

Does Planned Parenthood Keep Kids Disease-Free?

In 2001, four U. S. government agencies (the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health) held a workshop to determine the degree to which condoms prevented HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

They determined that **condom use reduces the risk of HIV/AIDS infection by only 85%**.¹ That makes condoms the public-health equivalent of Russian roulette.

So what is effective in reducing the transmission of AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections? Simple: abstinence until marriage and marital fidelity.

Girls who begin sexual activity at age 13 are twice as likely to become infected with a sexually transmitted disease than girls who start sexual activity at age 21.²

But Planned Parenthood's "comprehensive sex education" actually increases teen sexual activity.

Kids exposed to "comprehensive sex ed" have a **47% higher** rate of sexual activity than those with no sex ed at all.³ In contrast, more than 10 scientific studies show that abstinence education reduces teen sexual activity.⁴

We don't tell our kids that, if they smoke, they should smoke only safe cigarettes. We tell them that smoking is bad for their health and should not be initiated, period. The same goes for extramarital sexual activity.

Kids deserve better than Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood Hurts Girls, www.pphurtsgirls.org, 304-296-5741

AIDS in Africa: Do Condoms Work?

Every ten seconds, someone dies in Africa from AIDS or an AIDS-related disease. Since 1989, over 4 billion condoms have been shipped to sub-Saharan African nations. How well have they worked?

- In Botswana, condom sales tripled from 1 million to 3 million between 1993 and 2001. HIV prevalence among urban pregnant women rose from 27% to 45%.⁵
- In Zimbabwe, with one of Africa's highest condom user rates, infection continues to such a degree that, by 2020, 30% of its work force will be killed by AIDS.⁶

Where has AIDS been reduced?

- In Uganda, HIV infection rates fell from 30% in 1992 to 8% in the city of Kampala.⁷ Uganda emphasizes abstinence and being faithful; only about 8% of Ugandans use condoms.⁸
- Compare Thailand and the Philippines. Thailand pushed condoms, while the Philippines emphasized abstinence. By 2001, Thailand had 1 million HIV cases and AIDS is the leading cause of death, while the Philippines had fewer than 2000 AIDS cases.⁹

Dr. Edward C. Green of the Harvard School of Public Health and a former condom booster observes now that there is not a single scientific study showing that "an increase in condom promotion has led to lower HIV infection rates *anywhere* in Africa."¹⁰

1. Workshop Summary: *Scientific Evidence on Condom Effectiveness for Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention*, July 20, 2001, pp. 1-2 2. Rector, et al., "The Harmful Effects of Early Sexual Activity and Multiple Sexual Partners Among Women: A Book of Charts," Heritage Foundation Center for Data Analysis Report No. 03-04, June 3, 2003 3. Planned Parenthood poll, "American Teens Speak: Sex, Myths, TV and Birth Control," Lou Harris and Associates, Dec. 1986, p. 59, table 6-1 4. Robert Rector, *Facts About Abstinence Education*, Heritage Foundation WebMemo #461, March 30, 2004 5. Hearst and Chen, "Condom promotion for AIDS prevention in the developing world: is it working?" *Studies in Family Planning* 35.1 (March 2004): pp. 39-48 6. Ibid. 7. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *AIDS Epidemic Update*, Dec. 2003 8. Edward C. Green, "Culture Clash and AIDS Prevention," *The Responsive Community* 13.4 (2003): pp. 4-9 9. AEGIS, "AIDS now Thailand's Number One Cause of Death," 31/8/01, <http://www.utopia-asia.com/aidsth.htm>, Philippines National Aids Council, <http://www.doh.gov.ph/aids/ar.htm> 10. Edward C. Green, response to letters, *The Weekly Standard*, 2/28/05.