

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

March 31
2015

This quarterly report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of December 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015.

Quarterly
Outcome
Evaluation
Progress Report

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Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program Timeline

Project Evaluation

December, 2014 – February, 2015
Quarterly Progress Report

This quarterly progress report summarizes all outcome evaluation activities completed by NICRP for the period of December 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015. Table 1 below outlines the timeline for Year Five of the Southern Nevada Health District’s Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program.

Table 1. Reporting Timeline for Outcome Evaluation

| Month | Date | Activity |
|------------------|-------------|---|
| September | 9/1/2014 | Year 5 Reporting Period Begins |
| November | 11/30/14 | 1 st Quarter Reporting Period Ends |
| December | 12/31/14 | 1 st Quarter Report Due |
| February | 2/28/15 | 2 nd Quarter Reporting Period Ends |
| March | 3/31/15 | 2 nd Quarter Report Due |
| May | 5/31/15 | 3 rd Quarter Reporting Period Ends |
| June | 6/30/15 | 3 rd Quarter Report Due |
| August | 8/31/15 | Year 5 Reporting Period Ends |
| September | 9/30/15 | Year 5 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, Year Four, and Year Five of the project.

1. Description of Activities

Activities Completed December, 2014 – February, 2015

Participant Enrollment

During this reporting period, the Nevada Institute for Children's Research and Policy (NICRP) enrolled 222 participants into the evaluation (i.e., the participants completed a pre-survey). Of the 222 participants that were enrolled, 182 (82.0%) 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.

During this reporting period, 140 participants became eligible for a courtesy call. To date, NICRP has completed courtesy calls for 125 (89.3%) of these participants but was unable to reach 15 (10.7%) participants due to invalid or out of date contact information. When these participants become eligible 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

During this reporting period, NICRP administered 111 follow-up surveys. Of these, 57 were 3-month follow-up surveys and 54 were 6-month follow-up surveys. All of the 3-month follow-up surveys completed were for Year 5 participants and all of the 6-month follow-up surveys completed were for Year 4 participants.

The current 3-month follow-up survey response rate for all participants is 48.4% (969 completed of 2001 due). The current 6-month follow-up survey response rate is 42.7% (778 completed of 1824 due). The 3-month follow-up response rate includes all of the Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 participants and those Year 5 participants that have become eligible for a 3-month follow-up survey. The 6-month follow-up response rate includes all of the Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 participants and those Year 5 participants that have become eligible for a 6-month follow-up survey.

Voluntary Withdrawals

During Year 2, 33 participants withdrew from the evaluation after initially agreeing to complete the 3- and 6-month follow-up surveys. During Year 3, 27 participants withdrew and one participant was reported deceased by his mother when contacted for the 3-month follow-up survey. During Year 4, 53 participants withdrew from the evaluation. As seen in Table 2, to date, five Year 5 participants have withdrawn from the evaluation and one participant was reported deceased by his mother.

Table 2. Number of voluntary withdrawals by project year

| | Number of Withdrawals |
|--------|-----------------------|
| Year 2 | 33 |
| Year 3 | 27 |
| Year 4 | 53 |
| Year 5 | 5* |

*This is the number to date.

Withdrawals Due to Inability to Pick Up Gift Card

Participants are eligible to receive an incentive gift card after completing the 3-month follow-up survey and after completing the 6-month follow-up survey. Participants receive the incentive gift card by picking it up at the health district office located at Nellis and Stewart. To date, 24 participants have refused to complete a follow-up survey because of their inability to pick up the follow-up gift card incentive. Of these 24 participants, 10 were Year 3 participants, 12 were Year 4 participants, and 2 were Year 5 participants.

- Seven participants refused to complete the 3-month follow-up survey but agreed to be contacted for the 6-month follow-up survey in case they had transportation at that time to pick up the gift card incentive. When contacted for the 6-month follow-up survey, two of these participants refused to complete the survey. Four of the participants could not be reached for the 6-month follow-up survey and one participant is not yet eligible for the 6-month follow-up survey.
- Three participants opted out of both the 3-month and 6-month follow-up surveys when they were reached for the 3-month follow-up survey because they no longer lived in Las Vegas and were unable to pick up the gift card incentive.
- Nine participants completed the 3-month follow-up survey but refused to complete the 6-month follow-up survey because they were not able to pick up the gift card incentive.
- Four participants were not able to be reached for the 3-month follow-up survey but were reached for the 6-month follow-up survey and then refused to complete it because they were not able to pick up the gift card incentive.
- One participant completed the 3-month follow-up survey but at that time opted out of the 6-month follow-up survey because of inability to pick up the gift card.

2. Participant Demographics

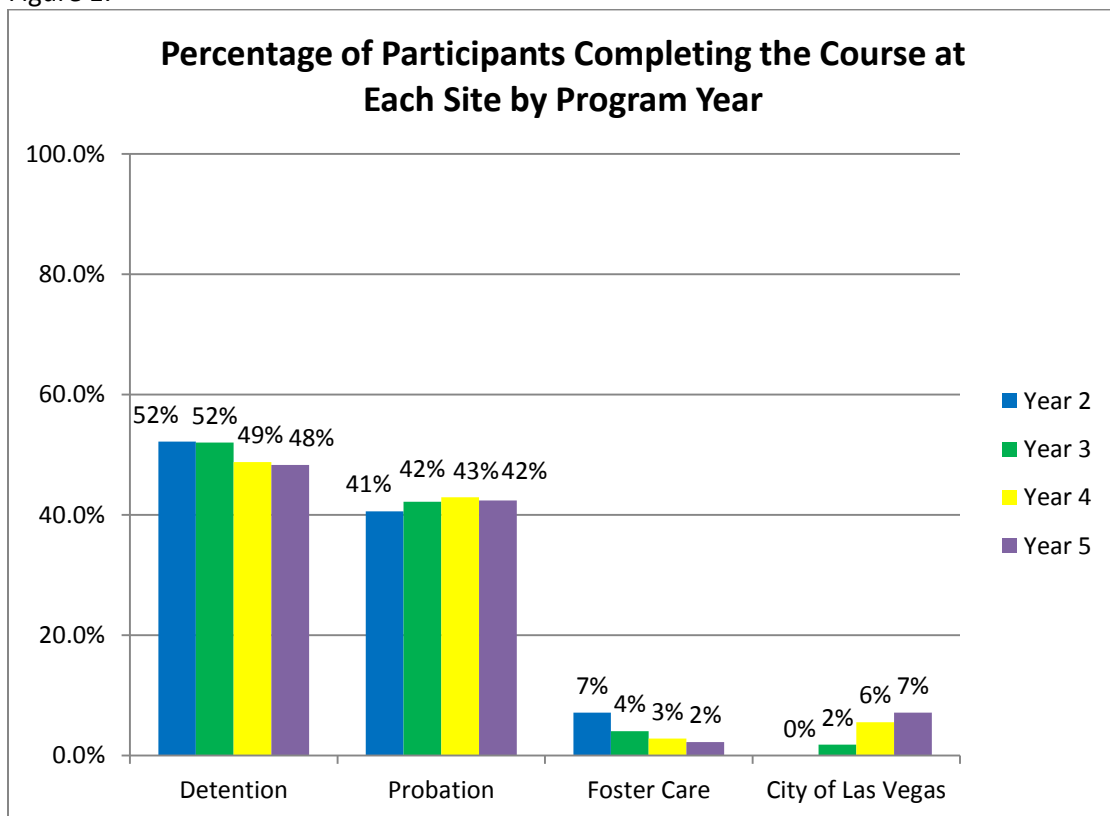
As of February 28, 2015, a total of 2733 (from Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, and Year 5) have been enrolled (completed a pre-survey) in the evaluation and of those, 2275 (83.2%) completed the course. Following is an overview of demographics for those Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, and Year 5 participants that completed the course. For more detailed information, see Appendix A.

Of the 2275 program participants that completed the course, 1659 reported that they were male (72.9%) and 616 reported that they were female (27.1%).

Of the participants that completed the course, 2124 (93.4%) 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 (25.4%) or 10th grade (20.3%). Of those participants reporting an age, most participants were 17 (30.9%) or 16 (26.1%) years of age (see Appendix A for full results).

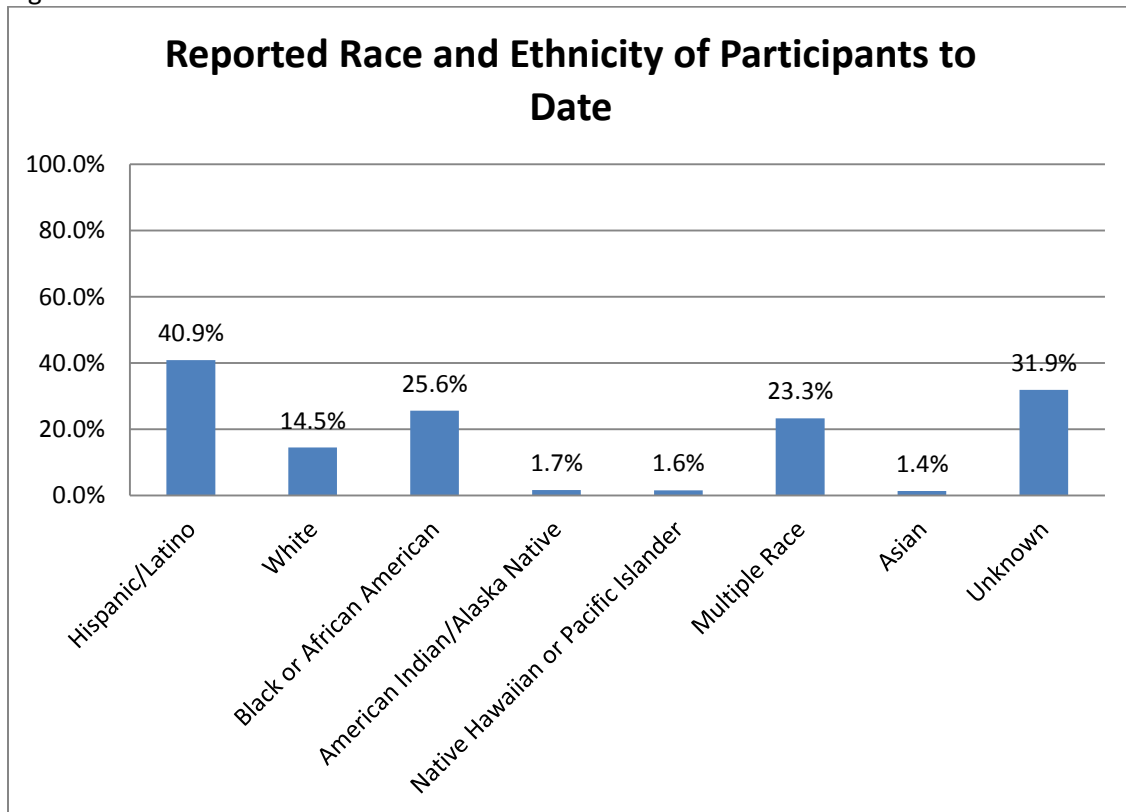
To date, the majority of participants completed the course while in detention (50.7%) as compared to probation (42.0%), foster care (4.2%), and the City of Las Vegas sites (3.1%). Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of participants completing the program at the different sites by project year.

Figure 1.



Race and ethnicity were asked separately on the questionnaire but are presented in one figure below (See Figure 2). Of the 2275 participants that completed the course, 1549 (68.1%) participants provided data regarding race and 2163 (95.1%) participants answered the question about ethnicity. It is interesting to note that of the 930 participants that reported that their ethnicity was Hispanic/Latino, 627 (67.4%) did not indicate their race. On the other hand, of the 1233 participants that indicated that they were not Hispanic/Latino, only 33 (2.7%) 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: Although race and ethnicity are presented together in one graph, they were separate questionnaire items.

Full demographic information for Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, and Year 5 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.

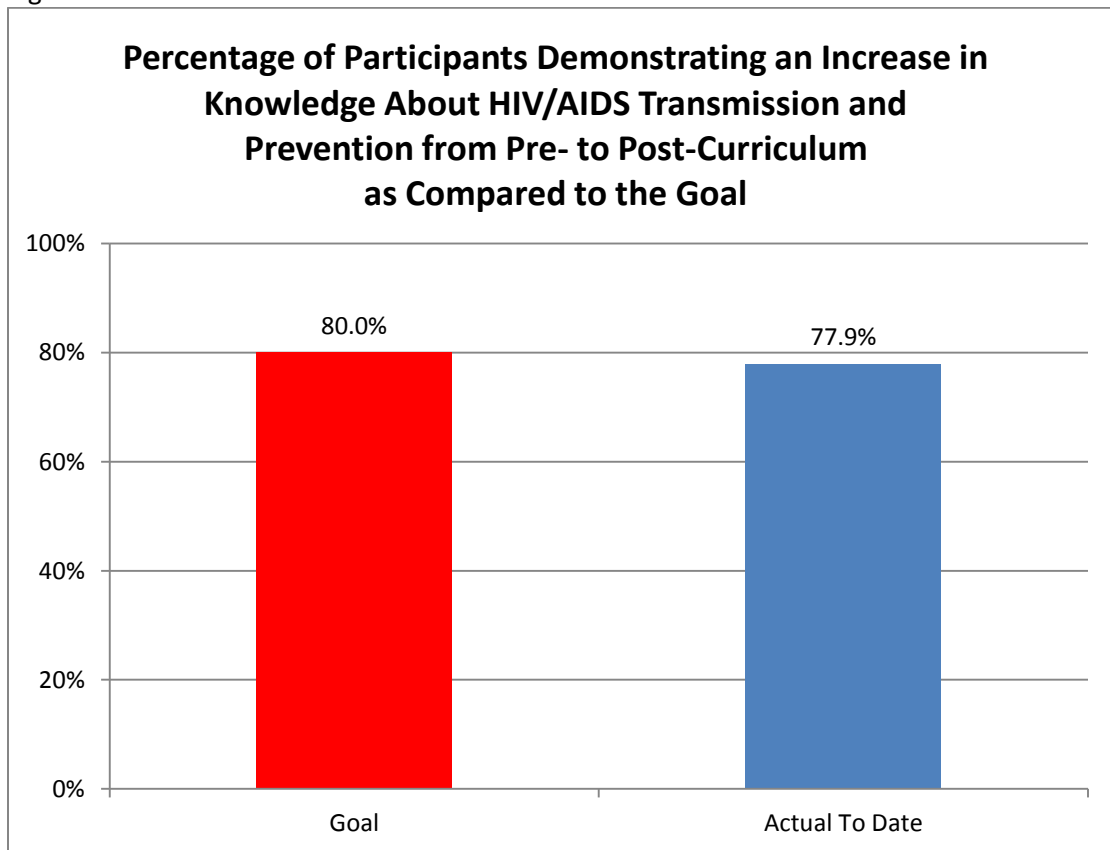
Progress toward each of the goals was assessed by cumulatively analyzing all data for Years 2-5 that had been collected through February 28, 2015. Only data for those participants that completed the course were included in the analyses. If additional exclusion criteria were used to determine the outcome 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 February 28, 2015, as seen in Figure 3, 77.9% of program participants demonstrated an increase in HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention knowledge, although this is close to their goal of 80%, the Southern Nevada Health District did NOT meet this 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 February 28, 2015, of those participants that completed the course, 2022 had valid pre-survey scores, 2110 had valid post-survey scores, and 1902 had valid scores on both the pre- and post-survey. Of those participants with a valid pre- and post-survey score, 196 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. As a result, 1706 participants were included in the analyses of progress toward this goal.

Of the 1706 participants included in the analyses, 77.9% (1329) demonstrated an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention following the course, 5.4% (92) demonstrated a decrease in knowledge, and 16.7% (285) demonstrated no change in knowledge immediately following the course. See Table 3.

Table 3. Change in HIV/AIDS Knowledge from Pre-Survey to Post-Survey

| | Year 2 Participants (n = 434) | Year 3 Participants (n = 566) | Year 4 Participants (n = 461) | Year 5 Participants (n = 245) | All Participants (n = 1706) |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Increase in Knowledge | 76.3% (331) | 75.4% (427) | 80.0% (369) | 82.4% (202) | 77.9% (1329) |
| No Change in Knowledge | 17.7% (77) | 18.6% (105) | 15.6% (72) | 12.7% (31) | 16.7% (285) |
| Decrease in Knowledge | 6% (26) | 6.0% (34) | 4.3% (20) | 4.9% (12) | 5.4% (92) |
| Total | 100% (434) | 100% (566) | 100% (461) | 100% (245) | 100% (1706) |

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 80.3% (8.0 correct out of 10 possible points) and the average score after the course was 92.3% (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 1.39 (SD=1.32), and the results from the paired samples t-test [$t(1705) = 43.68, p = .000$] 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

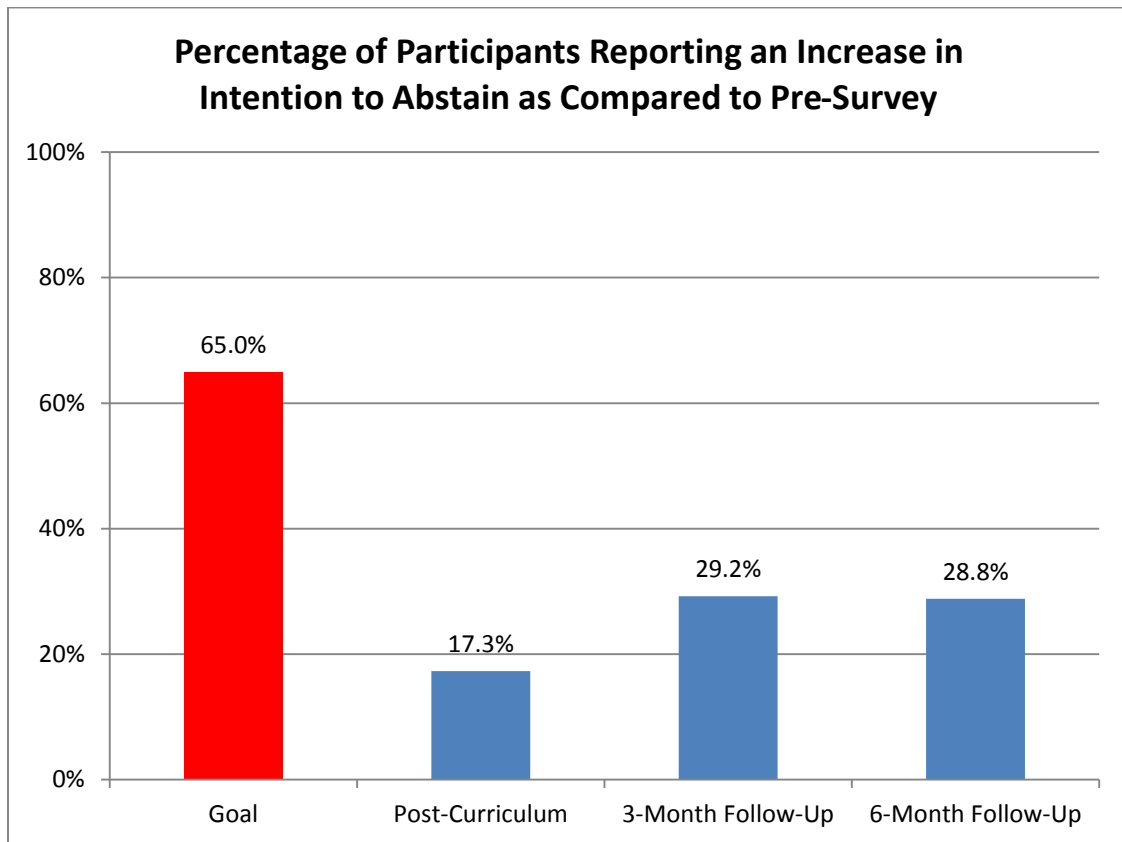
Stated Goal – 65% of participants will report an increase in intention to abstain from sex at least 6 months post-curriculum.

Actual Completion – As of February 28, 2015, as seen in Figure 4, analyses indicate that the intention to abstain score, when compared to pre-curriculum, increased for:

- 17.3% of program participants immediately following course completion
- 29.2% of participants at 3-month follow-up
- 28.8% 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, 1977 had valid responses to the intention question on both the pre- and post-survey, 891 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 720 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 101 participants from the pre- to post-survey comparison, 49 participants from the pre-survey to 3-month follow-up survey, and 40 participants from the pre-survey to 6-month follow-up survey comparison.

As seen in Table 4, as compared to pre-survey, 17.3% (324) of the participants reported an increase in their “intention to abstain” at post-survey, 29.2% (246) reported an increase at 3-month follow-up, and 28.8% (196) reported an increase at 6-month follow-up.

Table 4. Change in Intention to Abstain from Pre-Survey

| | Post (n = 1876) | 3-Months (n = 842) | 6-Months (n = 680) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increase in Intention | 17.3% (324) | 29.2% (246) | 28.8% (196) |
| No Change in Intention | 70.5% (1323) | 60.2% (507) | 59.4% (404) |
| Decrease in Intention | 12.2% (229) | 10.6% (89) | 11.8% (80) |
| Total | 100% (1876) | 100% (842) | 100% (680) |

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, $F(2.80, 1373.80) = 20.74$ at $p = .000$.

Post hoc tests using the Bonferroni correction indicate statistically significant differences between participant intention to abstain at pre-survey and the 3-month and 6-month follow-up survey time points. There was also a statistically significant difference between the post-survey and the 3-month and 6-month follow-up survey time points (see Table 5). This indicates that intention to abstain from sex significantly increased from pre-curriculum to the follow-up survey time points but not immediately following course completion (post-survey).

Table 5. Average Intention Response Score Across Survey Time Points

| | Pre-Survey (n = 491) | | Post-Survey (n = 491) | | 3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 491) | | 6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 491) | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> |
| Intention to Abstain Score | 1.52 ^{ab} | .64 | 1.58 ^{cd} | .74 | 1.74 ^{ac} | .75 | 1.70 ^{bd} | .74 |

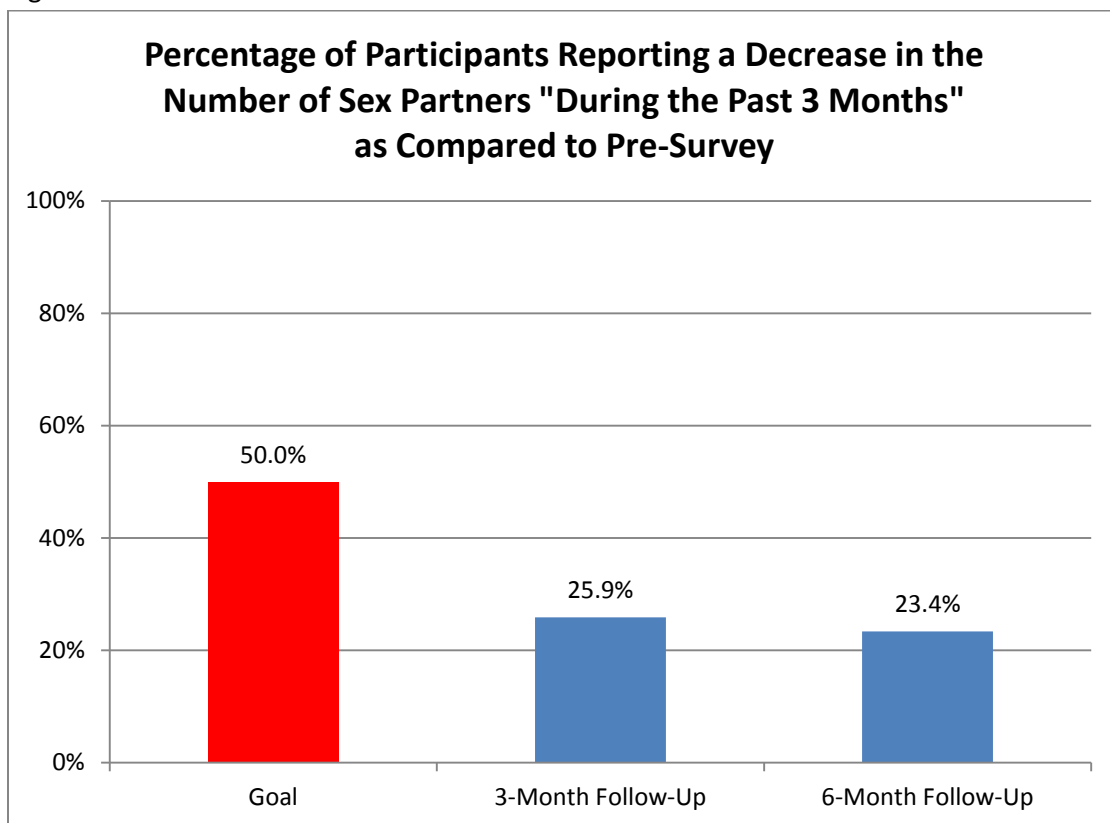
Note: Cells sharing the same superscript statistically significantly differ at p < .01; Averages and standard deviations given for only those participants that provided an answer to the question on all 4 surveys and excludes those participants who responded, “No, definitely not” when asked at pre-survey, “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 February 28, 2015, as seen in Figure 5, the number of reported sex partners “during the past 3-months” decreased for 25.9% 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 23.4% 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, 348 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 282 participants met the inclusion criteria and had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey.

As seen in Table 6, as compared to pre-survey, 25.9% (90) of participants reported a decrease in the number of sex partners “during the past three months” at 3-months follow-up, and 23.4% (66) of participants reported a decrease at 6-months follow-up.

Table 6. Change in Number of Reported Sex Partners from Pre-Survey

| | 3-Months (n = 348) | 6-Months (n = 282) |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Decrease in Number of Partners | 25.9% (90) | 23.4% (66) |
| No Change in Number of Partners | 51.1% (178) | 55.7% (157) |
| Increase in Number of Partners | 23.0% (80) | 20.9% (59) |
| Total | 100% (348) | 100% (282) |
| <i>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.</i> | | |

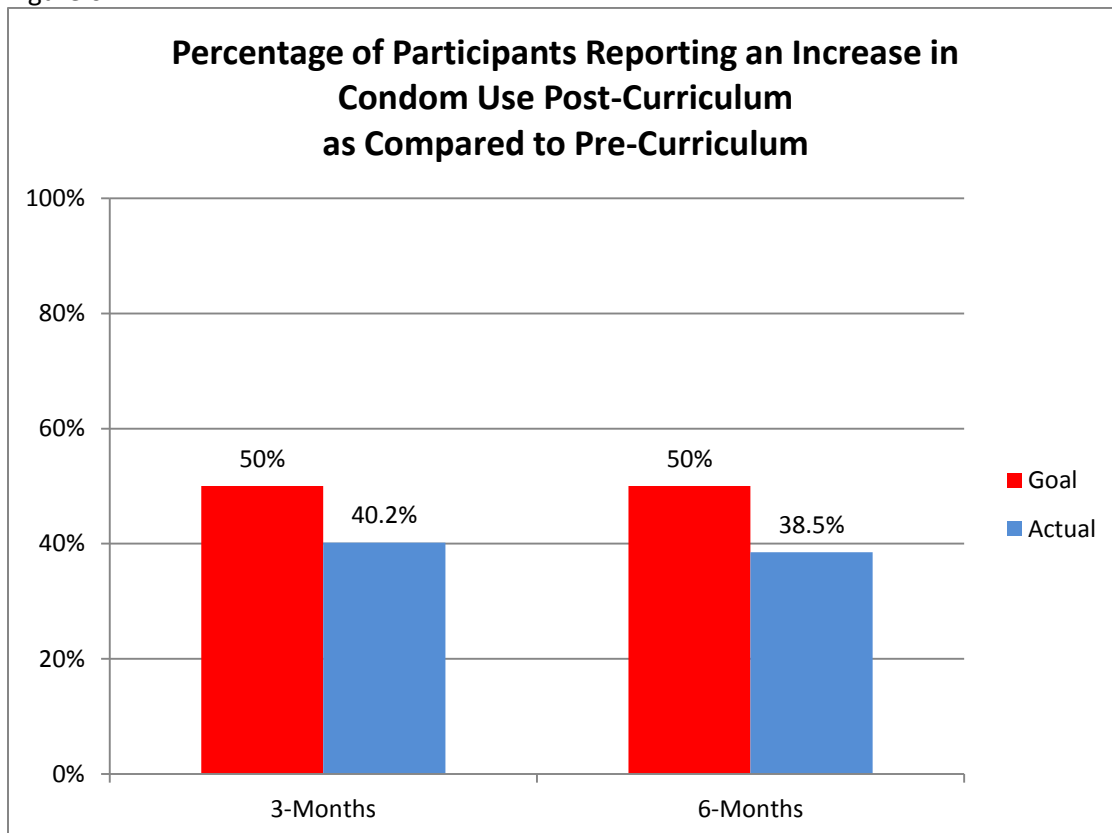
Two paired samples t-tests were conducted to determine if participants reported a significant decrease in the number of partners “during the past three months” at either of the follow-up intervals as compared to pre-survey. There was not a statistically significant difference in the number of sex partners between the pre-survey ($M = 1.70, SD = 1.02$) and the 3-month follow-up survey ($M = 1.69, SD = 1.30$) time period, [$t(347) = .16, p = .88$]. Additionally, there was not a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey ($M = 1.67, SD = 1.75$) and the 6-month follow-up survey ($M = 1.66, SD = 1.50$) time period, [$t(281) = .08, p = .93$].

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 February 28, 2015, 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 38.5% 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, 497 had a valid response to this question on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey and 387 had valid responses on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up survey.

As seen in Table 7, as compared to pre-survey, 40.2% (200) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 3-months follow-up and 38.5% (149) of participants reported an increase in condom use at 6-months.

Table 7. Change in Condom Use from Pre-Survey

| | 3-Months (n = 497) | 6-Months (n = 387) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increase in Condom Use | 40.2% (200) | 38.5% (149) |
| No Change in Condom Use | 46.3% (230) | 47.3% (183) |
| Decrease in Condom Use | 13.5% (67) | 14.2% (55) |
| Total Participants | 100% (497) | 100% (387) |

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 ($M = 2.08, SD = .80$) and the 3-month follow-up survey ($M = 2.46, SD = .94$) time period, [$t(496) = 8.71, p = .000$]. There was also a statistically significant difference between the pre-survey ($M = 2.07, SD = .82$) and the 6-month follow-up survey ($M = 2.47, SD = 1.00$) time period, [$t(386) = 7.15, p = .000$]. 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

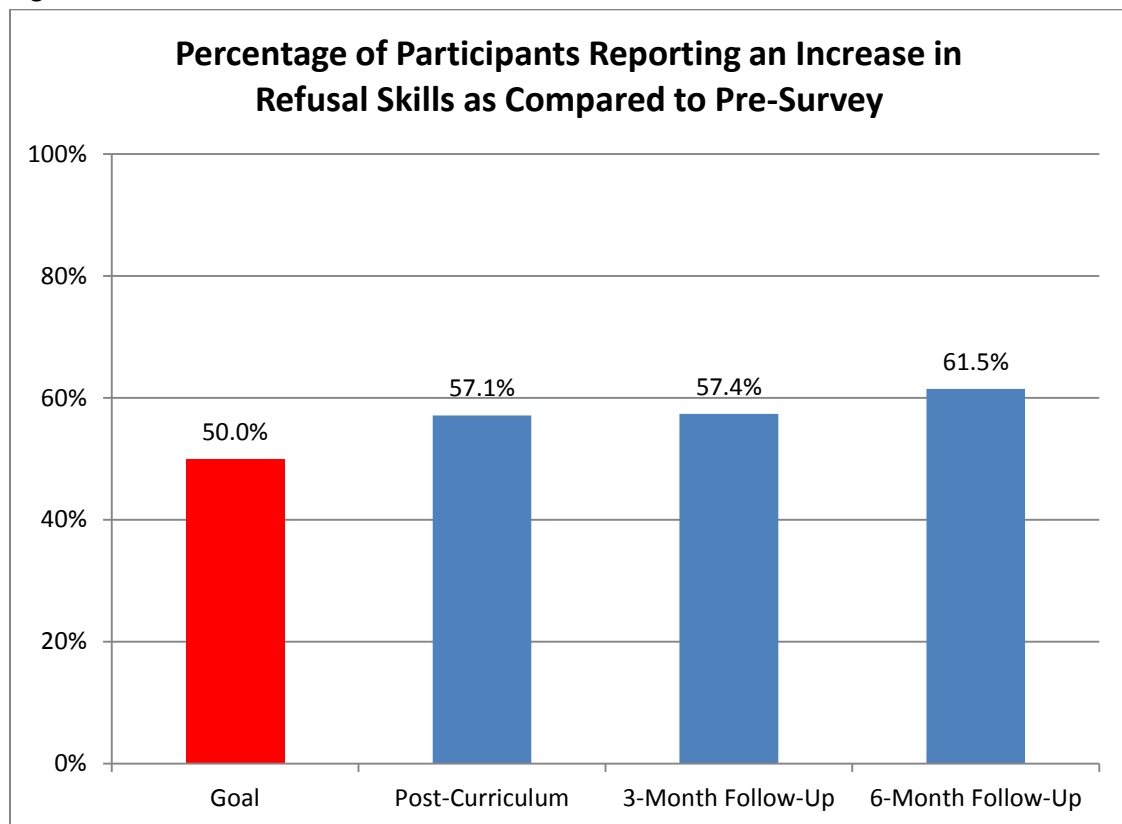
Stated Goal – 50% of program participants will report an increase in refusal skills as compared to pre-curriculum testing.

Actual Completion – As of February 28, 2015, as seen in Figure 7, the “refusal skills” score increased for:

- 57.1% of participants from pre-survey to post-survey
- 57.4% of participants from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up
- 61.5% 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), 1786 had a valid score on both the pre- and post-survey, 787 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 3-month follow-up survey, and 636 had a valid score on both the pre-survey and 6-month follow-up.

As seen in Table 8, 57.1% (1020) of participants reported an increase in refusal skills from pre-survey to post-survey, 57.4% (452) reported an increase from pre-survey to 3-month follow-up, and 61.5% (391) reported an increase from pre-survey to 6-month follow-up.

Table 8. Change in Refusal Skills Score from Pre-Survey

| | <i>Post-Survey (n = 1786)</i> | <i>3-Months (n = 787)</i> | <i>6-Months (n = 636)</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increase in Refusal Skills Score | 57.1% (1020) | 57.4% (452) | 61.5% (391) |
| No Change in Refusal Skills Score | 26.2% (468) | 21.2% (167) | 20.6% (131) |
| Decrease in Refusal Skills Score | 16.7% (298) | 21.3% (168) | 17.9% (114) |
| Total | 100% (1786) | 100% (787) | 100% (636) |
| <i>Note: Participants were excluded from this analysis if their pre-survey refusal skills score was 5 (very easy to refuse sex).</i> | | | |

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, $F(2.85, 1291.87) = 69.33$ at $p = .000$. 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 6-month follow-up survey and all other survey intervals (see Table 9). 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, the refusal skills were significantly higher at 6-month follow-up as compared to post-survey and 3-month follow-up.

Table 9. Average “Refusal Skills” Scores Across Survey Time Points

| | <i>Pre-Survey (n = 454)</i> | | <i>Post-Survey (n = 454)</i> | | <i>3-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 454)</i> | | <i>6-Month Follow-Up Survey (n = 454)</i> | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> |
| “Refusal Skills” Score | 3.07 ^{abc} | .94 | 3.52 ^{ad} | .95 | 3.50 ^{be} | .98 | 3.65 ^{cde} | .93 |
| <p><i>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?”</i></p> | | | | | | | | |

4. Barriers Encountered this Quarter

There were no new barriers encountered this quarter.

Appendix A. Participant Demographics

| Demographic Variable | Year 2 (n = 603) | | Year 3 (n = 734) | | Year 4 (n = 615) | | Year 5 (n = 323) | | Total (N = 2275) | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) |
| Gender | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| Male | 453 | 75.1 | 531 | 72.3 | 450 | 73.2 | 225 | 69.7 | 1659 | 72.9 |
| Female | 150 | 24.9 | 203 | 27.7 | 165 | 26.8 | 98 | 30.3 | 616 | 27.1 |
| Missing | 0 | 0.0 | 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 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Age | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| < 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.2 |
| 12 | 6 | 1.0 | 13 | 1.8 | 8 | 1.3 | 7 | 2.2 | 34 | 1.5 |
| 13 | 32 | 5.3 | 34 | 4.6 | 29 | 4.7 | 14 | 4.3 | 109 | 4.8 |
| 14 | 58 | 9.6 | 87 | 11.9 | 57 | 9.3 | 49 | 15.2 | 251 | 11.0 |
| 15 | 112 | 18.6 | 150 | 20.4 | 128 | 20.8 | 55 | 17.0 | 445 | 19.6 |
| 16 | 167 | 27.7 | 173 | 23.6 | 161 | 26.2 | 93 | 28.8 | 594 | 26.1 |
| 17 | 191 | 31.7 | 226 | 30.8 | 197 | 32.0 | 88 | 27.2 | 702 | 30.9 |
| 18 | 33 | 5.5 | 40 | 5.4 | 30 | 4.9 | 15 | 4.6 | 118 | 5.2 |
| > 18 | 2 | 0.3 | 9 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.6 |
| Missing | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Grade Level | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| 6 th Grade | 2 | 0.3 | 9 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.7 |
| 7 th Grade | 15 | 2.5 | 25 | 3.4 | 19 | 3.1 | 18 | 5.6 | 77 | 3.4 |
| 8 th Grade | 61 | 10.1 | 76 | 10.4 | 40 | 6.5 | 23 | 7.1 | 200 | 8.8 |
| 9 th Grade | 84 | 13.9 | 105 | 14.3 | 93 | 15.1 | 46 | 14.2 | 328 | 14.4 |
| 10 th Grade | 123 | 20.4 | 130 | 17.7 | 121 | 19.7 | 58 | 18.0 | 432 | 19.0 |
| 11 th Grade | 145 | 24.0 | 163 | 22.2 | 160 | 26.0 | 72 | 22.3 | 540 | 23.7 |
| 12 th Grade | 108 | 17.9 | 121 | 16.5 | 99 | 16.1 | 58 | 18.0 | 386 | 17.0 |
| GED | 7 | 1.2 | 14 | 1.9 | 10 | 1.6 | 5 | 1.5 | 36 | 1.6 |
| College | 5 | 0.8 | 8 | 1.1 | 6 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 21 | 0.9 |
| Not Currently in School | 21 | 3.5 | 38 | 5.2 | 16 | 2.6 | 12 | 3.7 | 87 | 3.8 |
| Missing | 32 | 5.3 | 45 | 6.1 | 46 | 7.5 | 28 | 8.7 | 151 | 6.6 |
| Ethnicity | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 219 | 36.3 | 327 | 44.6 | 250 | 40.7 | 134 | 41.5 | 930 | 40.9 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 334 | 55.4 | 371 | 50.5 | 344 | 55.9 | 184 | 57.0 | 1233 | 54.2 |
| Missing | 50 | 8.3 | 36 | 4.9 | 21 | 3.4 | 5 | 1.5 | 112 | 4.9 |

| | Year 2 (n = 603) | | Year 3 (n = 734) | | Year 4 (n = 615) | | Year 5 (n = 323) | | Total (N = 2275) | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Demographic Variable | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) | Count (N) | Percent (%) |
| Race | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 8 | 1.3 | 17 | 2.3 | 9 | 1.5 | 5 | 1.5 | 39 | 1.7 |
| Asian | 9 | 1.5 | 11 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.3 | 3 | 0.9 | 31 | 1.4 |
| Black or African American | 145 | 24.0 | 189 | 25.7 | 163 | 26.5 | 85 | 26.3 | 582 | 25.6 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 8 | 1.3 | 6 | 0.8 | 17 | 2.8 | 6 | 1.9 | 37 | 1.6 |
| White | 84 | 13.9 | 93 | 12.7 | 113 | 18.4 | 40 | 12.4 | 330 | 14.5 |
| Multiple Races | 131 | 21.7 | 191 | 26.0 | 124 | 20.2 | 84 | 26.0 | 530 | 23.3 |
| Missing | 218 | 36.2 | 227 | 30.9 | 181 | 29.4 | 100 | 31.0 | 726 | 31.9 |
| Home Language | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| Spanish | 49 | 8.1 | 52 | 7.1 | 30 | 4.9 | 28 | 8.7 | 159 | 7.0 |
| English | 384 | 63.7 | 475 | 64.7 | 414 | 67.3 | 216 | 66.9 | 1489 | 65.5 |
| Multiple Languages | 122 | 20.2 | 174 | 23.7 | 132 | 21.5 | 54 | 16.7 | 482 | 21.2 |
| Other | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Missing | 44 | 7.3 | 30 | 4.1 | 37 | 6.0 | 24 | 7.4 | 135 | 5.9 |
| “Single Parent” Household? | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| Yes | 283 | 46.9 | 344 | 46.9 | 298 | 48.5 | 166 | 51.4 | 1091 | 48.0 |
| No | 270 | 44.8 | 351 | 47.8 | 273 | 44.4 | 132 | 40.9 | 1026 | 45.1 |
| Missing | 50 | 8.3 | 39 | 5.3 | 44 | 7.2 | 25 | 7.7 | 158 | 6.9 |
| Program Location | 603 | 100% | 734 | 100% | 615 | 100% | 323 | 100% | 2275 | 100% |
| Detention | 315 | 52.2 | 382 | 52.0 | 300 | 48.8 | 156 | 48.3 | 1153 | 50.7 |
| Unit E-1 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0.7 |
| Unit E-2 | 107 | 17.7 | 113 | 15.4 | 121 | 19.7 | 60 | 18.6 | 401 | 17.6 |
| Unit E-3 | 100 | 16.6 | 143 | 19.5 | 112 | 18.2 | 51 | 15.8 | 406 | 17.8 |
| Unit E-5 | 85 | 14.1 | 105 | 14.3 | 67 | 10.9 | 45 | 13.9 | 302 | 13.3 |
| Unit E-7 | 23 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 23 | 1.0 |
| SMYC | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.3 |
| Probation | 245 | 40.6 | 310 | 42.2 | 264 | 42.9 | 137 | 42.4 | 956 | 42.0 |
| Martin Luther King, Jr. | 76 | 12.6 | 92 | 12.5 | 71 | 11.5 | 34 | 10.5 | 273 | 12.0 |
| Stewart | 72 | 11.9 | 86 | 11.7 | 61 | 9.9 | 38 | 11.8 | 257 | 11.3 |
| Charleston | 57 | 9.5 | 91 | 12.4 | 87 | 14.1 | 47 | 14.6 | 282 | 12.4 |
| Flamingo | 40 | 6.6 | 41 | 5.6 | 45 | 7.3 | 18 | 5.6 | 144 | 6.3 |
| Foster Care (SAFY) | 43 | 7.1 | 29 | 4.0 | 17 | 2.8 | 7 | 2.2 | 96 | 4.2 |
| City of Las Vegas | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 1.8 | 34 | 5.5 | 23 | 7.1 | 70 | 3.1 |

Note. Demographic information only provided for those participants that completed the course (N=2275). The total number of enrolled participants was 2733.