

# MISSISSIPPI IN 2014

Of Mississippi high school students...

**48%**  
say they have had sex.<sup>1</sup>

**18%**  
did not use any method to prevent pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>

**44%**  
did not use condoms.<sup>1</sup>

**83%**  
were never tested for HIV.<sup>1</sup>

**Ranks 3rd in the nation in teen birth rate.<sup>2</sup>**

## ENGAGE IN THE PROCESS

Adopt CHART Policy

Sign Memorandum of Understanding with MS State Department of Health

Train Teachers on Sex Education Curricula

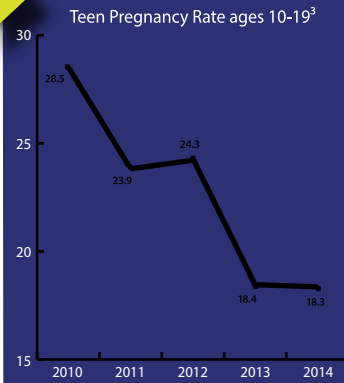
Conduct Implementation and Evaluation

For more information, go to [teenhealthms.org](http://teenhealthms.org) or contact Josh McCawley at [josh@mississippifirst.org](mailto:josh@mississippifirst.org).

**CHART**, an "abstinence-plus" initiative, HAS BEEN ADOPTED IN **22 COUNTIES** statewide.



# TATE COUNTY IN 2014



**Rank among 82 counties in Mississippi:**  
**15th** in teen pregnancy rates ages 10-14<sup>3</sup>  
**57th** in Chlamydia infection rates<sup>4</sup>  
**58th** in Gonorrhea infection rates<sup>5</sup>  
**40th** in HIV rates<sup>6</sup>

## REDUCING TEEN BIRTH AND STI/HIV in Tate County



**CHART**  
 Creating Healthy and Responsible Teens

### THE LAW: HB494

Requires sex education in MS public schools. Each school district must adopt an "abstinence-only" or "abstinence-plus" policy as well as a curriculum approved by the MS Department of Education.

### THE EVIDENCE:<sup>7</sup>

Evidence-based, "abstinence-plus" curricula meet the needs of ALL students and are shown to:

- Delay sexual activity
- Reduce # of partners
- Reduce frequency of sex
- Increase proper use of contraceptives

## WHAT IS CHART?

- Abstinence-plus sex education
- Evidence-based, age-appropriate, and medically accurate
- A partnership with the Mississippi State Department of Health approved by Mississippi Department of Education provides free training and technical assistance
- **FREE** to school districts

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2011. MMWR; 61(4) Retrieved from [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/ss6506\\_updated.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/ss6506_updated.pdf). 2. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Reports (2016) Births: Final Data for 2014. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64\\_12.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12.pdf). 3. Mississippi Department of Health; Teenage Vital Statistics Data by County of Residence and Race of Mother; Mississippi, 2014: [http://msdh.ms.gov/phs/2014/Summary/teensumm\\_cnty\\_2014.pdf](http://msdh.ms.gov/phs/2014/Summary/teensumm_cnty_2014.pdf). 4. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Reports (2016) Births: Final Data for 2014. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64\\_12.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12.pdf). 5. Mississippi Department of Health; Reported Cases and Rates of Chlamydia by District and County: [http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/resources/5998.pdf](http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/5998.pdf). 6. Reported Cases and Rates of HIV Disease by District and County: [http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/resources/6001](http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/6001). 7. K. Underhill, et al. (2007). Systematic Review of Abstinence-Plus HIV Prevention Programs in High-Income Countries. PLOS Med 4.9 (2007): 3275. pdf.



**TEEN HEALTH MISSISSIPPI**