Human Sexuality Education
Curriculum / Policy Review & Recommendations
May 2, 2012 - AISD SHAC
Health Education Committee
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The PTA sure had a great idea with that sign, but now where am I going to find 600 extra chairs by this evening...?
ASK YOUR PARENTS

I WAS GOING TO ASK YOU IF THE SCHOOL BOARD HAD DECIDED ON A SEX ED. POLICY, BUT NEVER MIND.
American School Health Association Convention

Making Connections: The People, Passion, and Promise of School Health

October 10-13, 2012

Crowne Plaza Riverwalk
San Antonio, Texas

www.ashaweb.org
A Constellation of Risks

- Poor Food Choices
- Early Alcohol Use
- Poor Decision Making
- Tobacco Use
- Obesity/Type II Diabetes
- Eating Disorders
- Early Sexual Activity
- Unintentional Injuries
- Abusive Interpersonal Relationships
- Suicide
- Poor Academic Performance
- Physical Inactivity
- Poor Driving Habits
- Unintended Pregnancy
- Eating Disorders

**Constellation Key:**
- *Poor Food Choices*
- *Poor Decision Making*
- *Unintended Pregnancy*
- *Tobacco Use*
- *Obesity/Type II Diabetes*
- *Eating Disorders* (Early Sexual Activity)
- *Unintentional Injuries*
- *Abusive Interpersonal Relationships*
- *Suicide*
- *Poor Academic Performance*
- *Physical Inactivity*
- *Poor Driving Habits*
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Type of Grades Earned (Mostly A’s, B’s, C’s or D’s/F’s), 2009*

*p<.0001 after controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level.

United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Type of Grades Earned (Mostly A’s, B’s, C’s or D’s/F’s), 2009*

*\(p < .0001\) after controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level.

United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse With Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Type of Grades Earned (Mostly A’s, B’s, C’s or D’s/F’s), 2009*

*P<.0001 after controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level.

United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Type of Grades Earned (Mostly A’s, B’s, C’s or D’s/F’s), 2009**

*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

**p<.0001 after controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level.

United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009
More kids born out of wedlock

Jump in births attributed to ‘economic shock’

By Sharon Jayson
USA TODAY

A growing number of first-borns in the USA have unmarried parents, reflecting dramatic increases since 2002 in births to cohabiting women, according to government figures out today.

The percentage of first births to women living with a male partner jumped from 12% in 2002 to 22% in 2006-10 — an 83% increase. The percentage of cohabiting new fathers rose from 18% to 25%. The analysis by the National Center for Health Statistics, is based on data collected from 2006 to 2010.

“We were a little surprised in such a short time period to see these increases,” says demographer Gladys Martinez, lead author of the report, based on face-to-face interviews with 12,279 women and 10,403 men ages 15-44.

The percentage of first births to cohabiting women tripled from 9% in 1985 to 27% for births from 2003 to 2010.

Karen Benjamin Guzzo, a sociologist at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio, who studies cohabitation and fertility, says she thinks the big jump since 2002 is likely because of the recession, which was at its height from late 2007 to 2009, right in the middle of the federal data collection.

“I think it’s an economic shock,” she says. “Marriage is an achievement that you enter into when you’re ready. But in the meantime, life happens. You form relationships. You have sex. You get pregnant. In a perfect world, they would prefer to be married, but where the economy is now, they’re not going to be able to get married, and they don’t want to wait to have kids.”

Also, middle-class parents may think more about how much kids cost, but “having kids is much more than about money. It’s about love,” Guzzo says. “You can be a good parent if you don’t have a lot of money. You can be with someone who can be a good parent.”

Sociologist Kelly Musick of Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., who studies cohabiting couples with children, says she’s noticed women with more education starting to have children outside of marriage. She says cohabiting used to be more common among women who didn’t graduate from high school but it’s becoming more common for those with a high school degree or some college.

“You have women in that middle-educated group who want to start families and potentially don’t find themselves in a stable enough economic position to want to make the move into marriage,” she says. “They’re kind of starting their families in a two-parent context, but outside the bounds of marriage.”

The government report also found racial and ethnic differences.

About 80% of first children born to black women were outside of marriage; 18% of these women were cohabiting.

Among Hispanics, 53% of first children were born outside of marriage, and 30% of the women were cohabiting. Among white women, 34% of first children were born outside of marriage, 20% to cohabiters. Among Asians, 13% of first children were born outside of marriage; 7% of women were cohabiting.

The new data also found no significant changes since 2002 in some other areas:

Average age at first birth (23 for women and 25 for men).

Percentage that had a biological child (56% of women and 45% of men).

Average number of children (1.3 births for women and 0.9 for men).

This rise in first births to cohabiting women parallels increases in first births to unmarried women overall. Of first births from 2006-10, 46% were to unmarried mothers, compared with 38% in 2002.

Kelly Raley, a professor of sociology at the University of Texas-Austin who has studied cohabiting couples with children, says there are more births to cohabiters because more people are cohabiting. But she says she doesn’t think living together is the only factor.

“I’m not sure it’s just about cohabitation,” she says. “It just could be that it’s OK now to have a kid outside of marriage.”

Married (or not) with children

The percentage of births to unmarried but cohabiting women is rising:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Cohabiting</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-10</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither married nor cohabiting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>24%</td>
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Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth 2006-2010.

By Janet Loehrke, USA TODAY
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Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth 2006-2010.

By Janet Loehrke, USA TODAY
SHACs Focus Began with Sex Ed

• In 1995 the State Legislature passed the requirement that every school district establish a SHAC.

• SHACs were originally tasked with creating general guidelines for sexuality education instruction, but lawmakers also charged SHACs with providing recommendations to local boards of trustees for such instruction.

• Though the original role of SHACs was to focus exclusively on sexuality education, the Legislature has amended the statute several times, expanding the responsibilities of these councils to include other components of the coordinated school health program.
Just Say Don’t Know: Sexuality Education in Texas Public Schools

Drs. David Wiley and Kelly Wilson
Texas State University-San Marcos

Ryan Valentine
Editor and Contributing Author

http://www.justsaydontknow.org
SHAC Facts

65% of Texas school districts reported that their SHACs had not discussed the topic of sexuality in the previous three years.

81% of school districts could not produce any formal SHAC recommendations on sexuality education instruction regardless of date.

25% of districts have no formal policy at all governing sexuality education.
A Top Health Priority

• In 2009, AISD Superintendent Carstarphen and the community conversation identified **teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention** as major issues of concern for the district.

• During the most recent annual report by the SHAC, the Board of Trustees identified teen pregnancy as an issue of concern.
AISD: On the Right Track

- AISD's curriculum includes comprehensive sex ed that goes well above state standards.

- AISD works with trusted community partners who use well-regarded curricula, including Big Decisions and REAL Talk.

- In October 2010, the Health Education Committee recommended that Planned Parenthood and the City of Austin / Travis County be approved as outside instructors on sex ed. The SHAC approved these recommendations, which have been added to district policy.
The State of the State
State Statistics: Sexual Activity

• Approximately 7 out of 10 high school students in Texas have sex by the time they are 18. (CDC/DSHS: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2011)

• Of sexually active students, only 53.8% of students in Texas used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. (CDC/DSHS: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2011)
State Statistics: Teen Pregnancy

- Texas has the 4th highest rate of teen birth.
  (Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ. Birth rates for U.S. teenagers reach historic lows for all age and ethnic groups. NCHS data brief, no 89. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012.)

- Texas has the 2nd highest percent of repeat teen births.
  (22% in 2008 - ChildTrends. Facts at a Glance, April 2011.)
State Statistics: Sexually Transmitted Infections

- Texas has the 3rd highest rate of diagnosed HIV cases among the state’s total population and the 10th highest rate of diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases among people aged 13-19.
  (Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States: Texas State Profile Fiscal Year 2010)

- Texas ranks 4th in reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19.
  (Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States: Texas State Profile Fiscal Year 2010)
AISD Statistics: Teen Pregnancy

Multi-year Comparison of Pregnant/Parenting Students (SY 10-11 Total Served=504)

- Previously Identified
- Newly Identified
- Total Students Served

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Previously Identified</th>
<th>Newly Identified</th>
<th>Total Students Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 05-06</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 06-07</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 07-08</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 08-09</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 09-10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 10-11</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AISD Statistics: Teen Pregnancy

Multi-year Comparison of School Outcomes for Pregnant/Parenting Students, by Count

- Returned to School or Graduated
- Withdrawn From School
- Homebound N/A
- Did Not Return

Dell Children’s / AISD Student Health Services Annual Report for School Year 2010-2011
AISD Statistics: Teen Pregnancy

Identified High School Pregnancies SY 10-11, by Campus, N=458

- Akins
- Travis
- McCallum
- Lanier
- Eastside
- Garza
- Crockett
- Bowie
- Austin
- Anderson
- LBJ
- ALC
Travis County Statistics: STI Rates

2010 Comparison of STD Rates\(^1\) for Females of Select Age Groups Between Travis County and the State of Texas

Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services
\(^1\)Rate per 100,000 female population in the corresponding age group.
There is some duplication within this data. Females between the ages of 15 and 17 years old are represented within each category.
What Can We Do?
Making Improvements

Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections are 100% preventable.

- Formal sex education is associated with a later age at onset of sexual activity among both males and females.
- Formal sex education that includes instruction about both waiting to have sex and methods of birth control can improve the health and well-being of adolescents and young adults.

What is “Good" Sex Ed?

• Medically accurate and evidence-based (or at least promising)

• Comprehensive: covers abstinence as *first and best* choice for youth, in addition to healthy relationships, boundary setting, anatomy, sexually transmitted infections, condoms, contraception and unintended pregnancy

• Presented in an open minded, non-judgemental fashion
Effective Comprehensive Sex Education:

- Delays the onset of sexual activity in young people (i.e. supports abstinence)
- Increases health outcomes by encouraging condom use at first time of sexual intercourse
- Reduces rates of multiple partners by sexually active youth

Source: http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/effective_programs.aspx
LGBTQ Student Safety

Raising AISD sexuality education curriculum to national standards would make it more inclusive of gay and lesbian students and children of gay and lesbian parents.

- 9 out of 10 LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning) students have experienced harassment at school.
- LGBTQ teens are bullied 2 to 3 times as much as straight teens.
- More than 1/3 of LGBTQ kids have attempted suicide.
- The hostilities youth experience from LGBTQ bullying makes them prone to health risk behaviors, such as skipping school, smoking, alcohol and drug use, and sexual risks. (National Youth Association)

- The Gay Lesbian Straight Educators Network (GLSEN) gives Texas a grade of “F” in creating policies which protect the safety of LGBTQ youth – only 8 states scored worse than Texas, and it is one of only 7 states to have laws which prohibit the positive portrayal of homosexuality in schools.
The Three R’s

RIGHTS

• Youth have the right to accurate and complete sexual health information, confidential reproductive and sexual health services, and a secure stake in the future.

RESPECT

• Youth deserve respect. Valuing young people means involving them in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs and policies that affect their health and well-being.

RESPONSIBILITY

• Society has the responsibility to provide young people with the tools they need to safeguard their sexual health, and young people have the responsibility to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV.
Strong Community Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching about contraception, such as condoms and other birth control, along with abstinence, in high school sex-education classes.</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Population</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subset: Hispanics</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subset: Young People (Ages 18-29)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statewide poll of likely Texas voters.  

The City of Austin is a minority-majority city and AISD serves a minority-majority student population. 75.6% of the student population is in non-white race/ethnic groups. 60.5% of the student population is Hispanic.
Questions/Comments/Complaints???