

Briefly...

Get Organized: Starting a Coalition or Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The United States has made impressive strides in preventing teen pregnancy and childbearing—both have declined by about one-third since the early 1990s. There have been declines in all 50 states and among all racial/ethnic groups—remarkable progress on a challenging social issue many once considered intractable. Unfortunately, progress in preventing too-early pregnancy and childbearing seems to have stalled. The nation's teen pregnancy rate increased three percent between 2005 and 2006, the first increase since 1990, the national teen birth rate is now higher than it was in 2005, and 26 states have reported significant increases in teen births. Moreover, it is still the case that three in ten girls become pregnant before age 20.

Against this backdrop, states and communities around the country increasingly recognize that helping teens avoid pregnancy can't be accomplished by any single program or strategy. Because the causes of teen pregnancy are complicated and overlapping, multiple approaches are needed if progress is to continue. This means doing things differently: getting new people and organizations involved, committing for the long term, and putting effective programs in place.

Many states and communities have organized coalitions, campaigns, and task forces to prevent teen pregnancy. If your state or community is thinking about organizing a group to address teen pregnancy, here are some questions to consider and tips to help you get going. They are adapted from a multi-chapter online manual published in 1999 titled, *Get Organized: A Guide to Preventing Teen Pregnancy* (available online at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/resources/getorganized/).

Create a start-up group

The first step to take in establishing a teen pregnancy initiative of any size is to identify a start-up group. Why? Because the most

promising teen pregnancy prevention initiatives and organizations have diverse partners, conduct a range of activities, obtain secure funding, and are around for a long time. These qualities are virtually impossible to create by one person or organization alone.

A start-up group will give you a structure within which to begin planning your organizational strategies and components. It also will give you the means to:

- build support for your project among community members;
- listen to the community's concerns and feedback; and
- secure resources for your work.

For many initiatives, a start-up group will be composed of a small number of core supporters who have expertise essential to your group and good links to the broader community. Give careful thought to the mission, goals, and vision of the group, but don't get bogged down in the development to the detriment of doing the real work at hand. Over time, as the initiative develops, the start-up group should broaden in scope and begin to focus on long-range planning.

In thinking about how your group will proceed, consider:

- How much time will you have to devote to the effort? It is better to do something small and successful than to spread yourself too thin. You can build on your successes in the future.
- How long do you think your effort should last? It is perfectly fine to start with a brief, discreet project to test the waters before proceeding to a long-term commitment.
- How official do you want your group to be? Determine the nature of your group and think about the different types such as a subcommittee of an existing group, an independent coalition, or a government mandated group.

- What will be the range of the group's focus? Will you focus on one particular task or on preventing teen pregnancy more broadly? There are groups that work mainly on preventing teen pregnancy or supporting pregnant and parenting teens or both. Still other groups have a broader agenda of improving adolescent health or youth development issues.
- What financial and in-kind resources are available?

Keep your old friends and make new ones

Make sure you are aware of other teen pregnancy prevention activities in your state or community before you leap in. Not only should you avoid reinventing the wheel and stepping on the toes of other organizations, but you should actively learn from the successes and failures of other projects. Involve those who are already working to prevent teen pregnancy. This may be anyone from state agencies and program providers to healthcare providers to school officials.

There is no silver bullet to solving teen pregnancy—no program can do it alone. All sectors need to be involved. Go beyond traditional partners by teaming up with organizations that are not often considered when teen pregnancy prevention is discussed. Consider reaching out to people who may not have been involved in the past, but whose skills and roles may help to increase the importance of teenage pregnancy prevention in your community. Drawing in partners from the faith and business communities, in addition to the youth development, afterschool, child welfare, social services, and/or education fields can strengthen the movement and increase the reach of your message. For example, research shows that youth in foster care have teen pregnancy rates 2.5 times greater than youth in general. Child welfare professionals can be important allies in directing services and programs to at-risk teens.

When developing your partnerships, ask yourself the following questions:

- What is the history of pregnancy prevention activities in the community? What strategies have been tried in the past? What has been learned?
- Who or what groups or agencies are currently concerned about the issue? Who participated in the past?
- What other youth-focused networks, collaborative efforts, and coalitions already exist in the community? Which of these

groups, if any, could take on adolescent pregnancy prevention? Are there ways to collaborate?

Establish a group that reflects the types of activities that you wish to pursue. For example, if you want to focus on helping teens believe in and prepare for their future, plan on engaging the business sector in your community and select a well-respected business leader to join or chair your group—his or her help in organizing career-centered programs or job training will be invaluable. If increasing public awareness is a focus of your campaign, you may want to follow Milwaukee's lead. In 2008, the city's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Oversight Committee was co-chaired by the Commissioner of the City of Milwaukee Health Department and the President and Publisher of the *Journal Sentinel* newspaper. The *Journal Sentinel* made teen pregnancy one of its top five priority issues that year and published a series of editorials and articles examining various aspects of teen pregnancy. The Committee has also brought in powerful partners such as health care systems. The current co-chair and several members from Aurora Health Care and other healthcare providers are involved with the committee.

Names matter

Take a look at teen pregnancy prevention groups across the country and you'll notice they have slightly different names like campaign, coalition, organization, task force, and steering committee. Is there a difference between a campaign and a task force? The answer is yes. As you organize your group, consider what makes sense for your own state or community.

Coalitions are generally defined as a network or alliance of individuals and organizations that come together to reach a common goal. Most are run by volunteers and have a leadership structure to keep activities running smoothly. The Rhode Island Teen Pregnancy Coalition is an affiliation of organizations with the goal of preventing teen pregnancy and supporting pregnant and parenting teens. For years, even though the coalition did not have full-time staff, the member organizations had been successfully influencing policy at the state and local level. The coalition recently received a grant from a local foundation to hire a full-time staff member to coordinate their efforts. Some coalitions are housed by a lead agency or organization. Members of coalitions meet on a regular basis and often engage in advocacy and collaborate on specific projects. Healthy Youth Hawai'i is a statewide coalition of

leaders chosen because they share a concern about teen pregnancy throughout the islands. With a mission to create networks and promote effective programs for Hawai'i's youth that support healthy and informed choices, the coalition is supported by Hawai'i Youth Services Network, a separate nonprofit.

The term "coalition" is often used interchangeably with campaign, organization, or initiative. Several states and communities have free-standing nonprofit organizations dedicated to preventing teen pregnancy with 501(c)(3) status and paid staff. Staff for these organizations range in number from one full-time employee to 20, depending on annual budgets and need. By bringing together valuable resources, creating public and private partnerships, and executing a variety of strategies that go beyond the purview of only one type of organization or public agency, this structure seems to hold the most promise for making real progress. Some of these organizations are membership-based, such as the Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting (MOAPPP), whose members enjoy special benefits like the ability to vote for board members, discounts on trainings and conferences, inclusion in advocacy activities, access to their library, and more. MOAPPP has staff dedicated to policy, programs, training, and development.

There are other ways to organize groups to prevent teen pregnancy, often with little funding. Ad-hoc groups, often found in the public sector, may involve a number of similar agencies—health, education, and social services departments and other health programs in the community, for example—that meet on a monthly or quarterly basis for a specific purpose (such as improving adolescent health clinic services in the community). Or, it may involve a diverse group of agencies, all of which are concerned with adolescents. There is usually less commitment to securing wider community involvement than with permanent or more formal groups. The key element of an ongoing ad-hoc group is that the structure remains fairly informal. Costs are relatively low and staff members who come together tend to be agency employees. The group may rotate responsibility for calling and hosting meetings. While this type of group is helpful in assuring relatively well-coordinated services, its structure tends to have limited decision-making power.

Several states and communities have government-initiated or mandated structures to prevent teen pregnancy that are appointed by the legislature, governor, health commissioner, or other gov-

ernmental figure. The group, often called a task force or council, is generally created to carry out a specific set of goals and objectives. Timelines and funding for such efforts are often dependent on the elected leadership. The highly visible nature of this type of structure, as well as the public clout it receives because of its sponsorship, in some instances can enhance the group's ability to gain attention and make major inroads. At the same time, due to the political nature of the group, activities considered even slightly controversial can be hampered. The group may be disbanded when there is a change in office or if there are sunset laws that guide the tenure of specific committee or councils.

One example of a government-mandated structure comes from Arizona where an interagency workgroup was formed to address the high rates of teen pregnancy and HIV/STIs among youth in foster care and juvenile justice. Some of their major accomplishments include raising awareness of increased STI rates among Arizona's youth; conducting several trainings and educational workshops for high-level state officials; and facilitating collaboration with county health departments for STI/teen pregnancy programs targeting youth in foster care. However, with a change in administration, the group has not formally met but continues to communicate.

The Interagency Coordinating Council for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and STIs in Oklahoma was mandated by the legislature in 1994 to provide for a multidisciplinary and interagency effort to increase coordination and communication among state agencies and key state organizations listed in the statute as they seek to reduce the rate of adolescent pregnancy and STIs among Oklahoma's youth. This Coordinating Council meets quarterly and is composed of more than 30 representatives from key state agencies (health, education, human services, juvenile affairs, and commission on children and youth), as well as statewide organizations with an interest in these issues (such as the Oklahoma PTA, Oklahoma Education Association, Oklahoma Medical Association, etc.). The ICC has served as the statewide partner for the CDC-funded Healthy Teens OK! Project a group focused on promoting science-based approaches to teen pregnancy prevention and coordinated by ICC member organization, the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy. The ICC has promoted the National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy as a major effort and has developed a network of key contacts and resource people across the state to help local communities, as needed.

Functions

Statewide organizations to prevent teen pregnancy can serve a variety of functions from advocacy and public education to training and technical assistance. All organizations, depending on the need in the community and funding levels, function in different ways.

Many statewide and community organizations engage in advocacy and public education, for example, a number:

- Work with local school districts to improve their policies for evidence-based sex education or to better support pregnant and parenting teens.
- Engage state and local policymakers through town hall meetings meant to shed light on the problem of teen pregnancy in the community and focus on the solutions.
- Hold annual advocacy days at the capital and educational forums for legislators and policymakers, or conduct one-on-one informational visits.
- Arm advocates with information on why preventing teen pregnancy matters and have a clear, unified message on the solutions.
- Involve youth in advocacy efforts. They can be effective spokespeople, lending credibility to the programs that serve them and painting a picture of what is needed in their communities.

The Massachusetts Alliance on Teen Pregnancy (Mass Alliance) brings more than 500 teen parents to their state house every year to garner support for programs that help teen parents and their children. With a dual focus in supporting pregnant and parenting teens and primary teen pregnancy prevention, the Mass Alliance's educational efforts with state policymakers led, in great part, to consecutive years of increased funding for the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's teen pregnancy prevention program. Policy work is not always about legislation: The Mass Alliance also advised the Department of Public Health on their grant guidelines to ensure that local programs that receive state funds use science-based approaches.

As a part of your advocacy work, think about **setting a goal** to use as a call to action and to measure progress. The Georgia Campaign on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (GCAPP) has a "15 by 15" campaign to achieve a 15 percent reduction in the teen

pregnancy rate for girls ages 15 to 19 in Georgia by 2015. The goal is a call to action to invest resources and attention in prevention efforts in order to maintain the downward trend in the rates in Georgia.

The media can be a powerful force to raise **public awareness** on preventing teen pregnancy. There are low cost strategies to engage the media, often known as media advocacy:

- Pitch stories to the press, write letters to the editor and op-eds, and meet with editorial boards or the public affairs department of your local news station.
- Consider educating teens and parents through a public service announcement (PSA) campaign.
- Hold a contest for teens to create their own public service announcements.
- Engage influential bloggers in your community and consider using social media (like Twitter and Facebook) in your outreach efforts.

The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Campaign of North Carolina (APPCNC) has a multi-faceted communications strategy. Their communications director works frequently with statewide and local media to increase the number of news articles highlighting teen pregnancy. By taking advantage of "new" media strategies, health professionals are kept up-to-date on national and local teen pregnancy news through a blog and a monthly podcast called "The Ounce of Prevention." Two PSAs, one to educate parents and the other for teens, are featured on local television stations and in movie theaters. The PSAs are also posted on YouTube, which is a great way for them to be shared by others, especially teenagers. Youth can text their questions on sex, pregnancy, STIs, and relationships to the free BrdsNBz Text Message Warm Line and receive an answer within 24 hours.

Some organizations provide **training and technical assistance** to professionals in the field. This can take the shape of:

- Convening annual conferences on preventing teen pregnancy;
- Providing continuing education through trainings, audio conferences, and educational forums; or
- Providing one-on-one information and guidance to local organizations on their programming.

This allows program providers to improve their skills and programs, while also facilitating learning about the successes and challenges of other groups working on preventing teen pregnancy. The South Carolina Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy brings in national and state experts, including their own staff, to provide intensive training and technical assistance on specific programs like the Teen Outreach Program and Wise Guys, program evaluation, current youth culture, and contraceptive technologies, just to name a few areas. The Pennsylvania Coalition to Prevent Teen Pregnancy works closely with selected school districts to choose, implement, and evaluate science-based programs.

Another key function for many statewide coalitions or campaigns is to become the go-to expert in preventing teen pregnancy and **develop resources** tailored for specific audiences, whether program providers, partner organizations, policymakers, parents, or teens themselves. No one is going to work on teen pregnancy if they do not know it's a problem:

- Create fact sheets to highlight state and local data and highlight data linking teen pregnancy to other social issues.
- Bring together a diverse group of providers and community representatives to develop an action plan or recommendations for reducing teen pregnancy in your community.
- Disseminate a newsletter to keep program providers and funders informed about the latest happenings in preventing teen pregnancy.
- Create educational brochures for teens and parents.

For example, The New Mexico Teen Pregnancy Coalition created the report, *Meeting the Challenge: How to Reduce Teen Pregnancy in Your Community*, with recommendations for action for different sectors like schools, parents, the medical community, and the media. The document is used as a call to action to reach the statewide reduction goal of reducing teen births in New Mexico.

Many successful teen pregnancy prevention initiatives thrive when groups and individuals from the public and private sectors work together closely to coordinate their efforts and their resources. Work as a convener to create these **public-private partnerships**. As a part of Governor Granholm's Blueprint to Reduce Unintended Pregnancy, she created a Blue-Ribbon Provider Task Force composed of 40 public and private organizations. Under the leadership of Michigan Surgeon General Dr. Kimberlydawn Wisdom, their first

major undertaking was the development of clinical guidelines to reduce unintended pregnancy among females and males over 18 years of age. Due to the success of this undertaking, they are currently finalizing an adolescent clinical guideline to reduce teen pregnancy. The Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting (MOAPPP) has a long-standing partnership with a number of departments in Hennepin County, the largest county in the state which includes urban, suburban, and rural areas. For example, MOAPPP facilitated development of a memo of agreement between Hennepin County, the Minneapolis Public Schools, and community organizations to ensure teen parents have access to necessary services to stay in school and develop positive parenting skills. More recently, MOAPPP facilitated the launch of a county initiative in two suburbs that encompasses the provision of evidence-based sex education in public schools, an expansion of confidential clinical services, quality youth development programs, and outreach to parents.

Money, money, money

There are many sources of funding, both for start-up purposes and for maintaining and broadening your program in future years. In general, the funds you raise will either be restricted or unrestricted. Restricted dollars go to a specific program, purpose, or product and must be accounted for separately. Unrestricted dollars usually can be used on any legitimate organizational expenditure. Funders are more likely to provide restricted dollars for particular purposes; unrestricted funding is usually harder to get.

Federal or state government support can be an important funding source. Depending on the nature of the funding, it can provide a base upon which to raise other funds. Funding is generally provided in grants for one to five years (depending on the time restrictions) and is often focused on direct services or research. Grantees typically must comply with strict reporting requirements and be able and willing to operate within the program guidelines defined by the agency, which may be quite specific. Federal funding announcements are posted on www.grants.gov and individuals may subscribe to receive notifications of new grant opportunity postings. For state funding, while your health department is the first place to check for grants, consider social services, workforce, and education departments. For more information on potential federal funding streams, please visit The National Campaign's website. Two

specific sections of interest are www.TheNationalCampaign.org/federalfunding/ and www.TheNationalCampaign.org/policymakers/.

Foundations can be a great source of base and future funding for your organization. Research the private, community, family, and corporate foundations that are interested in funding teen pregnancy or related topics such as dropout prevention, economic development, poverty reduction, or child welfare. You can also explore foundations that focus their giving on particular populations who are at high risk of teen pregnancy. Think about inviting several of the potential funders into the planning process so that their ideas and suggestions can help shape your work. You will be most successful with any foundation grant when you have a personal contact. Do you or someone you know serve on a foundation board? Are they willing to help open the door for you? Use your research to target prospects and identify those most connected with your service area and activities.

One good source of information on foundation grants is The Chronicle of Philanthropy, www.philanthropy.com, which includes profiles of foundations, corporate funders, and current grant information. Another good source is the Foundation Center, www.foundationcenter.org. Each state and many communities have Foundation Center funding libraries that provide information about national funders as well as information about funders that only operate in your state or region. Be sure to research the community foundation or foundations that include your area in their grant making.

Groups like the United Way or March of Dimes often support prevention efforts. For example, the United Way of Greater Battle Creek in Michigan supports a community-wide Teen Pregnancy Prevention Partnership ("TP3") to reduce the teen pregnancy rate in the city of Battle Creek and surrounding Calhoun County. With the involvement of 30 different community partner organizations and sectors, TP3 has spearheaded multiple activities such as school-based prevention programs, counseling services and service coordination, parent education programs and parent tool kits, social marketing on the importance of parental/adult involvement in the lives of youth, hosting the national Children of Children traveling exhibit, and community engagement events. Get more information in this National Campaign fact sheet: www.TheNationalCampaign.org/resources/pdf/Briefly_United_Way_Programs.pdf.

The Colorado Organization on Pregnancy, Parenting, and Prevention (COAPPP) was founded in 1974 and for much of its existence was run by volunteers. A combination of various funding sources throughout the years supported local coalition development and professional networking events. Starting in 1986, they held an annual conference. With federal funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to promote science-based teen pregnancy prevention programs, they were able to hire an Executive Director and staff. With additional funding from the local foundations and state government agencies, they grew in staff and services. COAPPP now employs seven staff, additional interns, and volunteers. They serve dozens of communities across Colorado through advocacy efforts, technical assistance, training, publications, and public education.

For more information on how states and communities have funded teen pregnancy prevention projects and programs, please go to The National Campaign's States and Communities section at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/sla.

Last but not least, keep in mind the following...

Don't reinvent the wheel. The National Campaign has a great deal of information, resources, publications, pamphlets, and tips online. In addition, we offer print materials that you can disseminate or adapt for your own use. Distribute our educational brochures for teens and parents. For example, brochures created specifically for and by Latino teens and parents, as well as teens in foster care and their foster parents are available. National Campaign materials on effective programs come in a variety of versions suitable for different audiences from the comprehensive research review *Emerging Answers* that may interest program providers to the succinct pamphlet *What Works* to grab the attention of funders. When writing a grant proposal, consult the national and state data section of our website, which includes public costs for teen childbearing in every state. Use our local cost calculator when writing a community level grant. Our fact sheet series "Why It Matters" that links teen pregnancy to critical social issues may help you think and talk more broadly to incorporate teen pregnancy into anti-poverty, workforce development, and child well-being initiatives. Our short DVDs and online videos featuring teens, including teen parents, who talk candidly about sex and pregnancy, can be an informative and powerful way to start a presentation.

National and state organizations have created high-quality materials and have implemented successful projects—research that has been created already and borrow what is best for your community.

Make a serious attempt to involve boys and young men in all your efforts. Even though boys represent half of the teen pregnancy equation, teen pregnancy is too often seen as a “girls’ problem.” Even though over the past decade we have discovered some programs and messages that are effective with boys, more research and exploration is needed. For example, the DC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy held a roundtable called “Helping Teen Fathers Succeed” where a panel of teen fathers told members of DC Campaign’s Best Practices Coalition about their goals and aspirations and what needs to be in place to help them reach those goals. Through its Youth Leadership Task Force, the DC Campaign also conducts weekly leadership and advocacy training designed specifically for African American and Latino boys living in urban areas. Additionally, Texas has made educating young men a priority through a statewide paternity and parenting awareness program, p.a.p.a., out of the Texas Attorney General’s office. The program educates secondary school students and young adults about the “rights, responsibilities, and realities of parenting.” While the 14-session curriculum is designed for both girls and boys, some of key themes particularly resonate with young men like:

- the importance of fatherhood,
- the value of paternity establishment,
- the legal realities of child support,
- the financial and emotional challenges of single parenting, and
- the benefits of both parents being involved in a child’s life.

For more program information and resources on how to reach young men, please visit The National Campaign’s male involvement web portal at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/males.

Remind parents that they matter and encourage them to get more involved in preventing teen pregnancy. Year after year, our national public opinion polls show that teens say that parents—not their friends, not their partners, not the media—most influence their decisions about sex. In fact, when teens and parents are asked what is most effective in helping teens avoid pregnancy, most say having more open conversations between teens and their parents.

Furthermore, close parent-child relationships—not just discussions about sex—help protect adolescents from risky sexual behavior. Reach parents where they are and provide them with practical information on how to talk to their kids about sex, love and relationships. A prime opportunity to promote the importance of parental involvement is “Let’s Talk Month” held every October. Coordinated by Advocates for Youth, this national public education campaign is an opportunity for community agencies, religious institutions, businesses, schools, the media, parent groups, and health providers to plan programs and activities which encourage parent/child communication about sexuality. For more information on Let’s Talk Month, please visit www.advocatesforyouth.org. For more general information and resources, visit The National Campaign’s parent portal at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/parents.

Find creative ways to involve youth in your efforts. As adults, you may have a great idea to reduce teen pregnancy until you find out that it does not resonate with the youth in your community. Their ideas and voices are crucial to any successful campaign. Several states and communities have youth leadership teams and advisory boards, while others conduct focus groups with youth to bring their ideas into every day work. For example, the Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health formed the Illinois Youth Policy Council to advocate for responsible sexual health education statewide. They also provide intense training for youth to become activists, leaders, and trainers themselves.

Teens are instructed on how to reduce the risk of pregnancy and STIs, but are rarely given guidance about how to successfully navigate teen and young adult relationships. Consider incorporating messages on healthy relationships into your work. It is a topic with broad appeal that may help you get started if teen pregnancy prevention is too controversial. For more ideas, check out The National Campaign’s *Relationship Redux*, providing tips and scripts for adults to talk to teens about relationships at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/resources/pdf/pubs/Relationship_Redux.pdf.

This fact sheet was adapted from *Get Organized: A Guide to Preventing Teen Pregnancy* (1999). Please consult this online publication at www.TheNationalCampaign.org/resources/getorganized for step-by-step information on forming a state or local organization to prevent teen pregnancy.

For more information

Visit Advocates for Youth's National Support Center for State Teen Pregnancy Prevention Organizations (www.advocatesforyouth.org), which provides a number of resources on starting, building, and sustaining a teen pregnancy prevention organization.

For links to state and local groups mentioned in this fact sheet:

- Colorado Organization on Pregnancy, Parenting, and Prevention (www.coapp.org)
- DC Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy (www.dccampaign.org)
- Georgia Campaign on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (www.gcapp.org)
- Healthy Youth Hawai'i (www.healthyyouthhawaii.org)
- Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health (www.ica.org)
- Massachusetts Alliance on Teen Pregnancy (www.massteen-pregnancy.org)
- Michigan's Provider Taskforce, Michigan Surgeon General's Office (www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132--65525--00.html)
- Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting (www.moapp.org)
- United Way of Greater Milwaukee and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Oversight Committee (www.unitedwaymilwaukee.org)
- New Mexico Teen Pregnancy Coalition (www.nmtpc.org)
- Oklahoma Institute on Child Advocacy (www.oica.org)
- Pennsylvania Coalition to Prevent Teen Pregnancy (www.pcptp.org)
- South Carolina Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy (www.teenpregnancysc.org)
- Texas Office of the Attorney General, P.A.P.A. program (www.oag.state.tx.us/cs/ofa/papa)

Please note there are several other outstanding state and local initiatives and campaigns to prevent teen pregnancy that were not mentioned in this fact sheet.