

# State Profiles FISCAL YEAR 2016

## WEST VIRGINIA

In Fiscal Year 2016,<sup>1</sup> the state of West Virginia received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$65,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$270,284
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$438,942

In Fiscal Year 2016, local entities in West Virginia received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program funds totaling \$1,726,995
- Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant funds totaling \$442,019

### SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

#### STATE LAW

West Virginia law ([West Virginia Code §18-2-9](#)) does not require schools to teach sexuality education, but does require human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention education within the general health education curriculum in grades 6–12.<sup>2</sup> According to the West Virginia Board of Education’s AIDS Education Policy [2422.4](#), “[t]he goal of this policy is to assist in the protection of students by providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to avoid behaviors that will put them at the risk of infection with [HIV].”<sup>3</sup> Each county board must integrate HIV prevention education into health courses and may also include it in “science, social studies, and developmental guidance” courses in order to “assure total understanding of the disease and its consequences.”<sup>4</sup> Educators conducting classroom instruction about HIV/AIDS must be qualified professionals who participate in staff development to ensure they teach current AIDS information.<sup>5</sup>

Parents or guardians may remove their children from any part of this instruction by written notification to the principal.<sup>6</sup> [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#)

#### STATE STANDARDS

West Virginia does not require any specific curriculum; however, the Board of Education’s [21st Century Health Education 5-12 Content Standards and Objectives for West Virginia Schools](#) curriculum framework includes sexual health. The standards include discussion on communicable disease prevention and transmission, including HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and the functions of the reproductive system.

**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 West Virginia. 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.

**WEST VIRGINIA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA<sup>7</sup>**Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 49% of female high school students and 44.4% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 62.1% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 35.1% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 46% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 46.4% of white high school students in West Virginia 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, 4.1% of female high school students and 6.2% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 14.3% of LGB high school students, 14.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 3.8% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 4.6% of white high school students in West Virginia reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 2.5% of white high school students nationwide.

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### Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 39% of female high school students and 31.8% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 51% of LGB high school students, 27.2% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 34.5% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 35.6% of white high school students in West Virginia 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, 52.9% of female high school students and 42.7% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 61.3% of LGB high school students and 45.3% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 48.9% of white high school students in West Virginia 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, 11.3% of female high school students and 12.8% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 26.2% of LGB high school students and 9.7% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 11.9% of white high school students in West Virginia reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

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### Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 86.6% of female high school students and 87.1% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 78% of LGB high school students, 80.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 88.1% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 87.5% of white high school students in West Virginia 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, 12.7% of female high school students and 7.5% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 21.4% of LGB high school students, 17.1% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 8.4% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 9.3% of white high school students in West Virginia reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 6% of white high school students nationwide.

### Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 11.2% of female high school students and 8.7% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 19.9% of LGB high school students, 23.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 8.6% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 9.7% of white high school students in West Virginia reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 9% of white high school students nationwide.

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### Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 11.7% of female high school students and 6.1% of male high school students in West Virginia 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, 24.4% of LGB high school students, 18.5% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 6.8% of heterosexual high school students in West Virginia 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, 8.8% of white high school students in West Virginia reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.1% of white high school students nationwide.

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

## **WEST VIRGINIA TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV/AIDS, AND OTHER STD DATA**

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

- In 2011, West Virginia had the 7th highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 63 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.<sup>8</sup> There were a total of 3,540 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia in 2011.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2015, West Virginia had the 8th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 31.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.<sup>10</sup> There were a total of 1,972 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia in 2014, the most recent year of available data.<sup>11</sup>
- In 2011, West Virginia had the 24th highest teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 10 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 14 per 1,000.<sup>12</sup> There were a total of 7,520 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia in 2011.<sup>13</sup>

### **HIV and AIDS**

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in West Virginia was 2.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.<sup>14</sup>
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in West Virginia was 0.7 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.<sup>15</sup>
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in West Virginia was 12.4 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.<sup>16</sup>

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- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in West Virginia was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.<sup>17</sup>

**STDs**

- In 2015, West Virginia had the 44th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 1,325.2 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 1,473 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia.<sup>18</sup>
- In 2015, West Virginia had the 41st highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 125.9 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 140 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in West Virginia.<sup>19</sup>
- In 2015, West Virginia had the 41st 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 1.8 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 2 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in West Virginia.<sup>20</sup>

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

**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 WEST VIRGINIA**

Grantee	Award
<b>Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</b>	
West Virginia Department of Education	\$65,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>
<b>Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)</b>	
TPPP Tier 1B	
Mission West Virginia, Inc.	\$1,726,995
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,726,995</b>
<b>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</b>	
PREP State-Grant Program	
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (federal grant)	\$270,284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$270,284</b>
<b>Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)</b>	
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (federal grant)	\$438,942



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	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$438,942</b>
<b>Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program (SRAE)</b>		
Mission West Virginia, Inc.		\$442,019
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$442,019</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,943,240</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 West Virginia 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 West Virginia funded to deliver YMSM programming (1308 Strategy 4).

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

- In FY 2016, there was one DASH grantee in West Virginia funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The West Virginia 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

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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 West Virginia.

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 West Virginia: Mission West Virginia, Inc. (\$1,726,995).

MISSION WEST VIRGINIA, INC., \$1,726,995 (FY 2016)

Mission West Virginia, Inc., is a non-profit organization that focuses on community asset building and partnership development in order to better serve disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities. Its mission is to equip public, private, and faith communities to “utilize existing resources to form new partnerships, [encourage] innovative social change, and [build] stronger communities in West Virginia.”<sup>21</sup> Mission West Virginia previously received federal AOUM funding through the now-defunct Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) grant program. The organization was awarded a \$600,000 CBAE grant per year for FYs 2007–2012 and received \$1,770,994 in funding before the program was eliminated in 2010.

With its TPPP funding, Mission West Virginia will partner with Community Action of Southeast West Virginia, Rainelle Medical Center, and Regeneration, Inc., to provide programming to young people ages 10–19 in high-need communities in rural West Virginia Appalachia. The program will use [Love Notes](#) and [Draw the Line/Respect the Line](#) in 42 middle schools, 42 high schools, two after-school recreational program sites, six juvenile justice centers, 11 alternative schools, and two foster care centers. Mission West Virginia aims to serve 10,800 young people per year and a total of 54,000 young people over the five-year grant period.<sup>22</sup>

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 West Virginia.

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2B grantees in West Virginia.

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

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

### **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.



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PREP State-Grant Program

State-grant PREP supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. In FY 2016, 43 states, the District of Columbia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands received PREP state-grant funds. The grant does not require states to provide matching funds. Funded programs must discuss abstinence and contraception and place substantial emphasis on both. Programs must also address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- In FY 2016, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources received \$270,284 in federal PREP funds.<sup>23</sup>
- The agency provides sub-grants to five local public and private entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.<sup>24</sup>

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Boys and Girls Club	Berkeley, Monongalia, Pleasant, and Wood Counties	Not Reported
Children’s Home Society	McDowell and Wood Counties	Not Reported
Kanawha Institute on Social Research and Action	Kanawha County	Not Reported
Mission West Virginia, Inc.	Cabell and Mason Counties	Not Reported
Mountain Heart Community Services	Wyoming County	Not Reported

The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources implements the state PREP grant program to provide both school- and community-based programming. Sub-grantees target middle- and high-school students, young people in juvenile centers, runaway and homeless youth, young African Americans, and young people in foster care. Funded programs must implement one of the following evidence-based programs: [\*Making Proud Choices!\*](#) or [\*Reducing the Risk\*](#) and will address financial literacy, healthy life skills, and educational and career success.<sup>25</sup>

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 West Virginia.

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 West Virginia.

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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, West Virginia received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, local entities in West Virginia were not eligible for CPREP.

**TITLE V STATE ABSTINENCE EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM**

The Title V state abstinence education grant program for abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programming, or the Title V AOUM program, is administered by FYSB, within ACF of HHS, and was funded at \$75 million in FY 2016. The Title V AOUM program requires states to provide three state-raised dollars, or the equivalent in services, for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. All programs funded by Title V AOUM must exclusively promote abstinence from sexual activity and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must encourage abstinence as an expected outcome.

- In FY 2016, the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources received \$438,942 in federal Title V AOUM funding.<sup>26</sup>
- The department chose to sub-grant funds to three local entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.<sup>27</sup>
- In West Virginia, sub-grantees contribute the majority of the match, and the rest is provided through available state funds.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Community Action of SE West Virginia	See narrative below	\$80,000
Rainelle Medical Center, Inc.	See narrative below	\$60,000
Regeneration, Inc.	See narrative below	\$63,400

The West Virginia Title V AOUM program is administered by the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Maternal Child and Family Health. The grant provides funding to local public and private entities to serve young people ages 12-20 in both school and community-based settings, and provides additional program resources to parents, young adults, and community members. Programming is administered in Doddridge, Fayette, Harrison, Logan, Marion, Raleigh, Ritchie, Taylor, and Wyoming counties through the [Promoting Health Among Teens! \(PHAT\)—Abstinence-Only Intervention](#) program.<sup>28</sup>

**“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

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behaviors such as underage drinking or illicit drug use without normalizing teen sexual activity.” In FY 2016, \$10 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program and \$8.98 million was awarded to 21 grantees in 12 states through a competitive application process.

- In FY 2016, there was one SRAE grantee in West Virginia: Mission West Virginia, Inc. (\$442,019).<sup>29</sup>

MISSION WEST VIRGINIA, INC., \$442,019 (FY 2016)

Mission West Virginia, Inc., (Mission West) is a non-profit organization that focuses on community asset building and partnership development in order to better serve disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities. Its mission is to equip public, private, and faith communities to “utilize existing resources to form new partnerships, [encourage] innovative social change, and [build] stronger communities in West Virginia.”<sup>30</sup> Mission West serves mostly white young people ages 10-19 using [Promoting Health Among Teens! \(PHAT\)—Abstinence-Only Intervention](#) curriculum for middle school students and [Love Notes](#) curriculum for high school students.<sup>31</sup> At the time of publication, more information Mission West’s implementation of SRAE funds was unknown.

## POINTS OF CONTACT

### DASH Contact

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## WEST VIRGINIA

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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> W. Va. Code §18-2-9(b)(1), [www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=18&art=2#02](http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=18&art=2#02).

<sup>3</sup> W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-2,  
<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/csr/readfile.aspx?DocId=6136&Format=PDF>.

<sup>4</sup> W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-4.3,  
<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/csr/readfile.aspx?DocId=6136&Format=PDF>.

<sup>5</sup> W. Va. Board of Education Policy 2422.4 § 126-50A-3.3.1,  
<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/csr/readfile.aspx?DocId=6136&Format=PDF>.

<sup>6</sup> W. Va. Code §18-2-9(c), [www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chap=18&art=2&section=9#02](http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chap=18&art=2&section=9#02).

<sup>7</sup> "High School YRBS," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

<sup>8</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>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

<sup>10</sup> "Teen Birth Rate Comparison, 2015 Among Girls Age 15-19," The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, [www.thenationalcampaign.org/data/compare/1701](http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/data/compare/1701).

<sup>11</sup> "Teen Births in West Virginia, Girls 15-19," The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, [www.thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/West\\_Virginia](http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/West_Virginia).

<sup>12</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>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

<sup>14</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>15</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>16</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>17</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).

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<sup>18</sup> NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> “About Us,” Mission West Virginia, Inc., <https://missionwv.org/about-mwv/>.

<sup>22</sup> “Mission West Virginia, Inc.,” Grantees (WV) – TPP Tier 1B, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health, [www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grants/grantees/tpp/1b/mission-west-virginia-inc.html](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grants/grantees/tpp/1b/mission-west-virginia-inc.html).

<sup>23</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>24</sup> “Personal Responsibility Education Program Profiles,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, April 10, 2017.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> “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](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-title-v-grant-awards).

<sup>27</sup> Information provided by Patty McGrew, Adolescent Health Initiative Director, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, June 1, 2016.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> “2016 Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) 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-srae-grant-awards](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-srae-grant-awards).

<sup>30</sup> “About Us,” Mission West Virginia, Inc., <https://missionwv.org/about-mwv/>.

<sup>31</sup> “Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program Grantee Profiles,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, April 27, 2017.