Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

December 20
2013

Quarterly Outcome Evaluation Progress Report

This quarterly report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of September 1, 2013 – November 30, 2013.

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Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Timeline

Project Evaluation

September, 2013 – November, 2013

Quarterly Progress Report

This quarterly progress report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of September 1, 2013 – November 30, 2013. Table 1 below outlines the timeline for Year Four of the Southern Nevada Health District's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program.

Table 1. Reporting Timeline for Outcome Evaluation

Month	Date	Activity
September	9/1/2013	1st Quarter Reporting Period Begins
November	11/30/13	1st Quarter Reporting Period Ends
December	12/31/13	1st Quarter Report Due
February	2/28/14	2nd Quarter Reporting Period Ends
March	3/31/14	2nd Quarter Report Due
May	5/31/14	3rd Quarter Reporting Period Ends
June	6/30/14	3rd Quarter Report Due
August	8/31/14	Year 4 Reporting Period Ends
September	9/30/14	Year 4 Evaluation Report Due

Information provided in this report includes 1) a general description of activities completed this quarter, 2) a summary of participant demographics, 3) progress toward the five outcome goals, and 4) a list of potential barriers to the completion of activities related to the outcome evaluation. Additionally, Appendix A provides detailed demographic information for program participants. The current report is based on the cumulative data collected during Year Two, Year Three, and Year 4 of the project.

1. Description of Activities

Activities Completed September, 2013 – November, 2013

Participant Enrollment

During this quarter, the Nevada Institute for Children's Research and Policy (NICRP) enrolled 150 participants into the evaluation (i.e., the participants completed a pre-survey). Of the 150 participants that were enrolled, 115 (76.7%) completed the course.

Courtesy Calls

Those participants that complete the course and agree to be contacted for the follow-up surveys are contacted approximately one month after completing the course for a courtesy call. The purpose of the courtesy call is to remind participants about the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys, confirm or update participant contact information, and to identify invalid or out of date contact information in order to improve the 3- and 6-month follow-up survey response rates.

This quarter, 116 participants became due for a courtesy call. To date, NICRP has completed courtesy calls for 95 (81.9%) of these participants but was unable to reach 21 (18.1%) participants due to invalid or out of date contact information. When these participants become due for their 3-month follow-up survey, NICRP will attempt to reach them using the contact information initially provided because occasionally phone numbers are reactivated. However, if the contact information is still invalid or out of date, one of the partner agencies will be contacted to request additional contact information for the participant.

Follow-Up Surveys

This quarter, NICRP administered 150 follow-up surveys. Of these, 87 were 3-month follow-up surveys and 63 were 6-month follow-up surveys. All of the follow-up surveys completed this quarter were for Year 3 participants. The window for completing follow-up surveys for Year 2 participants has closed and no Year 4 participants have become due a follow-up survey yet.

The current 3-month follow-up survey response rate for all participants is 49.5% (629 completed of 1270 due). The current 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 46.4% (470 completed of 1014 due). These follow-up response rates include all of the Year 2 participants and those Year 3 participants eligible for either a 3-month or 6-month follow-up survey.

Participants who completed the course at the probation sites continue to have higher follow-up survey response rates than those that completed the course at detention. Among probation participants, the current 3-month follow-up survey response rate is 56.5% (291 completed of 515 due) and the 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 53.8% (207 completed of 385 due). Among detention participants, the current 3-month follow-up survey response rate is 42.5% (287 completed of 675 due) and the 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 39.8% (221 completed of 555 due).

Voluntary Withdrawals

Of the 573 Year 2 participants that completed the course and initially agreed to complete the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys, 33 withdrew from the evaluation. Of the 700 Year 3 participants that completed the course and initially agreed to complete the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys, 25 have withdrawn from the evaluation. To date, no Year 4 participants have withdrawn from the evaluation.

2. Participant Demographics

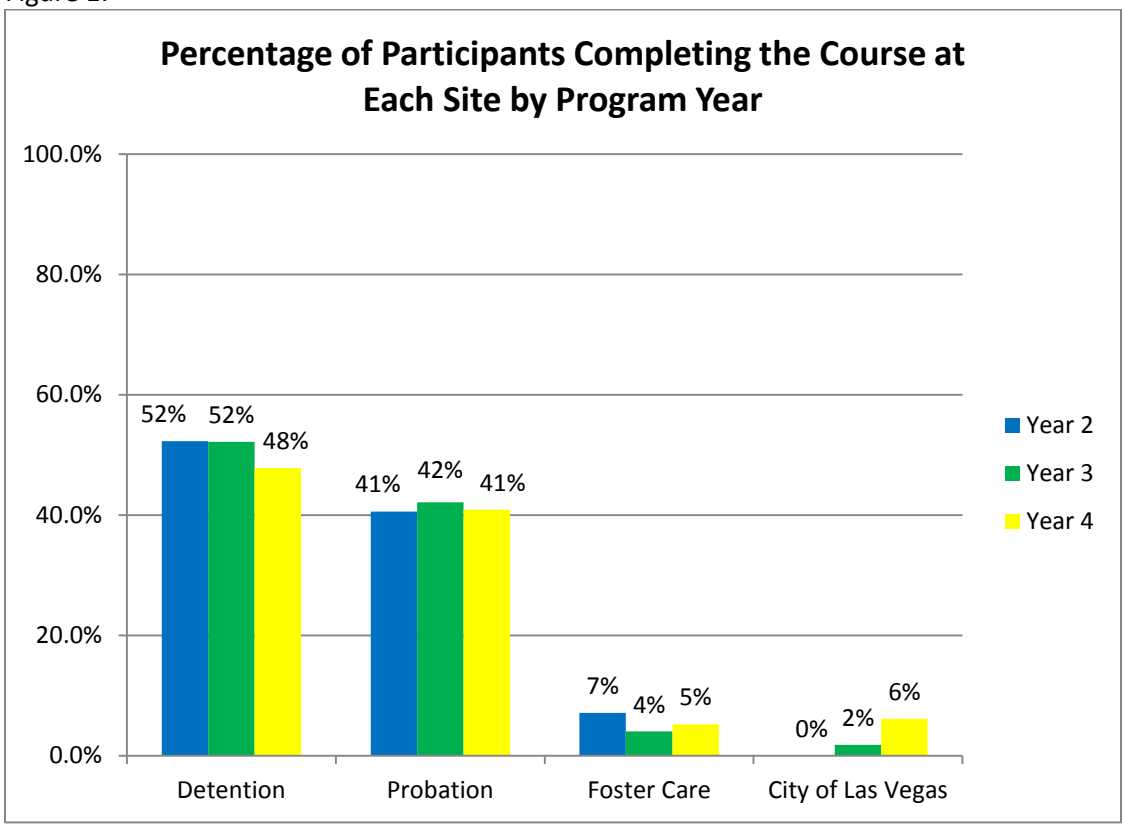
As of November 30, 2013, a total of 1756 youth (from Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4) have been enrolled (completed a pre-survey) in the evaluation and of those, 1451 (82.6%) completed the course. Following is an overview of demographics for those Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 participants that completed the course. For more detailed information, see Appendix A.

Of the 1451 program participants that completed the course, 1064 reported that they were male (73.3%) and 387 reported that they were female (26.7%).

Of the participants that completed the course, 1369 (94.3%) provided a grade level or reported that that they were not currently enrolled in school. Of those participants reporting a grade level, most participants reported being in 11th (23.2%) or 10th grade (19.2%). Of those participants reporting an age, most participants were 17 (30.7%) or 16 (25.4%) years of age (see Appendix A for full results).

The majority of participants completed the course while at detention (51.9%) as compared to probation (41.4%), foster care (5.4%), and the City of Las Vegas sites (1.4%). Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of participants completing the program at the different sites by project year.

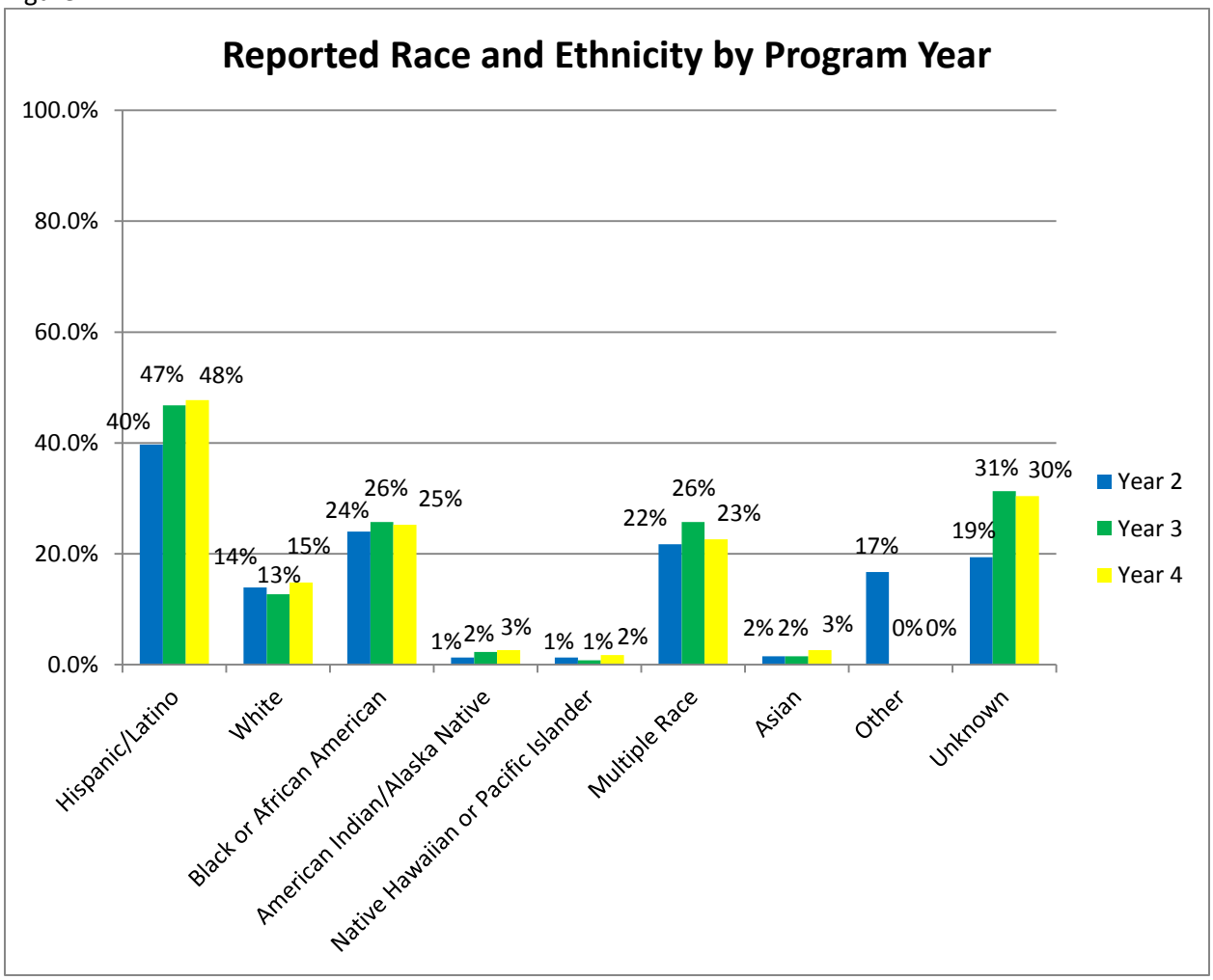
Figure 1.



Race and ethnicity were asked separately on the questionnaire but are presented in one figure below (See Figure 2). Of the 1451 participants that completed the course, 1070 (73.7%) participants provided data regarding race and 1360 (93.7%) participants answered the question about ethnicity. It is interesting to note that of the 713 participants that

reported that their ethnicity was Hispanic/Latino, 373 (52.3%) did not indicate their race. On the other hand, of the 907 participants that indicated that they were not Hispanic/Latino, only 21 (2.3%) did not indicate their race. It is possible that those participants that indicated that they were Hispanic/Latino felt as though this sufficiently described their racial identity.

Figure 2.



Note: As of Year 3, the Race response codes were changed to reflect the coding changes made by OAH. Race responses of "Other" are now coded as "Unknown". Additionally, although race and ethnicity are presented together in one graph, they were separate questionnaire items.

Full demographic information for Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 participants can be found in Appendix A.

3. Progress toward Outcome Goals

Progress toward the five outcome goals for the program is addressed in the sections that follow. Within each section, the outcome goal is stated, the progress toward the goal is summarized, the methodology used to measure the goal is described, and detailed results of the analyses are reported.

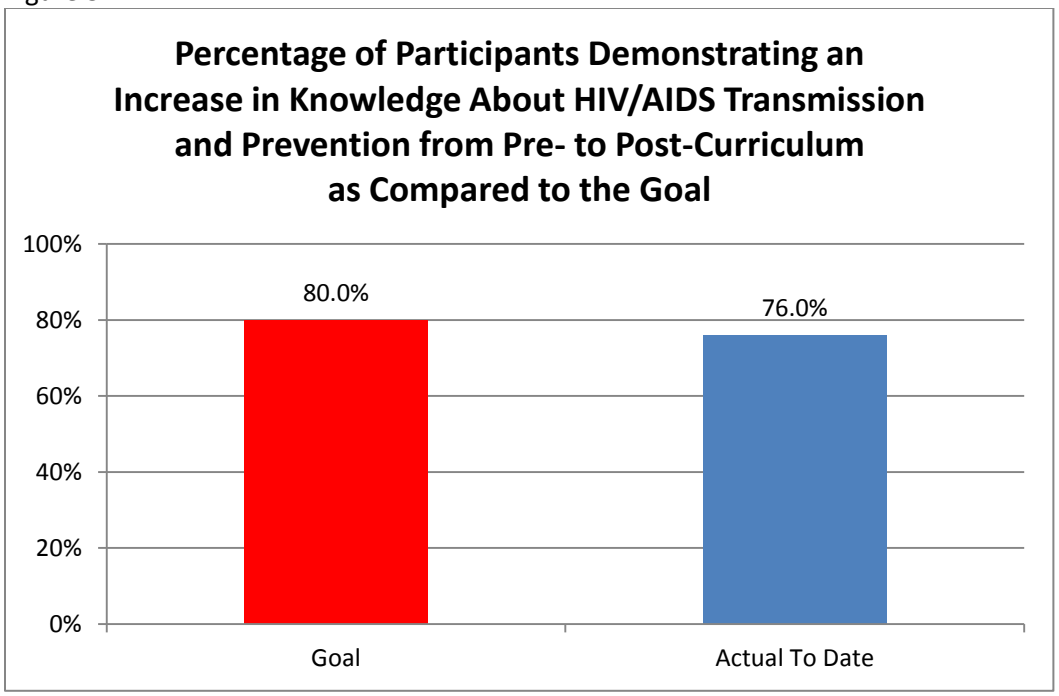
Progress toward each of the goals was assessed by cumulatively analyzing all Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 data that had been collected through November 30, 2013. Only data for those participants that completed the course were included in the analyses. If additional exclusion criteria were used to determine the outcome goal status, it is noted within the particular section.

Outcome Goal 1. Increase in HIV/AIDS Knowledge – *NOT MET*

Stated Goal – 80% of participants will report an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention immediately following curriculum.

Actual Completion – As of November 30, 2013, as seen in Figure 3, 76.0% of program participants demonstrated an increase in HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention knowledge, therefore the Southern Nevada Health District has NOT met their goal.

Figure 3.



Detailed Findings for Participants

Participant knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention was measured through the administration of 10 True/False statements. The 10 True/False statements were administered to participants at pre-survey (prior to the start

of the curriculum) and at post-survey (immediately following the last module in the curriculum). An increase in knowledge was defined as correctly answering at least one additional question on the post-survey than was answered on the pre-survey.

Data assessing this goal are provided in the following ways: the percentage of participants for whom HIV/AIDS knowledge increased, decreased, and did not change from pre-survey to post-survey and the average number of correct knowledge items on the pre-survey and post-survey. Additionally, a paired samples t-test was performed to determine if there was a statistically significant difference between participant pre- and post-survey scores on the knowledge items.

Participants were only included in these analyses if they completed the course, had valid pre- and post-survey scores on the knowledge items, and did not earn a perfect score (10/10) on the pre-survey knowledge items.

As of November 30, 2013, of those participants that completed the course, 1294 had valid pre-survey scores, 1336 had valid post-survey scores, and 1209 had valid scores on both the pre- and post-survey. Of those participants with a valid pre- and post-survey score, 124 earned a perfect score of 10/10 on the pre-survey. Because these participants already demonstrated the knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention that is provided by the course, it is impossible for their scores to increase. These individuals were excluded from the analyses in order to measure the true effectiveness of the program for individuals who do not already have this knowledge. Therefore, 1085 participants were included in the analyses of progress toward this goal.

Of the 1085 participants included in the analyses, 76.0% (825) demonstrated an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention following the course, 5.8% (63) demonstrated a decrease in knowledge, and 18.2% (197) demonstrated no change in knowledge immediately following the course. See Table 2.

Table 2. Change in HIV/AIDS Knowledge from Pre-Survey to Post-Survey

	Year 2 Participants (n = 434)	Year 3 Participants (n = 565)	Year 4 Participants (n = 86)	All Participants (n = 1085)
Increase in Knowledge	76.3% (331)	75.6% (427)	77.9% (67)	76.0% (825)
No Change in Knowledge	17.7% (77)	18.4% (104)	18.6% (16)	18.2% (197)
Decrease in Knowledge	6% (26)	6.0% (34)	3.5% (3)	5.8% (63)
Total	**100% (434)**	**100% (565)**	**100% (86)**	**100% (1085)**
Note: Only those participants that completed the course, had valid pre- and post-survey scores, and did not receive a perfect score (10/10) on the pre-survey knowledge assessment were included in this analysis.				

Prior to the course, the average score on the 10 HIV/AIDS True/False statements was 80.4% (8.0 correct out of 10 possible points) and the average score after the course was 92% (9.2 correct out of 10 possible points).

A paired samples t-test was performed on the total scores from the pre- and post-surveys. The average score improved by 1.33 (SD=1.29), and the results from the paired samples t-test [t (1084) = 33.81, $p < .000$] show a statistically significant difference between the pre- and post-survey scores indicating that overall, participant scores significantly improved after participation in the course.

Outcome Goal 2. Increase in Intention to Abstain – *NOT MET*

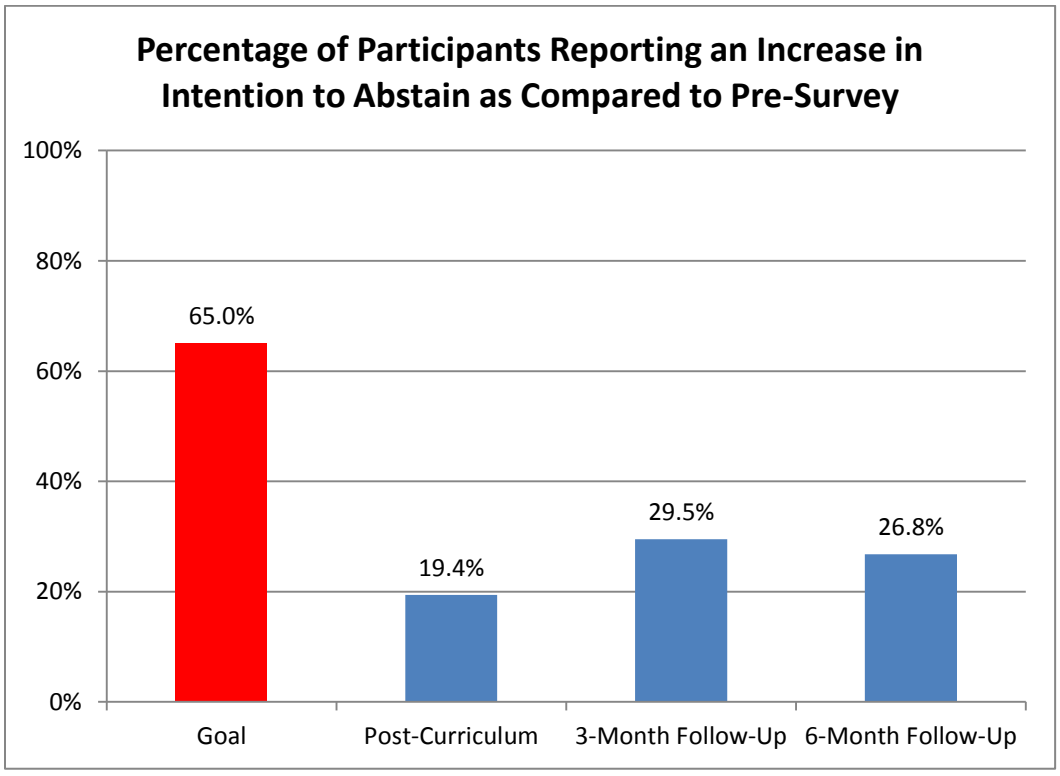
Stated Goal – 65% of participants will report an increase in intention to abstain from sex at least 6 months post-curriculum.

Actual Completion – As of November 30, 2013, as seen in Figure 4, analyses indicate that the intention to abstain score, when compared to pre-curriculum, increased for:

- 19.4% of program participants immediately following course completion
- 29.5% of participants at 3-month follow-up
- 26.8% of participants at 6-month follow-up

Although intention to abstain scores increased at all post-curriculum time points as compared to pre-curriculum, the Southern Nevada Health District has NOT met their goal of increasing intention to abstain for 65% of participants at least 6 months post-curriculum.

Figure 4.



Detailed Findings for Participants

This goal was assessed by comparing participant responses to the question, "Do you intend to have sexual intercourse in the next year, if you have the chance?" at pre-survey, to participant responses to the same question post-curriculum and at 3- and 6-month follow-up. Response options ranged from 1 ("Yes, definitely") to 4 ("No, definitely not").

Of the participants that completed the course, 1258 had valid responses to the intention question on both the pre- and post-survey, 580 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 430 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey. Participants were excluded from the analyses measuring this goal if, at pre-survey, they responded "No, definitely not" to the question, "Do you intend to have sexual intercourse in the next year, if you have the chance?" They were excluded because their intention to abstain could not increase. This exclusion criterion eliminated 54 participants from the pre- to post-survey comparison, 25 participants from the pre-survey to 3-month follow-up survey, and 24 participants from the pre-survey to 6-month follow-up survey comparison.

As seen in Table 3, as compared to pre-survey, 19.4% (233) of the participants reported an increase in their "intention to abstain" at post-survey, 29.5% (164) reported an increase at 3-month follow-up, and 26.8% (109) reported an increase at 6-month follow-up.

Table 3. Change in Intention to Abstain from Pre-Survey

	Post (n = 1204)	3-Months (n = 555)	6-Months (n = 406)
Increase in Intention	19.4% (233)	29.5% (164)	26.8% (109)
No Change in Intention	69.4% (836)	61.1% (339)	62.6% (254)
Decrease in Intention	11.2% (135)	9.4% (52)	10.6% (43)
Total	**100% (1204)**	**100% (555)**	**100% (406)**

Note: Participants were excluded from the analyses if they did not provide valid data on the pair of surveys being compared and responded "No, definitely not" when asked at pre-survey, "Do you intend to have sexual intercourse in the next year, if you have the chance?"

A repeated measures ANOVA with a Greenhouse-Geisser correction indicates that there was a statistically significant difference among the pre-surveys, post-surveys, 3-month follow-up surveys, and 6-month follow-up surveys with regard to the intention to abstain score, $F\ (2.71, 841.04) = 13.652$ at $p < .001$.

Post hoc tests using the Bonferroni correction indicate statistically significant differences between participant intention to abstain at pre-survey and all other survey time points. See Table 4. This indicates that intention to abstain from sex significantly increased post-curriculum and remained high in comparison to pre-curriculum testing at 3-months and 6-months follow-up.

Table 4. Average Intention Response Score Across Survey Time Points

	Pre-Survey (n = 311)		Post-Survey (n = 311)		3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 311)		6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 311)	
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*
Intention to Abstain Score	1.46[abc]	.59	1.59[a]	.72	1.69[b]	.69	1.65[c]	.74

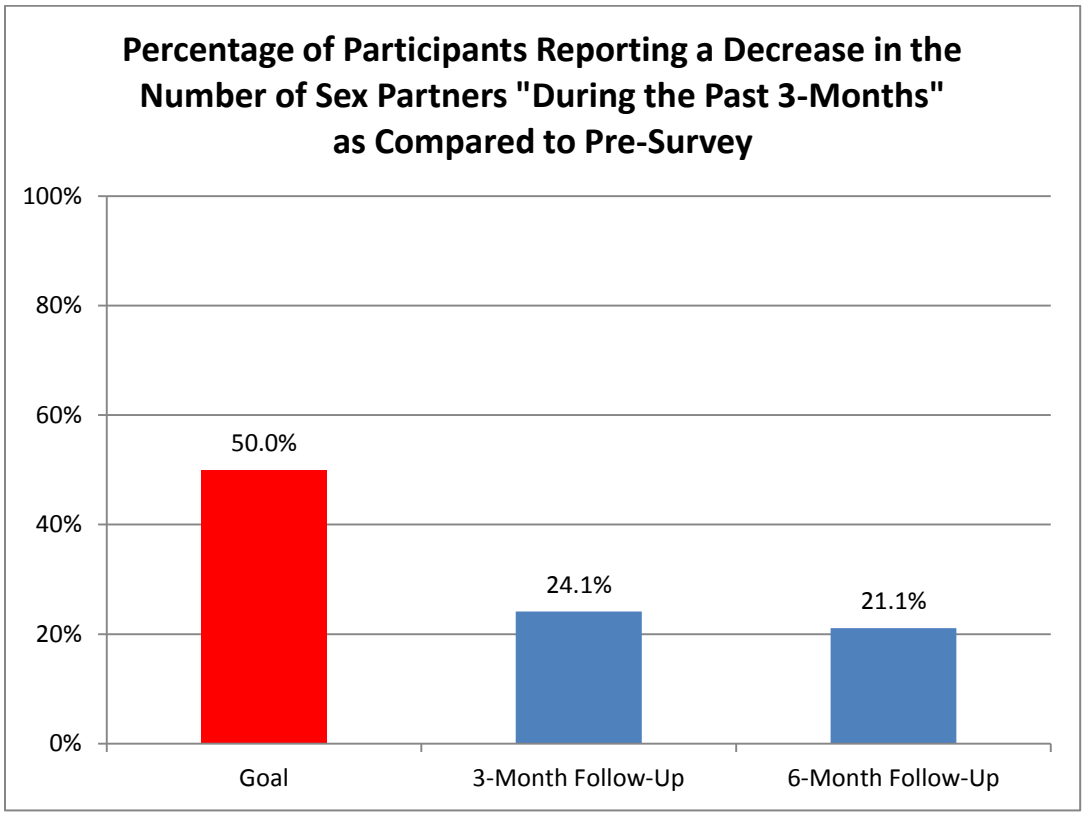
Note: Cells sharing the same superscript statistically significantly differ at p < .01; Averages and standard deviations given for only those participants that provided an answer to the question on all 4 surveys and excludes those participants who responded, "No, definitely not" when asked at pre-survey, "Do you intend to have sexual intercourse in the next year, if you have the chance?"

Outcome Goal 3. Reduction in Sex Partners – *NOT MET*

Stated Goal – 50% of program participants will report a reduction in sex partners as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Actual Completion – As of November 30, 2013, as seen in Figure 5, the number of reported sex partners "during the past 3-months" decreased for 24.1% of participants from pre-survey to the 3-month follow-up survey. The number of reported sex partners "during the past 3-months" decreased for 21.1% of participants from pre-survey to 6-month follow-up survey. Therefore, the Southern Nevada Health District has NOT met the goal of 50% of program participants reporting a decrease in the number of reported sex partners as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Figure 5.



Detailed Findings for Participants

The third outcome goal is for 50% of program participants to report a reduction in sex partners as compared to pre-curriculum testing. To assess this goal, the question "During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?" was asked on the pre-survey and the 3-month and 6-month follow-up surveys.

Based on their survey responses, certain participants were excluded from the analyses used to assess this goal. The conditions for exclusion from analysis included (1) participants who did not have a valid pair of surveys needed for comparison, (2) participants who indicated at pre-survey that they had never had sex, (3) participants who reported "0" sex partners on the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up surveys or the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up surveys, and (4) participants who responded "illogically" regarding sexual activity (stated that they had never had sex, but then answered several questions about their sexual history or stated on the pre-survey that they were sexually active but at follow-up reported that they had never had sex).

Of the participants that met the inclusion criteria listed above, 220 had a valid response to the question, "During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?" on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey. A total of 175 participants met the inclusion criteria and had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey.

As seen in Table 5, as compared to pre-survey, 24.1% (53) of participants reported a decrease in the number of sex partners "during the past three months" at 3-month follow-up, and 21.1% (37) of participants reported a decrease at 6-month follow-up.

Table 5. Change in Number of Reported Sex Partners from Pre-Survey

	3-Months (n = 220)	***6-Months (n = 175)***
Decrease in Number of Partners	24.1% (53)	21.1% (37)
No Change in Number of Partners	52.7% (116)	58.3% (102)
Increase in Number of Partners	23.2% (51)	20.6% (36)
Total	**100% (220)**	**100% (175)**

Note: Participants were excluded from the analysis if they (1) reported at pre-survey that they have never had sex, (2) gave "illogical" responses, (3) did not have a valid pair of surveys needed for comparison, or (4) reported "0" sex partners on the pair of surveys being compared.

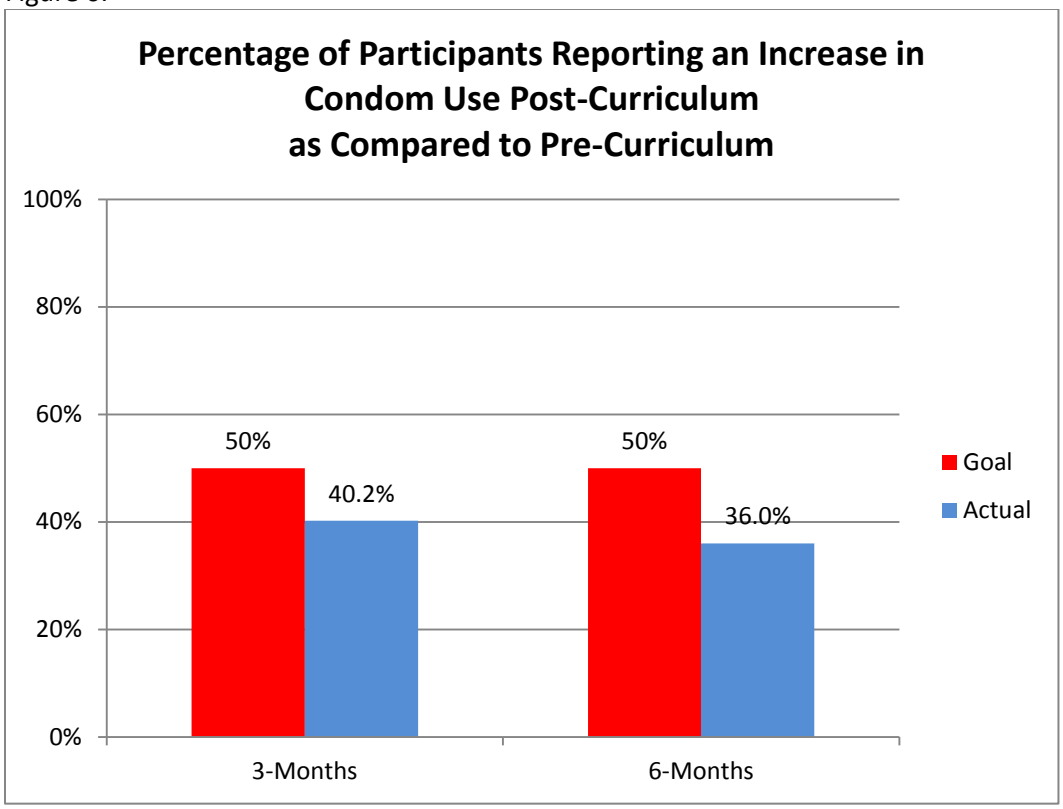
Two paired samples t-tests were conducted to determine if participants reported a significant decrease in the number of partners "during the past three months" at either of the follow-up intervals as compared to pre-survey. Although the mean number of partners decreased from pre-survey to both follow-up time points, results from the paired samples t-test indicate that there was not a statistically significant difference in the number of sex partners between the pre-survey (M = 1.64, SD = .96) and the 3-month follow-up survey (M = 1.62, SD = 1.03) time period, [t (219) = .236, p = *.814*]. Additionally, there was not a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey (*M = 1.62, SD = 1.97*) and the 6-month follow-up survey (*M= 1.50, SD = 1.16*) time period, [t (174) = .683, p = *.495*].

Outcome Goal 4. Increase in Condom Use – *NOT MET*

Stated Goal – 50% of program participants will report an increase in condom use at 3 months and 6 months as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Actual Completion – As of November 30, 2013, as seen in Figure 6, condom use increased for 40.2% of participants from pre-curriculum testing to the 3-month follow-up survey and for 36.0% of participants from pre-curriculum testing to the 6-month follow-up survey. Therefore, the Southern Nevada Health District did not meet the goal of having 50% of program participants report an increase in condom use at 3 months and 6 months as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Figure 6.



Detailed Findings for Participants

The fourth outcome goal is for 50% of the program participants to report an increase in condom use at 3 months and 6 months as compared to pre-curriculum testing. To assess this goal, the question "How often do you use condoms during sexual intercourse?" was asked on the pre-survey and on the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys. Response options ranged from "Never" to "Always" with a total of 7 response options. For analyses, response options were recoded to a scale of 0 – 4 (0 = never use condoms, 4 = always use condoms). The response options of "Sometimes", "If I have a condom available to me", and "Only if my partner asks me to use a condom" were collapsed into one response category representing the "sometimes" response category (2 = sometimes).

Participants were excluded from these analyses (1) if they reported at pre-survey that they had never had sex, (2) if their responses were "illogical" (stated that they had never had sex, but then answered several questions about their sexual history or stated on the pre-survey that they were sexually active but at follow-up reported that they had never had sex) (3) if they did not have a valid pre-, 3-, or 6-month follow-up survey score, and (4) if they reported on the pre-survey that they "Always" use condoms.

Of those participants who completed the course and met the inclusion criteria as noted above, 331 had a valid response to this question on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey and 242 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey.

As seen in Table 6, as compared to pre-survey, 40.2% (133) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 3-month follow-up and 36.0% (87) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 6-months.

Table 6. Change in Condom Use from Pre-Survey

	3-Months (n = 331)	**6-Months (n = 242)**
Increase in Condom Use	40.2% (133)	36.0% (87)
No Change in Condom Use	45.3% (150)	50.4 % (122)
Decrease in Condom Use	14.5% (48)	13.6% (33)
Total Participants	**100% (331)**	**100% (242)**
Note: Participants were excluded from this analysis if they (1) reported at pre-survey that they have never had sex,(2) gave "illogical" responses, (3) did not have a valid pair of surveys needed for comparison, or (4) reported at pre-survey that they "always" use condoms.		

Two paired samples t-tests were conducted to determine if participants reported a significant increase in condom use at either of the follow-up time points as compared to pre-survey. Results from the paired samples t-test indicate that there was a statistically significant difference in condom use between the pre-survey (M = 2.07, SD = .80) and the 3-month follow-up survey (M = 2.45, SD = .91) time period, [t (330) = 7.00, $p < .001$]. There was also a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey ($M = 2.10$, $SD = .81$) and the 6-month follow-up survey ($M= 2.45$, $SD = .95$) time period, [t (241) = 5.37, $p < .001$]. These results indicate that participants did report a statistically significant increase in condom use from pre-survey to both 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys.

Outcome Goal 5. Increase in Refusal Skills – *MET*

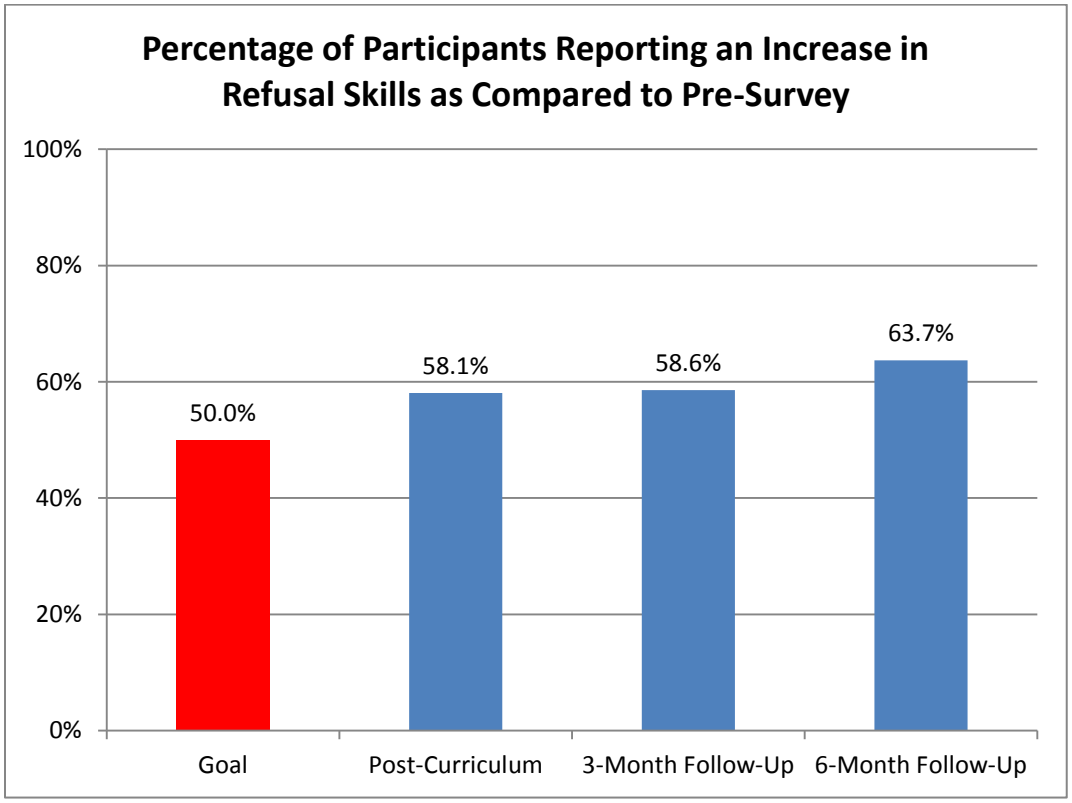
Stated Goal – 50% of program participants will report an increase in refusal skills as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Actual Completion – As of November 30, 2013, as seen in Figure 7, the "refusal skills" score increased for:

- 58.1% of participants from pre-survey to post-survey
- 58.6% of participants from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up
- 63.7% of participants from pre-survey to 6-month follow-up

Therefore, the Southern Nevada Health District has met and exceeded the goal of 50% of participants reporting an increase in refusal skills as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Figure 7.



Detailed Findings for Participants

The fifth outcome goal of the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program is that 50% of program participants will report an increase in refusal skills at post-survey, 3-month follow-up, and 6-month follow-up as compared to pre-curriculum testing. Refusal skills were assessed by using two questions administered on the pre-survey, post-survey, and the two follow-up surveys. These questions were:

- How easy or hard would it be for you to say "no" to sex?
- If your partner wanted to have sex, how easy or hard would it be for you to get your partner NOT to have sex?

A "refusal skills" score was calculated by averaging participant responses to these two items. Final "refusal skills" scores ranged from 1 – 5 (1 = very hard to refuse sex, 5 = very easy to refuse sex).

To measure this goal, "refusal skills" score differences were calculated between pre-survey and post-survey, pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey. Participants were excluded from the analyses in measuring this goal if, at pre-survey, they had a refusal score of 5. These participants were excluded because their refusal score could not increase.

Of those participants that did not have a pre-survey "refusal skills" score of 5 (very easy to refuse sex), 1135 had a valid score on both the pre- and post-survey, 514 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 372 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up.

As seen in Table 7, 58.1% of participants reported an increase in refusal skills from pre-survey to post-survey, 58.6% reported an increase from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up, and 63.7% reported an increase from pre-survey to 6-month follow-up.

Table 7. Change in Refusal Skills Score from Pre-Survey

	Post-Survey (n = 1135)	*3-Months (n = 514)*	*6-Months (n = 372)*
Increase in Refusal Skills Score	58.1% (659)	58.6% (301)	63.7% (237)
No Change in Refusal Skills Score	25.1% (285)	20.8% (107)	19.9% (74)
Decrease in Refusal Skills Score	16.8% (191)	20.6% (106)	16.4% (61)
Total	**100% (1135)**	**100% (514)**	**100% (372)**
Note: Participants were excluded from this analysis if their pre-survey refusal skills score was 5 (very easy to refuse sex).			

A repeated measures ANOVA with a Greenhouse-Geisser correction indicated that there were statistically significant differences in "refusal skills" scores across the four survey intervals, $F\ (2.82,\ 777.59) = 47.26$ at $p < .001$. Post hoc tests using the Bonferroni correction indicate statistically significant differences between participant "refusal skills" scores at pre-survey and all other survey intervals and between the 3-month and 6-month survey interval. See Table 8. The means indicate that refusal skills significantly increased post-curriculum and remained high in comparison to pre-curriculum testing at 3-month and 6-month follow-up. Additionally, refusal skills significantly increased from 3-month follow-up to 6-month follow-up.

Table 8. Average "Refusal Skills" Scores Across Survey Time Points

	Pre-Survey (n = 277)		Post-Survey (n = 277)		3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 277)		6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 277)	
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*
"Refusal Skills" Score	3.11[abc]	.96	3.62[a]	.93	3.56[bd]	1.03	3.72[cd]	.92

Note: Cells sharing the same superscript statistically significantly differ at p < .01; Averages and standard deviations given for only those participants that provided an answer to the question on all 4 surveys and excludes those participants who responded, "No, definitely not" when asked at pre-survey, "Do you intend to have sexual intercourse in the next year, if you have the chance?"

4. Barriers Encountered this Quarter

Only one barrier was identified this quarter. The Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD) made the decision to no longer mail gift card incentives to participants that complete follow-up surveys. Participants that complete a follow-up survey are required to pick up their incentive at the health district office located at Nellis and Stewart. This became effective October 7, 2013.

Following this change, in a few circumstances, it was not known until after the participant completed a follow-up survey that they were not able to pick up the gift card because either they lived out of state, were in a detention facility, or did not have transportation to get to the health district to pick up their incentive. After speaking to SNHD staff, it was determined that incentive gift cards would be mailed to participants detained at Caliente Youth Camp, Spring Mountain Youth Camp, or Nevada Youth Training Center but not for any other reason.

To avoid the situation in which a participant completes a follow-up survey without the means to pick up their incentive, this requirement is now explained to youth when they are reached for a follow-up survey but prior to survey administration. This way, a participant can decide to complete the survey or not, with the pick-up requirement being fully disclosed to them prior to them completing the survey. Additionally, a minor change was made to the Pre- and Post-Survey Informed Consent/Confidentiality Statement. In the statement, participants are told that they are "eligible to receive" the incentive, not that they "will receive" it. If participants inquire about how they will receive the follow-up incentive, they are told that they will be required to pick it up from the health district unless they are at Caliente Youth Camp, Spring Mountain Youth Camp, or Nevada Youth Training Center.

In mid-November NICRP began tracking the number of participants that refuse to take a follow-up survey because of their inability to pick up the incentive gift card. To date, four participants have refused.

Appendix A. Participant Demographics

	Year 2 (n = 604)		Year 3 (n = 732)		Year 4 (n = 115)		Total (N = 1451)	
Demographic Variable	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)
Gender	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
Male	454	75.2	529	72.3	81	70.4	1064	73.3
Female	150	24.8	203	27.7	34	29.6	387	26.7
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Age	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
11	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1
12	6	1.0	13	1.8	2	1.7	21	1.4
13	32	5.3	34	4.6	6	5.2	72	5.0
14	59	9.8	87	11.9	13	11.3	159	11.0
15	112	18.5	150	20.5	29	25.2	291	20.1
16	168	27.8	174	23.8	27	23.5	369	25.4
17	190	31.5	223	30.5	32	27.8	445	30.7
18	33	5.5	40	5.5	5	4.3	78	5.4
More than or Equal to 19	2	0.3	9	1.2	1	0.9	12	0.8
Missing	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Grade Level	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
6th Grade	2	0.3	9	1.2	0	0.0	11	0.8
7th Grade	15	2.5	25	3.4	3	2.6	43	3.0
8th Grade	62	10.3	76	10.4	8	7.0	146	10.1
9th Grade	84	13.9	106	14.5	22	19.1	212	14.6
10th Grade	123	20.4	131	17.9	24	20.9	278	19.2
11th Grade	145	24.0	165	22.5	27	23.5	337	23.2
12th Grade	107	17.7	118	16.1	16	13.9	241	16.6
GED	7	1.2	14	1.9	3	2.6	24	1.7
College	5	0.8	8	1.1	2	1.7	15	1.0
Not Currently in School	21	3.5	38	5.2	3	2.6	62	4.3
Missing	33	5.5	42	5.7	7	6.1	82	5.7
Ethnicity	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
Hispanic or Latino	220	36.4	325	44.4	53	46.1	598	41.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	334	55.3	370	50.5	58	50.4	762	52.5
Missing	50	8.3	37	5.1	4	3.5	91	6.3
Race	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	1.3	17	2.3	3	2.6	28	1.9
Asian	9	1.5	11	1.5	3	2.6	23	1.6
Black or African American	146	24.2	188	25.7	29	25.2	363	25.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	1.3	6	0.8	2	1.7	16	1.1
White	84	13.9	93	12.7	17	14.8	194	13.4
Multiple Races	131	21.7	188	25.7	26	22.6	345	23.8
Other	101	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	7.0
Missing	117	19.4	229	31.3	35	30.4	381	26.3

	Year 2 (n = 604)		Year 3 (n = 732)		Year 4 (n = 115)		Total (N = 1451)	
Demographic Variable	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)
Home Language	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
English	385	63.7	473	64.6	73	63.5	931	64.2
Spanish	49	8.1	52	7.1	8	7.0	109	7.5
Multiple Languages	122	20.2	174	23.8	29	25.2	325	22.4
Other	4	0.7	3	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.5
Missing	44	7.3	30	4.1	5	4.3	79	5.4
"Single Parent" Household?	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
Yes	283	46.9	343	46.9	53	46.1	679	46.8
No	271	44.9	350	47.8	55	47.8	676	46.6
Missing	50	8.3	39	5.3	7	6.1	96	6.6
Program Location	**604**	**100%**	**732**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**	**1451**	**100%**
Detention	***316***	***52.3***	***382***	***52.2***	***55***	***47.8***	***753***	***51.9***
Unit E-1	0	0.0	15	2.0	0	0.0	15	1.0
Unit E-2	108	17.9	114	15.6	21	18.3	243	16.7
Unit E-3	100	16.6	142	19.4	19	16.5	261	18.0
Unit E-5	85	14.1	105	14.3	15	13.0	205	14.1
Unit E-7	23	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	1.6
SMYC	0	0.0	6	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.4
Probation	***245***	***40.6***	***308***	***42.1***	***47***	***40.9***	***600***	***41.4***
Martin Luther King, Jr.	76	12.6	92	12.6	10	8.7	178	12.3
Stewart	72	11.9	84	11.5	19	16.5	175	12.1
Charleston	57	9.4	91	12.4	18	15.7	166	11.4
Flamingo	40	6.6	41	5.6	0	0.0	81	5.6
Foster Care (SAFY)	***43***	***7.1***	***29***	***4.0***	***6***	***5.2***	***78***	***5.4***
City of Las Vegas	***0***	***0.0***	***13***	***1.8***	***7***	***6.1***	***20***	***1.4***

Note. Demographic information only provided for those participants that completed the course (N=1451). The total number of enrolled participants was 1756.