

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

June 28

2013

This quarterly report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of March 1, 2013 – May 31, 2013.

Quarterly
Outcome
Evaluation
Progress Report

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Table of Contents

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Timeline	3
1. Description of Activities	4
Activities Completed March, 2013 – May, 2013	4
2. Participant Demographics	6
3. Progress toward Outcome Goals	8
Outcome Goal 1. Increase in HIV/AIDS Knowledge – <i>NOT MET</i>	8
Outcome Goal 2. Increase in Intention to Abstain – <i>NOT MET</i>	10
Outcome Goal 3. Reduction in Sex Partners – <i>NOT MET</i>	12
Outcome Goal 4. Increase in Condom Use – <i>NOT MET</i>	14
Outcome Goal 5. Increase in Refusal Skills – <i>MET</i>	16
4. Barriers Encountered this Quarter	18
Appendix A. Participant Demographics	19

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Timeline

Project Evaluation

March, 2013 – May, 2013

Quarterly Progress Report

This quarterly progress report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of March 1, 2013 – May 31, 2013. Table 1 below outlines the timeline for Year Three of the Southern Nevada Health District's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program.

Table 1. Reporting Timeline for Outcome Evaluation

Month	Date	Activity
September	9/1/2012	Modified 1 st Quarter Reporting Period Begins
November	11/30/12	1 st Quarter Reporting Period Ends
December	12/31/12	1 st Quarter Report Due
February	2/28/13	2 nd Quarter Reporting Period Ends
March	3/31/13	2 nd Quarter Report Due
May	5/31/13	3 rd Quarter Reporting Period Ends
June	6/30/13	3 rd Quarter Report Due
August	8/31/13	Year 3 Reporting Period Ends
September	9/30/13	Year 3 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. As explained in the Year 2 Annual Report, the assessment of the program goals included in this report and all subsequent reports relies on a cumulative dataset beginning with Year 2.

1. Description of Activities

Activities Completed March, 2013 – May, 2013

Participant Enrollment

During this quarter, the Nevada Institute for Children’s Research and Policy (NICRP) enrolled 266 participants into the evaluation. Of the 266 participants that were enrolled, 206 (77.4%) 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, 250 participants became due for a courtesy call. NICRP completed courtesy calls for 184 (73.6%) participants but was unable to reach 66 (26.4%) 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 164 follow-up surveys. Of these, 113 were 3-month follow-up surveys and 51 were 6-month follow-up surveys. All of the 3-month follow-up surveys completed this quarter were for Year 3 participants. Of the 51 6-month follow-up surveys that were completed, 16 were for Year 2 participants and 35 were for Year 3 participants. The follow-up data collection window for Year 2 participants has ended; no more Year 2 participants are eligible for either a 3-month or 6-month follow-up survey.

The current 3-month follow-up survey response rate for all participants is 52.5% (454 completed of 865 due). The current 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 47.6% (320 completed of 672 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 currently have the highest follow-up survey response rates. Among probation participants, the 3-month follow-up survey response rate is 60.6% (206 completed of 340 due) and the 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 54.4% (147 completed of 270 due). Participants who have completed the course while in detention have the lowest follow-up response rates (3-month follow-up survey response rate = 46.8%; 6-month follow-up survey response rate = 41.9%).

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, 2 withdrew from the evaluation when contacted for the courtesy call, 16 participants withdrew at the 3-month follow-up, and 15 withdrew at the 6-month follow-up.

Of the 478 Year 3 participants that completed the course and initially agreed to complete the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys, none withdrew from the evaluation when contacted for the courtesy call but 6 withdrew when contacted for the 3-month follow-up survey and 3 withdrew when contacted for the 6-month follow-up survey.

2. Participant Demographics

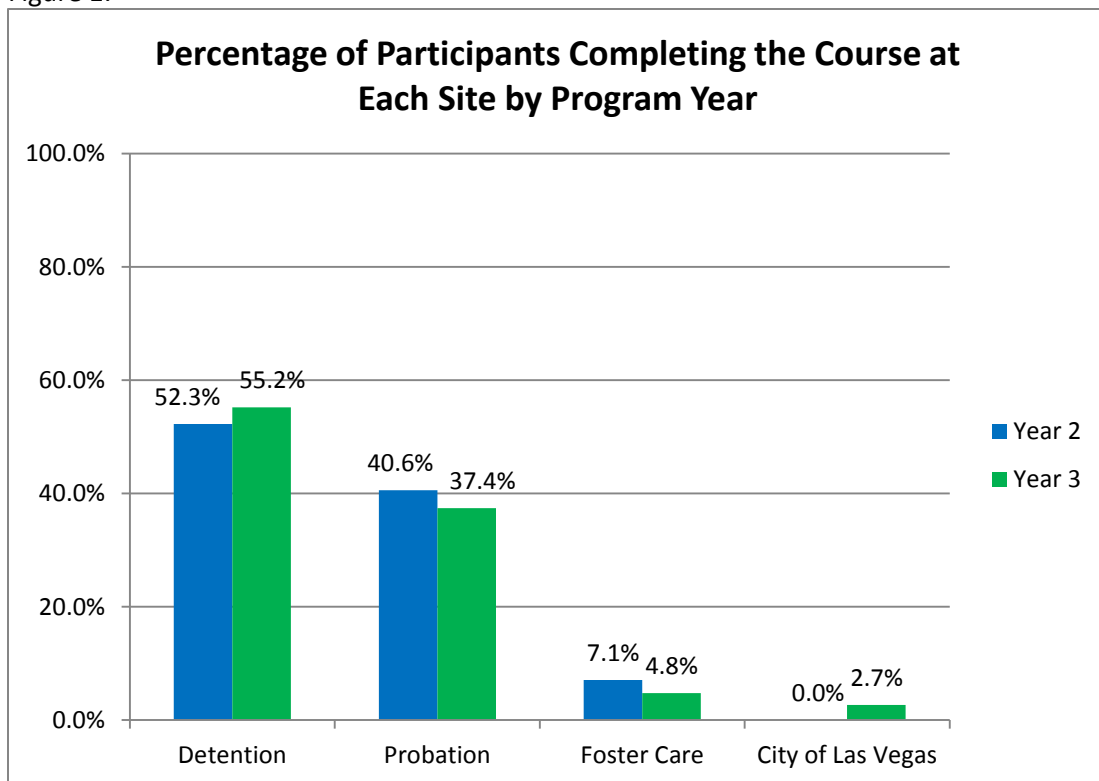
As of May 31, 2013, a total of 1332 youth (from Year 2 and Year 3) have been enrolled in the evaluation and of those, 1088 (81.7%) completed the course. Following is an overview of demographics for those Year 2 and Year 3 participants that completed the course. For more detailed information, see Appendix A.

Of the 1088 program participants that completed the course, 790 reported that they were male (72.6%) and 292 reported that they were female (26.8%), 1 participant (0.1%) reported “other”, and 5 participants (0.5%) chose not to answer when asked their gender.

Of the participants that completed the course, 1024 (94.1%) provided a grade level or reported that they were not currently enrolled in school. Of those participants reporting a grade level, most participants reported being in 11th (24.9%) or 10th grade (21.1%). Of those participants reporting an age, most participants were 17 (30.6%) or 16 (26.9%) years of age (see Appendix A for full results).

The majority of the participants completed the course at detention (53.6%) as compared to probation (39.2%), foster care (6.1%), and the City of Las Vegas sites (1.2%). Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of participants completing the program at the different sites by project year.

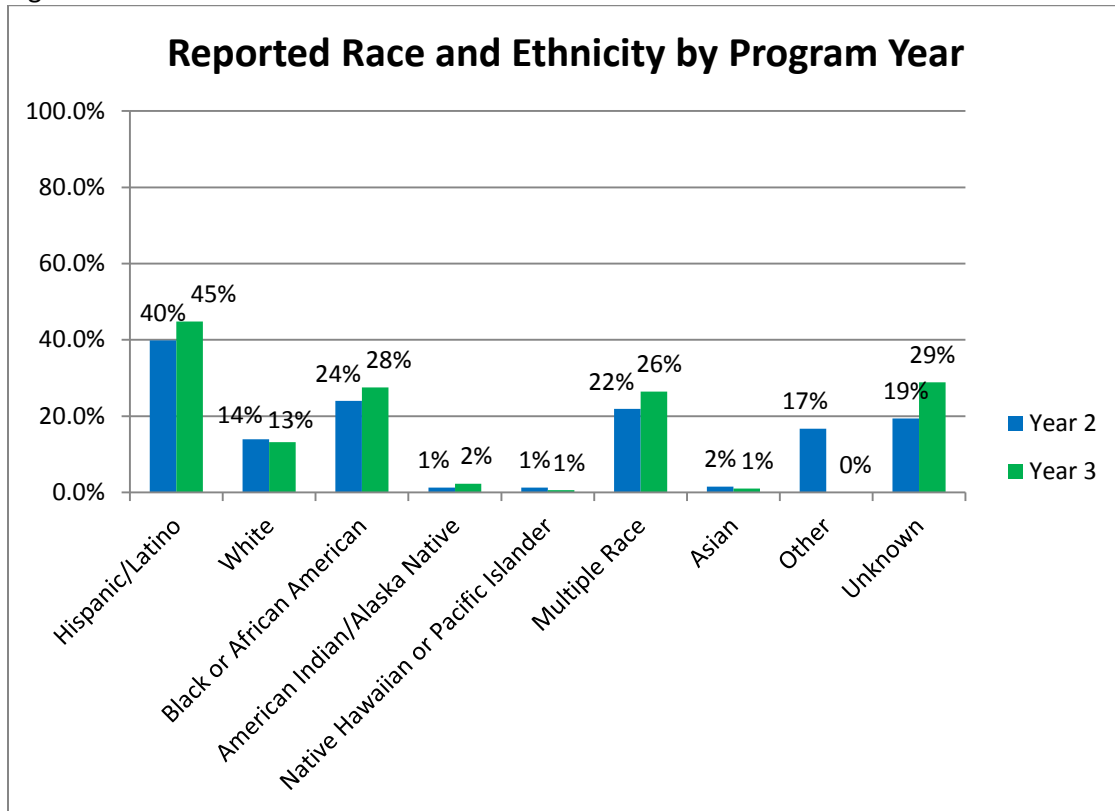
Figure 1.



Race and ethnicity were asked separately on the questionnaire but are presented in one graph (See Figure 2). Of the 1088 participants that completed the course, 831 (76.4%) participants provided data regarding race and 1005 (92.4%) participants answered the question about ethnicity. It is interesting to note that of the 423 participants that reported that their ethnicity was Hispanic/Latino, 199 (47.0%) did not indicate their race. On the other hand, of the 582

participants that indicated that they were not Hispanic/Latino, only 7 (1.2%) 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 and Year 3 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.

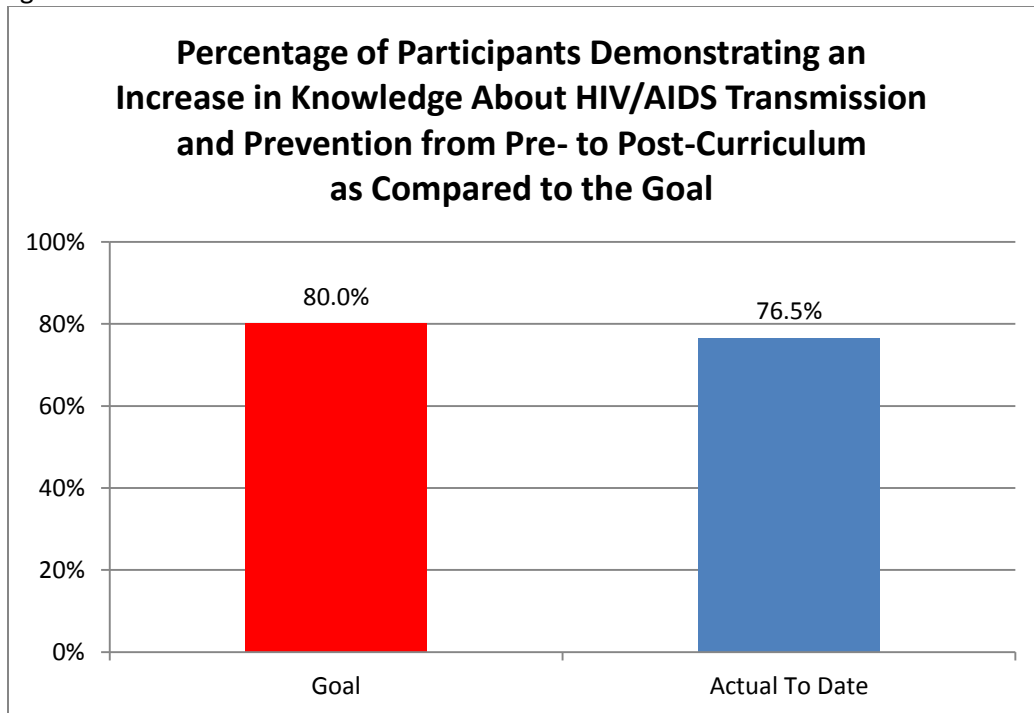
Progress toward each of the goals was assessed by cumulatively analyzing all Year 2 and Year 3 data that had been collected through May 31, 2013. Only data for those Year 2 and Year 3 participants that completed the course were included in the analyses. If additional exclusion criteria were used to determine 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 May 31, 2013, as seen in Figure 3, 76.5% 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 May 31, 2013, of those participants that completed the course, 962 had valid pre-survey scores, 993 had valid post-survey scores, and 895 had valid scores on both the pre- and post-survey. Of those participants with a valid pre- and post-survey score, 90 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, 805 participants were included in the analyses of progress toward this goal.

Of the 805 participants included in the analyses, 76.5% (616) demonstrated an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention following the course, 5.8% (47) demonstrated a decrease in knowledge, and 17.6% (142) demonstrated no change in knowledge immediately following the course. See Table 2.

Table 2. Change in HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Transmission

Change in HIV/AIDS Knowledge from Pre-Survey to Post-Survey	Year 2 Participants (n=434)	Year 3 Participants (n=370)	All Participants (n=805)
Increase in Knowledge	76.3% (331)	76.8% (284)	76.5% (616)
No Change in Knowledge	17.7% (77)	17.6% (65)	17.6% (142)
Decrease in Knowledge	6% (26)	5.7% (21)	5.8% (47)
Total	100% (434)	100% (370)	100% (805)

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 81% (8.1 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 1.30 (SD=1.26), and the results from the paired samples t-test [$t(804) = 29.39, p < .000$] 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**

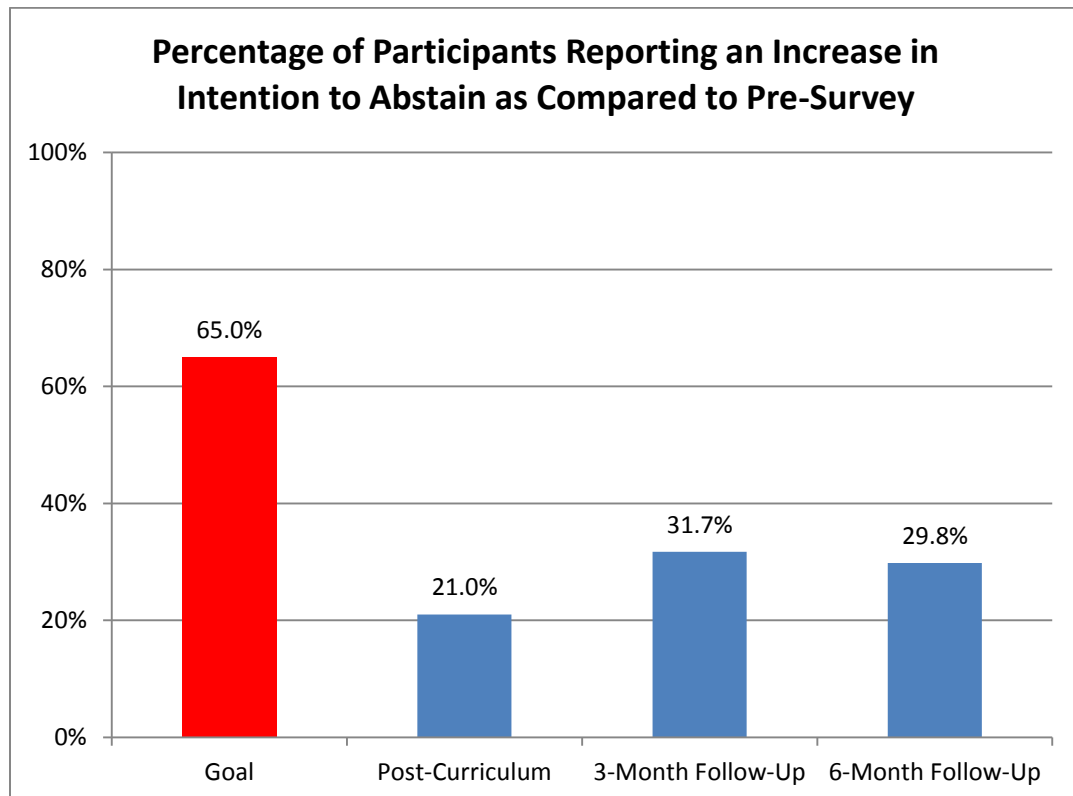
Stated Goal – 65% of participants will report an increase in intention to abstain from sex at least 6 months post-curriculum.

Actual Completion – As of May 31, 2013, as seen in Figure 4, analyses indicate that the intention to abstain score, when compared to pre-curriculum, increased for:

- 21.0% of program participants immediately following course completion
- 31.7% of participants at 3-month follow-up
- 29.8% 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, 938 had valid responses to the intention question on both the pre- and post-survey, 402 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 281 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 39 participants from the pre- to post-survey comparison, 17 participants from the pre-survey to 3-month follow-up survey, and 16 participants from the pre-survey to 6-month follow-up survey comparison.

As seen in Table 3, as compared to pre-survey, 21.0% (189) of the participants reported an increase in their “intention to abstain” at post-survey, 31.7% (122) reported an increase at 3-month follow-up, and 29.8% (79) reported an increase at 6-month follow-up.

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

Change in Intention to Abstain	Post-Survey (n=899)	3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=385)	6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=265)
Increase in Intention	21.0% (189)	31.7% (122)	29.8% (79)
No Change in Intention	68.9% (619)	61.3% (236)	60.8% (161)
Decrease in Intention	10.1% (91)	7.0% (27)	9.4% (25)
Total Participants	100% (899)	100% (385)	100% (265)

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, $F(2.68, 507.15) = 10.68$ 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 Intervals

	Pre-Survey (n=190)		Post-Survey (n=190)		3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=190)		6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=190)		F(2.68, 507.15)	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
Intention to Abstain Score	1.43 ^{abc}	.58	1.65 ^a	.75	1.69 ^b	.68	1.65 ^c	.69	10.68	.000*

**Mean difference is significant at the .01 level.*

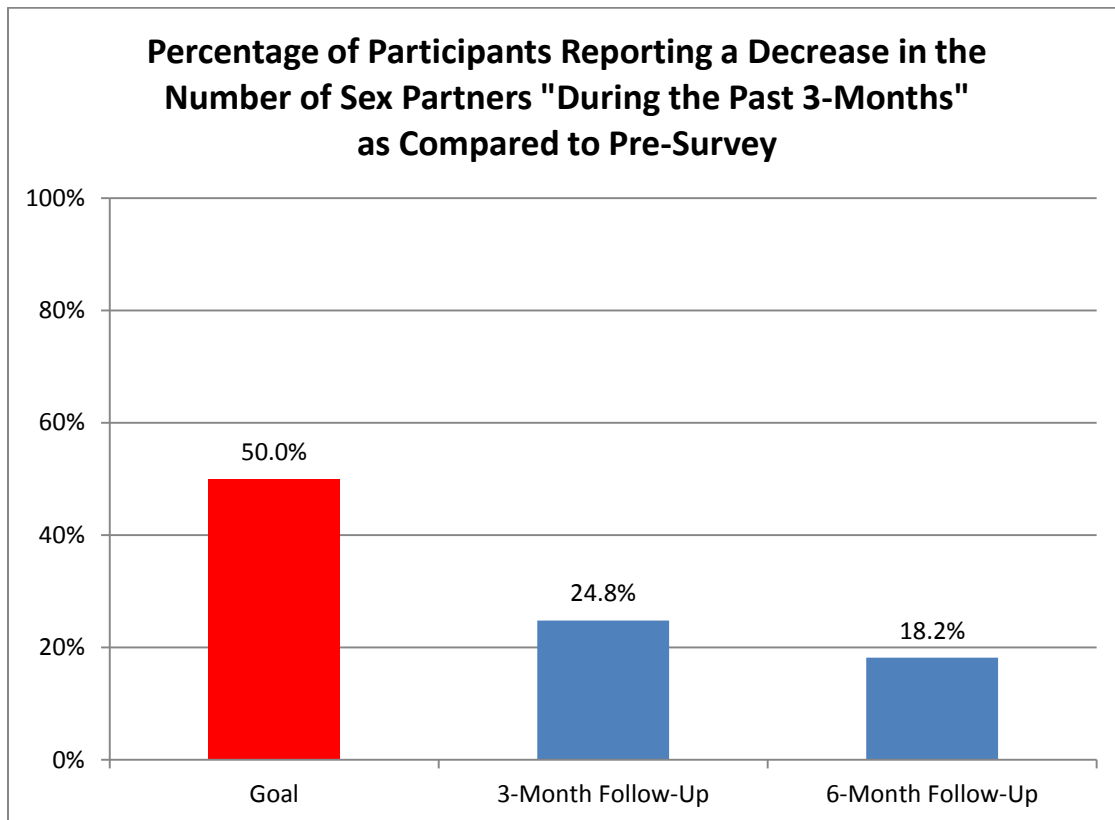
Note: Cells sharing the same superscript statistically significantly differ at $p < .01$; Averages and standard deviations given for only those participants that provided an answer to the question on all 4 surveys and excludes those participants who responded, “No, definitely not” when asked at pre-survey, “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 May 31, 2013, as seen in Figure 5, the number of reported sex partners “during the past 3-months” decreased for 24.8% 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 18.2% 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, 161 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 121 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, 24.8% (40) of participants reported a decrease in the number of sex partners “during the past three months” at 3-month follow-up, and 18.2% (22) of participants reported a decrease at 6-month follow-up.

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

<i>Change in Number of Partners</i>	<i>3-Months (n=161)</i>	<i>6-Months (n= 121)</i>
Increase in Number of Partners	24.8% (40)	19.0% (23)
No Change in Number of Partners	50.3% (81)	62.8% (76)
Decrease in Number of Partners	24.8% (40)	18.2% (22)
Total	100% (161)	100% (121)

Note: Participants were excluded from the analysis if they (1) did not have a valid pair of surveys needed for comparison, (2) responded that they had never had sex, or (3) reported having “0” sex partners on both the pre- and 3-month follow-up survey or on the pre- and 6-month follow-up survey.

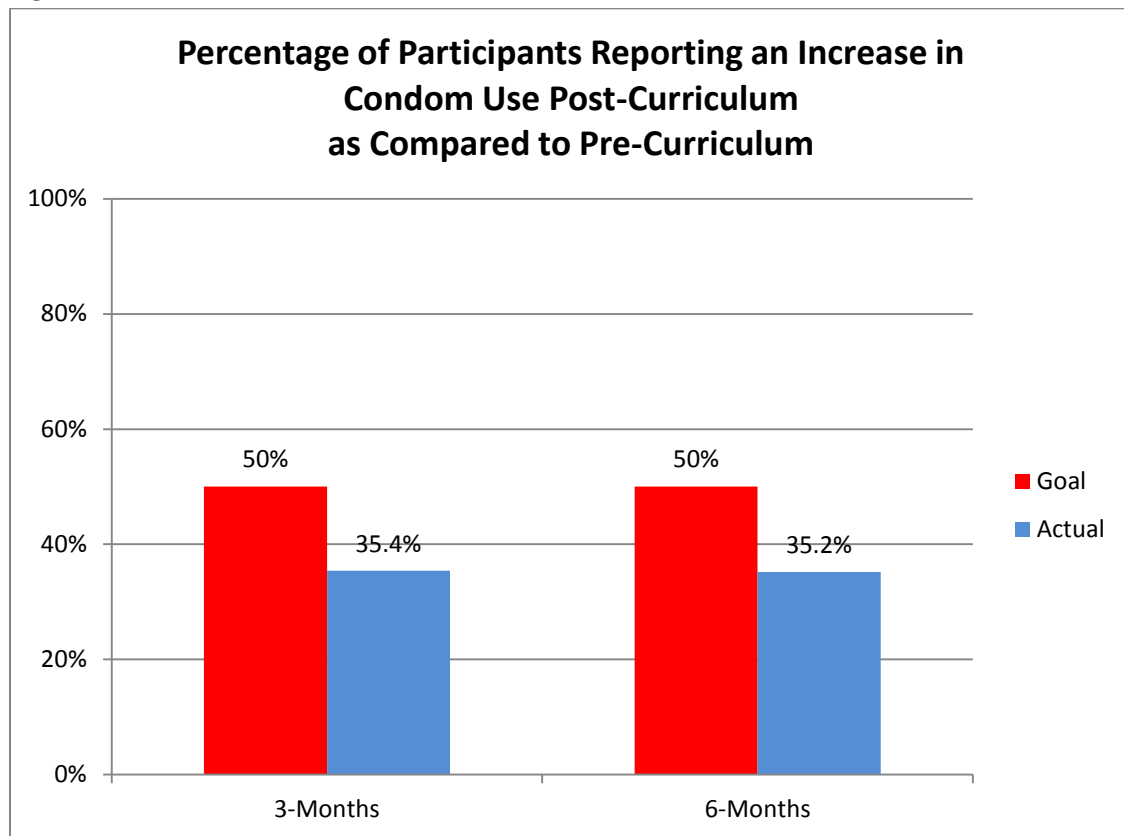
Two paired samples t-tests were conducted to determine if participants reported a significant decrease in the number of partners “during the past three months” at either of the follow-up intervals as compared to pre-survey. Although the mean number of partners decreased from pre-survey to both follow-up 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 ($M = 1.75, SD = 1.19$) and the 3-month follow-up survey ($M = 1.73, SD = 1.29$) time period, [$t(160) = .181, p = .857$]. Additionally, there was not a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey ($M = 1.61, SD = 2.31$) and the 6-month follow-up survey ($M = 1.40, SD = .87$) time period, [$t(120) = .962, p = .338$].

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 May 31, 2013, as seen in Figure 6, condom use increased for 35.4% of participants from pre-curriculum testing to the 3-month follow-up survey and for 35.2% 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, 240 had a valid response to this question on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey and 165 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey.

As seen in Table 6, as compared to pre-survey, 35.4% (85) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 3-month follow-up and 35.2% (58) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 6-months.

Table 6. Change in Condom Use from Pre-Survey

Change in Condom Use	Pre-Survey to 3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=240)	Pre-Survey to 6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=165)
Increase in Condom Use	35.4% (85)	35.2% (58)
No Change in Condom Use	49.6% (119)	52.1 % (86)
Decrease in Condom Use	15.0% (36)	12.7% (21)
Total Participants	100% (240)	100% (165)

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 ($M = 2.12, SD = .80$) and the 3-month follow-up survey ($M = 2.44, SD = .85$) time period, [$t(239) = 5.36, p = .000$]. There was also a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey ($M = 2.15, SD = .81$) and the 6-month follow-up survey ($M = 2.50, SD = .91$) time period, [$t(164) = 4.51, p = .000$]. 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

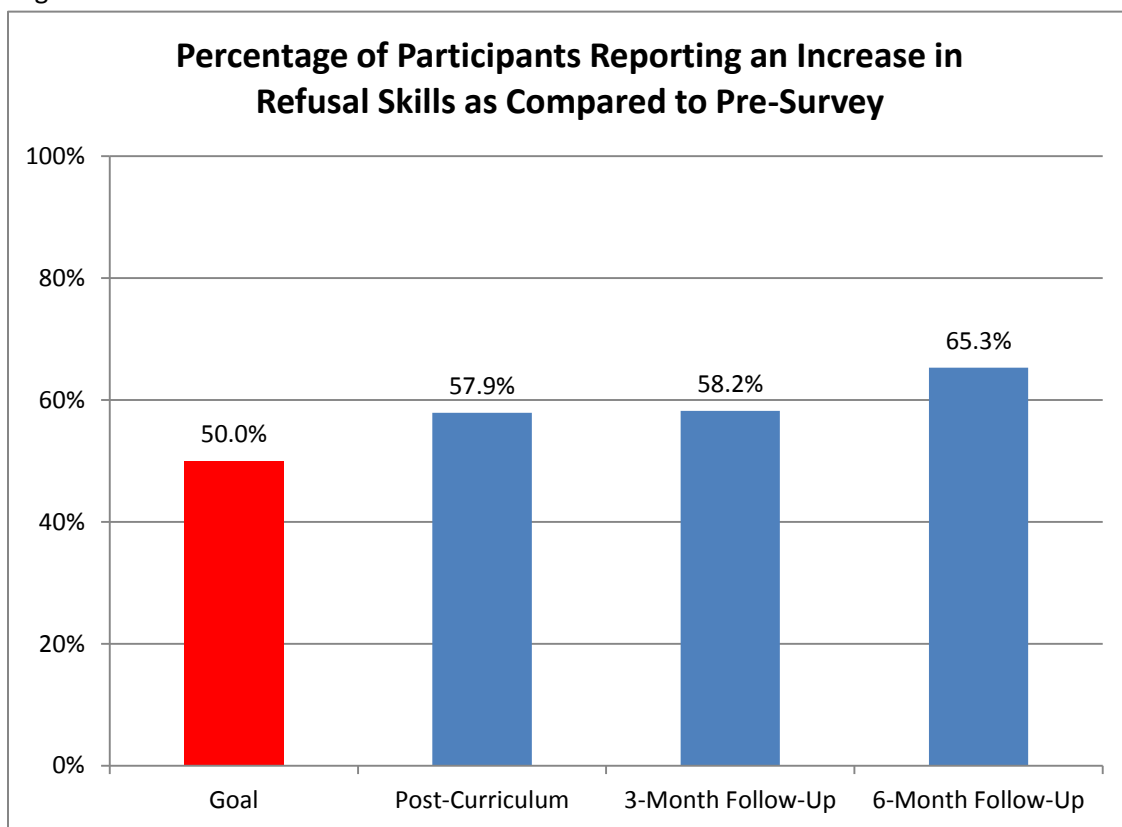
Stated Goal – 50% of program participants will report an increase in refusal skills as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Actual Completion – As of May 31, 2013, as seen in Figure 7, the “refusal skills” score increased for:

- 57.9% of participants from pre-survey to post-survey
- 58.2% of participants from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up
- 65.3% 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), 837 had a valid score on both the pre- and post-survey, 349 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 245 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up.

As seen in Table 7, 57.9% of participants reported an increase in refusal skills from pre-survey to post-survey, 58.2% reported an increase from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up, and 65.3% reported an increase from pre-survey to 6-month follow-up.

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

<i>Change in Refusal Skills Score</i>	<i>Post-Survey (n=837)</i>	<i>3-Months (n= 349)</i>	<i>6-Months (n = 245)</i>
Increase in Refusal Skills Score	57.9% (485)	58.2% (203)	65.3% (160)
No Change in Refusal Skills Score	26.2% (219)	20.9% (73)	18.8% (46)
Decrease in Refusal Skills Score	15.9% (133)	20.9% (73)	15.9% (39)
Total	100% (837)	100% (349)	100% (245)

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, $F(2.87, 479.21) = 34.83$ 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. See Table 8. This indicates that refusal skills significantly increased post-curriculum and remained high in comparison to pre-curriculum testing at 3-month and 6-month follow-up.

Table 8. Average “Refusal Skills” Scores Across Survey Time Points

	Pre-Survey (n=168)		Post-Survey (n=168)		3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=168)		6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n=168)		F(2.87, 479.21)	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
“Refusal Skills” Score	3.12 ^{abc}	.92	3.64 ^a	.86	3.63 ^b	.98	3.74 ^c	.91	25.68	.000*

*Mean difference is significant at the .001 level.
 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

1. Re-Enrollment of Youth that Completed the Program - This quarter, 10 youth who had previously completed the course were re-enrolled to take the course. Eight of these youth completed the course after being re-enrolled and seven of the eight youth received the course completion gift cards and incentive bag a second time.

Two of the 10 youth were re-enrolled at detention by NICRP staff. When possible, NICRP reviews the rosters after pre-survey administration at detention to identify youth that were inappropriately re-enrolled. When these cases are identified, NICRP notifies SNHD so that these youth do not retake the course. NICRP contacted SNHD regarding one of the two inappropriately re-enrolled youth and that youth was not allowed to complete the course. The second youth completed the course after being re-enrolled and received the course completion gift cards and incentive bag a second time.

Eight of the 10 youth were re-enrolled by SNHD staff at DFS, Flamingo, Stewart, and SMYC. Seven of these youth completed the course after being re-enrolled and six of the seven youth received the course completion gift cards and incentive bag a second time.

Now that the project is in its third year, it is likely that staff will continue to encounter youth targeted for enrollment that have already completed the course. Therefore, it is important that all staff responsible for enrolling youth into the program have access to the most up to date Master Roster, know how to read it accurately, and review participant re-enrollment eligibility carefully before allowing youth to participate in the program.

2. Pre-Survey Administration Protocol for Late Arriving Youth – On one occasion this quarter, SNHD staff failed to begin pre-survey administration for a small group of youth that arrived while NICRP staff was administering the pre-survey to the larger group. According to protocol, Health Educators are to begin pre-survey administration with youth that arrive after the stated start time so these can be completed while NICRP is administering the pre-survey to the group. Once NICRP staff completes pre-survey administration with the larger group, NICRP assists the late arriving youth in completing the survey so that the Health Educator can begin the class. This protocol helps to ensure that late arriving youth are able to complete the pre-survey and miss as little of class as possible.

In addition, when Health Educators administer the pre-survey to youth, it is important that they use the correct survey. This quarter, one community pre-survey was administered by a Health Educator to a late arriving youth. Unfortunately, the community pre-survey does not include the demographic form or the appropriate consent which explains the follow-up data collection process.

3. Data Sharing Protocol with UNLV Lincy Institute – Over the past year NICRP has been working with SNHD and the UNLV Lincy Institute to create a process by which outcome data for selected youth (courses offered by the Department of Family Services) can be shared with the UNLV Lincy Institute. This past quarter the decision was made that rather than create a data sharing agreement with Lincy, SNHD would instead make an amendment to NICRP's Year 4 contract to allow for data sharing. This language has been finalized and NICRP has also made necessary adjustments to informed consent language for selected youth to ensure that they are aware that their data will be shared with the UNLV Lincy Institute. For SNHD courses offered by the Department of Family Services this new consent language will be used.

Appendix A. Participant Demographics

Demographic Variable	Year 2 (n = 604)		Year 3 As of May 31, 2013 (n = 484)		Total (N = 1088)	
	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)
Gender	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
Male	449	74.3	341	70.5	790	72.6
Female	150	24.8	142	29.3	292	26.8
Missing	5	.8	0	0	5	.5
Other	0	0	1	0.2	1	.1
Age	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
11	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
12	6	1.0	5	1.0	11	1.0
13	32	5.3	21	4.3	53	4.9
14	59	9.8	61	12.6	120	11.0
15	112	18.5	99	20.5	211	19.4
16	168	27.8	124	25.6	292	26.8
17	190	31.5	142	29.3	332	30.5
18	33	5.5	25	5.2	58	5.3
More than or Equal to 19	2	0.3	5	1.0	7	0.6
Missing	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Grade Level	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
6 th Grade	2	0.3	4	0.8	6	0.6
7 th Grade	15	2.5	16	3.3	31	2.8
8 th Grade	62	10.3	56	11.6	118	10.8
9 th Grade	85	14.1	72	14.9	157	14.4
10 th Grade	122	20.2	94	19.4	216	19.9
11 th Grade	146	24.2	109	22.5	255	23.4
12 th Grade	106	17.5	66	13.6	172	15.8
GED	7	1.2	10	2.1	17	1.6
College	5	0.8	3	0.6	8	0.7
Not Currently in School	21	3.5	23	4.8	44	4.0
Missing	33	5.5	31	6.4	64	5.9
Ethnicity	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
Hispanic or Latino	221	36.6	202	41.7	423	38.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	333	55.1	249	51.4	582	53.5
Missing	50	8.3	33	6.8	83	7.6
Race	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	1.3	11	2.3	19	1.7
Asian	9	1.5	5	1.0	14	1.3
Black or African American	145	24.0	133	27.5	278	25.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	1.3	3	0.6	11	1.0
White	84	13.9	64	13.2	148	13.6
Multiple Races	132	21.9	128	26.4	260	23.9
Other	101	16.7	0	0	101	9.3
Missing	117	19.4	140	28.9	257	23.6

Demographic Variable	Year 2 (n = 604)		Year 3 As of May 31, 2013 (n = 484)		Total (N = 1088)	
	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)	Count (N)	Percent (%)
Home Language	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
English	385	63.7	314	64.9	699	64.2
Spanish	49	8.1	35	7.2	84	7.7
Multiple Languages	122	20.2	109	22.5	231	21.2
Other	4	0.7	3	0.6	7	0.6
Missing	44	7.3	23	4.8	67	6.2
“Single Parent” Household?	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
Yes	282	46.7	232	47.9	514	47.2
No	271	44.9	221	45.7	492	45.2
Missing	51	8.4	31	6.4	82	7.5
Program Implementation Location	604	100%	484	100%	1088	100%
Detention	316	52.3	267	55.2	583	53.6
Unit E-2	108	17.9	80	16.5	188	17.3
Unit E-3/E-7	123	20.4	103	21.3	226	20.8
Unit E-5	85	14.1	78	16.1	163	15.0
SMYC	0	0.0	6	1.2	6	0.6
Probation	245	40.6	181	37.4	426	39.2
Martin Luther King, Jr.	76	12.6	53	11.0	129	11.9
Stewart	72	11.9	53	11.0	125	11.5
Charleston	57	9.4	60	12.4	117	10.8
Flamingo	40	6.6	15	3.1	55	5.1
Foster Care (SAFY)	43	7.1	23	4.8	66	6.1
City of Las Vegas	0	0.0	13	2.7	13	1.2

Note. Demographic information only provided for those participants that completed the course (N=1088). The total number of enrolled participants was 1332.