

Opt-In vs. Opt-Out Sex Education

Opt-in statistics from CCSD 2013-2015¹

- Opt-In Statistics 2013-2014 CCSD High School
 Returned opt-in form with “yes” indicated on permission slip– 90%
 Returned opt-in form with “no” indicated on permission slip – 1%
 Opt-in form permission slip not returned – 8.9%

- Opt-In Statistics 2013-2014 CCSD Middle School
 Returned opt-in form with “yes” indicated on permission slip– 92.1%
 Returned opt-in form with “no” indicated on permission slip – 2.7%
 Opt-in form permission slip not returned – 5.2%

- Opt-In Statistics 2014-2015 Semester 1 CCSD High School
 Returned opt-in form with “yes” indicated on permission slip– 92.3%
 Returned opt-in form with “no” indicated on permission slip –2.5%
 Opt-in form permission slip not returned – 5.1%

- Opt-In Statistics 2014-2015 Semester 1 CCSD Middle School
 Returned opt-in form with “yes” indicated on permission slip– 92.3%
 Returned opt-in form with “no” indicated on permission slip – 2.5%
 Opt-in form permission slip not returned – 5.1%

It is vital that NV support an opt-out policy for imparting sexual health education to students. As of February 2015, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures, only three states have an opt-in provision for sexuality education. According to CCSD, during the 2013-2014 school year, 45,683 middle and high school students were eligible to be taught sex ed. Approximately 3,459 students (7.57%) did not return the opt-in form. Only one percent of students did return the form specifically opting-out. NV should adopt an opt-out policy in order to capture the majority of eligible students.

A parent or guardian has the right to excuse their child from all or part of comprehensive sexual health education, HIV prevention education, and assessments related to that education through a passive consent opt-out process.

A pupil may not be subject to disciplinary action, academic penalty, or other sanction if the pupil’s parent or guardian declines to permit the pupil to receive sexual health education or HIV prevention education.

Change the opt-in policy to an opt-out policy.

- In 2011, the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau sent out a PRA request about sex ed. Of the counties that responded, 94.74% of parents in NV opted their child IN to sex ed.

¹ The ACLU of Nevada obtaining statistics regarding CCSD’s opt-in rates through a public records act request.

- Opt-In Statistics

LCB Statewide	94.74%
High School	90%
Middle School	92%

- According to the LCB survey in 2011, 90% of parents are opting-in.
Note: We do not have statistics on whether the remaining 10% opted-out or did not return the form.
- Only three states have an opt-in policy: Nevada, Utah, and Mississippi.
- According to the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey Comprehensive Report:
8.9% of children in Clark County are in foster care. *Note: This is more than 2013 (4.1%).*
12.5% of unaccompanied children reported having a child.
Note: For the purposes of this study, in order to be considered 'unaccompanied,' respondents were to be living alone or with persons different from parents or family members.
- If the system was changed to opt-out, the 8.9% of young people who are falling through the cracks would automatically receive sex ed.

The young people most at risk for teen pregnancy and STDs are those living in poverty who may have a parent working 2 or 3 jobs and don't have the time to see or sign the opt-in form.