

State Profiles **FISCAL YEAR 2016**

PENNSYLVANIA

In Fiscal Year 2016,¹ the state of Pennsylvania received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$415,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$1,983,637
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$2,316,829

In Fiscal Year 2016, local entities in Pennsylvania received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$378,750
- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program funds totaling \$1,749,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies funds totaling \$965,000

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW

Schools in Pennsylvania are not required to teach sexuality education. [Pennsylvania Constitutional Statutes Title 22 § 4.29](#), however, require primary, intermediate, middle, and high schools to teach sexually transmitted disease (STD), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) education; primary schools are allowed to omit instruction on the sexual methods of disease transmission.² Schools must use materials that have been determined by the local school district to be age-appropriate, discuss prevention, and stress abstinence as “the only completely reliable means of preventing sexual transmission.”³

School districts must publicize the fact that parents and guardians can review all curriculum materials. Parents and guardians whose principles or religious beliefs conflict with instruction may excuse their children from the programs.⁴ [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#)

STATE STANDARDS

The state has created the [Academic Standards for Health, Safety, and Physical Education](#), which include STD and HIV prevention education. All decisions regarding HIV prevention curricula and materials must be made by local school districts. School districts do not have to follow a specific curriculum, but they must use these standards as a framework for the development of their curricula.⁵ The standards include HIV and STD prevention.

PENNSYLVANIA

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 Pennsylvania. 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.

PENNSYLVANIA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA⁶

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 35.3% of female high school students and 37.3% of male high school students in Pennsylvania reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.2% of female high school students and 43.2% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 56.9% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 23.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 34.9% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 57.1% of black high school students, 43.7% of Hispanic high school students, 32.2% of white high school students, and 38.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Pennsylvania reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 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, 2.4% of female high school students and 5.3% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 8.4% of LGB high school students, 3.1% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 3.4% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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.

PENNSYLVANIA

- In 2015, 10.0% of black high school students, 6.8% of Hispanic high school students, 2.4% of white high school students, and 7.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Pennsylvania reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 8.3% of black high school students, 5.0% 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.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 26.5% of female high school students and 26.8% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 35.9% of LGB high school students, 17.1% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 26.3% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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 black high school students, 28.7% of Hispanic high school students, 25.0% of white high school students, and 27.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Pennsylvania reported being currently sexually active, compared to 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, 45.2% of female high school students and 28.2% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 49.2% of LGB high school students and 35.1% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 43.5% of Hispanic high school students and 36.9% of white high school students in Pennsylvania reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 44.4% of Hispanic high school students and 43.2% of white high school students nationwide.

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

- In 2015, 12.2% of female high school students and 9.9% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 19.3% of LGB high school students and 10.1% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual

PENNSYLVANIA

intercourse, compared to 26.4% of LGB high school students and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.

- In 2015, 17.8% of Hispanic high school students and 9.4% of white high school students in Pennsylvania reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 20.0% of Hispanic high school students and 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 88.7% of female high school students and 89.1% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 73.1% of LGB high school students, 91.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 90.3% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 72.4% of black high school students, 80.6% of Hispanic high school students, 93.0% of white high school students, and 88.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Pennsylvania reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 83.4% of black high school students, 88.9% of Hispanic high school students, 92.0% of white high school students, and 86.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 9.5% of female high school students and 3.4% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 21.3% of LGB high school students, 8.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 4.9% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 9.9% of black high school students, 9.4% of Hispanic high school students, 5.2% of white high school students, and 15.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Pennsylvania reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 7.3% of black high school students, 7.0% of Hispanic high school students, 6.0% of white high school students, and 12.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 9.4% of female high school students and 5.0% of male high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 20.0% of LGB high school students, 18.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 5.6% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 7.8% of black high school students, 11.1% of Hispanic high school students, and 6.2% of white high school students in Pennsylvania reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of black high school students, 9.7% of Hispanic high school students, and 9.0% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 14.2% of female high school students and 4.3% of male high school students in Pennsylvania reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 15.6% of female high school students and 5.4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 23.0% of LGB high school students, 28.2% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 7.4% of heterosexual high school students in Pennsylvania 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, 8.7% of black high school students, 9.6% of Hispanic high school students, and 9.3% of white high school students in Pennsylvania reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.0% of black high school students, 10.6% of Hispanic high school students, and 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.

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

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2011, Pennsylvania had the 35th highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 44 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.⁷ There were a total of 18,940 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania in 2011.⁸
- In 2015, Pennsylvania had the 36th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 17.7 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.⁹ There

PENNSYLVANIA

were a total of 7,892 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania in 2014, the most recent year of available data.¹⁰

- In 2011, Pennsylvania had the 14th highest teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 13 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 14 per 1,000.¹¹ There were a total of 5,420 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania in 2011.¹²

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Pennsylvania was 5.4 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Pennsylvania was 1.1 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Pennsylvania was 23.9 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Pennsylvania was 4.6 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.¹⁶

STDs

- In 2015, Pennsylvania had the 23rd highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 1,772.2 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 14,810 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁷
- In 2015, Pennsylvania had the 21st highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 322.6 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 2,696 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Pennsylvania.¹⁸
- In 2015, Pennsylvania had the 17th 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 5.6 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 47 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Pennsylvania.¹⁹

Visit the Office of Adolescent Health's (OAH) [Pennsylvania 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

PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 2016 FEDERAL FUNDING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
Pennsylvania Department of Education	\$415,000
School District of Philadelphia	\$378,750
TOTAL	\$793,750
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)	
TPPP Tier 2B	
Carnegie Mellon University	\$1,000,000
Public Health Management Corporation	\$749,000
TOTAL	\$1,749,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
Pennsylvania Department of Health (federal grant)	\$1,983,637
TOTAL	\$1,983,637
Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)	
Philadelphia Health Management Corporation	\$965,000
TOTAL	\$965,000
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
Pennsylvania Department of Health (federal grant)	\$2,316,829
TOTAL	\$2,316,829
GRAND TOTAL	
	\$7,808,216

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 two DASH grantees in Pennsylvania funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE (1308 Strategy 2): The Pennsylvania Department of Education (\$320,000) and the School District of Philadelphia (\$320,000).

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, \$320,000 (FY 2016)

With its 1308 Strategy 2 funds, the Pennsylvania Department of Education provides technical assistance to help select middle and high school sexual health curricula and allows districts to identify curricula consistent with community norms and the department framework. To connect students to locally available sexual health services and resources, the department will release a list of youth-friendly sexual health providers to districts. Additionally, to expand efforts to provide an environment where all students and staff feel safe, the department is helping districts assess bullying and sexual harassment policy language.²⁰

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, \$320,000 (FY 2016)

With its 1308 Strategy 2 funds, the School District of Philadelphia works with schools and uses experienced health educators to support staff to select sexual health curriculum that can be effectively delivered to the district's high school students. To make it easier for district staff to provide guidance to students, the school district revised its health services referral system. Additionally, the school district works with national and local partners to provide bullying and harassment prevention training and other support to district staff.²¹

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 Pennsylvania 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 were two DASH grantees in Pennsylvania funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The Pennsylvania Department of Education (\$95,000) and the School District of Philadelphia (\$58,750).

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH), within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP), which funds evidence-based (or innovative evidence-informed), medically accurate, and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. In FY 2016, total funding for TPPP was \$101 million, with an additional \$6.8 million authorized for evaluation purposes, supporting a total of 84 states, cities, non-profit organizations, school districts, universities, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations that were in year two of five TPPP funding tiers' five-year cooperative agreements in 33 states and territories, including the District of Columbia and the Marshall Islands. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees and receives an additional \$6.8 million in funding for evaluation purposes. There are five TPPP funding tiers:

Tier 1A: Capacity building to support replication of evidence-based TPP programs.

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 1A grantees in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPP Tier 1B grantees in Pennsylvania.

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPP Tier 2A grantees in Pennsylvania.

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

- In FY 2016, there were two TPP Tier 2B grantees in Pennsylvania: Carnegie Mellon University (\$1,000,000) and Public Health Management Corporation (\$749,000).
- These local entities in Pennsylvania received a total of \$1,749,000 in TPP Tier 2B funding.

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY, \$1,000,000 (FY 2016)

Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) is a private research university located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. With its TPP funding, CMU will develop and evaluate an intervention called *Making Healthy Decisions*, a program composed of *Your Move* and *Eat Smart*. The goal of the intervention is to reduce unplanned pregnancies in young women ages 14–19 through a series of seven group sessions. Each session incorporates a video element and brief post-session “homework” activities. The intervention will be evaluated through a group randomized control trial with self-reported sexual behaviors over a nine-month follow up period. CMU will reach 550 young people per year in Western Pennsylvania, as well as Delaware, Central and West New York, Central and Greater Northern New Jersey, Metro New Jersey, and the St. Louis Region.²²

PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, \$749,000 (FY 2016)

Located in Philadelphia, Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) is a nonprofit, public health institute “that builds healthier communities through partnerships with government, foundations, businesses and community-based organizations.”²³ PHMC provides health promotion, education, outreach, technical assistance, and direct services to communities in greater Philadelphia and across the country. With its TPP funding, PHMC will evaluate [*Promoting Awareness through Live Movement and Sound \(PALMS-TPP\)*](#), an innovative, theater-based and group-level intervention that is tailored for African American men ages 15–22. The goal of the invention is to use theories of peer training, trauma-informed principles, behavior change, resiliency, and positive youth development to “reduce young men’s risk for teen pregnancy and to strengthen protective factors that have been found to be associated with improved sexual-decision making and reduced likelihood of teen or unplanned pregnancy.”²⁴ Participants for evaluation will be recruited from community-based, non-school settings in Philadelphia and be asked to attend four group sessions. Evaluation will occur in a randomized control trial and will measure the intervention’s impact on the number of partners and episodes of unprotected vaginal sex. PHMC aims to reach 250 young people per year over the grant period.²⁵

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPP Tier 2C grantees in Pennsylvania.

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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.

- In FY 2016, the Pennsylvania Department of Health received \$1,983,637 in federal PREP funds.²⁶
- The department provides sub-grants to 16 local public and private entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.²⁷

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Adagio Health	Fayette and Westmoreland	\$85,000
Beacon Light	Statewide	\$84,948.50
Children's Home of York	York	\$78,618.32
Children's Home of York Permanency	York	\$63,708.29
Congreso de Latinos Unidos	Philadelphia County	\$85,000
Family Health Council of Central PA	Dauphin	\$85,000
Family Health Council of Central PA	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, and York	\$85,000
Maternal Family Health Services	Lackawana, Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Wayne	\$85,000
Mazzoni Center	Philadelphia County	\$85,000
Northwestern Human Services Youth Services	Statewide	\$84,756.78
Penn State University	Erie	\$84,998.35
Planned Parenthood Keystone	Berks, Bucks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northampton, and York	\$84,978.14
Public Health Management Corporation	Philadelphia	\$170,000
Spanish American Civic Association for Equality, Inc.	Lancaster	\$84,823.04
Trehab	Susquehanna County	\$85,000
Turning Points	Philadelphia	\$85,570.60

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania PREP state-grant program is administered statewide by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in collaboration with 16 sub-grantees. The funded programs provide programming to young people ages 10-19 in one of the following facilities: licensed psychiatric residential treatment facilities, licensed residential substance abuse treatment programs, licensed partial hospitalization or outpatient drug and alcohol facilities, licensed partial hospitalization or outpatient mental health facilities, and residential treatment programs serving delinquent youth (which includes programs licensed by the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth, and Families [OCYF]). The grant program requires funded programs to implement either [*Rikers Health Advocacy Program*](#) or [*Street Smart*](#) and use modules from [*Sex Ed 101*](#). In addition to these curricula, sub-grantees also implement [*Making Proud Choices!*](#), [*Becoming a Responsible Teen \(BART\)*](#), [*All4You!*](#), [*Be Proud! Be Responsible!*](#), [*Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective!*](#), and [*SiHLE \(Sisters Informing, Healing, Living, and Empowering\)*](#). These curricula address adolescent development, healthy relationships, and healthy life skills.²⁸

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 was one PREIS grantee in Pennsylvania: Public Health Management Corporation (\$965,000).²⁹

PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, \$965,000 (FY 2016)

PHMC uses its PREIS grant to implement *PALMS for Youth with ASD (PYA)*, “a research-study designed to evaluate the impact of an innovative, theater-based teen pregnancy and [sexually transmitted infection] (STI) prevention intervention tailored specifically for young people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).”³⁰ Through this program, PHMC hopes to impact young people ages 14-19 with ASD in Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties in Pennsylvania, as well as in Camden County in New Jersey.³¹

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 Pennsylvania.

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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 Pennsylvania Department of Health received \$2,316,829 in federal Title V AOUM funding.³²
- The department provides sub-grants to six local public and private entities. The sub-grantee information is listed below.³³
- In Pennsylvania, the match is provided by the sub-grantees through in-kind services, other state or local funds, and sources that do not use federal funds.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Adagio Health	See narrative below	\$85,000
Amachi Pittsburgh	See narrative below	\$85,000
Congreso de Latinos Unidos	See narrative below	\$85,000
Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania	See narrative below	\$85,000
Lawrence County Community Action Partnership	See narrative below	\$85,000
Temple University	See narrative below	\$400,000

The Pennsylvania Department of Health administers the Title V AOUM grant along with six sub-grantees. The funds are used to support Healthy Youth PA, Pennsylvania's AOUM program. Healthy Youth PA uses a federally approved program model of mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision activities to promote abstinence from sexual activity. Some sub-grantees also use [*Promoting Health Among Teens \(PHAT\)*](#) for their adult-led group session component. Temple University acts as the training and technical assistance coordinator for Healthy Youth PA and does not provide direct services to youth and their families. Programming is primarily implemented through community-based organizations and is not implemented during school hours. Healthy Youth PA serves youth ages 9-14 and targets populations that are most likely to bear children out of wedlock and communities of the African American and Latino population. An emphasis is also placed on reaching young people who are LGB, transgender, and/or questioning (LGBTQ). Programming is being implemented in Allegheny, Dauphin, Lawrence, and Philadelphia Counties.³⁴

“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.

PENNSYLVANIA

- In FY 2016, there were no SRAE grantees in Pennsylvania.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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

² 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(a) and (b), www.pacode.com/secure/data/022/chapter4/s4.29.html.

³ 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(a).

⁴ 022 Pa. Const. Stat. § 4.29(c).

⁵ *Academic Standards for Health, Safety, and Physical Education* (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2002), www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=18&objID=380421&mode=2.

⁶ "High School YRBS," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

⁷ 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, Table 1.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

⁹ "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>.

¹⁰ "Teen Births in Pennsylvania, Girls 15-19," The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/Pennsylvania>.

¹¹ 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, Table 1.1.

¹² *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Slide 21: "Rates of Diagnosed HIV Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2015—

PENNSYLVANIA

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¹⁷ NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adolescent and School Health, Funded State Agencies, Atlanta, GA, www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/partners/funded_states.htm#pa.

²¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adolescent and School Health, Funded Local Agencies, Atlanta, GA, www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/partners/funded_locals.htm#philly.

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²³ “About Us,” Public Health Management Corporation, www.phmc.org/site/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&Itemid=32.

²⁴ “Public Health Management Corporation,” Grantees (PA) – TPP Tier 2B, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health, www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grants/grantees/tpp/2b/public-health-management-corporation.html.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ “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.

²⁷ Information provided by Tiffany Martin, Public Health Program Administrator, Division of Child and Adult Health Services, Pennsylvania Department of Health, April 17, 2017.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ “2016 Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) 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-preis-grant-awards.

³⁰ Information provided by Emmy Stup, Project Director, Public Health Management Corporation, April 17, 2017.

³¹ Ibid.

³² “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.

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³⁴ Ibid.