

State Profiles **FISCAL YEAR 2016**

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In Fiscal Year 2016,¹ the state of New Mexico received:

- Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$400,000
- Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$343,985
- Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$682,461

In Fiscal Year 2016, local entities in New Mexico received:

- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program funds totaling \$1,000,000
- Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$375,375
- Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies funds totaling \$581,629

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW

[New Mexico Administrative Code §§ 6.12.2.10](#) and [6.29.6.8](#) mandate that schools must teach a course in health education in either middle or high school. Each school district must “provide instruction about [human immunodeficiency virus] (HIV) and related issues in the curriculum of the required health education content area to all students in the elementary grades, in the middle/junior high school grades, and in the senior high school grades.”² This instruction must include “ways to reduce the risk of getting HIV/[acquired immunodeficiency syndrome] (AIDS), stressing abstinence.”³ Outcomes of such instruction should include the “ability to demonstrate refusal skills, overcome peer pressure, and use decision-making skills.”⁴

Educational materials and the grade levels at which they will be introduced are determined by local school districts. All instruction must be age-appropriate.⁵ Local school boards must “ensure the involvement of parents, staff, and students in the development of policies and the review of instructional materials.”⁶ The state neither suggests curriculum nor limits what may or may not be included in sexuality education instruction.

[New Mexico Administrative Code 6.29.6.3](#) requires the adoption of the “academic content and performance standards and to measure the performance in public schools.” [New Mexico Administrative Codes 6.29.6.8](#) and [6.29.6.9](#) include the content standards in them.

STATE STANDARDS

The [Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards](#) include abstinence instruction beginning in grades three and four. Beginning in grades seven and eight, performance standards in health

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education include understanding “how healthy alternatives can replace unhealthy behaviors (i.e., abstinence, condom use, [and] other pregnancy prevention methods).”⁷ Students in grades 9-12 are to demonstrate knowledge of pregnancy prevention that includes various methods of contraception, such as hormonal methods, and the proper use of condoms. The curriculum also covers strategies for maintaining healthy relationships and resolving harmful behaviors in relationships. The impact of cultural and media portrayals of gender on health is included as a topic of discussion, as well.

The standards state that each school district must have a policy allowing parents to “request that their child be exempted from the parts of the health education curriculum that address the sexuality performance standards.”⁸ Alternative lessons must be created for exempted students. [This is referred to as an “opt-out” policy.](#) Local school boards must include parents, staff, and students in developing their own opt-out policy.

STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

SIECUS tracks all state legislative session activity in our state legislative reports. For more information on bills related to school-based sexuality education that were introduced or passed in 2016, please see [SIECUS’ 2016 Sex Ed State Legislative Year-End Report: Top Topics and Takeaways.](#)

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

The following sexual health behavior and outcome data represent the most recent information available on adolescent sexual health in New Mexico. While data can be a powerful tool to demonstrate the sexuality education and sexual health care needs of young people, it is important to be mindful that these behaviors and outcomes are impacted by systemic inequities present in our society that can and often do affect an individual’s sexual health and wellbeing. Additionally, there are significant limitations as to how and what data are currently collected. Young people are more than outcomes; for advocates, it is important to utilize the data in a manner that tracks our progress and pushes policies forward in a way that respects and supports the dignity of all young lives.

NEW MEXICO YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA⁹

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 35.1% of female high school students and 39% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 50.9% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 30.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 35.7% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 39.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) high school students, 33.8% of black high school students, 39.4% of Hispanic high school students, 33% of white high school students, and 33.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico

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reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 39.1% of AI/AN high school students, 48.5% of black high school students, 42.5% of Hispanic high school students, 39.9% of white high school students, and 49.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 2.7% of female high school students and 6% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 10.4% of LGB high school students, 5.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 3.5% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 3.6% of AI/AN high school students, 7% of black high school students, 4.7% of Hispanic high school students, 3.7% of white high school students, and 4.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 1.8% of AI/AN high school students, 8.3% of black high school students, 5% of Hispanic high school students, 2.5% of white high school students, and 5.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 25.5% of female high school students and 24.6% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 31.7% of LGB high school students, 21.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 24.6% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 25.5% of AI/AN high school students, 23.5% of black high school students, 27.4% of Hispanic high school students, 21.2% of white high school students, and 21.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported being currently sexually active, compared to 31.5% of AI/AN high school students, 33.1% of black high school students, 30.3% of Hispanic high school students, 30.3% of white high school students, and 35.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 54.6% of female high school students and 40.5% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 65.7% of LGB high school students, 60.5% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 44.9% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 52.5% of LGB high school students, 47.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 42.2% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 52.3% of AI/AN high school students, 47.7% of Hispanic high school students, and 47.4% of white high school students in New Mexico 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, 17.5% of female high school students and 11.7% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 32.3% of LGB high school students, 14.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 12.2% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 26.4% of LGB high school students, 19.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 17.1% of AI/AN high school students, 15.7% of Hispanic high school students, and 11.7% of white high school students in New Mexico reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 20% of Hispanic high school students and 10.4% of white high school students nationwide.

Reported never having been tested for HIV

- In 2015, 89.6% of female high school students and 89.6% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 83.8% of LGB high school students, 88.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 90.3% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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

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heterosexual high school students nationwide.

- In 2015, 89.1% of AI/AN high school students, 90.3% of black high school students, 89% of Hispanic high school students, 91.4% of white high school students, and 88.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported never having been tested for HIV, compared to 88.6% of AI/AN high school students, 83.4% of black high school students, 88.9% of Hispanic high school students, 92% 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, 10.6% of female high school students and 4.1% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 18.9% of LGB high school students, 15.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 5.4% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 7.7% of AI/AN high school students, 12.7% of black high school students, 7.2% of Hispanic high school students, 7.2% of white high school students, and 6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 6.6% of AI/AN high school students, 7.3% of black high school students, 7% of Hispanic high school students, 6% of white high school students, and 12.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 9.6% of female high school students and 7.6% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 21% of LGB high school students, 21.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 6.3% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 8.4% of AI/AN high school students, 7.8% of Hispanic high school students, 9.2% of white high school students, and 12.4% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 9.6% of AI/AN high school students, 9.7% of Hispanic high school students, 9% of white high school students, and 16% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 12.7% of female high school students and 5.8% of male high school students in New Mexico 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, 20% of LGB high school students, 23.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 7.1% of heterosexual high school students in New Mexico 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, 8.3% of AI/AN high school students, 8.9% of Hispanic high school students, 9.2% of white high school students, and 9.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races in New Mexico reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of AI/AN high school students, 10.6% of Hispanic high school students, 10.1% of white high school students, and 14.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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

NEW MEXICO TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV/AIDS, AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) DATA

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2011, New Mexico had the highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 72 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.¹⁰ There were a total of 5,110 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico in 2011.¹¹
- In 2015, New Mexico had the 4th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 36.4 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.¹² There were a total of 2,543 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico in 2014, the most recent year of available data.¹³
- In 2011, New Mexico had the 18th highest teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 12 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 14 per 1,000.¹⁴ There were a total of 880 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico in 2011.¹⁵

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in New Mexico was 2.6 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.¹⁶

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- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in New Mexico was 0.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.¹⁷
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in New Mexico was 15.3 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.¹⁸
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in New Mexico was 2.7 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.¹⁹

STDs

- In 2015, New Mexico had the 13th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 2,215.4 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 3,065 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.²⁰
- In 2015, New Mexico had the 29th highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 246.5 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 341 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in New Mexico.²¹
- In 2015, New Mexico had the 6th 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 8.0 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 11 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in New Mexico.²²

Visit the Office of Adolescent Health's (OAH) [New Mexico 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 NEW MEXICO

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
New Mexico Public Education Department	\$400,000
TOTAL	\$400,000
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)	
TPPP Tier 2B	
University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center	\$1,000,000

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TOTAL	\$1,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
New Mexico Department of Health (federal grant)	\$343,985
TOTAL	\$343,985
Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)	
Capacity Builders, Inc.	\$581,629
TOTAL	\$581,629
Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)	
Tewa Women United	\$375,375
TOTAL	\$375,375
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
New Mexico Department of Health (federal grant)	\$682,461
TOTAL	\$682,461
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,383,450

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 was one DASH grantee in New Mexico funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE (1308 Strategy 2): The New Mexico Public Education Department (\$320,000).

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, \$320,000 (FY 2016)

With its 1308 Strategy 2 funds, the New Mexico Public Education Department helps districts select appropriate sexual health education curricula and programs that align with the state's health education standards and benchmarks. To improve student access to sexual health services, the department identifies youth-friendly sexual health service providers within communities and school-based health centers across the state. To help build the capacity of school districts to provide safe and supportive

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environments for all students and staff, the department also provides web-based resources related to implementing the state's anti-bullying and anti-sexual violence policies.²³

In addition, DASH funds local education agencies and NGOs to implement multiple program activities to meet the HIV/STD prevention needs of young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and to develop strategic partnerships and collaborations between schools and community-based, mental health, and social services organizations to accomplish this work.

- In FY 2016, there were no DASH grantees in New Mexico 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 New Mexico funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The New Mexico Public Education Department (\$80,000).

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 1B grantees in New Mexico.

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 New Mexico.

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

- In FY 2016, there was one TPPP Tier 2B grantee in New Mexico: The University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (\$1,000,000).

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, \$1,000,000 (FY 2016)

With its TPPP funding, the Health Sciences Center at the University of New Mexico will develop and evaluate a Brief Intervention protocol integrated into routine primary care clinics at the Albuquerque Job Corps Wellness Center and the Atrisco Center for Family and Community Health in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The intervention targets low-income Hispanic and Native American teens ages 14–19 who are at high risk of unintended pregnancy via primary care screening. The method involves a 15-minute individual contact session using a motivational interviewing-based approach. The University aims to serve 350 young people per year and a total of 1,350 youth during the grant period.²⁴

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

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP Tier 2C grantees in New Mexico.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division of HHS, administers the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), which includes \$75 million for the state-grant program; local entities through the competitively awarded Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program; and the Tribal PREP, which funds tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, provisions within the PREP statute enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP state grants to apply for funding. Details on the state grants, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

PREP State-Grant Program

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

- In FY 2016, the New Mexico Department of Health received \$343,985 in federal PREP funds.²⁵
- The department provides sub-grants to three local agencies: Luna County (\$153,450); Navajo Preparatory School (\$51,150); and Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains (\$33,800).²⁶

The New Mexico Department of Health, along with its three sub-grantees, administers the state's federal PREP grant. The Department of Health provides both school- and community-based programming to youth ages 12–18 in middle and high schools in Bernalillo, Luna, and San Juan counties. Luna County targets youth enrolled in the Deming Public Schools in Luna County; Navajo Preparatory School targets youth enrolled at their boarding school; and Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountain targets youth in Bernalillo County. The Department of Health uses other funding sources to administer programming in Cibola, Eddy, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, and Valencia counties. Programs approved for use are

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[¡Cuidate!](#) and [Teen Outreach Program](#), and these curricula address the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, educational and career success, and healthy life skills.²⁷

The Department of Health also partly funds the statewide text service, [NM BrdsNBz](#), with state PREP funds. NM BrdsNBz is a statewide text service for teens and parents to text their sexual health questions and receive medically based answers and local referrals. The Department of Health Public Information Officers help to promote BrdsNBz through media campaigns such as social media advertising, movie theater advertisements, and promotion of flyers.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 New Mexico: Capacity Builders, Inc. (\$581,629).²⁹

CAPACITY BUILDERS, INC., \$581,629 (FY 2016)

Capacity Builders, Inc., (Capacity) works with the Diné and other Native American communities to improve their health, wellness, and quality of life through various direct services, including teen pregnancy prevention, drug and alcohol prevention, and academic and service learning programs.³⁰ Capacity will use a model of *STAND* curriculum adapted for Native people to serve an estimated 75 Navajo youth in grades 9–12. Capacity will address healthy relationships, financial literacy, adolescent development, parent-child communication, healthy life skills, and educational and career success.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 was one Tribal PREP grantee in New Mexico: Tewa Women United (\$375,375).³²

TEWA WOMEN UNITED, \$375,375 (FY 2016)

Tewa Women United is the collective, intertribal women’s voice in the Tewa homelands of Northern New Mexico, with the mission to “provide safe spaces for Indigenous women to uncover the power, strength, and skills they possess to become positive forces for social change in their families and communities.”³³ Tewa Women United uses Tribal PREP funds to implement the A’Gin Healthy Sexuality and Body Sovereignty Project. The project “looks to address issues of body sovereignty and personal empowerment for all stages of life” in order to build healthy relationships based on positive self-esteem. Tewa Women United is working to create a comprehensive health education curriculum that addresses young people and the community as a whole.³⁴

Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)

CPREP grants support evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and

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age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. Only organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP state grants in either of the first two fiscal years after the call for PREP state-grant applications were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. In FY 2016, 21 CPREP grants, totaling \$10.3 million, were awarded to 21 organizations in Florida, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia, as well as in American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

- In FY 2016, New Mexico received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, entities in New Mexico 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 New Mexico Department of Health received \$682,461 in federal Title V AOUM funding.
- In New Mexico, funds are sub-granted to New Mexico State University who awards additional subcontracts.³⁵
- In New Mexico, the match is provided through shared contracts and in-kind services from New Mexico State University.

Sub-grantee	Serving	Amount
Embrace, Inc.	Chaves County	\$44,100
Future Foundations	Cibola County	\$44,100
Mesilla Valley Pregnancy Resource Center	Doña Ana County	\$44,100
First Baptist Church	Doña Ana County	\$22,500
Carlsbad Community Anti-Drug/Gang Coalition	Eddy County	\$22,500
Faith in Action	Lea County	\$44,100
First Assembly of God	Luna County	\$44,100

The New Mexico Department of Health administers the state's Title V AOUM grant in collaboration with New Mexico State University and the university's seven sub-contractors. Funded community-based programs target young people ages 12–17, especially young Latinos and Native Americans. The approved curricula are [Sex Can Wait](#) and [Parent-Adolescent Relationship Education \(PARE\)](#).³⁶

“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

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by statute to “teach the benefits associated with self-regulation, success sequencing for poverty prevention, healthy relationships, goal setting, and resisting sexual coercion, dating violence, and other youth risk behaviors such as underage drinking or illicit drug use without normalizing teen sexual activity.” In FY 2016, \$10 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program and \$8.98 million was awarded to 21 grantees in 12 states through a competitive application process.

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

POINTS OF CONTACT

DASH Contact

Cris Kimbrough
HIV/STI Prevention Education Coordinator
New Mexico Public Education Department
300 Don Gaspar Avenue, FB
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 827-1807
Email: Cris.Kimbrough@state.nm.us

TPPP Contacts

Jennifer Hetteema
Project Director
University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center
Email: JHetteema@salud.edu

Rachel Nawrocki, Project Lead
Capacity Builders
Phone: (505) 326-4245
Email: r.nawrocki@grantwriters.net

Kristen S Rivas MS Ed, LADC, Evaluator
Act Investments, LLC
Phone: (775) 690-5992
Email: orivasconsultinginc@charter.net

PREP State-Grant Program Contacts

Susan Lovett
New Mexico Department of Health
Santa Fe, NM
Phone: (505) 476-8879
Email: susan.lovett@state.nm.us

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Tribal PREP Program Contacts

Nathana Bird
Tewa Women United
Espanola, NM
Phone: (505) 747-3259 ext: 1209
Email: nathana@tewawomenunited.org

Marah Moore
i2i Institute
Espanola, NM
Phone: (575) 758-7513
Email: marah@i2i-institute.com

Title V AOUM Program Contact

Barbara Howe
Deputy Director of Operations
Public Health Division
New Mexico Department of Health
1190 St. Francis Drive, Suite S-1066
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
Phone: (505) 827-2691
Email: Barbara.Howe@state.nm.us

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 N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(1), www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title06/06.012.0002.htm.

³ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(3)(e).

⁴ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(3)(h).

⁵ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(C)(2).

⁶ N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.2.10(D).

⁷ *Health Education Standards with Benchmarks and Performance Standards* (New Mexico: New Mexico Public Education Department), www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title06/06.029.0006.htm.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ "High School YRBS," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 1.2.

¹² "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>.

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¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Ibid., Table 1.2.

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¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

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²² Ibid.

²³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adolescent and School Health, Funded State Agencies, Atlanta, GA, www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/partners/funded_states.htm#nm.

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²⁵ “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.

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²⁷ Ibid.

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³⁰ “Home,” Capacity Builders, <http://capacitybuilders.info/>.

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³³ “About Us,” Tewa Women United, <http://tewawomenunited.org/about>.

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