without cause or explanation, that their five-year project periods would be shortened to three. Four legal challenges were filed against the Trump administration in response to the early termination of the TPPP grants. The courts ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, stating that the Trump administration’s action was unlawful.

In April 2018, the Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) released new funding opportunity announcements (FOAs) for TPPP Tier 1 (Replicating Programs) and Tier 2 (New and Innovative Strategies). The new FOAs represented a significant shift from funding evidence-based programs with a focus on evaluation toward the prioritization of abstinence-only ideology. Like the unlawful grant termination, the Tier 1 FOA was also challenged in court and ruled illegal for violating Congressional intent. The Tier 2 FOA, however, was not vacated by the courts, and SIECUS was able to obtain FY 2018 data for the Tier 2 grantees.
Fortunately, the Trump administration’s unlawful efforts to subvert TPPP funding have been consistently constrained by federal courts. However, HHS recently announced a list of grantees that, they claim, would have been awarded a total of $19.4 million in FY 2018 TPPP Tier 1 funding – had the courts not determined it was an illegal attempt to subvert the will of Congress. The same announcement also attempted to blame the plaintiffs who sued the administration over its act of subterfuge.

Furthermore, SIECUS’ attempts to identify how the missing $19.4 million in designated TPPP Tier 1 funds have been reallocated or otherwise used have been blocked by the Trump administration. Currently, Congress is reasserting its oversight authority over the program, particularly since any use of these funds beyond what TPPP requires would be unlawful. Because information regarding the Tier 1 funds are being withheld, this year’s State Profiles only contain Tier 2 data.

**PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM (PREP)**

FYSB, within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division of HHS, administers the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), which was re-authorized for a total of $75 million in FY 2018 and FY 2019. PREP funds a state-grant program, the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program, which supports research and demonstration projects that implement innovative strategies for preventing pregnancy; and the Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP), which funds tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, a provision within the PREP statute, called the Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP), enables community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP state grants to apply for funding through a competitive application process.

Similar to other programs highlighted in the State Profiles, the grants for the various PREP programs are awarded throughout the year, with several awarded in the final month of the fiscal year for use and implementation throughout the following year. SIECUS reports on funding amounts appropriated in FY 2018 and any programmatic activities that occurred during FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018). It is important to remember, however, that reported programmatic activities for this period may have utilized FY 2017 funds. Details on the state grants, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below. Please see below for detailed information on the PREP grantee data withheld by FYSB.

**Missing: PREP Data**

As of February 13, 2019, FYSB has not released the FY 2018 PREP award amounts or grantee profiles. Curiously, FY 2019 federal funding award amounts for State PREP and Title V SRAE have been released, but the FY 2018 funding data remains withheld from the public.

With a five-year reauthorization of PREP slated for 2019, SIECUS remains highly concerned about this missing data, as it is vital to understanding how adolescent sexual health promotion programs are designed and implemented.

**Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) State-Grant Program**

The PREP state-grant program supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs. 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. PREP programs target young people who are
experiencing homelessness, are in foster care, are living in rural areas or areas with high rates of adolescent births, and are from minority groups.

**Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)**

PREIS funds local entities through a competitive grant program to support research and demonstration programs to develop, replicate, refine, and test innovative models for preventing unintended teen pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs among young people ages 10-19.

**Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)**

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of pregnancy-, HIV-, and other STD-prevention programs among native young people within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs are designed to honor tribal needs, traditions, and cultures.

**Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)**

CPREP grants support evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs. Only organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP state grants are eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants.

**Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program**

The Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant program (“Title V SRAE”), previously called the Title V AOUM program, is administered by FYSB, within ACF of HHS, and was authorized at $75 million for FY 2018. This state-based program must exclusively promote that “the unambiguous and primary emphasis and context” for each topic required to be taught in the new A–F definition of “education on sexual risk avoidance” is a “message to youth that normalizes the optimal health behavior of avoiding nonmarital sexual activity.” While grantees were required from FYs 1998–2017 to provide three state-raised dollars, or the equivalent in services, for every four federal dollars received, the state-match provision is no longer required. In FY 2018, FYSB withheld detailed information about Title V SRAE grantees and provided only the dollar amount awarded to each state.

Unlike TPPP and PREP, the Title V SRAE grant program was always intended to promote failed abstinence-only programs, or so-called “Sexual Risk Avoidance” programs, rather than evidence-based sex education. However, what began as a tiny sliver of the federal budget has been funded at exponentially higher levels every year. As evidence-based programs like TPPP face continued threats of elimination, SRAE has seen a seven-fold increase in funding since its inception in 2012 (when it was known as the Competitive Abstinence Education program). The Trump administration claims that the government does not have funds to spend on adolescent sexual health. However, the numbers prove the baselessness of this claim: To date, more than $2.2 billion have been wasted on failed AOUM programs like Title V SRAE.

- In FY 2018, the State of South Dakota received $148,717 in federal Title V SRAE funding.

**Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program**

Administered by FYSB within ACF of HHS, the SRAE program—a rebranding of the Competitive Abstinence Education program—provides funding for public and private entities for programs that “teach young people to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity and prevent other youth risk behaviors.” These programs are also required by statute to “teach the benefits associated with self-regulation; success sequencing for poverty prevention; healthy relationships; goal setting and resisting sexual coercion; dating violence; and other youth risk behaviors, such as underage drinking or illicit drug use, without normalizing
teen sexual activity.” In FY 2018, $25 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program, and $11.9 million was awarded to 27 grantees in 15 states through a competitive application process.

- In FY 2018, there were no SRAE grantees in South Dakota.

### Points of Contact

#### TPPP Contact
Bruce Long Fox  
Rural America Initiatives  
Phone: (605) 341-3339  
Email: Bwlf@qwestoffice.net

#### PREP State Grant and Title V SRAE Contact
Scarlett Bierne  
South Dakota Department of Health  
600 E. Capitol Avenue  
Pierre, SD 57501  
Phone: (605) 773-3361  
Email: scarlett.bierne@state.sd.us

#### Tribal PREP Program Contacts
Philip John Beaudry  
Great Plains Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board  
Rapid City, SD  
Phone: (605) 721-1922  
Email: pj.beaudry@gptchb.org

DenYelle Kenyon, PhD  
Director and Associate Scientist at Sanford Research  
Sioux Falls, SD  
Phone: (605) 312-6207  
Email: DenYelle.Kenyon@SanfordHealth.org


5 SIECUS uses the term “sexually transmitted infections” (STIs). However, because the CDC uses “sexually transmitted diseases” (STDs), this report uses “STDs” when referencing their work for clarity purposes.

6 Teen pregnancy rates are reported as a whole and without distinction between unintended and intended pregnancies rates. At the time of publication, updated information on unintended teen pregnancy rates categorized by state and age was unavailable.
The document contains references to various sources, including:

- Ibid., Table 2.6.

The text also includes references to additional sources and tables, such as:

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

The document also contains references to various studies and reports, including:


The text concludes with a note on the importance of understanding social determinants and the context in which the data exist, urging readers to be cautious in using the data and to avoid conflating correlation with causation.
Evidence-informed curricula are intended to educate youth, building knowledge and skills, while evidence-based programs and interventions are focused solely on reducing “negative” health outcomes.

In the FY 2018 reauthorization, the “Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program” was renamed the “Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education” (SRAE) program. The definition of the Title V program was changed to mandate that grantees adhere to a new A-F definition as opposed to the old A-H definition for Title V programs.

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