

Campaign

Update

WINTER 2006

National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy: May 3, 2006

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Hundreds of thousands of teens nationwide are expected to participate in the fifth annual National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy taking place on May 3, 2006. On the National Day teens nationwide are asked to take a short, fun, online challenge at www.teenpregnancy.org that asks them to reflect on the best course of action in a number of sexual situations. The purpose of the National Day is to focus the attention of teens on the importance of avoiding teen pregnancy and other serious consequences of sex.

For extensive information about the National Day, we invite you to visit www.teenpregnancy.org/national for information on:

- how to order National Day materials
- a complete list of 2006 partners
- frequently asked questions
- tips for getting teens involved,
- what states and communities have planned for 2006 and what they have done in the past, and

INSIDE:

Parent Power Ohio-Style
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National Day 2006 Postcard

640,000 participated in the 2005 National Day

- what teens themselves are saying about the National Day

Why a National Day? Despite encouraging declines in teen pregnancy and birth rates over the past decade, too many teens still think: "It won't happen to me." The National Day Quiz helps young people understand the risks and reality of some of

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National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

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the decisions they are asked to make concerning sex, love, relationships, and related issues.

Who sponsors the National Day?

The National Day is sponsored by the National Campaign and supported by National Day founding partners *Teen People* magazine and teenpeople.com.

How do teens participate? By simply logging onto www.teenpregnancy.org and taking the National Day Quiz. The online Quiz (available in English and Spanish) will debut on May 3, 2006 and will stay available for the entire month of May. A hard copy version of the Quiz will also be

available. For those interested in seeing previous National Day, please visit, www.teenpregnancy.org/national

Making a difference. A survey of some of the teens that participated in the 2005 National Day indicates:

- 84% said the Quiz made them think about what they might do in such situations;
- 66% said the Quiz made the risks of sex and teen pregnancy seem more real to them;
- 63% said they'd encourage others to take the Quiz;

- 61% said some of the situations in the Quiz were things that they or their friends had faced;
- 60% said the Quiz made them think about things they hadn't thought about before;
- 57% said they'd talk to their friends about the situations described in the Quiz;
- 49% said they'd learned something new from the Quiz about the consequences of sex; and
- 30% said they'd talk to their parents or other adults about the situations described in the Quiz. ✨

National Day Promotional Materials

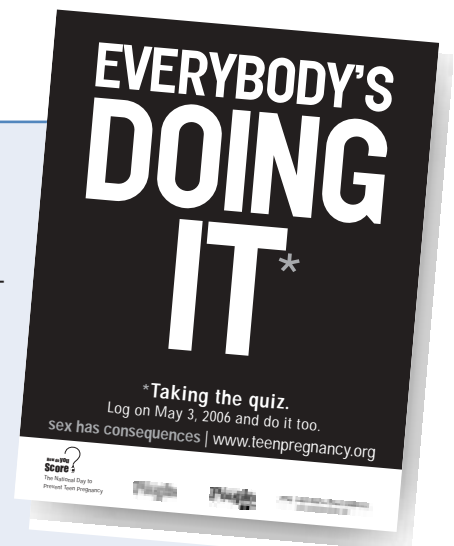
Limited supplies of the following National Day promotional items are now available at www.teenpregnancy.org:

- **National Day wristbands.** The wristbands are red with embossed type. One size fits all. Wristbands are reversible with messages on both sides. Exterior message: How Do You Score? www.teenpregnancy.org. Interior message: Sex has Consequences—www.teenpregnancy.org. Each wristband is shipped in a resealable pouch with an insert card that reads: EVERYBODY'S DOING IT* *Taking the quiz. Log on on May 3, 2006 and do it too. www.teenpregnancy.org The National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy How do you score?
- **National Day temporary tattoos.** The red, white, and black circular tattoos are 1.25 in diameter and read as follows: www.teenpregnancy.org How do you score? Take the Quiz—May 3, 2006

- **National Day pens** are red and black retractable ballpoint pens that say: www.teenpregnancy.org How do you score? Find out—Take the Quiz—May 3, 2006

- **National Day postcards.** The front of each postcard reads: How do you score? The back reads: Find out. Log on. Take the quiz.

- **National day posters** are great for posting in classrooms, community centers, local businesses and other places where teens hang out. The 14" x 11" posters read: Everybody's Doing It* *Taking the quiz. Log on May 3, 2006 and do it too. Sex has consequences/www.teenpregnancy.org



National Day 2006 Poster

"Sex Has Consequences"

Online and Broadcast PSAs Now Available

The National Campaign is pleased to offer a series of television and online public service announcements (PSAs) featuring the theme "Sex Has Consequences." The series of 15- and 30-second PSAs are the result of a national contest for young filmmakers and were judged by a panel of teens. These PSAs are now available for online preview at www.teenpregnancy.org/media/psa



Beginning in March 2006, the National Campaign will offer these PSAs

to individuals and organizations interested in using them on their websites or for broadcast purposes. The PSAs are available on

- DVD for use in forums such as classrooms and in presentations.
- Beta SP, the format preferred by many broadcasters.
- CD-ROMs with media files for online placement.

The PSAs can be **customized with your organization's name and logo**. Visit www.teenpregnancy.org/media/psa for additional information about ordering these PSAs. ★

Copy That

Help on Replication Now Available

As research emerges on effective teen pregnancy prevention programs, practitioners in states and communities are often urged to "replicate programs with fidelity." Actually doing so can be difficult, however. For instance, many of those working with youth want to know what it actually means to replicate with fidelity, how to tap needed resources and get guidance on content, implementation, and evaluation, and whether it is advisable to adapt an existing program. Practitioners also want information about how to find programs effective with specific populations (e.g. gender, age, racial and ethnic groups) and in various settings such as communities and schools.

To help address this important topic, the National Campaign recently released, *Copy That: Guidelines for Replicating Programs to Prevent Teen Pregnancy*. The 31-page publication—funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and written by Public/Private Ventures (P/PV) in

consultation with the National Campaign—makes clear that a key step to lowering teen pregnancy rates further is to extend the reach of teen pregnancy prevention programs that have been shown to have positive results. Although the nation has succeeded in decreasing teen pregnancies and births, these rates remain very high compared to other industrialized nations. Moreover, large disparities remain between the various racial and ethnic groups. Replicating programs proven to work is an important strategy to continuing recent progress.

The report provides general guidelines for practitioners who are considering adopting a program for replication or thinking about preparing their own program for replication. It answers questions such as:

- What does replication mean?
- Which questions are the most important to answer before choosing and operating a program (or offering a program to others to replication)?

- Why are these questions so important?
- What does a program need in order to be replicable?
- What is involved in successful replication?

The report features three programs to illustrate different approaches to replication—Plain Talk, CAS-Carrera, and the Teen Outreach Program. The report discusses the importance of considering internal factors—the program model and its effectiveness, including how to tell if a program is effective—as well as external factors, such as the program developers' capacity to replicate, the kinds of partnerships that are necessary for success, and the potential accessibility of both short- and long-term funding.

The publication is available for order and/or download on the National Campaign's website. ★



New Materials On Teen Pregnancy

New Guide for Latino Faith Communities



Faith, Hope, and Love: How Latino Faith Communities Can Help Prevent Teen Pregnancy—a new resource available in English and Spanish from the

National Campaign—provides faith leaders serving Latino families ideas to help young people avoid too-early pregnancy and parenthood. Currently, half of all Latina teens get pregnant by age 20 and Latina teens have the highest teen birth rate among major racial/ethnic groups.

Created in partnership with a distinguished group of advisors, the new *Faith, Hope, and Love* guide highlights the strong connection between faith and preventing teen pregnancy. It also provides practical tips to help young people navigate the difficult issues of love, sex, and relationships and avoid teen pregnancy.

“Religion is an important part of everyday life for many Latinos,” said National Campaign Board Member Daisy Expósito-Ulla. “Priests, pastors, ministers, pastoral associates, directors of religious education, youth leaders, pastors’ spouses, and others are in unique and powerful position to help young people and their parents address the issue of teen pregnancy which is a serious challenge for Latino communities.”

“As has been the case with previous faith guides we have developed, it is the hope of the National Cam-

paign that *Faith, Hope, and Love* encourages faith communities to do even more than they are already doing to address the issue of teen pregnancy directly and in the context of their rich and diverse religious beliefs,” noted Sarah Brown, Director of the National Campaign.

Please visit www.teenpregnancy.org to download or purchase the guide.

Report on How Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs Can Better Serve Latino Youth

Still high rates of teen pregnancy and birth are of heightened significance within the Latino population. Although teen pregnancy and birth rates are declining for Latinas, they are decreasing more slowly among this group than for the population as a whole. For example, the Latina teen pregnancy rate decreased 15 percent between 1990 and 2000 (latest year available), while the overall U.S. teen pregnancy rate decreased 29 percent during that same time period. Fifty-one percent of Latina girls in the U.S. become pregnant at least once by age 20 (compared to the national average of 34 percent) and fully 23 percent of overall teen pregnancies and 30 percent of teen births are to Hispanic teens.

It is also the case that Latinos are the largest and fastest-growing minority population in the United States, making up 13 percent of the overall population and 16 percent of the teen population. Over the next twenty years, the Latino teen population will increase by 60 percent, while the

overall teen population will only grow by 8 percent. This means that by the year 2020, one in five teens will be Latino. All of these data suggest that the high rates of teen pregnancy and birth in the Latino community merit immediate and focused attention.

“Priests, pastors, ministers, pastoral associates, directors of religious education, youth leaders, pastors’ spouses, and others are in unique and powerful position to help young people and their parents address the issue of teen pregnancy which is a serious challenge for Latino communities.”

—Daisy Expósito-Ulla, National Campaign Board member

About the publication

With generous support from the Turner Foundation, the National Campaign recently released *Bridging Two Worlds: How Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs Can Better Serve Latino Youth* (available in English and Spanish at www.teenpregnancy.org for download and purchase). The publication combines relevant demographic data on Hispanic teens and families, lists and descriptions of effective programs that have been tested with Hispanic youth, some common sense ideas gathered from structured interviews with experts in the field, and what Hispanic teens themselves have to say about teen pregnancy in their community gathered from focus group discussions.

and the Latino Community

Bridging Two Worlds notes that precious few programs—even those carefully evaluated and deemed effective—have been tested specifically with Latino teens. In the publication experts in the field also detail some of the challenges in reaching Latino youth and provide advice for meeting these challenges. For example, those interviewed for the publication underscore the critical significance of developing an individual, personal approach with teens and parents, to embrace the importance of family, and to recognize that cultural history and traditions are better viewed as a motivators than a barrier. For their part, Latino teens in the *Bridging Two Worlds* report make clear that they share many of the same challenges as teens more generally—parents, peer pressure, and the difficulty about making smart decisions about sex and relationships. At the same time, many Latino teens also make clear in the publication that they are struggling to grow up in two competing cultures—the culture of their par-

With generous support from the Turner Foundation, the National Campaign recently released Bridging Two Worlds: How Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs Can Better Serve Latino Youth

ents and the teen culture in the United States—that creates a gap in their relationships with their parents and have forces them to sort out things on their own.

With Help From...

The publication was developed with the help of some of the best experts in the field, including leaders of national organizations, community-based organizations that provide a variety of social and civic services, and organizations that are dedicated exclusively to teen pregnancy. The National Campaign also recognizes the invaluable assistance of Carlos

Ugarte, a respected health care professional with over 25 years of experience in the Hispanic community, most recently as Deputy Vice President for Health at the National Council of La Raza.



Conference call

The *Bridging Two Worlds* report was formally released on a national teleconference call in late January. Over 150 state and local leaders from 38 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico participated in the call. A transcript of the call has been posted on our website—www.teenpregnancy.org/works/pdf/btw_transcript.pdf—for those who were unable to listen into the call or who might want to refer back to the particulars of the discussion. ✨

Other Materials of Interest

Consejos a los padres: Para prevenir el embarazo en la adolescencia (2000) Tips for parents to

help their children avoid teen pregnancy created specifically for Latino parents.



It All Starts At Home: Hispanic Parents Speak Out on Preventing Teen Pregnancy (2000) In an effort to

better understand what Hispanic parents think about teen pregnancy and how to prevent it, the National Campaign conducted a series of focus groups in 2000 with Hispanic parents nationwide. The results are reported in *It All Starts at Home*.

El poder de los padres: Lo que los padres deben saber y hacer para ayudar a prevenir el embarazo en los adolescentes (2003) Whether they believe it or not, parents have a very important

influence on whether their teenagers become pregnant or cause a pregnancy. *Parent Power* offers good news for parents and those who work with, care for, and write about, young people. It compiles much of what is known about parental influences and offers parents practical things they can do to help their children delay sexual activity and avoid teen pregnancy. The simple and compelling message of *Parent Power* is that families matter. A lot. (Available in English as *Parent Power*.)

Fostering Hope: Preventing Teen Pregnancy Among Youth in Foster Care

Foster care youth are at significant risk for teen pregnancy. While the precise rates of teen pregnancy and birth for youth in foster care are not known, a number of studies clearly demonstrate that youth in foster care have higher rates than other teens. For example, one recent study of youth transitioning out of foster care found that nearly half the girls had been pregnant by age 19.



Even so, practitioners report that much of the focus in the foster care system to date has been on helping parenting teens and their children while much less effort has been focused on helping foster care youth avoid getting pregnant in the first place. In an effort to help foster care youth avoid too-early pregnancy and parenthood, the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and UCAN (Uhlich Children's Advantage Network) have collaborated on a new report, *Fostering Hope: Preventing Teen Pregnancy Among Youth in Foster Care*.

The 28-page report provides (1) quantitative research on the high rates of teen pregnancy among foster care youth, (2) important new qualitative research presenting findings from Chicago-area focus groups in which foster care youth (some who are already teen parents) and foster

parents were asked about their perspective on teen pregnancy, and (3) results of an online survey of Chicago-area child welfare service providers. The report concludes with a list of 11 recommendations for both the teen pregnancy and child welfare fields to consider.

Among other themes, the report notes that many young people in foster care are clearly struggling to find meaningful relationships. When these relationships do not exist in their birth or foster families, they take it upon themselves to create them—and having a baby is one of the surest ways to do this.

The full report is available to purchase or download from the National Campaign's website, www.teenpregnancy.org. For more information about UCAN, please visit, www.ucanchicago.org. ✨

United Health Foundation State Health Rankings

The 2005 edition of the annual publication, *America's Health Rankings: A Call to Action for People and Their Communities*, is now available from the United Health Foundation. The well-respected and widely-read report provides a comprehensive annual assessment of the relative healthiness of the United States. The report also provides state-by-state data and rankings on many important health measures.

For the first time, the 2005 report contains state specific teen birth data and how reductions in teen births have

helped reduce child poverty in each state. This data—entitled *What If*—was published earlier this year by the National Campaign and was made possible by generous support by the United Health Foundation. The new report also contains a commentary on teen pregnancy by Campaign Director Sarah Brown.

Go to www.unitedhealthfoundation.org/ahr2005.html to read the complete United Health Foundation report. Go to www.teenpregnancy.org/whycare/whatif.asp to read the national and state-by-state *What If* data. ✨

New Research Shows that Teens with Religious Parents and Friends Are More Likely to Delay Sexual Activity

Research has long connected teens' **R**own religious beliefs with their sexual attitudes and behavior. New research developed by Child Trends and released by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy indicates that teens' from religious *families* and those with *friends* who regularly attend religious services tend to have sex at later ages compared to teens whose parents have religious beliefs that are not as strong and whose peers don't attend services as regularly. This new research was released in conjunction with a new guide, *Faith, Hope, and Love: How Latino Faith Communities Can Help Prevent Teen Pregnancy* (see p.4).

Religiosity scale: Some 38% of teens whose parents score highest on a religiosity scale (based on beliefs, prayer, and attendance at religious services) have sex by age 18, compared to 44% of those whose parents score in the medium range, and about half (49%) of those whose parents score lowest on the religiosity scale.

Religious attendance: The more frequently parents attend religious services, the less likely their adolescent children are to have sex before age 18. Teens whose parents never attend worship services are more likely to have sex before age 18 (53%)

than are teens whose parents attend services 1-2 times a month (45%), once a week (39%) or more than once a week (36%).

Peers' religious attendance: About 48% of teens have sex before age 18 when 25% or less of their peers regularly attend religious services. The likelihood of having sex before age 18 decreases as the proportion of teens' peers who regularly attend services increases—41% of teens have sex by age 18 when 75% or more of their peers regularly attend religious services. The research is not as clear on the connection between parental and peer religiosity and contraceptive use. ✨

It's a Guy Thing

Although girls have traditionally been the major focus of efforts to prevent teen pregnancy, the importance of targeting teen boys and young men is increasingly apparent to researchers, practitioners, parents, and others who work with youth. One of the many reasons for this new focus is that the substantial reductions in teen pregnancy and birth rates in recent years can be attributed, in part, to dramatic shifts in the sexual behavior of boys.

It's a Guy Thing is a three-part report that addresses the role of boys and young men in teen pregnancy.

- Chapter one, authored by William Marsiglio, Ph.D., is an extensive review of research on the attitudes and behavior of boys and young men regarding sex, contraception, pregnancy, and related issues.
- Chapter two, written by Amy Vastine Ries and Freya Sonenstein, Ph.D. reviews evaluation research on the effectiveness of school-based, coed programs in reducing risky sexual behavior among adolescent boys.

- Chapter three, written by Molly Whitehead and Karen Troccoli, offers a more qualitative look at the challenges in engaging teen boys and young men in teen pregnancy prevention and some strategies for overcoming them.

The 170-page report offers several key insights regarding boys' contributions to recent declines in teen pregnancy and birth rates as well as pertinent implications for those working with teen boys and young adult men. The male report and new research on religious influence noted above were produced as part of the National Campaign's CDC-funded "Putting What Works to Work Project." The contents of the publication are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of CDC. ✨



Campaign Comment

How Effective are Effective Programs?

By Sarah Brown, Director of the National Campaign

The most common question we get at the National Campaign is “what works to prevent teen pregnancy?” That is, what program should I put in place in my state or community that will do the job? The good news, of course, is that there is a growing body of high quality research on this topic. It is increasingly clear that a variety of quite different programs can help teens delay sex, improve their contraceptive use, and prevent pregnancy. In other words, communities can adopt—or adapt—some tested approaches and need not start their efforts from scratch.

As encouraging as these developments are, however, it is important to think carefully about what an “effective program” actually can accomplish. Yes, the best among them may *improve* contraceptive use, delay first sex, and even reduce teen pregnancy, but they do not come close to eliminating the problem as

many hope or sometimes even believe. This simple fact is one reason that the National Campaign always says that programs *alone* are not the total answer to teen pregnancy; they may help, most certainly, but they cannot be expected to solve the problem alone. In general, many things need to be done, of which putting proven programs in place is just one.

With this caveat in mind, here are a few tips for selecting an “effective program.”

...it is important to think carefully about what an “effective program” actually can accomplish.

What do you mean by effective?

What makes a program “effective” or “successful” to you as well as to those who might have evaluated it? For example, should a program that demonstrates significant positive effects over a relatively brief period of time be considered successful when the program was originally designed to influence behavior over a long period of time? What about a program that has a positive impact on only boys or only girls, even though it was designed to help both? What about a program that simply has quite *modest* effects? Can a program that significantly delays first intercourse but has no effect on subsequent contraceptive use be consid-



ered effective? In short, pay careful attention to the specific results of program evaluation and think carefully about what constitutes success—in your mind as well as in the mind of the program’s evaluators.

Consider the quality of the evaluation itself. Careful program evaluations focus on changes in the behavior of program participants (such as delaying sexual activity or increasing contraceptive use) rather than process changes (such as completing a program as planned or participant satisfaction). Experimentally designed evaluations—those that *randomly* assign participants to treatment or control groups—provide the strongest evidence for a causal link between a particular program and changes in behavior. Quasi-experimental evaluations do not randomly assign participants to treatment or control groups; participants may volunteer to join the treatment group, for example. Of course, this may mean that participants in the treatment and control groups are differ-



Campaign Comment

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ent in some important ways which may bias the results of the program evaluation.

Consider the *magnitude* of success. A program may succeed in improving a particular factor over some period of time among those who participated in the program; that is good news, of course, especially if the change is statistically significant. But careful readers of evaluations should also consider the *magnitude* of success. For example, if a program helps delay first sex among a sample of teens, how *long* was the average delay? Six months? Two years? If a program is found to decrease pregnancy among the intervention group, how *large* was the decrease? Unfortunately, evaluators do not always report the size of the effects so it is not always clear, and some study methods and samples make it hard to do so. Even so, the point stands: a program may be “effective” *and* change things only a bit.

...careful readers of evaluations should also consider the magnitude of success.

Results *only* attach to those programs that have been evaluated. Most programs designed to change adolescent sexual behavior have not been evaluated. Of those that have been evaluated, fewer still have been studied using rigorous research

methods. Consequently, we know less than we would like to about the efficacy of programs designed to change teen sexual behavior. It may very well be that there are any number of creative programs that are effective in helping young people avoid risky sexual behavior that simply have not been evaluated at all.

Again, even effective programs can't do it all. Since teen pregnancy has many causes, and since even “effective programs” do not eliminate the problem, it is unreasonable to expect any single curriculum or community program to make a serious dent in the problem on its own. Making true and lasting progress in preventing teen pregnancy will likely require a combination of community programs and broader efforts to influence values and popular culture, to engage parents and schools, to change the economic incentives that face teens and more. Another reason why it is unfair to place the entire responsibility for solving the problem of teen pregnancy on the backs of community programs is that many programs—even those deemed effective—often have only modest results, many are fragile and poorly-funded, and most of these programs serve only a fraction of all the kids in the area that are at risk.

Final word. Yes, there are effective programs to be put in place, but be modest in your expectations of their effects.

For an electronic version of this article, please go to www.teenpregnancy.org/about/pdf/Campaign_Comment_01_06.pdf ✨

Making true and lasting progress in preventing teen pregnancy will likely require a combination of community programs and broader efforts to influence values and popular culture...



Parent Power Billboards

States and communities nationwide continue to develop creative ways to deliver messages about teen pregnancy prevention. Here we feature a recent campaign in Ohio sponsored by the Sandusky County Health Department. The billboard campaign featured messages adapted from the National Campaign's *Ten Tips for Parents*.

Stacey Gibson, teen pregnancy prevention coordinator for the county health department reports that the campaign has been well received by the community. "The Sandusky County community has really picked up on the "Ten Tips for Parents" concept," said Gibson. "I have had several community members as well as middle school students tell me that they couldn't wait to see what the next 'tip' would say. Today's parents are so busy and on-the-go much of the time that catching their attention this way can leave a greater more lasting impression. Keeping in the spirit of the "Ten Tips" promotion, we are now working on a new educational campaign to continue to target parents and other adults that impact the lives of our teens."

Communities who might be interested in using National Campaign messages and materials in developing their own outreach efforts—billboard campaigns, radio public service announcements, pamphlets, etc.—should contact Jordan Brown at jbrown@teenpregnancy.org ✨



Looking for the perfect "leave behind" item? Looking for something different to give to teens? This striking package of eight black & white photos of the National Campaign's Youth Leadership Team are the perfect fit. Each of the eight postcards has a different teen portrait on the front and contain a teen pregnancy factoid on the back. These eight postcards come packaged as a banded, perforated, folded sheet. Bundles of ten postcard sets costs just \$5.00. Visit www.teenpregnancy.org/store/default.asp to order.

Selected Materials Available for Download and Purchase at www.teenpregnancy.org

Not Yet: Programs to Delay First Sex Among Teens Produced in partnership with Child Trends, *Not Yet* describes programs that have been proven, through rigorous evaluation, to postpone sexual activity among participants.

Making the List: Understanding, Selecting, and Replicating Effective Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs helps those working with young people to navigate lists of effective teen pregnancy prevention programs and make informed decisions about how to select the best one(s) for a particular community and population.

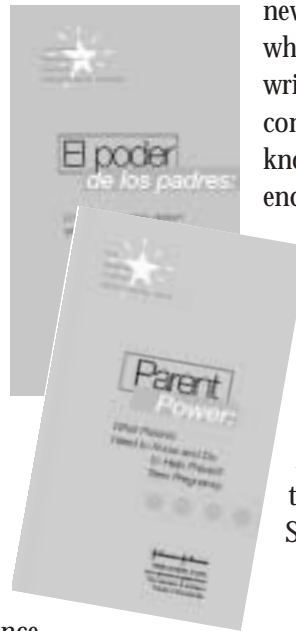
“BE SEXY” Tank Top White tank-tops feature the signature phrase, “BE SEXY: It Doesn't Mean You Have to Have Sex”

Nine Tips to Help Faith Leaders and Their Communities Address Teen Pregnancy Written under the guidance of the Campaign's Task Force on Religion and Public Values, made up of religious and secular leaders, this pamphlet presents practical tips to help religious leaders and their communities help young people avoid too-early pregnancy.

Parent Power: What Parents Need to Know and Do to Help Prevent Teen Pregnancy Whether they believe it or not, parents have a very important influence

on whether their teenagers become pregnant or cause a pregnancy.

Parent Power offers good news for parents and those who work with, care for, and write about, young people. It compiles much of what is known about parental influences and offers parents practical things they can do to help their children delay sexual activity and avoid teen pregnancy. The simple and compelling message of *Parent Power* is that families matter. A lot. (Available in Spanish) ✨



Why Support the National Campaign?

Reason #1:

Reducing high rates of teen pregnancy and early childbearing improves overall child and family well-being, school achievement, and workforce readiness, and reduces father absence, out-of-wedlock births, and welfare dependence.

Reason #2:

While teen pregnancy and birth rates have declined by about one-third since the early 1990s, one-third of teen girls still get pregnant before age 20.

Reason #3:

An independent assessment concluded that the National Campaign offers very high quality products and services, is an objective source of information on a controversial topic, and has helped make those in states and communities working on teen pregnancy more effective in their work.

Help the National Campaign in our effort to reduce teen pregnancy by one-third over the next ten years by making a contribution at www.teenpregnancy.org/support

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

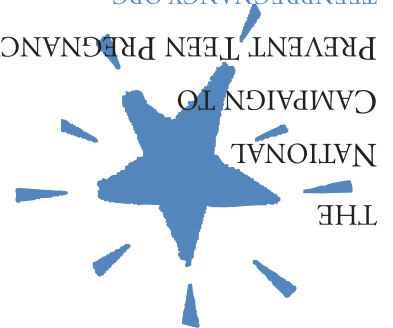
is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization supported largely by private donations. The Campaign's mission is to improve the well-being of children, youth, and families by reducing teen pregnancy. Our goal is to reduce the rate of teen pregnancy by one-third between 2006 and 2015.

For more information, contact the Campaign at:
Telephone: (202) 478-8500
Fax: (202) 478-8588
email: campaign@teenpregnancy.org
www.teenpregnancy.org

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