

# Involving Teen Boys and Young Men in Teen Pregnancy Prevention

## The increased interest in teen boys and young men

Long a neglected piece in the teen pregnancy puzzle, boys and men are increasingly recognized as a key part of prevention efforts. Much has happened in just the last few years:

- Forty states are implementing or planning to implement strategies to prevent unwanted or too-early fatherhood, according to the National Center for Children in Poverty.
- More than half these states are adopting school- or community-based initiatives, often by adding a male component to existing activities to prevent teen pregnancy. Several states report developing curricula for middle school students to teach responsible fatherhood.
- Some family planning clinics that have traditionally served girls and women are now teaching young men to be effective users of contraception.
- Community-based programs, led by adult men, are helping adolescent boys negotiate the difficult passage to responsible manhood.
- Male juveniles in the criminal justice system are being included in prevention efforts.
- Media campaigns are encouraging teen boys to abstain from sex and to use contraception if they are sexually active.
- Led by a broad initiative in California, seven states are enforcing statutory rape laws against adult men involved with much younger minor girls as a way to reduce teen pregnancy.

This new focus on the male role in teen pregnancy prevention comes at a time of renewed interest in the importance of responsible fatherhood. States and the federal government have stepped up child support enforcement and efforts to

*The author is indebted to Knitzer et al. (1997), Moore et al. (1997), and Sonenstein et al. (1998), whose work is the basis for much of the material in this chapter.*

establish paternity. Family service providers whose programs have traditionally focused on mothers and their children—such as Head Start—are beginning to reach out to include fathers. A grassroots fatherhood movement has emerged, led by small, community-based support groups for fathers as well as by national initiatives like the National Fathers' Network for

fathers of children with disabilities, the National Fatherhood Initiative, and Vice President Gore's Father-to-Father Initiative. In addition, in the wake of the HIV epidemic and increases in other sexually transmitted diseases, public health efforts increasingly encourage males to be more consistent users of condoms.

## 10 reasons to include boys and men in teen pregnancy prevention

1. It takes two to create a pregnancy.
2. Boys and men should be held responsible for their sexual behavior. Just because they cannot get pregnant does not mean they should be irresponsible.
3. Boys and men want to be more responsible about their sexual behavior. In one recent survey, more than 90 percent of teen males agreed that male responsibilities include talking about contraception before sex, using contraception to protect against unwanted pregnancy, and taking responsibility for a child they father.
4. Most boys and men are more likely to make better decisions about sex if they are given reasons to do so and are treated with respect.
5. Male partners strongly influence what decisions teen girls make about sex and contraception, especially when they are older than the teen girl.
6. Older men who become sexually involved with much younger minor girls can be held criminally accountable through statutory rape laws.
7. Prevention programs that provide mentoring and youth development activities can help young men by offering education, skills, employment opportunities, and hope, all of which build self-respect.
8. Building young men's self-respect helps them respect their partners.
9. Older teens and adult men are an untapped resource as leaders for teen pregnancy prevention programs.
10. Involving boys and men makes programming for girls more effective by addressing both sides of the teen pregnancy equation.

*Source: Sonenstein et al., 1998.*

## Boys and men, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy

Reaching out successfully to boys and men requires knowing how males think and react. And how they think depends, in part, on how old they are. For example, teen boys age 14 and under are less likely to feel the “male invulnerability” of middle adolescence and are more likely to listen to what their parents or other adults say. By their late teens, males generally develop a more realistic sense of the risks of irresponsible sexual behavior.

Of course, boys and young men differ in many ways—class, race, family environment, and where they live. They share a lot as well, including a similar search for their place in the world. Throughout their teenage years, young men are developing a sense of identity—in terms of gender (what does it mean to be a man?), vocation (what skills do I have? what work can I do?), and relationships (whom will I love? who are my friends?). They strive for autonomy and independence, yet need to stay connected with their families. They learn more abstract modes of thinking and gradually develop the ability to weigh present gains against future costs.

Results from recent surveys of both teen boys and girls tell much about men’s and boys’ sexual behavior and attitudes and have important implications for male involvement programs (Moore and Driscoll, 1997; Moore et al., 1998; Ooms, 1997; Sonenstein et al., 1998).

### Sexual activity

Although rates of sexual activity among teens have leveled off in recent years, males continue to become sexually active at young ages. More than half of all males 15 to 19 years old have had sexual intercourse. Among 19-year-olds, 85 percent of males have had sex, while only 77 percent of females have. Teen males who have used drugs, been involved with crime, or are behind in school are more likely to be sexually experienced at younger ages.

Teen males tend to be quite monogamous. Most sexually experienced teen males have no

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more than one sexual partner in a year. Only 20 percent have three or more partners a year.

There are differences regarding sexual activity by racial and ethnic groups. For instance, African American males tend to initiate sexual activity earlier; they are also a bit more likely to use condoms.

### Contraceptive use

Perhaps the greatest recent change in teen males' sexual behavior has been their increased use of condoms. Between 1988 and 1995, condom use at first intercourse by males aged 15-19 increased from 55 percent to 69 percent. Nonetheless, about half do not use condoms every time they have sexual intercourse. It is unclear whether the increased use of condoms is related to fear of HIV or concern about causing a pregnancy.

In recent surveys, teen males acknowledge a clear sense of responsibility for contraceptive use (Sonenstein et al., 1998).

More than 90 percent of teen males agree that male responsibilities include talking about contraception before sex, using contraception to protect against unwanted pregnancy, and taking responsibility for a child they father.

Although most teen males report being fairly comfortable using and talking about condoms, many also say they are embarrassed buying them and are concerned about reduced physical pleasure.

### Age differences between teen girls and male partners

On average, the male partners of teen girls tend to be only two to three years older—an age difference common among older couples, too. Most sexually experienced *teen* males have sexual partners close to their own age—the average age difference is less than six months.

Most adult men who have sex with teens are in their early twenties and their partners are likely to be 18 or 19 years old. Nineteen percent of men ages 20 and 21 report having sex with a minor female in the last year; most of the girls were 17 years old. About one-quarter of sexually active men ages 22 to 26 report have sex with a teenage female in the past year; however, only 4 percent had sex

## TEEN BOYS AND PREGNANCY

- **about 14 percent of sexually experienced males aged 15-19 report having caused a pregnancy**
- **6 percent say they have fathered a child**

with a minor. Nonetheless, some teen males—and some young men—have sex with significantly younger girls.

## WHEN DOES AN AGE GAP BECOME A PROBLEM?

**The wider the age difference between a girl and her partner, the more likely that first sex was involuntary or unwanted**

## Developing pregnancy prevention programs for boys and young men

While most male involvement programs are too new to have been properly evaluated, experienced practitioners have learned a thing or two about what strategies work best—and what pitfalls to avoid. Male involvement initiatives in teen pregnancy prevention come in several varieties:

- programs exclusively for teen boys and young men;
- male-focused additions to programs that primarily serve teen girls;
- media campaigns encouraging responsible male behavior; and
- programs that encourage young unwed fathers not to cause additional pregnancies.

The experience of these programs suggests that whatever form the male involvement effort takes, the following principles are important guideposts.

### Get to know young men, their families, and their communities

Good programs find out about young men, their families and their communities before they even begin to develop activities and outreach strategies. To be effective, these information-gathering activities need to involve members of the community directly. This has important benefits for all concerned. Community members, for example, are often able to:

- share their valuable perspectives and insight; and
- learn about a program and its goals and objectives and, as a result, become a program's best advocate.

Programs benefit because these information-gathering activities allow them to:

- consult with parents—a group often excluded—as they

develop their teen pregnancy prevention efforts; and

- learn about other agencies and programs in the community, thus paving the way for collaboration and effective outreach to teens and young men.

**Brothers to Brother**, a family life education and peer mentoring program, works with African American 9- to 14-year-old boys in Wake County, North Carolina, public housing projects and middle schools. In its early days, staff members went door-to-door to tell community members about their plans. Today, the program is well-established, serving 100 young men a year. Brothers to Brother also hosts two Parents Days as part of its family life education curriculum.

Conducting a neighborhood survey, convening focus groups of teens and adults, or creating a panel of teen advisors are all good ways to find out about the boys and young men in a community. The box on the opposite page provides a checklist of topics to cover.

### **Collaborate with other agencies**

The most promising male involvement initiatives embed themselves in their communities by creating partnerships with local leaders, parents, service agencies, schools, churches,

youth development programs, and other community institutions. Collaboration builds constituencies for a program, generates a network of referrals, and creates credibility in the community, which can be invaluable when trying to maintain funding, a constant struggle for these programs. For initiatives not affiliated with health programs, for example, it is critical to be able to refer males to reproductive health services.

Collaboration is made easier when programs go to groups and experts in their community who have already developed networks of young men.

**Project Alpha**, a pilot project in San Jose, California, sponsored by a national college fraternity, began by getting support from local teen service organizations, churches, Planned Parenthood, the Native American Community Center, and the African American Community Center.

### **Actively reach out to teen males and young men**

Most teen pregnancy prevention programs for both boys and girls are either in schools or linked to them. While school may offer a captive audience of teens, school-linked teen pregnancy prevention programs do not reach the late-teen and adult partners of teen girls. Nor do they reach younger

## Learning about young men in the community

- What are the local rates of teen pregnancy and single-parent births?
  
- What issues are young men interested in?
  
- Where do young men hang out?
  
- What programs and activities are currently available to males?
  
- What is the job situation for young men like in the community?
  
- What do parents and other adults in the community worry most about in relation to boys and young men?

teens who have dropped out or attend alternative schools.

To reach such boys and men—and as a general recruitment strategy—male involvement programs should consider adopting inventive outreach strategies that appeal to young men's interests—using employment, job training, or recreation services as a means of connecting participants to programs focused on reducing teen pregnancy.

### ***Sports activities***

Many young men participate in athletic activities, both in and out of school.

Male staff members at **Hablando Claro** in San Diego have initiated discussions about sex and responsibility on buses while traveling to sporting events.

The **Healthy Teens Center** in Landover, Maryland, offers free sports physicals for middle school and high school boys.

## BEST PLACES TO REACH TEEN MALES

- **school**
- **sports activities**
- **clubs and youth groups**
- **employment and job training activities**
- **criminal justice efforts**
- **drug treatment programs**
- **health care centers**

Once in the clinic, the staff draw them into discussions of sports stars' good and bad sexual behavior and offer them reproductive health information. The male involvement coordinators recruit teen males on basketball courts and in community centers.

### ***Clubs or youth groups***

Some programs partner with existing clubs or start their own youth groups.

Planned Parenthood of Southern New Jersey's **Teens On Track** hosts teen nights, cultural events, and basketball and swimming leagues at a local YMCA. Before each event, participants attend a one-hour program, including informal rap sessions, outside speakers, and workshops on male responsibility, self-esteem, and communication. This program found that although the teens may come for the fun activities, they'll also participate in a lively, relevant discussion.

### ***Employment and job training efforts***

Unemployed young men and school dropouts are particularly at risk for teen pregnancy. Some programs reach this population through job training and employment activities.

The **Young Dads Program** of the Employment Action Center in Minneapolis, which works primarily with unemployed and home-



less young fathers, focuses first on employment training, then draws participants into education about parenting and health.

### ***Criminal justice and drug treatment programs***

Many young men in trouble with the law or in drug treatment can benefit from male involvement programs.

Planned Parenthood of Nassau County, New York, takes its **Male Involvement Program** workshops into group homes for boys, substance abuse programs, runaway homes, and juvenile detention centers in an effort to target high-risk males.

The **Teen Parenting Skills** project in Albuquerque's Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention Center attracts incarcerated teens to the program with the incentive of more visits with their girlfriends and family. They seek to make the teens "family men," more responsible in all aspects of their lives.

### ***Health care centers***

According to surveys, although most young men have received medical care in the last 12 months, doctors and nurses are the least frequent sources of contraceptive information for them. Practitioners say that young men are less likely to get preventive health care than are young women.

Baltimore's Healthy Start, which provides prenatal care, pediatric care, and family planning to low-income families, has made men a central focus of its mission through its **Men's Services Program**.

### ***Focus programs on the audience***

Tailoring pregnancy prevention programs to the audience means recognizing that males at different stages of development respond to different approaches. It also means ensuring that the program is truly male-friendly and not just a casual add-on to a program fundamentally designed for girls. The checklist on the next page highlights aspects of programs that can help boys and young men feel welcome and at home.

### ***Tailor programs to the age of participants***

Scare tactics about AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, or pregnancy are unlikely to motivate a 15-year-old who feels invulnerable. Keeping the developmental stages of adolescence in mind when crafting content and approaches can help ensure success.

In Washington, DC, the **Male Youth Enhancement Project** of Shiloh Baptist Church runs an after-school program for African American males, mostly from low-income homes. Boys of

## Making sure a program is male-friendly

- Does it employ male staff or recruit male volunteers?
- Are female staff comfortable working with men and boys?
- Do program messages affirm the value of men?
- Do staff avoid using judgmental language about males?
- Is the program site inviting to boys and men? Are there pictures of young men on the walls?
- Can young men get to the program easily? Does the program offer activities that attract young men?
- Are participants recruited in places where young men hang out?
- Are young men in the program planning group?

various ages work on their homework for the first hour, then break into life skills workshops grouped by age:

- 8-10—focusing on doing well at home and in school and growing up without a father at home;
- 11-13—focusing on communication and decision-making, sexuality, and peer teaching; and
- 14-18—focusing on a 16-part Rites of Passage program, including sexuality, contraception, job training, financial management, community service, and African American history.

### ***Reach boys by late elementary or early middle school***

Waiting until a young man reaches mid-adolescence is usually too late. For example, by age 15, boys begin to reject messages about postponing sexual involvement and they may also begin to believe that they “know everything” about contraception. Programs need to get to them early—before they become sexually active.

The **Not Me, Not Now** media campaign in Monroe County, New York, which promotes sexual abstinence for teens, targets middle-school aged boys and girls.

### ***Provide male-only discussion time and services***

Many young men are shy about discussing sexual issues and reproduction, particularly in the presence of women. According to many practitioners, this means keeping things male-only, at least for part of the program.

The Young Adult Clinic in New York found that the only way to get men and boys in the door was to create the **Young Men’s Clinic**, a men-only session held once a week at night.

### **Recognize the full potential of staff and volunteers**

Program staff and volunteers do more than organize programs and lead activities. Just by being themselves, they can have a strong and positive impact on a program’s ability to attract, keep, and influence the teen boys and young men who participate.

### ***Use older boys and men as mentors and role models***

Young men, especially those without a strong male figure in their lives, respond well to program staff and volunteers who offer positive models of responsible manhood. Local men also offer a critical link to the community.

**Always on Saturday**, a Hartford, Connecticut, program that serves low-income, minority teen boys, found a local gang

violence expert who volunteered to negotiate an agreement with gang leaders to leave program participants alone.

### ***Recruit peers to deliver the message***

Programs should take advantage of the fact that teens listen to what their peers say. Training peers to work in program activities can be an effective strategy.

### **HiTOPS (Health-Interested Teens' Own Program on Sexuality)**

in Princeton, New Jersey, uses peer leaders to run entertaining and educational co-ed programs on sexuality, contraception, and date rape. HiTOPS invests heavily in training, taking new peer leaders on a retreat to build cooperation, trust, and a strong, supportive group.

### **Use positive messages with boys and young men**

The language of teen pregnancy prevention can be off-putting to young men—especially if it implies all men are predatory. Even seemingly neutral language may not appeal to teen boys. For example, Iowa's **It Takes Two** program uses the term “male investment” rather than “male responsibility” to avoid the assumption that males are irresponsible.

The best messages appeal to boys' and men's hopes—for instance, “Be Proud, Be

Responsible, Be a Man,” from California's state-wide male involvement program. Messages should be playful, entertaining, and nonthreatening; be jargon-free; and use clear, concise, and concrete language.

### ***Target the message to young men's primary needs***

Working with young men means understanding and valuing their perspectives. It's important to realize that teen pregnancy prevention may not be the first thing on the minds of boys, especially those most at-risk—those who are homeless, unemployed, or substance abusers.

Educators in the **Male Outreach Program** of the Valley Community Clinic in San Fernando Valley, California, found that it is sometimes better to talk first about protection from sexually transmitted diseases—a more real concern for boys than pregnancy.

In communities beset by violence, programs should deal directly with young men's fatalism and the sense that they must become fathers before they die, which, they feel, could occur at any time.

### ***Recast manhood as respect for self, family, and community***

Any male can have sex, but a man demonstrates sexual

## A KEY MESSAGE FOR YOUNG MEN

**Male responsibility means respecting women, but first it means respecting one's self.**

responsibility. Program practitioners report that young men are hungry to learn what it is to be a man. That is why rite-of-passage programs have become popular in many communities.

In Los Angeles, the **Hombres Jovenes Con Palabra** program, which serves Latino males aged 13 to 25, uses the traditional Latino concept of “El Hombre Noble,” which redefines “manhood” to mean taking responsibility for one’s family and community.

The **Young Dads Program** in Minneapolis works first to get young men to feel good about themselves, the first step in valuing others and maintaining responsible health behavior.

Many youth development programs offer teens opportunities to perform community service. By giving something back, young men can earn self-respect and self-esteem.

### ***Help young men to be abstinent***

Not all teens are sexually active—especially those who are still in school. In fact, one national survey shows that only 27 percent of 15-year-old boys have ever had sex (Moore et al., 1998). Helping teen boys delay sex is an important way to prevent teen pregnancy.

**True Love Waits**, a program developed by the Southern Baptist Church, encourages young people to be sexually abstinent until marriage.

### ***Help teen males overcome their concerns about condom use***

While most sexually active young men have used condoms, many do not do so consistently. Some are embarrassed about buying condoms or discussing them with their girlfriends. Some say they are concerned that condoms will reduce their physical pleasure.

### ***Help boys and young men connect sex with fatherhood***

Because boys and young men do not become pregnant, it’s easy for them to disassociate sex and fatherhood. Reestablishing that connection is an important element of successful pregnancy prevention efforts.

**Dads Make a Difference**, a school-based, peer-led paternity education program in Minnesota, found through focus group research that teens did not connect sex with parenthood. This led the program to develop teen male/female pairs to run discussions on the consequences of early sexuality. The peer leaders describe in detail the legal,

financial, and emotional responsibilities of fatherhood.

### ***Speak the cultural language of participating boys and men***

Teens tune out messages that do not sound credible. A message that reflects a teen boy's culture gains credibility and depth of meaning. Programs should ask questions and learn what boys and young men think about what it means to be a man—every culture has its own perspective.

**Los Compadres** in Santa Barbara, California, teaches Latino young men the true meaning of machismo—that is, being a responsible man.

Baltimore's **Rites of Passage Collective** draws upon African concepts of social hierarchy and respect for elders in its rituals of manhood development.

### ***Teach young men to understand, communicate with, and respect women***

Supervised mixed-sex peer groups help boys and girls learn to respect each other and communicate in nonsexual ways, according to some experts. Some male-only programs also instruct young men about how to communicate better with girls and women.

A recent increase in dating violence in the community led **Wise Guys**, an abstinence-based program of the Family Life Council of Greater Greensboro, North Carolina, to add a focus on sexual abuse.

### ***Be creative to stay afloat***

Male involvement programs face several unique hurdles as well. Boys and men can be hard to reach and harder to keep in a program. It is important for programs to be both flexible and persistent in recruitment strategies. And because men and boys can be a reluctant population to serve, investing in high quality front-line staff is essential.

In addition, little federal, state, or private funding is earmarked specifically for programs to work

## POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING

- **traditional teen pregnancy funding**
- **Weed and Seed grants for local housing authorities**
- **national fraternities**
- **AIDS education funding**
- **state and federal child support enforcement grants**
- **agricultural extension money**
- **federal and state juvenile justice grants**
- **private foundation funding**
- **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families funds**
- **Title XX**
- **Title X**

with teen boys and young men in pregnancy prevention. Male involvement initiatives must be creative in securing support from a wide variety of sources.

Some funding, however, has become available. In 1998, the Office of Population Affairs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded ten new research grants, through the Title X Family Planning Program, to support community-based organizations in developing, implementing, and testing approaches for involving young men in family planning education and reproductive services programs. Examples of these programs include:

The **Fifth Ward Enrichment Programs' Adolescent Life Project** in Houston targets inner-city minority male youth, ages 9-19, who are in school. Most have experienced either academic or behavioral problems. The project uses a comprehensive approach to provide reproductive health education and referrals, including mentoring by role models who help in decision-making about reproductive health issues; community service; cultural and recreational activities; and life skills instruction, specifically providing information about health and reproductive issues.

Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., in Marks, Mississippi, operates the **Boyz-to-Men Male Mentoring Program** for 10- to 14-year-old males in three rural school districts. This project provides education in reproductive health, family planning, responsible fatherhood, and self-esteem through mentoring, community service, and recreational and cultural activities. Youth mentors, aged 15 to 18, are paired with adult mentors. Together, each pair provides counseling to five younger adolescents on male sexual health, family and community responsibility, and education, job, and career opportunities.

The **El Joven Noble Male Responsibility Project** at the Bienvenidos Children's Center, Inc., in Altadena, California, targets young males aged 16-25 years, focusing its efforts on an underserved and high-risk Latino population. The Project offers activities in three areas: prevention, culturally-appropriate family planning services, and adult males as community educators and supporters. The "Hombres Jovenes con Palabra" curriculum has been piloted and revised to meet the needs of the project's population in preventing unintended pregnancy and STDs and in promoting male responsibility. Substantial effort is being put in to developing a local kinship network.

The National Organization of Concerned Black Men's **Peer Education and Reproductive Counseling for Young Men Project (PERCY)** targets young males in the third to eighth grades living in the District of Columbia; Alexandria and Richmond, Virginia; and Willingboro, New Jersey. The project is focused on increasing young males' knowledge of human anatomy and sexuality and the risks of early sexual

involvement and adolescent parenthood, as well as on developing skills with respect to decisionmaking, effective communication, and responsible behavior. Educational sessions are held not only for the young males but also for their parents, adult volunteers, and the older adolescents who provide mentoring and peer counseling. Referrals for health and social services are available.

## Conclusion

Involving boys and men in teen pregnancy prevention is challenging. Being successful requires more than just hiring male staff and developing a few new programs; it means putting the issue of male responsibility at the center of prevention efforts

and bringing a male-friendly sensibility to every initiative. The good news is that young men are responsive to programs that take their concerns seriously, offer them good reasons to participate, and appeal to their sense of responsibility.

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*track: State initiatives to encourage responsible fatherhood*. New York: The National Center for Children in Poverty, 1997.

This comprehensive survey of state fatherhood initiatives offers an overview of trends across states, profiles specific state strategies to encourage fathers to be responsible, and summarizes state-by-state fatherhood-related data. One of the



six trends it emphasizes is preventing unwanted or too-early fatherhood. Available for \$19.95 (prepaid) from The National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health 154 Haven Avenue, New York, NY 10032, (212) 304-7100. Make checks payable to Columbia University.

Moore, K.A., Driscoll, A.K., & Lindberg, L.D. (1998). *A statistical portrait of adolescent sex, contraception, and childbearing*. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

Moore, K.A., Driscoll, A.K., & Ooms, T. (1997). *Not just for girls: The roles of boys and men in teen pregnancy prevention*. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

A two-chapter report, *Not Just for Girls* offers concrete, new information from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth on the roles men and boys play in causing and preventing teen pregnancy. It carefully explains the controversial issue of age difference between pregnant teens and their often older partners. It also emphasizes the importance of understanding male physical, sexual, and psychological development when designing prevention initiatives, highlights lessons

learned from practitioners, and offers some suggestions for funding opportunities. Available for \$15 (prepaid) from the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2100 M St., NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 261-5655, [www.teenpregnancy.org](http://www.teenpregnancy.org).

Sonenstein, F.L., Stewart, K., Lindberg, L.D., Pernas, M., & Williams, S. (1998). *Involving males in preventing teen pregnancy: A guide for program planners*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

This excellent guide includes new information on young men and their sexual behavior from the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males, descriptions of 24 exemplary male involvement programs, a chapter of practical advice for program planners, and very useful appendices on program resources. Available for \$5.00 from the Urban Institute Press, 2100 M St., NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org).

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Rochester, NY 14614  
(716) 428-2380  
[www.notmenotnow.org](http://www.notmenotnow.org)

**Peer Education and Reproductive  
Counseling for Young Men Project  
(PERCY)**

The National Organization of  
Concerned Black Men  
1511 K Street, NW, Suite 1100  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 783-6119  
Fax: (202) 783-4842  
[www.libertynet.org/chmno](http://www.libertynet.org/chmno)

**Project Alpha**

Wilbur Jackson  
Regional Coordinator, Project Alpha  
6716 Indian Spring Ct.  
San Jose, CA 95120  
(408) 268-6171

**Rites of Passage Collective**

Ademola Ekulona  
President  
Adisa Future Positive Systems  
11 East Chase St.  
Baltimore, MD 21202

**Teen Parenting Skills**

Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention  
Center  
Robert Pacheco  
Program Manager  
Juvenile Detention Center  
5100 Second St., NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
(505) 761-6606

**Teens on Track**

Planned Parenthood  
Joyce Kurzweil  
Executive Vice President  
Planned Parenthood of Southern  
New Jersey  
317 Broadway  
Camden, NJ 08103  
(609) 365-3519, ext. 219

**True Love Waits**

Southern Baptist Church  
True Love Waits  
Sunday School Board  
MSN 152  
127 Ninth Ave. North  
Nashville, TN 37234  
(800) 588-9248  
70423.3230@compuserve.com

**Wise Guys**

Family Life Council  
Jeff Wilt  
Male Responsibility Educator  
Family Life Council of Greater  
Greensboro  
301 East Washington St., Suite 204  
Greensboro, NC 27401  
(910) 333-6890

**Young Dads Program**

Clarence Jones  
Program Director  
Employment Action Center  
2104 Park Ave., So.  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
(612) 871-6002

**Young Men's Clinic**

Bruce Armstrong  
Clinic Coordinator  
Columbia University School of  
Public Health  
Center for Population and Family  
Health  
60 Haven Ave., B-3  
New York, NY 10032  
(212) 304-5247

## Further resources on responsible fatherhood

Although the literature on male involvement programs in teen pregnancy prevention remains limited, there is a wealth of information available on responsible fatherhood initiatives, which may prove useful to programs. The organizations listed below subscribe to the tenet that the first step in being a responsible father is waiting until you are emotionally and financially ready to support a child.

### California Male Involvement Initiative

Barbara Marquez  
Chief, Health Education Section  
DHS/Office of Family Planning  
714 P St., Room 440  
Sacramento, CA 95814

This is a state program that funds many California male involvement pregnancy prevention programs.

### National Center on Fathers and Families

University of Pennsylvania  
Graduate School of Education  
3700 Walnut St., Box 58  
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6216  
(215) 573-5500

The National Center hosts FatherLink ([www.ncoff.gse.upenn.edu/fatherlink](http://www.ncoff.gse.upenn.edu/fatherlink)), which offers access to the Center's comprehensive research, policy, and practice-related database on fathers and families.

### The National Practitioners Network for Fathers and Families

The Fatherhood Project  
Families and Work Institute  
330 Seventh Ave., 14th Floor  
New York, NY 10001  
(212) 465-2044  
[www.fatherhoodproject.org](http://www.fatherhoodproject.org)

The National Practitioners Network is a national network of community-based practitioners designed to facilitate and promote local activities that support fathers and strengthen family support for children. Its web site provides links to other fatherhood initiatives. The Fatherhood Project, which houses the Network, publishes:

Levine, J.A., & Pitt, E.W. (1995). *New expectations: Community strategies for responsible fatherhood*. New York: Families and Work Institute.

*New Expectations* is a hands-on guide for people working in early childhood programs who want to involve fathers and other significant males in children's lives. The first part outlines four stages of reaching and working with men and includes over 100 practical strategies. The second part profiles 14 exemplary programs throughout the United States.

To order, send \$22.00 (add \$3.50 for shipping and handling) to Publications, c/o James Levine, Fatherhood Project, 330 Seventh Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10001.