

Comprehensive Sex Education in New Orleans

In 2015 the Louisiana Public Health Institute began assessing school districts and charter operators (referred to as "school operators" in this report) in New Orleans for school readiness and capacity for expanding comprehensive sex education (CSE). The assessment included structured survey questions and key informant interviews with school personnel. This is a summary of CSE in New Orleans public schools as reported by the assessments and LPHI's work with schools.

2016 Snapshot of Comprehenisve Sex Education in Schools

Schools are teaching sex education on their own.

of schools operators have the required policy in place necessary to teach sex education.

of schools operators are ready and want sex education.



Introduction & Assessment Overview

The Adolescent Mapping Project

The Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI) developed The Adolescent Mapping Project in the fall of 2014 in order to create a statewide strategy to address the fragmented adolescent reproductive health system that currently exists. The project helped to identify areas of need and system gaps that could be translated into targeted community-oriented health, policy and education solutions.

Readiness assessments are critical to determining whether and how to move ahead with implementing comprehensive sex education in New Orleans Public Schools. It is important to understand how ready a school operator is to implement comprehensive sex education in order to determine where they are on the path to improving comprehensive sex education for students. This allows resources to be focused on school operators that are prepared for institutionalizing comprehensive sex education. The readiness assessment is important to predict the likelihood of meaningful improvement in comprehensive sex education. School operators that are not ready for implementation should work on improving readiness before planning for implementation.

LPHI's Adolescent Mapping Project's Local Education Agency Capacity Assessment Tool was adapted from the Common Core Capacity and Assessment Planning Tool from the Working to Institutionalize Sex Ed (WISE)¹ Initiative Method Toolkit.

This report covers the 21 capacity assessments completed as part of the Adolescent Mapping Project during 2015 and 2016.





Support for Sex Education

The assessments showed that 43% of school administrations support comprehensive sex education while 5% reported administration opposition. The remainder of respondents perceived the administrations to be divided or neutral on the topic. Thirty-eight percent of assessments indicated community support for sex education while the majority of respondents perceived the community to be divided or neutral. No respondents felt the community would be opposed to sex education being taught in their schools.

School operators reported some level of community support for comprehensive sex education (no school operators reported community opposition)



Capacity and Readiness

The majority of school operators indicated sufficient capacity for sex education and willingness to build more capacity where necessary. Twenty-four percent of assessed school operators in New Orleans were ready to implement comprehensive sex education. Fifty-seven percent of school operators were ready to take action toward comprehensive sex education.

While most school operators appeared ready, there were some that do not have the capacity for implementing sex education. Fourteen percent are getting ready for sex education although they are not yet ready to take action. Five percent are not ready for comprehensive sex education.





Of the assessments completed:

5

School operators are ready to implement comprehensive sex education

Based on the findings of this assessment, "ready for implementation" represents:

The school operator is planning to use a sex education curricula or already is using one.

The school operator is planning steps to implement this programming or will do so in the coming weeks.

The school operator has strong support from the administration.

The school operator has strong support from the community.

The school operator has sufficient staff time to devote to this programming and is in the process of building more, if necessary.

12

School operators are ready to take action toward comprehensive sex education

Based on the findings of this assessment, "ready for action" represents:

The school operator is interested in using sex education curricula.

The school operator would like to take action steps within one month.

The school operator has adequate administrative buy-in for this programming.

The school operator has adequate community buy-in for this programming.

The school operator has sufficient staff time to devote to this programming, but needs to build more.

3

School operators are getting ready for comprehensive sex education

Based on the findings of this assessment, "getting ready" represents:

The school operator is considering a sex education program.

The school operator is interested in establishing programming and would like to take action steps within six months.

The school operator has some administrative buy-in for sex education curricula.

The school operator has some community buy-in for sex education.

The school operator has little to no staff time to devote to implementing this programming.

1

School operator is not ready for comprehensive sex education

Based on the findings of this assessment, "not ready" represents:

The school operator is not considering sex education.

The school operator is not concerned with state or local policies.

The school operator overall does not support sex education.

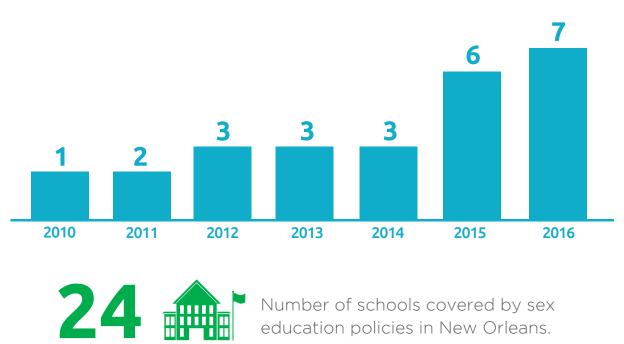
The school operator does not have community support for sex education.

There is no staff time to commit to implementing sex education.

Sex Education Policy

The Louisiana state sex education law (RS 17:281) requires that local education agencies that choose to teach sex education establish a local policy to "provide procedures for the administration" of sex education. The Orleans Parish School Board has a sex education policy, however as with all instructional policies, it only applies to direct-run schools, not charter operators. The majority of charter operators in New Orleans do not have a sex education policy in place. Initiating this process is a key step in building capacity to institutionalize comprehensive sex education. To assist schools with this process, LPHI has developed a Model Comprehensive Sex Education Policy.

School Operators in New Orleans with a Sex Education Policy



Barriers

The primary barrier reported by school operators is time. Schools do not feel that they have the staff time or class time to devote to sex education. It was also reported that even if staff had the time to teach sex education, many of them have not received adequate training in this topic and are uncomfortable doing so. Schools also reported not having the instructional materials necessary to teach comprehensive sex education (CSE). Many health textbooks that are commonly used in Louisiana only include information on abstinence without providing comprehensive information. Another common theme was not having sufficient funding to spend on instructional materials or teacher professional development.

Primary challenges identified by school operators included:



Limited staff time to devote to CSE



Lack of staff training on CSE and comfort in teaching CSE



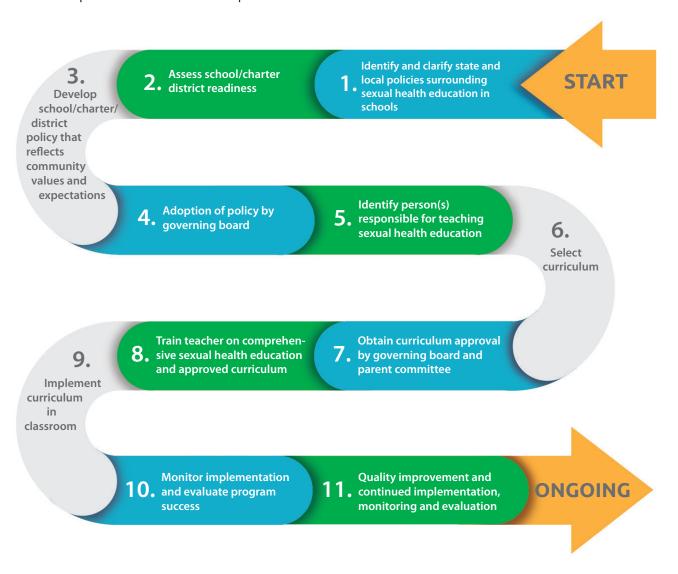
Lack of funding to train staff, purchase curriculum and commit staff time to teaching CSE



Lack of instructional materials

Roadmap for Successful Implementation of Comprehensive Sexual Health Education in Schools

LPHI has developed a Roadmap for Successful Implementation of Comprehensive Sexual Health Education in Schools that describes the concise steps necessary to put comprehensive sex education into practice in Louisiana schools. LPHI has worked with several charter operators to expand their capacity to successfully implement and ultimately institutionalize comprehensive sex education. Through this work, the steps necessary to integrate comprehensive sex education in Louisiana schools were identified and the Roadmap was developed. The Roadmap developed by LPHI mirrors the WISE¹ Method, which is a practice-based approach to implementing sexual health education that emerged from the experiences of the organizations participating in the WISE Initiative. The WISE¹ Method seeks to institutionalize sex education in school settings, which establishes it as a convention or norm within the school community. In order for this to occur, the necessary supports (policy, community, human resources, financial), must exist to sustain sexual health instruction over time. The steps identified for the Roadmap are:



Discussion

While progress has been made in New Orleans creating environments in which comprehensive sex education can be implemented successfully, there is much yet to be done. Since 2011, LPHI's work with charter operators to develop sex education policies has resulted in:

- Six charter operators adopting comprehensive sex education policies, covering 16 schools
- Two individual schools adopting comprehensive sex education policies

The decentralized public education system in New Orleans is unlike any other in the country: 93% of public schools in New Orleans are charter schools. This means that the Roadmap process must be fully completed with each charter operator in order to achieve institutionalization across the city.

Assessment Successes: Despite challenges around school decentralization, 77% of all local education agencies in the city have been assessed and LPHI staff continue to engage the remaining charter operators in New Orleans for completion. Of the 21 completed assessments, 17 school operators are ready to take action or ready to implement sex education. The remaining four assessed LEAs are not yet ready, although three are getting ready.

Assessment Challenges: Challenges faced throughout the assessment process stem from the decentralization of the school system in New Orleans, as well as from stigma around discussing sexual health. Each of the charter operators in New Orleans has a slightly different management structure, making identifying and locating the person with the knowledge to satisfactorily complete the capacity assessment difficult. However, even beyond the organizational difficulties, the stigma around sexual health makes many school staff uninterested and even unwilling to participate in the assessment. Additionally, the state sex education policy, which focuses on abstinence (but allows comprehensive approaches), has caused confusion among educators concerning what types of curricula are possible and legal.

To help schools who are ready for action or implementation address the barriers they identified in the assessments, LPHI has developed a toolkit that will help guide schools through the Roadmap process. (http://lphi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Sex-Ed-Toolkit-Full-Version.pdf) LPHI provides technical assistance and support to schools, districts, and charter operators to develop, adopt, and implement comprehensive sex education policies and programs in alignment with this toolkit. LPHI also offers a variety of trainings for school staff, including training on the state sex education law and core skills for teaching sexual health.



1515 Poydras, Suite 1200 • New Orleans, LA 70112 • 504-301-9800 • www.lphi.org