



PREP

The Personal Responsibility Education Program Evaluation

**PREP Performance Measures
Final report:
2013-2017**

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2013–2017**

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I. INTRODUCTION

The proportion of teenagers engaging in sex has declined in recent decades, but risky sexual activity, teen pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remain a concern. Nationally, 40 percent of high school-age youth have ever had sex (Kann et al. 2018), and some of these youth engage in behaviors that increase their risk of pregnancy and STIs. For instance, 46 percent of sexually active youth did not use a condom at their most recent sexual intercourse, and 10 percent had more than four sexual partners in their life (Kann et al. 2018). In the United States, rates of teen births have reached an historic low, 20.3 per 1,000 females age 15–19 (Martin et al. 2018). Rates of STIs remain high; teens account for nearly half of the 20 million new incidences of STIs each year, and the rates of reported cases among teenagers have been increasing (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] 2013, 2017).¹ Pregnancies and STIs pose negative consequences for both the teenagers who experience them and society, including billions of dollars in health care and taxpayer costs (Hoffman and Maynard 2008; CDC 2013).

To help reduce teen pregnancies and STIs, and their negative consequences, Congress authorized the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). Congress first authorized PREP through the amendment of Title V of the Social Security Act as part of the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and has extended PREP authorization three times. The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers PREP. FYSB funds formula and competitive grants to U.S. states, territories, tribes, and local organizations to provide programming on teen pregnancy prevention and adulthood preparation subjects.

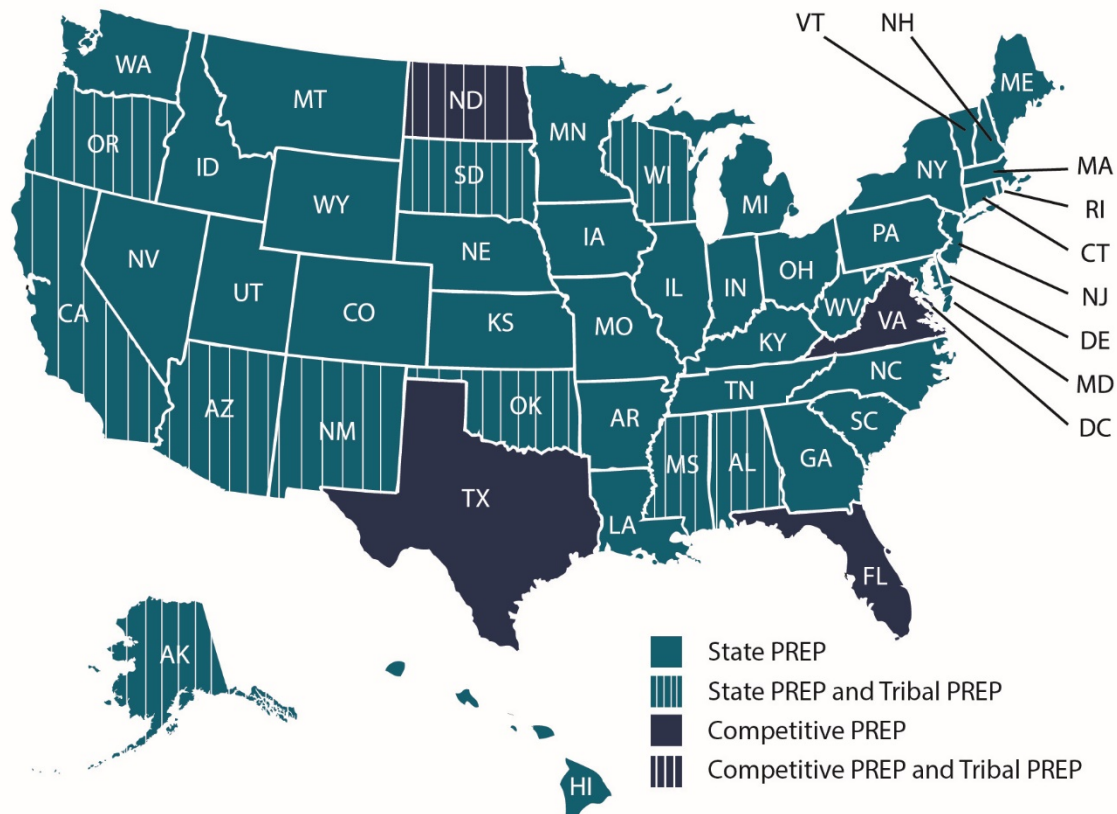
PREP operates through four different funding streams: State PREP, Tribal PREP, Competitive PREP, and the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program (Figure I.1).

- **State PREP.** All states and U.S. territories are eligible to apply for these formula grants. Grantees first received four-year grants in fall 2010. Since 2014, FYSB has been awarding grants with annual project periods. Grants range from about \$250,000 to \$6,500,000 per year.
- **Tribal PREP.** Tribes and tribal organizations are eligible to apply for these competitive grants. Grantees first received four-year grants in fall 2011. FYSB awarded a second cohort of five-year grants in 2016. Grants range from about \$128,000 to \$638,000 per year.
- **Competitive PREP.** Local entities and organizations in states and territories that did not apply for State PREP funds are eligible to apply for these competitive grants. Grantees received three-year grants in fall 2012. In fall 2015, FYSB awarded a new cohort of grantees for three years. Grants range from about \$187,000 to \$794,000 per year.

¹ For youth age 15–19 from 2015 to 2016, rates of chlamydia increased 4.0 percent, rates of gonorrhea increased 11.3 percent, and rates of syphilis increased 13.0 percent (CDC, 2017).

- PREIS.** Local entities and organizations implementing and evaluating innovative strategies are eligible to apply for these competitive grants. Grantees received five-year grants in 2010. In fall 2016, FYSB awarded a new cohort of PREIS grants for five years. Grants range from about \$560,000 to \$975,000 per year. Analyses of PREIS grantees' performance measures are not included in this report because PREIS grantees responded to a different set of performance measures than the other funding streams.

Figure I.1. States and territories receiving PREP funding between 2010 and 2017



Note: The map indicates the state or territory in which the grantee is located, but does not indicate programming locations.

Territories are not shown on the map. Four territories (Federated State of Micronesia, Palau, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Island) received State PREP grants, American Samoa received a Competitive PREP grant, and Guam and Northern Mariana Island received Competitive PREP grants in some years and State PREP grants in other years.

Per the legislation authorizing PREP, ACF offered expectations to grantees for providing programming (Figure I.2). Per the legislation, grantees must “replicate evidence-based effective programs or substantially incorporate elements of effective programs that have been proven on the basis of rigorous scientific research to change behavior, which means delaying sexual activity, increasing condom or contraceptive use for sexually active youth, or reducing pregnancy among youth.”² ACF encouraged grantees to select evidence-based programs (EBPs)

² See <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ148/html/PLAW-111publ148.htm>.

from a list of program models HHS identified as evidence-based through a systematic review.³ The legislation requires grantees to incorporate activities from at least three adulthood preparation subjects (APSs): (1) healthy relationships, (2) adolescent development, (3) healthy life skills, (4) parent-child communication, (5) educational and career success, and (6) financial literacy. Additionally, grantees are required to emphasize both abstinence and contraception as ways to prevent pregnancy and STIs. Lastly, FYSB expects grantees to serve youth ages 10 to 19, or pregnant and parenting women younger than 21. From these eligible youth, grantees are “encouraged to serve youth populations who are the most high-risk or vulnerable for pregnancies or otherwise have special circumstances.”⁴ These high-risk and vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to, youth residing in geographic areas with high teen birth rates, adjudicated youth, youth in foster care, and runaway and homeless youth.

Figure I.2. PREP requirements and expectations

Emphasis on evidence-based programming	✓	Provide evidence-based programs or substantially incorporate elements of them
Incorporation of adulthood preparation subjects	✓	Educate youth on at least three adulthood preparation subjects
Coverage of abstinence and contraception	✓	Provide education on both abstinence and contraception
Focus on high-risk youth populations	✓	Target youth ages 10 to 19 who are the most high-risk or vulnerable for pregnancies or otherwise have special circumstances

To understand PREP operations nationwide, Congress authorized a federal evaluation of the program. FYSB and the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) within ACF contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to conduct the PREP Multi-Component Evaluation (see box below). As part of the evaluation, this report describes PREP programs in operation from 2013 to 2017 using grantee-submitted data on performance measures. Specifically, this report addresses the following questions:

1. How did grantees operate and support PREP programs?
2. What were the characteristics of PREP programs, and how did grantees and providers implement them?
3. Whom did PREP programs serve?

³ <https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grant-programs/teen-pregnancy-prevention-program-tpp/evidence-based-programs/index.html>.

⁴ See <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ148/html/PLAW-111publ148.htm>.

4. How did youth respond to the PREP programs, and did youths' perceptions of effectiveness vary by program characteristic?

This report discusses trends over time for each research question. Chapter II describes the structure of the PREP performance measures and our analytic approach for analyzing the data. In Chapter III, we describe how grantees operated and supported PREP programs. In Chapter IV, we describe the characteristics of the programs and how they were implemented. Chapter V describes the youth served by PREP programs. Chapter VI describes youths' response to the program and their perception of program effectiveness. Finally, in Chapter VII we conclude by summarizing the key findings.

The figures and tables in the main body of the report present findings for the four most recent program years: 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017. These years represent when all performance data measures were required for most funding streams. The appendix tables include the more limited measures available for prior years, for funding streams that reported data in 2011–2012 or 2012–2013. Most of the reported measures are aggregated across all programs, providers, and grantees funded through State PREP, Tribal PREP, and Competitive PREP for each program year. Appendix tables present all results for PREP overall (Appendix A) and separately by funding stream (Appendix B contains findings for State PREP, Appendix C for Tribal PREP, and Appendix D for Competitive PREP).

The PREP Multi-Component Evaluation

To measure PREP's success, Congress authorized a federal evaluation of the program. The eight-year (2011–2019) study has three main components:

1. **Design and implementation study.** The study team conducted descriptive analyses of state PREP grantees to assess how states designed and implemented their programs.
2. **Impact and implementation study.** The team conducted rigorous random assignment impact evaluations and accompanying program implementation evaluations of four program models in a subset of four PREP-funded sites.
3. **Performance analysis study.** The team collected and analyzed performance measurement data from all PREP grantees. The team used these data to track program outputs and outcomes. This study is the focus of the report.

II. OVERVIEW OF PREP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Purpose of performance measures

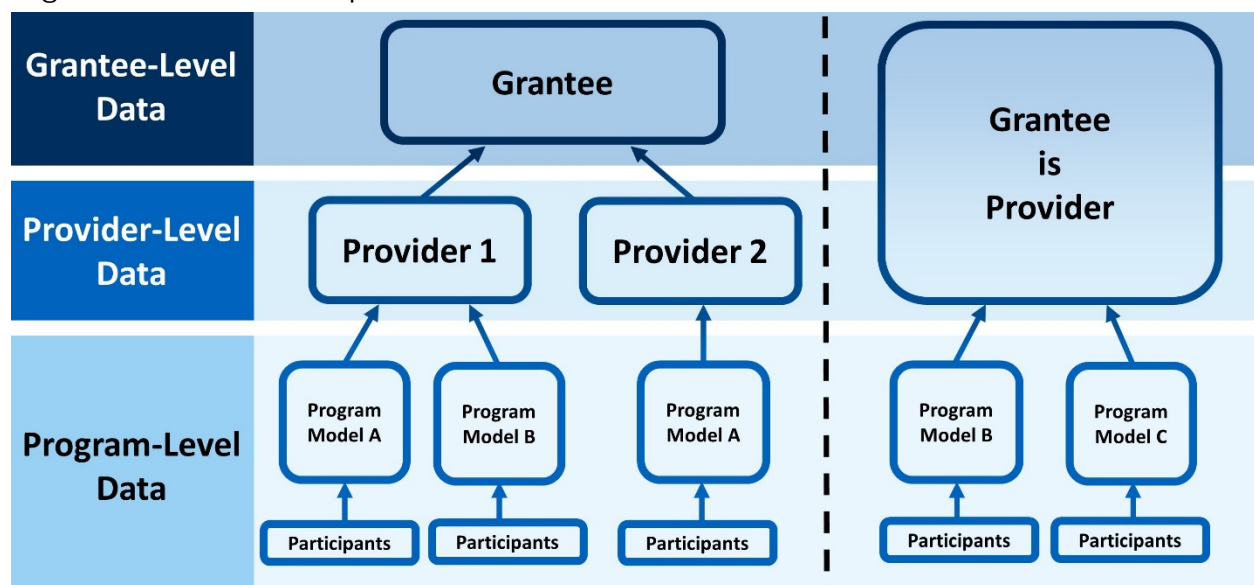
Although performance measures are not designed to assess program effectiveness, they can address issues of vital importance to program operations and evaluation. PREP performance measures can serve as a tool to document whether grantees are delivering the expected set of services to the intended populations and meeting other program objectives. Performance measures can also serve as a means to improve service delivery and promote continuous quality improvement by highlighting areas in which performance might be lagging and identifying grantees, providers, or programs that might need technical assistance. Systematic tracking of program performance and thoughtful analysis of these data can aid in learning about program implementation and identifying factors associated with greater implementation success.

Measures and data collection structure

PREP performance measures data collection aligns with how grants are structured. Grantees are agencies or organizations that receive PREP funding and have administrative responsibility for the grant. Program providers are agencies or organizations that provide direct programming to youth. Grantees can serve as their own providers or can fund subawardees to serve as providers. Each provider then implements one or more program models with youth.

Data are collected and reported at each of three levels: grantee, provider, and program. Although grantees and providers collected data for some measures at a fourth level—from individual youth participants (Figure II.1), they aggregated these measures to the program level before submitting to ACF. Grantees submit annual performance measures to ACF through a web-based system.

Figure II.1. Levels of performance measures data collection



Grantee-level measures. At the grantee level, the performance measures provide data on structure and support for program implementation, including the number of grantee staff involved in program oversight and the training, technical assistance, and observations conducted by grantees or their designees. The reference period for these measures each year was October 1 to September 30.

Provider-level measures. At the provider level, measures focus on staffing, including the number of facilitators employed, trained, and observed, implementation challenges, and interest in technical assistance. The reference period for these measures each year was October 1 to September 30.

Program-level measures. At the program level, measures focus on programming, including the intended number of program hours, program model, and selected adulthood preparation subjects. The reference period for these measures each year was October 1 to September 30.

Additionally, program-level information focuses on measures of attendance, reach, and dosage. These measures include the number of youth served overall and by the setting in which they were served, the extent to which youth in out-of-school-time settings attended most of the intended program hours, and whether the majority of youth served were in one of several identified highly vulnerable populations. The data collection period for these measures was August 1 through July 31 each year.

Programs also report aggregated youth-level measures that capture information on the demographic characteristics and sexual risk behaviors of youth before the start of programming, youth participants' experiences in PREP, and their perceptions of program effects on their preparation for adulthood and their sexual risk behaviors in the future. These measures are based on participants' responses to surveys administered at program entry and exit. The data collection period for these measures was generally August 1 through July 31 each year.⁵

ACF expected providers to administer the full entry survey to all youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings and to youth ages 14 and older in out-of-school settings. Providers in out-of-school settings administered a subset of items to younger youth. Because the entry survey contains potentially sensitive measures of sexual experience, sexual orientation, and gender identity, ACF did not expect providers to administer those items to middle school-aged youth.

Requirements to collect and submit performance measures were rolled out gradually across funding streams and measure domains (Table II.1). State PREP grantees first submitted a limited set of performance measures data for 2011–2012. Tribal PREP grantees first submitted limited measures for 2012–2013, and Competitive PREP grantees first did so for 2013–2014. All grantees began submitting all required measures for 2013–2014.⁶

⁵ New cohorts of Competitive PREP grantees had a shortened data collection period in 2013–2014 and 2015–2016, see Table II.1.

⁶ This report presents analysis of data starting in 2013–2014 when all funding streams began submitting all measures. The appendix presents data reported by a subset of grantees and for a subset of measures for prior years.

Table II.1. Performance measures reported by year and funding stream

Reporting period	State PREP	Tribal PREP	Competitive PREP
2011–2012	All grantee- and provider-level measures. Partial program-level measures ^a	None	None
2012–2013	All grantee- and provider-level measures. Partial program-level measures ^a	All grantee- and provider-level measures. Partial program-level measures ^a	None
2013–2014	All measures	All measures	All measures ^b
2014–2015	All measures	All measures	All measures
2015–2016	All measures	All measures	All measures ^c
2016–2017	All measures	None	All measures

^a Excludes measures of attendance, reach, and dosage, and measures based on data from entry and exit surveys.

^b Competitive PREP grantees collected performance measures data for a six-month period (February 1–July 31 2014) in 2013–2014.

^c The length of the 2015–2016 reporting period varied by grantee for Competitive PREP grantees. ACF provided guidance that returning grantees should begin data collection when their programming started in the new cycle, and grantees newly funded in fall 2015 should begin data collection on February 1, 2016.

Limitations of performance measures data and analyses

PREP performance measures serve as a tool for documenting grantee structures and supports, program characteristics, and youth characteristics and outcomes. However, there are limitations to the data and analyses.

Grantees were responsible for ensuring the data submitted were accurate, and our ability to confirm data quality was limited. Although the web-based reporting system provided some validation checks when grantees submitted the data, we identified some remaining data issues through additional checks conducted after receiving the data. For example, race was reported for a substantially smaller number of youth than was ethnicity. In addition, a small number of youth who reported never having sexual intercourse were included in the measures of youth who had engaged in sexual behaviors, such as condom and birth control use, likely because youth did not follow survey skip logic. Other undetected data quality issues may have been present, in particular because data were reported to ACF in the aggregate and not by individuals. Additionally, the self-report surveys programs used to collect participant data are subject to response bias, especially for the more sensitive items such as sexual behaviors and intentions.

Not having individual-level data on youth participants limited the types of analyses that could be conducted. Notably, we were not able to conduct cross-tabulations of participant characteristics and outcomes at a more detailed level than program-level. Also, we could not analyze the combination of responses for items for which youth could select multiple response categories, if more than one applied to them.

Comparisons between reporting periods should be interpreted with the understanding that the grantees, providers, programs, and participants for which data are reported can change over time due to changes in the grantees, subawardee providers, and programs funded each year. For example, as new cohorts received grants, continuing grantees may have continued to collect and report performance measures, while new grantees were often delayed in starting data collection and reporting. The most notable example of changes in grantees is the end of the first cohort of

Competitive PREP grantees and the beginning of a new cohort in 2015–2016. Changes in measures over time could also be a result of shifts in the sample of grantees providing complete data. Each year, some grantees or providers did not report the expected measures.⁷ As a result, changes in performance measures across reporting periods can reflect a combination of changes in (1) the composition of the funded grantees, (2) the completeness of data provided, and (3) programming decisions among the grantees funded and submission of complete data continuously throughout the period. We did not conduct any tests of statistical significance. Reported associations should not be interpreted as showing causal relationships.

Despite these limitations, the performance measures provide a picture of how grantees implemented PREP through the years and across different funding streams.

⁷ Providers were not expected to report attendance, reach, and dosage measures or any survey-based measures for reporting periods during which they did not serve youth. Providers were also not expected to report measures based on entry survey data if no youth began a program during a given reporting period or to report attendance, reach, and dosage measures or measures based on exit survey data if no youth completed the program during the reporting period. In addition, grantees with programs serving as study sites in the Impact and Implementation Study components of the PREP Multi-Component Evaluation were not expected to report attendance, reach, dosage, and survey-based data.

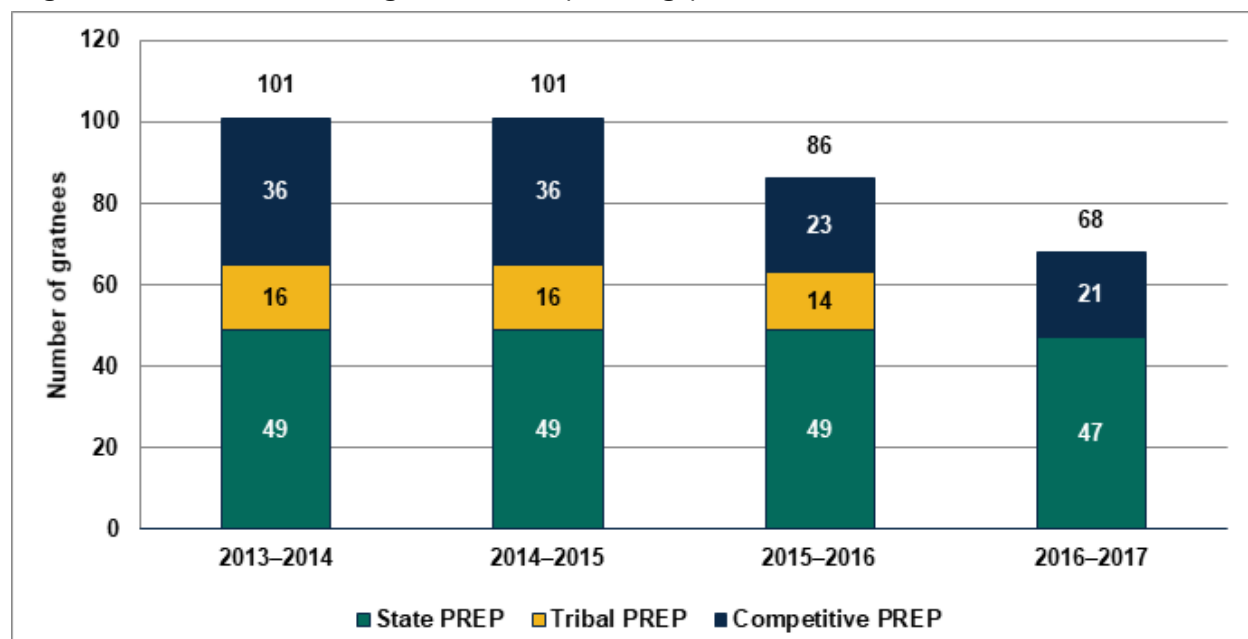
III. GRANTEE STRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

PREP operated at a large scale through many grantees and providers that implemented programming. Grantees had different grant structures, but nearly all grantees supported implementation through similar activities. This chapter describes the structure and scale of the grants and how grantees supported PREP implementation.

PREP operated at a large scale

The number of grantees reporting PREP performance measures changed over time. The number of grantees reporting remained stable for the first two years, and then decreased (Figure III.1).⁸ In 2015–2016, the first cohort of Competitive PREP grantees ended and FYSB awarded grants to a new cohort with fewer grantees.⁹ Additionally, two Tribal PREP grantees stopped receiving funding in 2015–2016 and, therefore, did not report performance measures. Finally, the number of grantees decreased again in 2016–2017 when FYSB funded a new cohort of Tribal PREP grantees that were not required to report performance measures in their first grant year.

Figure III.1. Number of grantees reporting performance measures



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

PREP grants operated through two different structures to provide programming to youth: (1) grantees could act as program providers serving youth directly, and (2) they could pass funds to subawardees to act as program providers. Also, grantees could structure their programs to

⁸ From 2013–2014 through 2016–2017, FYSB funded 49 State PREP grantees. FYSB funded 16 Tribal PREP grantees from 2013–2014 to 2014–2015 and 14 grantees in 2015–2016. FYSB funded 37 Competitive PREP grantees in 2013–2014 and 2014–2015, 23 grantees in 2015–2016, and 21 grantees in 2016–2017.

⁹ For fiscal year 2015, the funding floors and ceilings were raised for Competitive PREP, which resulted in fewer grantees.

combine these two approaches. Funding other organizations to serve as the sole program providers was the most common approach across PREP overall, and this structure became more common among grantees over time (Table III.I). State PREP grantees were the most likely to have subawardees serve as sole providers; each year, between 83 and 92 percent of grantees used this approach (Appendix Table B.1). Tribal PREP and Competitive PREP grantees were more likely to serve as program providers themselves; each year, between 61 and 69 percent and 69 and 81 percent, respectively, (Appendix Table C.1 and Table D.1, respectively). Combining approaches was the least frequent structure across all funding streams.

Table III.1. Grant structure

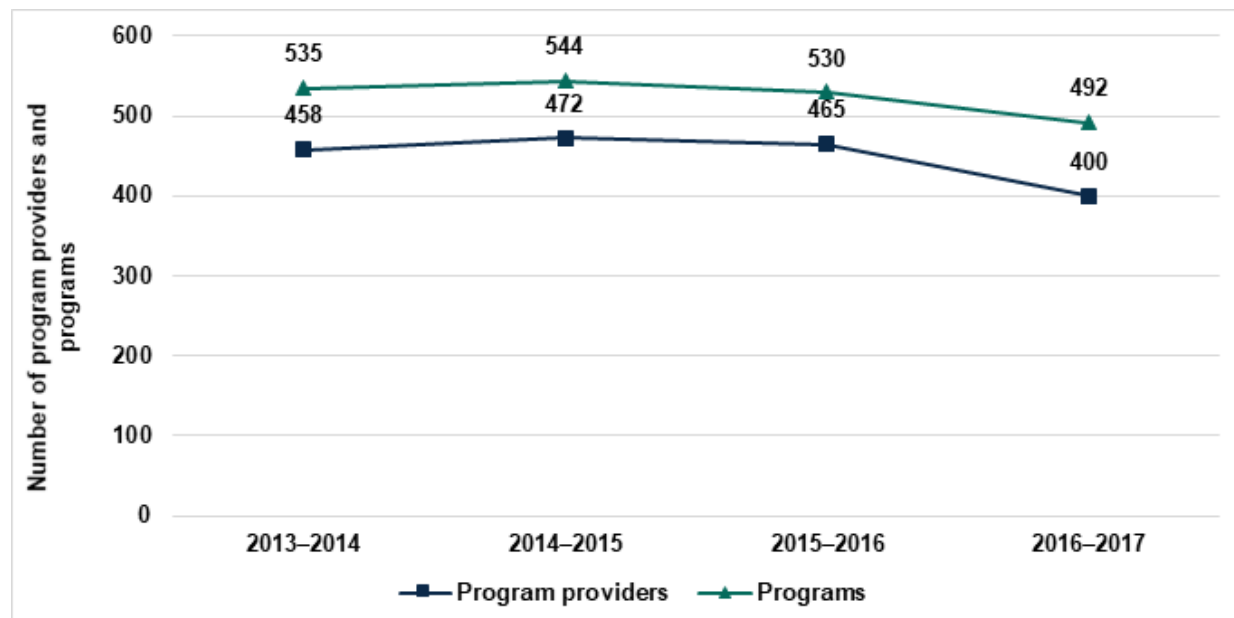
Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of grantees that				
Serve as program provider only	44.4	41.6	32.9	25.8
Have subawardees as program providers only	48.1	51.5	61.0	69.7
Combine methods for program providers	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.5
Number of grantees	101	101	86	68

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

As the number and types of grantees changed, so did the number of providers and programs. The number of programs and providers peaked in 2014–2015, but then decreased. Because providers could operate more than one program model, there were more programs than providers. Operating at a large scale, each year PREP had more than 400 providers often implementing over 500 programs (Figure III.2).

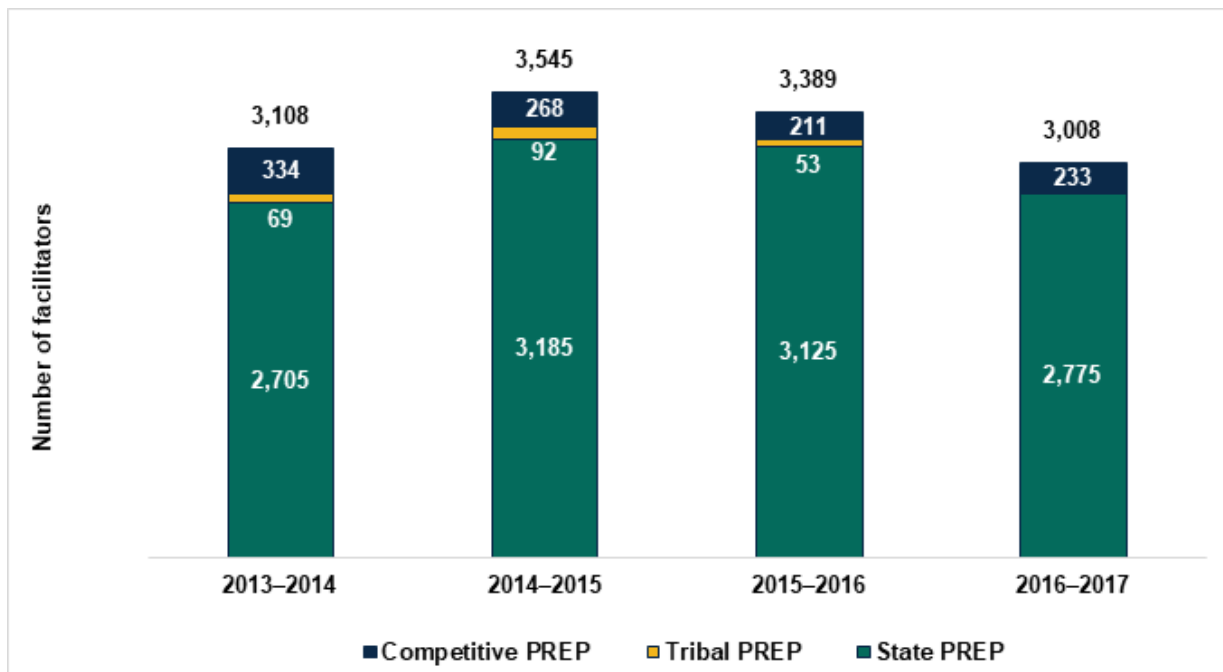
Figure III.2. Number of program providers and programs



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

To provide PREP programming to youth, programs employed more than 3,000 facilitators each year (Figure III.3). The number of facilitators increased and then decreased, following a similar pattern as the number of programs implemented.

Figure III.3. Number of facilitators

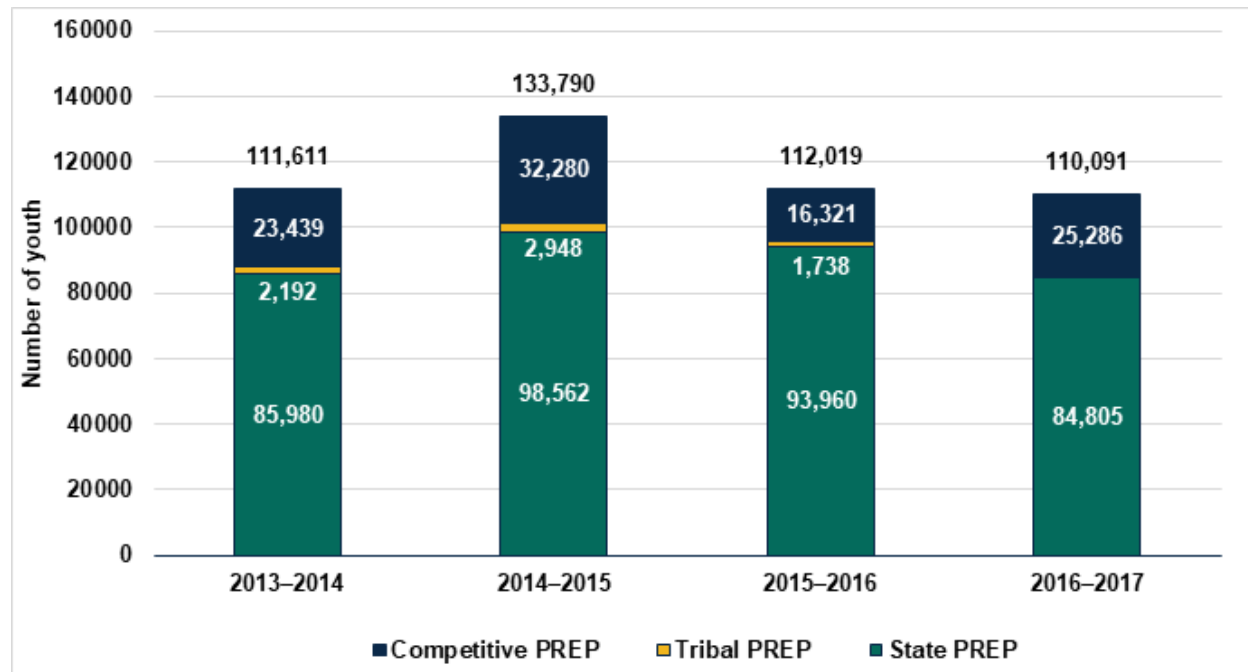


Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: One outlier in 2015–2016 was removed from the analysis of facilitators. This provider reported 1,583 facilitators in 2015–2016, compared with 23 in 2014–2015 and 53 in 2016–2017.

PREP programs served more than 100,000 youth each year. Following a similar pattern as the numbers of grantees, providers, and programs implemented, the number of youth served peaked during 2014–2015, with 133,790 served that year (Figure III.4). State PREP served more than 300,000 youth between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017. During the same reporting period, Competitive PREP served almost 100,000 youth. Tribal PREP served almost 7,000 youth across the three years that Tribal PREP grantees reported performance measures (2013–2014 through 2015–2016).

Figure III.4. Number of youth served



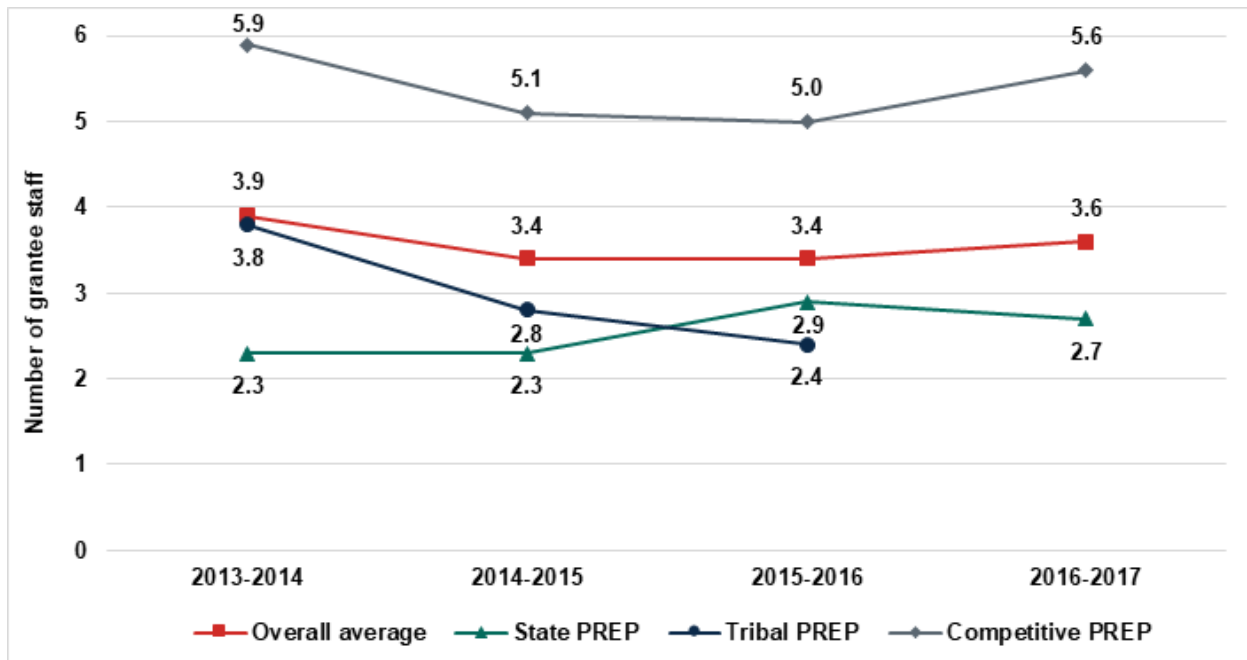
Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Most grantees supported implementation through three key activities

To support PREP, grantees needed staff to oversee the grants. On average, three to four staff members per grantee oversaw PREP (Figure III.5). These staff included program directors and coordinators as well as other staff members who were directly responsible for administering, managing, and overseeing PREP. Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, State PREP had the lowest average number of staff per grantee, between two and three staff. Competitive PREP had the highest average, between five and six staff. This difference may be due to the different grant structures; for instance, Competitive PREP grantees most often served as program providers themselves rather than passing funds to subawardees.

Most grantees supported implementation each year, either directly or through designees, by providing training and ongoing technical assistance (TA), and monitoring program implementation (Figure III.6). Observing program delivery was the most common support activity conducted by grantees. This support activity remained consistent across time. An earlier report from the PREP Multi-Component Evaluation examined the infrastructures that states developed to support training, TA, and monitoring activities (Del Grosso et al. 2016).

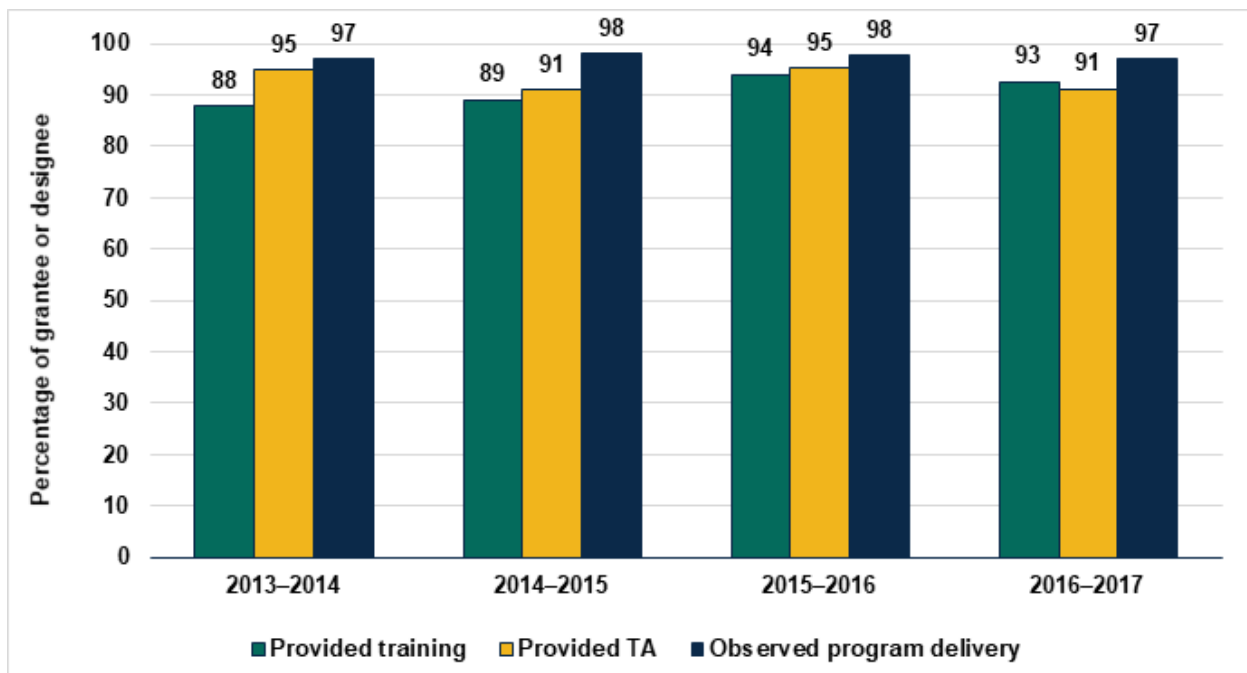
Figure III.5. Grantee staff overseeing PREP



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Staff includes grantee staff involved in overseeing PREP and does not include program provider or facilitator staff.

Figure III.6. Support for program implementation



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

TA = technical assistance.

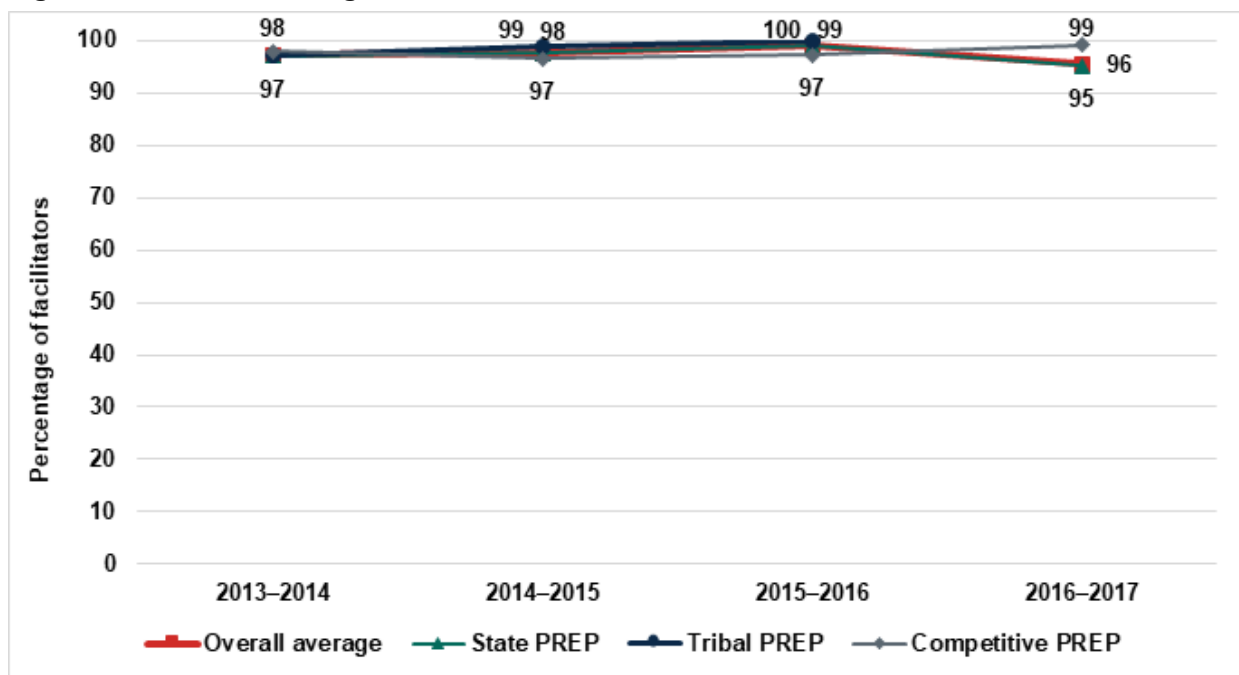
To support the facilitators in serving youth, facilitators were trained on the program models and were observed delivering programming. From 2013–2014 to 2016–2017, nearly all facilitators were trained each year (between 96 and 99 percent each year; Figure III.7). The percentage of facilitators trained had little variation across funding streams. Fewer than half of facilitators were observed each year, despite nearly all grantees or their designees observing program delivery (Figure III.8). Over time, the percentage of facilitators observed decreased. Larger percentages of Tribal PREP (between 55 and 77 percent each year) and Competitive PREP (between 82 and 95 percent each year) facilitators were observed than State PREP facilitators (between 37 and 48 percent each year). Although fewer than half of facilitators were observed, between 86 and 88 percent of providers had at least one facilitator observed each year (Figure III.9).

Box III.1. Implementation challenges and technical assistance (TA) needs related to staffing

Each year a higher percentage of providers reported staff turnover was a somewhat or serious problem, from 29 percent in 2013–2014 to 34 percent in 2016–2017 (Appendix Table A.19). The percentage of providers interested in TA on the topics of retaining staff and recruiting staff increased from 23 percent in 2013–2014 to 29 percent in 2015–2016, before decreasing again.

Few providers reported ensuring facilitators understood content as a problem (between 7 and 10 percent each year), but a larger set of providers (between 38 and 43 percent each year) had an interest on TA related to training staff (Appendix Table A.19). The percentages of providers fluctuated across the years.

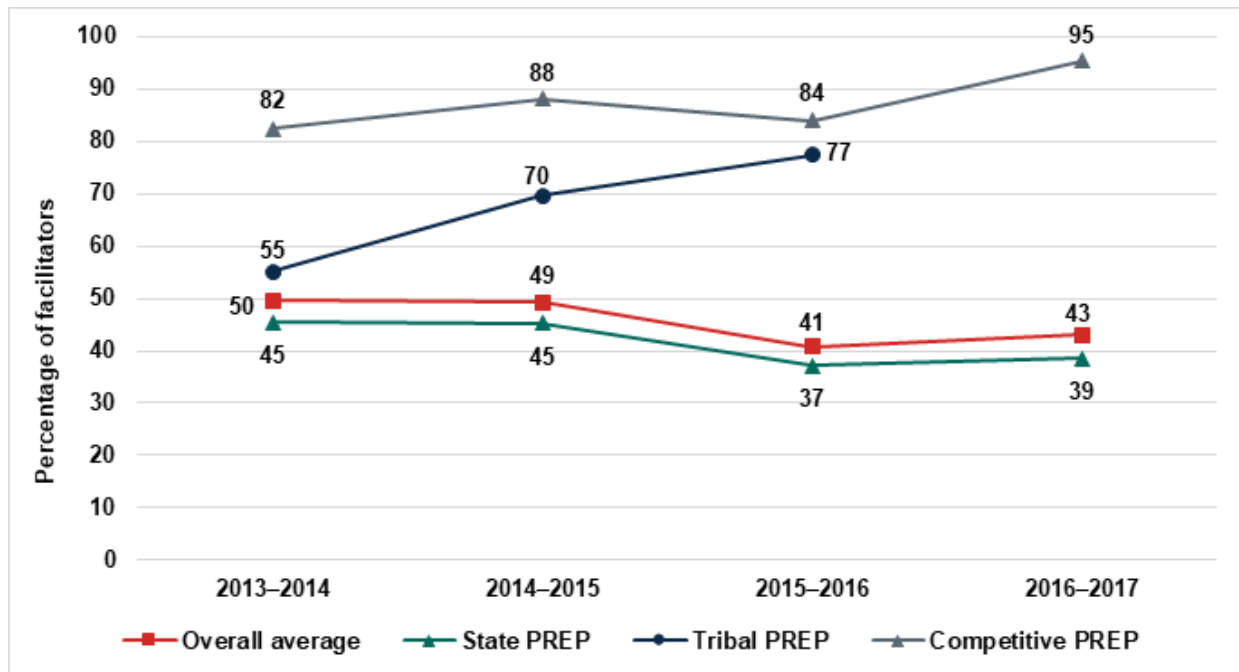
Figure III.7. Percentage of facilitators trained



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: One outlier provider was removed from the analysis in 2015–2016. This provider reported 1,583 facilitators in 2015–2016, compared with 23 in 2014–2015 and 53 in 2016–2017.

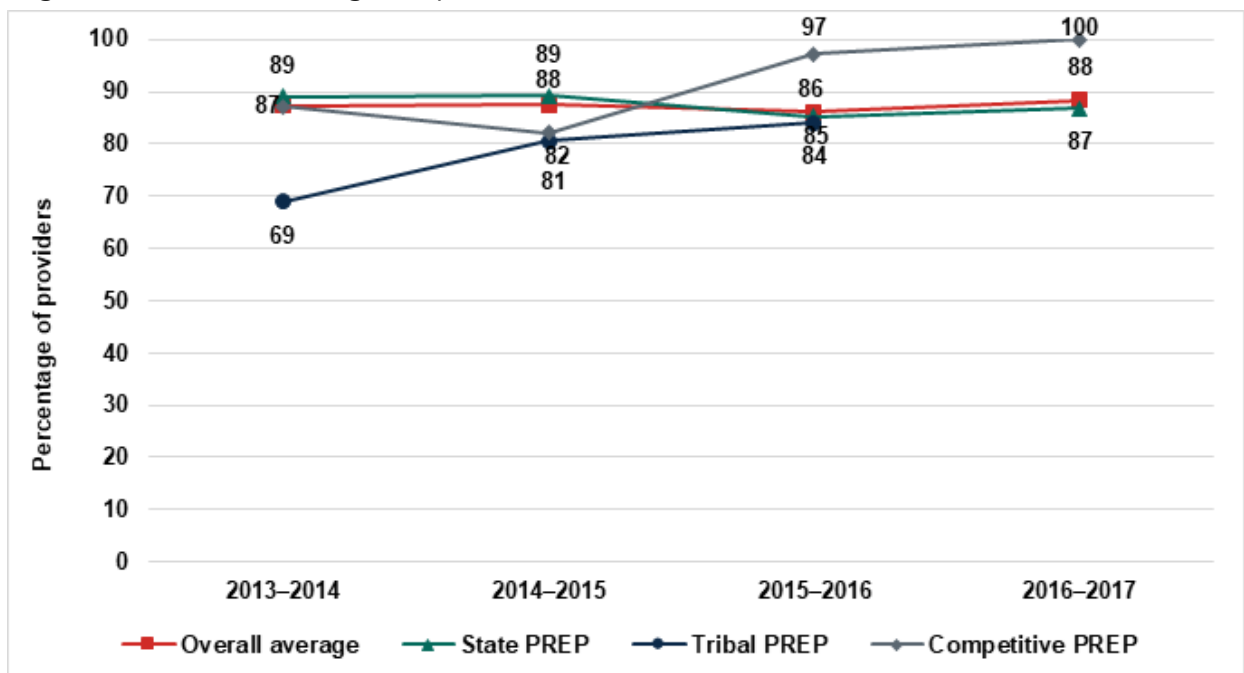
Figure III.8. Percentage of facilitators observed



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: One outlier provider was removed from the analysis in 2015-2016. This provider reported 1,583 facilitators in 2015-2016, compared with 23 in 2014-2015 and 53 in 2016-2017.

Figure III.9. Percentage of providers that had facilitators observed



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

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IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF PREP PROGRAMS

Programming implemented through a variety of settings generally met the PREP requirements. This chapter first describes key characteristics of programs, such as the program models and adulthood preparation subjects implemented. Next, it describes the settings in which implementation occurred. Lastly, the chapter describes the dosage youth received.

Most grantees implemented evidence-based programs and covered adulthood preparation subjects

Providers implemented many different adolescent pregnancy prevention program models. Per the grant requirements, program models had to be evidence-based or substantially incorporate elements of evidence-based program models. Through a systematic review of evaluations of the effectiveness of teen pregnancy prevention programs, the HHS Evidence Review developed a list of program models considered evidence-based, which was referenced in the PREP Funding Opportunity Announcements.¹⁰ Between 90 and 94 percent of programs each year implemented models on the HHS Evidence Review list of evidence-based models (Table IV.1). Through these program models, about 92 to 97 percent of youth received evidence-based programming each year.

Table IV.1. Implementation of evidence-based program models

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs implementing an evidence-based program model	93.5	93.9	94.0	90.4
Percentage of youth served by programs implementing an evidence-based program model	91.5	97.2	94.4	91.9
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Number of youth	111,611	133,790	112,019	110,091

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

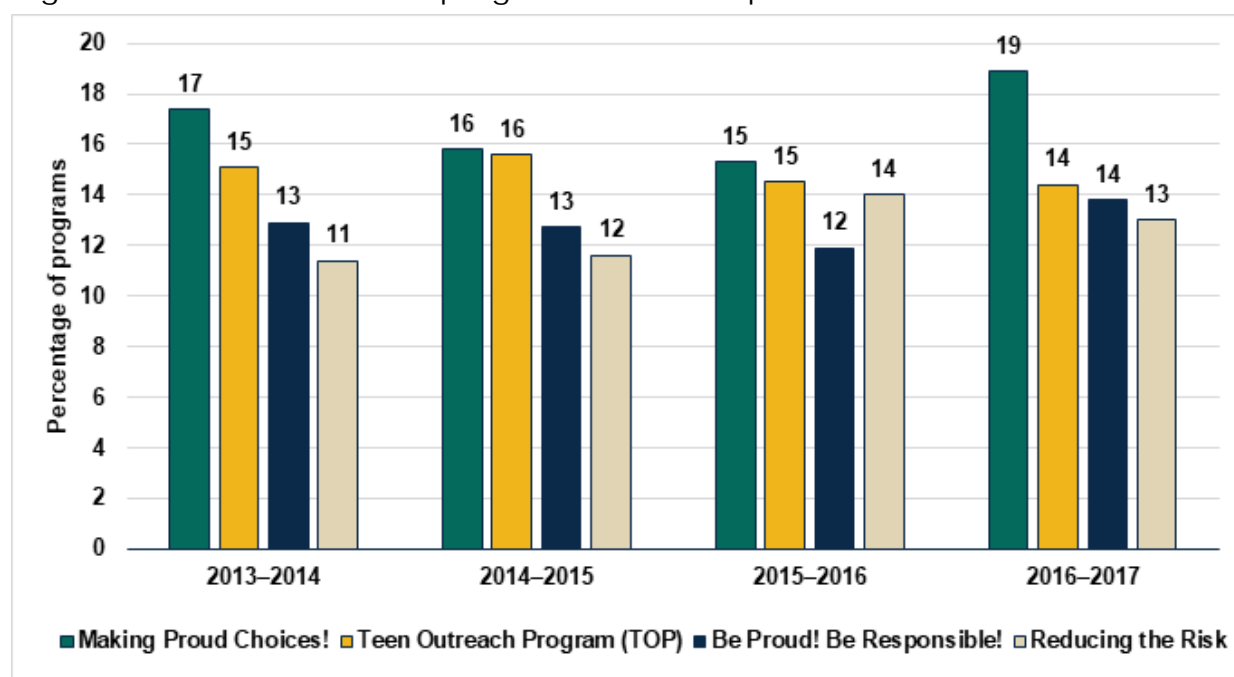
Note: Programs included in HHS Evidence Review list were considered as evidence-based. The study team did not have criteria to systematically assess whether other programs were “evidence-informed.”

Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, the four most common models remained the same. Making Proud Choices!, Teen Outreach Program (TOP), Be Proud! Be Responsible!, and Reducing the Risk were each consistently reported by more than 10 percent of programs each year (Figure IV.1). No other program model was reported by as much as 10 percent of programs in any year. Only two—SHARP and Draw the Line/Respect the Line—were reported by at least 5 percent of programs (Appendix Table A.5) in at least one year. Together, more than two-thirds of programs implemented these six program models each year.

¹⁰ <https://tppevidencereview.youth.gov/>

The most commonly implemented program models differed between the funding streams, but were consistent across the years. The four most commonly implemented models by State PREP grantees were the same as PREP overall: Making Proud Choices!, Teen Outreach Program (TOP), Be Proud! Be Responsible!, and Reducing the Risk (Appendix B.5). Between 2013–2014 and 2015–2016, the most commonly implemented programs for Competitive PREP were Making Proud Choices!, TOP, and Be Proud! Be Responsible! (Appendix D.5). In 2016–2017, an additional model, Heritage Keepers Abstinence Education, was the most common model; it was implemented by almost 20 percent of Competitive PREP programs. Across the years, the most commonly reported program models for Tribal PREP, as reported by at least 10 percent of programs, were Becoming a Responsible Teen, Draw the Line/Respect the Line, It’s Your Game: Keep it Real, and Making Proud Choices! (Appendix C.5). More than two-thirds of Tribal PREP programs implemented these models each year.

Figure IV.1. Most common program models implemented

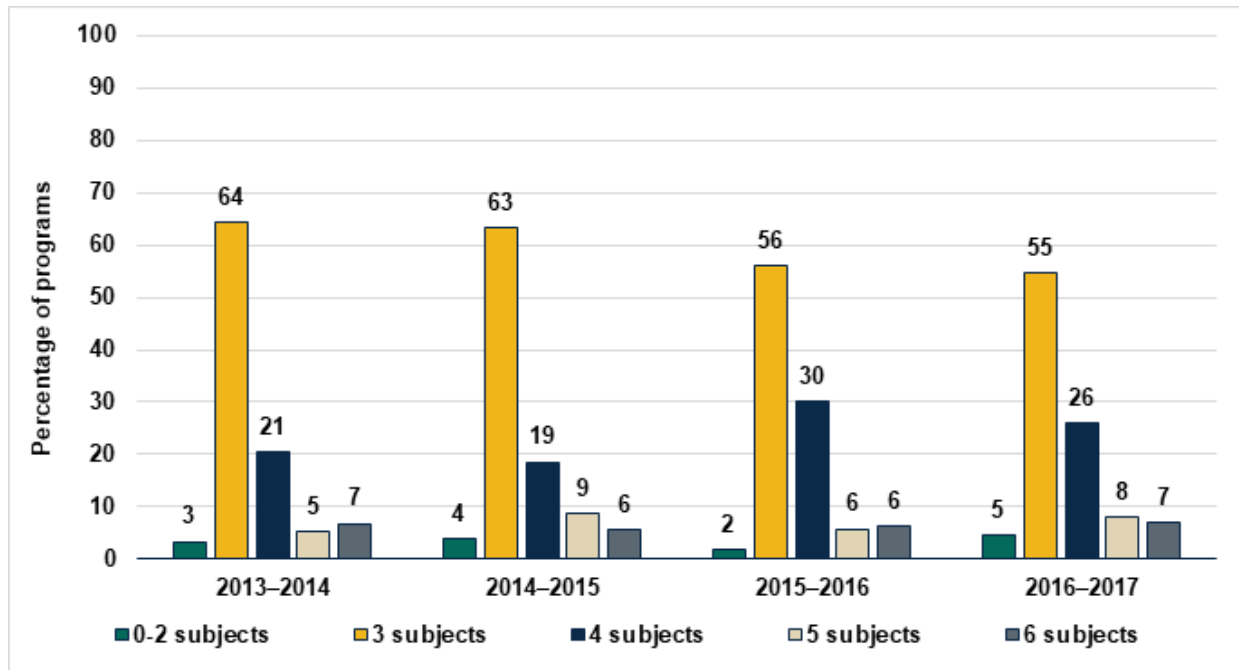


Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

As required, nearly all programs reported covering at least three APSs, and most programs selected similar APSs. Although the majority of programs (between 55 and 64 percent each year) implemented three APSs, many programs went beyond the requirement and implemented up to all six APSs (Figure IV.2). Only a few grantees (fewer than 5 percent each year) did not report meeting this requirement. PREP grantees had discretion in how programs covered APSs. An early report from the PREP Multi-Component Evaluation found that State PREP grantees either directed program providers which APSs to cover or allowed providers to select their own APSs (Zief et al. 2013). States that decided which APSs their providers would cover either selected APSs based on which were covered by their core program model or offered additional content.

Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, programs consistently implemented healthy relationships, healthy life skills, and adolescent development APSs most frequently (Figure IV.3). Each year, more than three-quarters of programs implemented at least one of these three APSs. All funding streams implemented the three most common APSs, but Tribal PREP programs commonly (between 84 and 97 percent each year) also addressed parent-child communication (Appendix Table C.6). Educational and career success and financial literacy were the least commonly offered APSs across funding streams, implemented by no more than 30 percent of programs in any year.

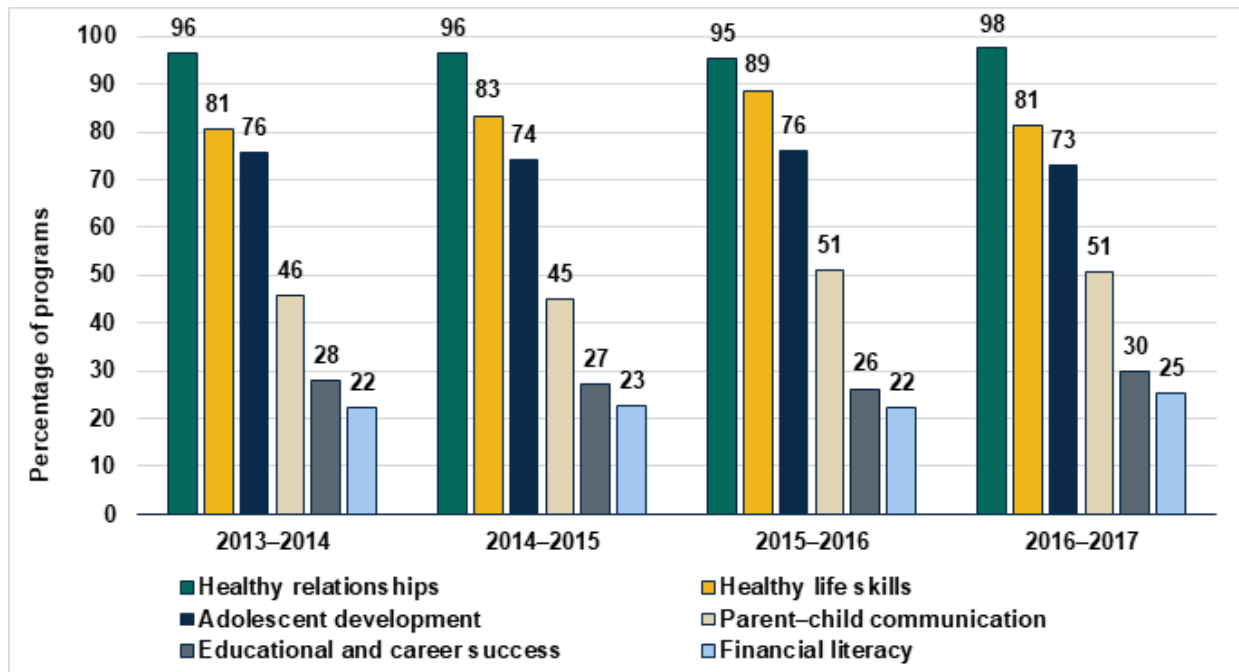
Figure IV.2. Number of adulthood preparation subjects (APSs) implemented



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure IV.3. Adulthood preparation subjects (APSs) implemented



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Adulthood preparation topics are not mutually exclusive; programs could implement more than three subjects.

PREP programs reached most youth nationwide through in-school settings

Providers implemented PREP in many different types of settings, but most programs served youth during school. More than half the programs (between 51 and 59 percent each year) implemented PREP in school during the school day (Table IV.2). Programs implemented during the school day tended to be larger than those implemented in out-of-school settings, serving an average of 322 to 369 youth per program each year. Therefore, programs operating in school, during the school day served the majority of youth (between 76 and 79 percent each year). Conversely, programs located in out-of-school settings served fewer youth on average (between 69 and 83 youth per program each year). Therefore, while over one-third of programs (between 33 and 36 percent each year) were implemented in community-based organizations, these programs only served between 8 to 9 percent of youth in these settings each year.

Table IV.2. Implementation setting

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs serving youth in ^a				
Schools, during school	51.3	56.0	59.3	55.3
Community-based organizations	35.1	35.4	33.3	35.9
Schools, after school	17.1	16.2	13.1	13.8
Juvenile detention centers	14.5	17.9	15.1	16.3
Foster care settings	12.3	12.4	11.2	12.0
Clinics	5.0	5.1	3.1	2.1
Other settings	13.3	12.0	9.6	13.2
Percentage of youth served in ^b				
Schools, during school	75.9	77.9	79.0	78.5
Community-based organizations	8.7	8.2	7.5	8.7
Schools, after school	4.9	3.0	3.2	2.9
Juvenile detention centers	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.9
Foster care settings	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3
Clinics	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.1
Other settings	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.4
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Number of youth	111,611	133,790	112,019	110,091

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could be implemented in more than one setting.

^b Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

PREP programs operating outside of the normal school day were well attended

Participants received a high percentage of intended program hours. About three-quarters (between 70 and 76 percent each year) of youth in programs operating outside of school time received at least 75 percent of the intended program dosage (Figure IV.4).¹¹ For Tribal PREP, this percentage increased from 51 percent in 2013–2014 to 97 percent in 2015–2016. Across the years and funding streams, the average number of intended program hours across all settings ranged from 14 to 20 hours (Appendix A.9).

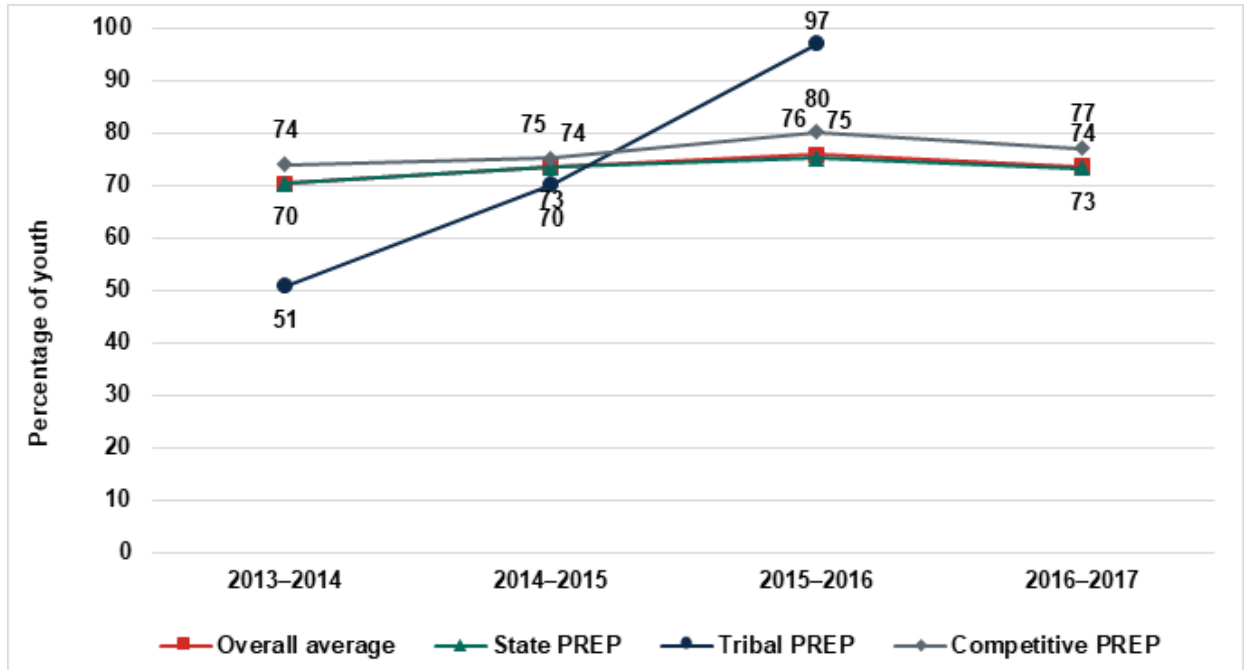
Box IV.1. Implementation challenges and technical assistance (TA) needs related to youth recruitment attendance

Over time, fewer providers reported recruiting youth as being a problem. In 2013–2014, 43 percent of providers reported youth recruitment as a problem, while this percentage decreased to 34 percent in 2016–2017 (Appendix Table A.19). Similarly, a higher percentage of providers reported an interest in TA on this topic in 2013–2014 (47 percent) than in later years (36 percent in 2016–2017).

Getting youth to attend regularly was the most common problem reported each year (Appendix Table A.19). The percentage decreased slightly from 2013–2014 (42 percent) to 2015–2016 (39 percent) before increasing again in 2016–2017 (41 percent). Similarly, between 42 and 45 percent of providers each year were also interested in TA on this the topic.

¹¹ Because PREP participants served in schools during school time were assumed to have attended most sessions, programs operating only during school time did not report dosage. Programs reported dosage only for youth participating in out-of-school-time settings, which is about one-quarter of all youth served.

Figure IV.4. Percentage of youth in out-of-school-time programs who completed at least 75 percent of the intended dosage



Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH PREP PROGRAMS SERVED

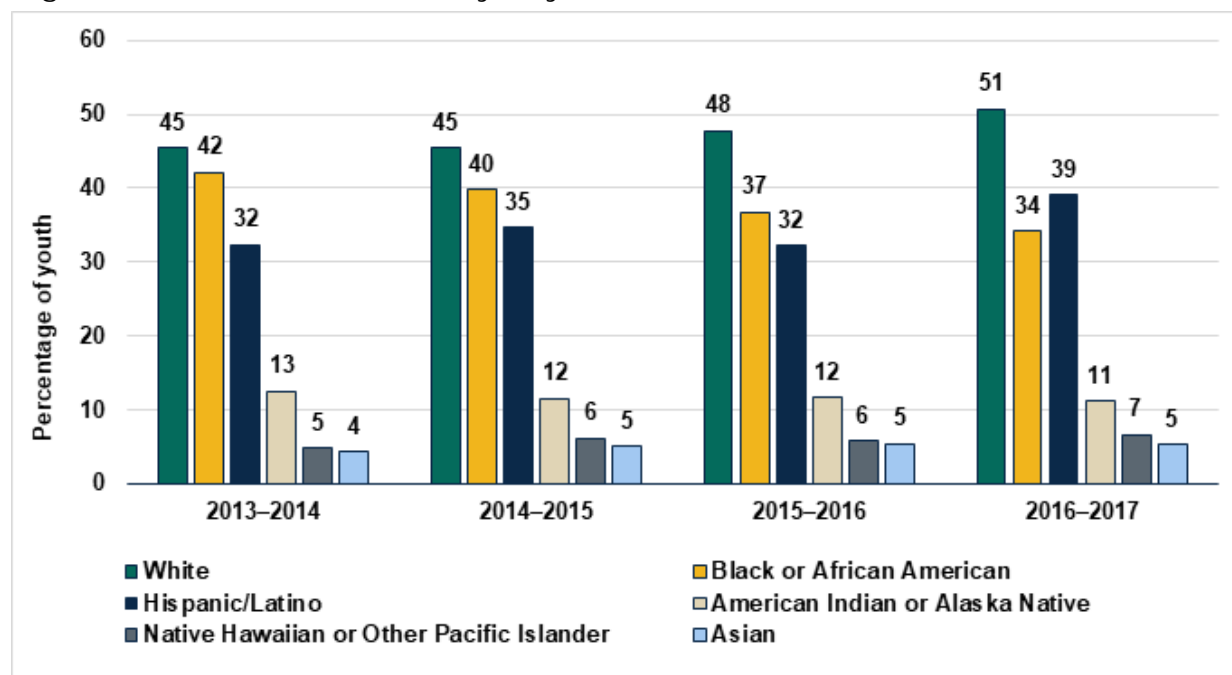
Programs served youth with diverse demographics who have engaged in sexual risk behaviors at varying levels. Most of the youths’ characteristics were similar across the years and between funding streams. This chapter first describes the demographic characteristics of youth.¹² Then, it describes the sexual risk behaviors in which youth engaged before starting PREP.

PREP served a diverse set of youth

Across the years, programs served racially and ethnically diverse youth (Figure V.1). Each year, the largest racial group served among all PREP programs was White (between 45 and 51 percent). Over one-third of PREP participants were African American or Black (between 34 and 42 percent each year) and Hispanic or Latino (between 32 and 39 percent each year). Over time, the percentage of youth who identified as White and the percentage who identified as Hispanic slightly increased, while those who identified as African-American or Black slightly decreased.

Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, programs primarily served participants ages 13 to 16 (between 69 and 72 percent each year) (Figure V.2). This percentage corresponded to programs mostly serving youth in grades 7 through 10 (Figure V.3). Each year, about 50 percent of participants were female (Appendix A.9).

Figure V.1. Race and ethnicity of youth

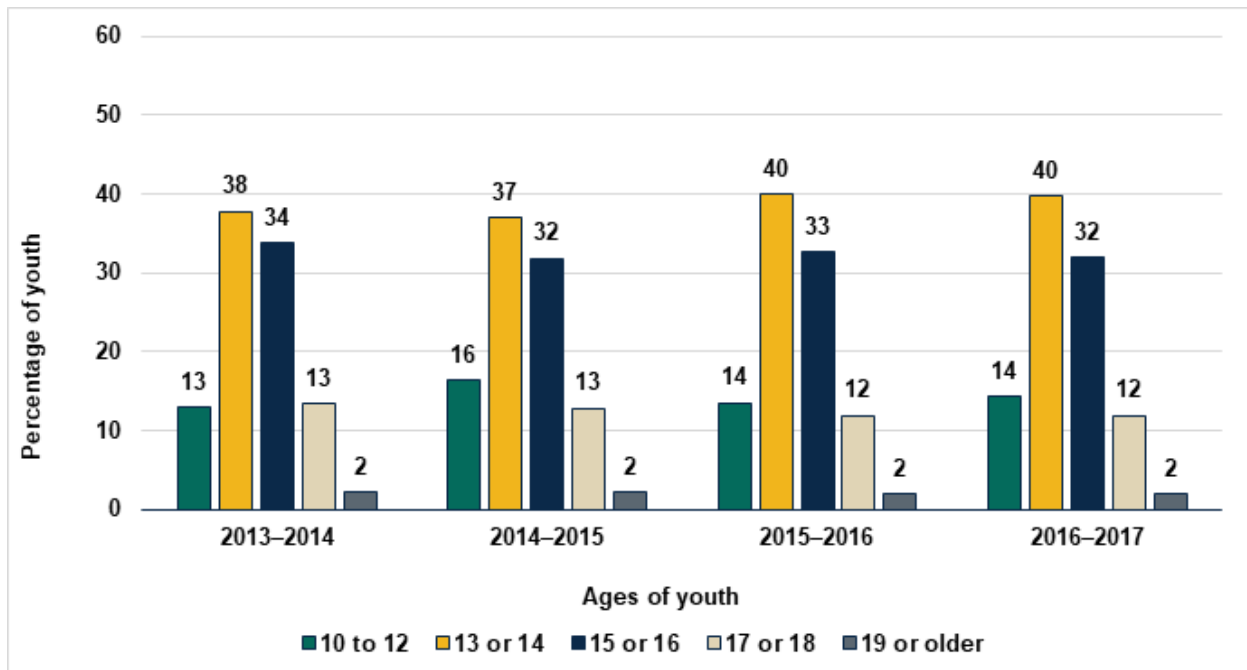


Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Youth could select more than one racial/ethnic category, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

¹² Demographic characteristics are reported based on responses to the exit survey, which reflects a larger sample because youth in 8th grade or below in school-based PREP programs did not complete the entry survey.

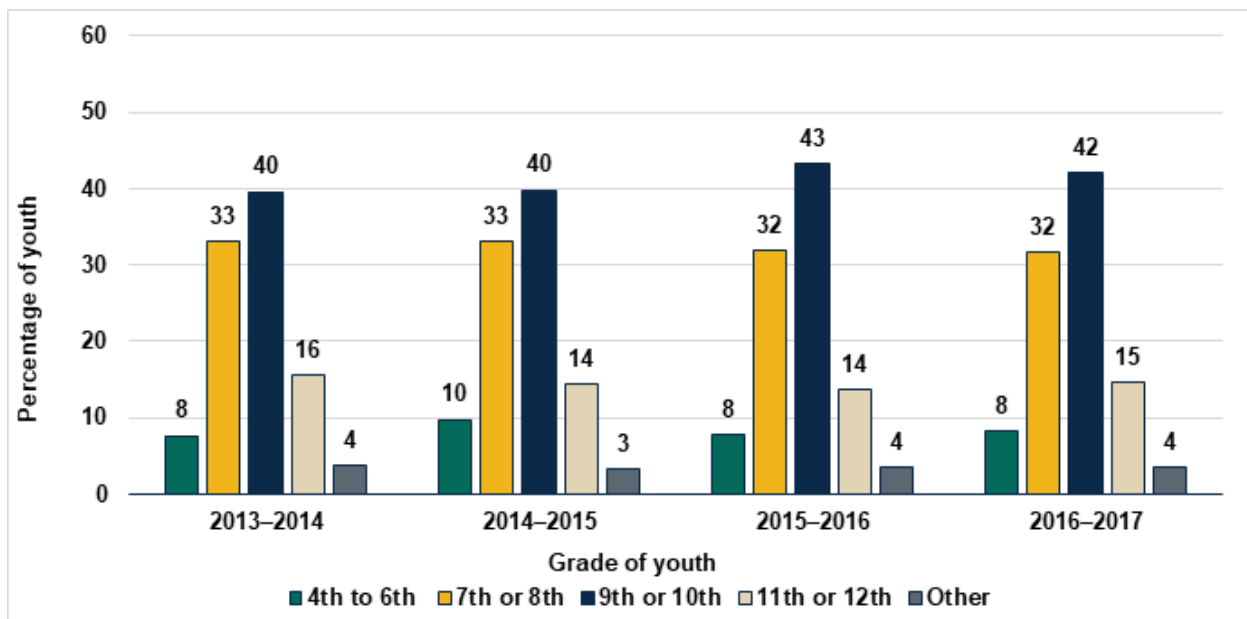
Figure V.2. Age distribution of youth



Source: Exit survey data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure V.3. Grade distribution of youth



Source: Exit survey data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

The other category includes youth who dropped out of school, are working toward a general equivalency diploma (GED), already earned a diploma or GED, or were in a school without grade levels.

Tribal PREP served a different set of youth compared to State PREP and Competitive PREP (Appendix Table C.9). Tribal PREP programs mostly served American Indian or Alaska Native youth (between 72 and 74 percent each year). Additionally, Tribal PREP programs served younger youth: about one-third of youth each year were ages 10 to 12.

High school-age youth reported their sexual orientation and gender identity on the PREP entry survey.¹³ Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, the percentage of youth who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or something else/have not decided increased from 10 percent to 14 percent (Figure V.4). This increase is similar to national trends: in 2015 and 2017, 11 percent and 14 percent of high school-age youth identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning (Kann et al. 2016; Kann et al. 2018).¹⁴

Table V.1. Sexual and gender orientation of youth (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Sexual and gender orientation				
Straight	89.9	87.1	87.1	86.8
Gay or lesbian	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Bisexual	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.0
Transgender	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Something else/have not decided	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.3
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	56,925	72,776	61,205	63,920

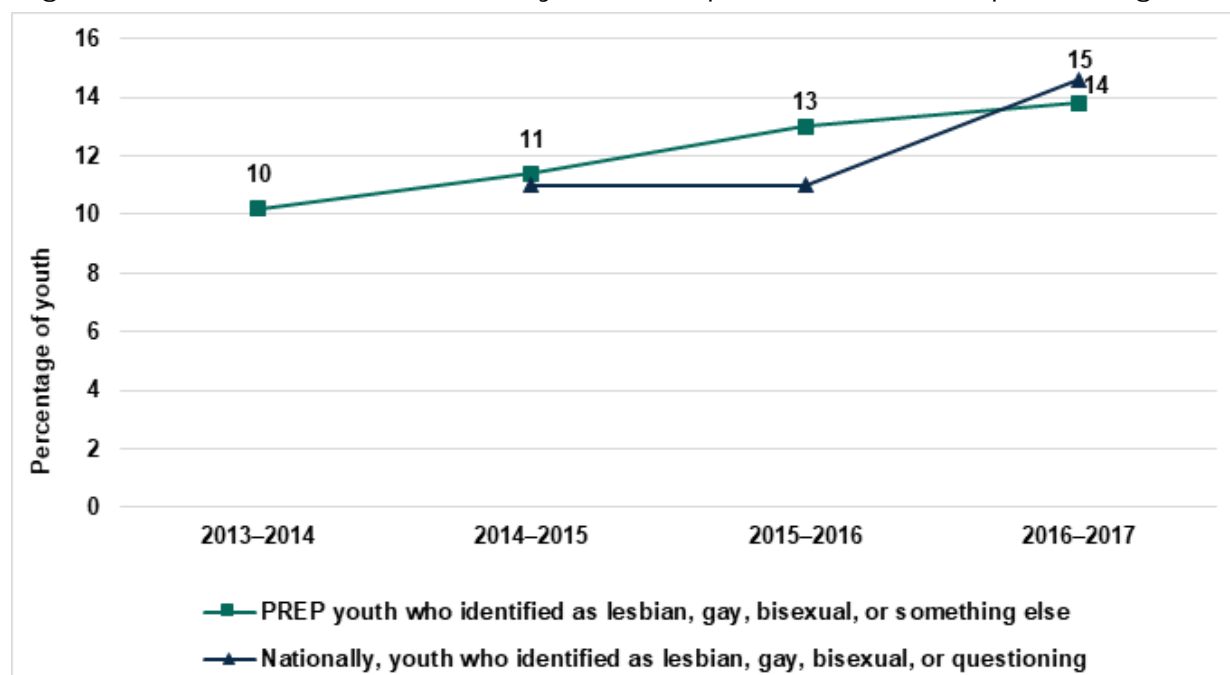
Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the item.
Youth could select more than one sexual and gender orientation, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

¹³ The question allowed youth to mark all that applied for the categories of straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and something else/have not decided.

¹⁴ The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, now called the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, first collected sexual minority data in 2015.

Figure V.4. Sexual orientation of youth compared to national percentage



Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2015 and 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, now called the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey did not include this measure before 2015.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the item.

PREP programs targeted and served highly vulnerable youth

The PREP legislation required programs to target the youth most at risk for pregnancies or in other special circumstances, including youth in foster care, homeless youth, and pregnant and parenting teenagers. ACF encouraged targeting culturally underrepresented youth, such as Hispanic, African American, or Native American youth.¹⁵ Some programs included a range of populations, while others served primarily one group. Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, the majority of program (between 73 and 80 percent each year) targeted youth in high-need geographic areas (Table V.2.) Programs also commonly targeted African American youth (between 45 percent and 50 percent, each year) and Hispanic youth (between 39 percent and 43 percent, each year). Nearly all Tribal PREP programs (between 94 percent and 100 percent, each year) targeted Native American youth (Appendix Table C.10.) Programs also targeted additional special populations at-risk for pregnancy, such as youth in adjudication systems, in foster care, or LGBTQ youth (Table V.2).

¹⁵ https://ami.grantsolutions.gov/files/HHS-2016-ACF-ACYF-PREP-1138_1.pdf

Table V.2. Targeted populations (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youth in high-need geographic areas	74.1	72.9	76.6	79.6
African American youth	49.7	47.5	46.3	44.8
Hispanic/Latino youth	42.8	39.6	42.7	38.9
Male youth	36.5	33.5	36.5	35.0
Youth in adjudication systems	30.6	28.1	26.4	35.2
Youth in foster care	31.7	30.9	35.5	33.0
LGBTQ youth	25.3	27.3	34.3	31.8
Pregnant or parenting youth	25.0	24.1	27.7	20.6
Homeless or runaway youth	17.1	14.7	20.8	17.3
Youth in residential treatment for mental health issues	9.2	8.5	12.9	14.7
Out of school/dropout youth	18.2	14.3	11.0	13.6
Native American youth	16.5	21.4	22.3	11.0
Youth living with HIV/AIDS	6.2	5.8	12.1	4.9
Number of programs	535	544	530	492

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Target populations are not mutually exclusive; programs could target more than one population.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning.

To measure the extent to which PREP programs focused on a particular group, programs reported whether they primarily served one of several highly vulnerable populations. Programs indicated whether at least half of the youth served were from any of eight specified populations: youth in foster care; youth in adjudication systems; homeless or runaway youth; pregnant or parenting youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth; youth in residential treatment for mental health issues; youth living with HIV/AIDS; and youth who have trouble speaking or understanding English. Because programs operating in school settings tend to serve a more general population, they are limited in the extent to which the majority of the youth served were from one of the eight populations. Therefore, the following analysis focuses on programs only implementing programs during out-of-school time.

About half of programs (between 42 and 49 percent each year) that implemented programming during out-of-school time primarily served at least one of the eight highly vulnerable populations (Table V.3). From 2013–2014 to 2016–2017, the two most common highly vulnerable populations primarily served were youth in adjudication systems (between 17 and 27 percent each year) and youth in foster care (between 16 and 23 percent each year). From 2013–2014 to 2016–2017, the percentage of programs that primarily served youth in residential treatment for mental health issues and LGBTQ youth more than doubled.

Table V.3. Service primarily to specific highly vulnerable populations by programs operating during out-of-school time (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
At least 50 percent of youth served were from any highly vulnerable population	41.5	47.2	48.6	45.2
In adjudication systems	17.4	27.3	22.1	21.7
In foster care	16.2	16.5	22.6	18.0
In residential treatment for mental health	4.7	4.3	9.6	10.6
Identified as LGBTQ	2.0	3.0	4.8	7.8
Pregnant or parenting	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.6
Homeless or runaway	2.8	4.3	3.8	4.6
Trouble speaking or understanding English	2.4	3.0	1.4	3.7
Living with HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
Number of programs	253	231	208	217

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: The percentage of population categories do not sum to the percentage of programs primarily serving any highly vulnerable population, because population categories are not mutually exclusive; a program might serve more than one population.

Programs reported whether at least 50 percent of youth served were from each of the highly vulnerable populations. They did not report the percentage of youth in each category.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.

Programs supported by the different PREP funding streams served highly vulnerable populations at different rates. Across the program years, Competitive PREP programs were the mostly likely to serve these populations. For most years, youth in adjudication systems and youth in foster care were the most common population Competitive PREP programs primarily served, except in 2016–2017, when youth with trouble speaking or understanding English was the most common population (25 percent). Consistently, no Tribal PREP program reported serving any of the eight highly vulnerable populations shown in Table V.3, but all Tribal PREP programs served primarily American Indian or Alaska Native youth, which ACF considers a culturally underrepresented high-risk population (Appendix Table C.9).¹⁶

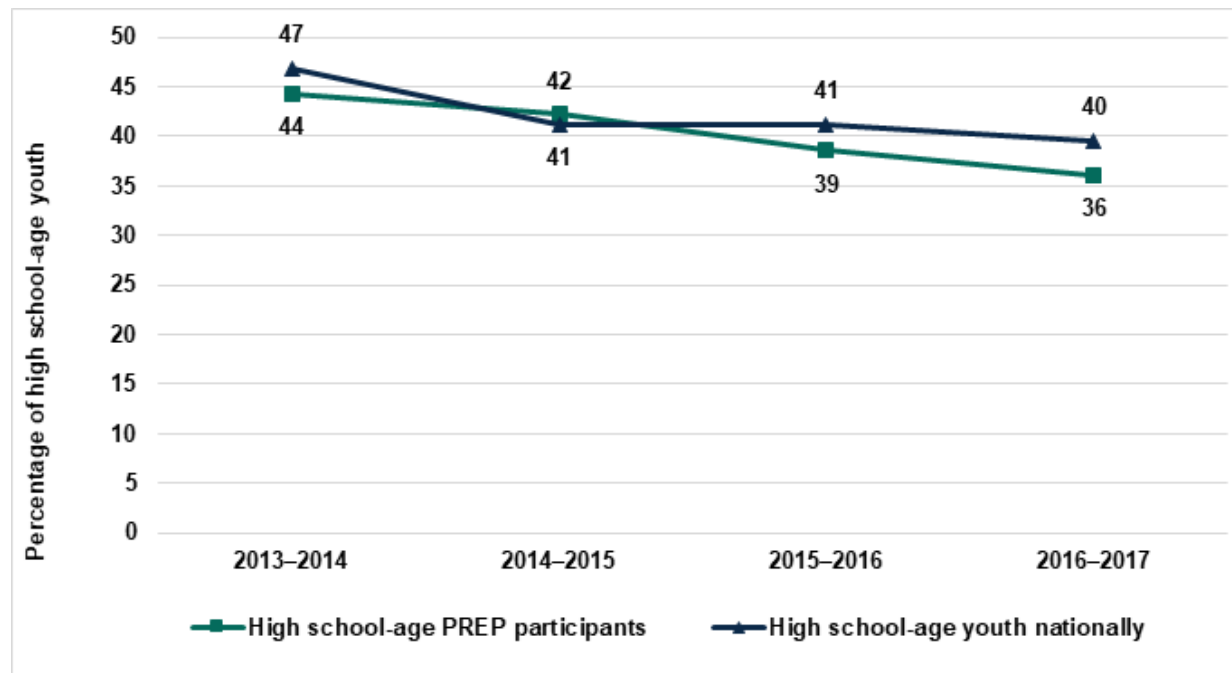
PREP served youth with sexual initiation rates near national levels, and some engaged in risky sexual behavior

Fewer than half of high school-age youth served had engaged in sexual activity at the time they entered the program. Sexual initiation rates were usually near or slightly below national levels for high school-age youth (Figure V.5). Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, the percentage of high school-age PREP participants who had had sex before program entry decreased from 44 percent to 36 percent. During this period the national percentage of high school students who had ever had sex also decreased from 47 percent to 40 percent (Kann et al. 2016, 2018). One possible reason for PREP youth having slightly lower rates of sexual initiation compared to national averages is that the high school-age youth that PREP served were younger than the youth reporting nationally. About two-thirds of high school-age youth responding to the entry survey were in 9th and 10th grades. Nationally, between 2013 and 2017, between 20 and

¹⁶ https://ami.grantsolutions.gov/files/HHS-2016-ACF-ACYF-PREP-1138_1.pdf

30 percent of 9th graders, between 36 to 41 percent of 10th graders, between 47 and 54 percent of 11th graders, and between 57 and 64 percent of 12th graders had ever had sex.

Figure V.5. Percentage of high school-age youth who had ever had sex compared to national percentage



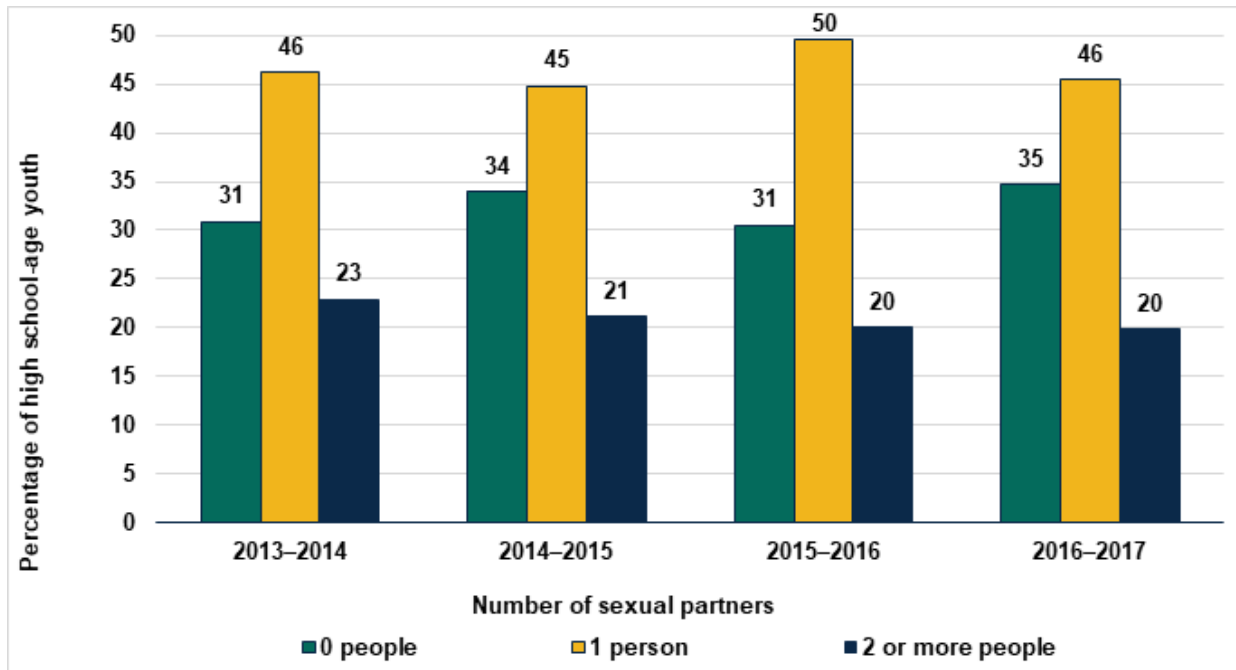
Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees. 2013, 2015, and 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, now called the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the item.

Sexually experienced youth engaged in behaviors that increased the risk of pregnancy or STIs prior to their enrollment in PREP programs. Among youth who had ever had sex, about two-thirds (between 65 and 70 percent of youth each year) indicated that they were recently sexually active (Figure V.6), with about one in five (20 to 23 percent) recently sexually active youth reporting more than one partner. The number of recent sexual partners remained stable over time. Between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, the percentage of youth who never used a condom when having sex in the three months before entering PREP increased (Figure V.7), while the percentage of youth who never used any birth control remained stable (Figure V.8).¹⁷ About 30 percent (27 to 35 percent) of recently sexually active youth said they never used a condom, and about forty percent (39 to 42 percent) said they had never used any birth control in the past three months. Each year across the funding streams, about 20 percent of sexually experienced youth reported having been or gotten someone pregnant.

¹⁷ The entry survey defined birth control as birth control pills, condoms, the shot (Depo Provera), the patch, the ring (NuvaRing), IUD (Mirena or Paragard), or implant (Implanon).

Figure V.6. Number of sexual partners in the three months before program entry among youth who had ever had sex

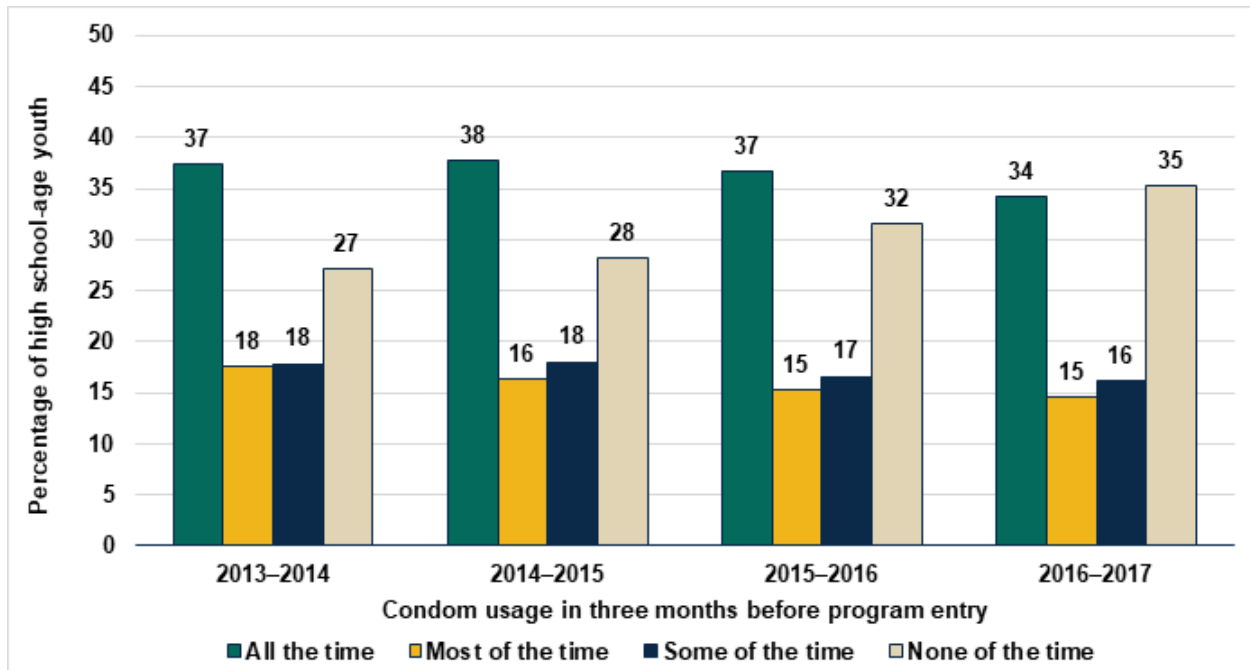


Source: Entry survey data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting who had ever had sex were asked to respond to the item.

Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

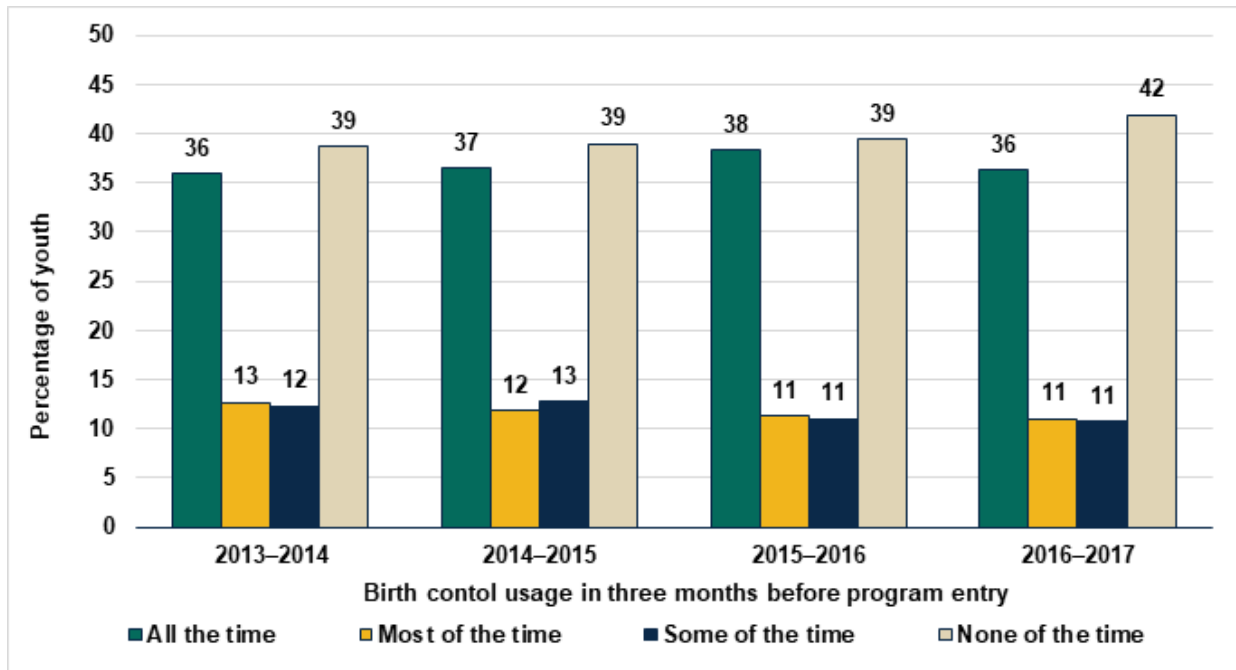
Figure V.7. Condom usage among youth who had sex in the three months before program entry



Source: Entry survey data from 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months before the survey were asked to respond to the item. Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure V.8. Birth control usage among youth who had sex in the three months before program entry



Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: The entry survey defined birth control as birth control pills, condoms, the shot (Depo Provera), the patch, the ring (NuvaRing), IUD (Mirena or Paragard), or implant (Implanon). Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months before the survey were asked to respond to the item. Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

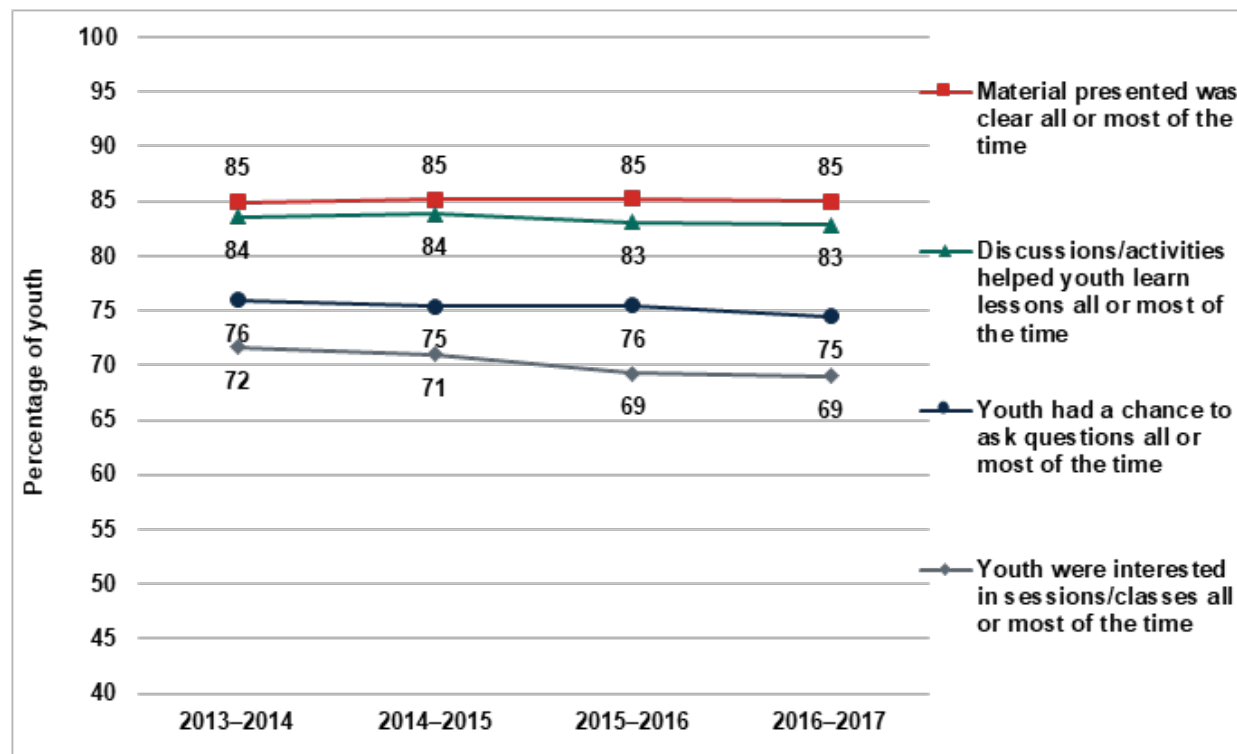
VI. YOUTH RESPONSE TO PREP PROGRAMS

Youth participating in PREP generally reported favorable impressions of the programs, which remained consistent across the four reporting periods. This chapter first describes participating youths’ experiences of the programs, followed by their perceptions of the effects the program had on them. Finally, it explores how youths’ perceptions of effectiveness vary by key program characteristics.

Most youth reported having positive experiences in their programs

Consistently, youth participants reported that their PREP programs were helpful and engaging (Figure VI.1). At program exit each year, most participating youth reported that, all or most of the time, the material presented was clear (85 percent) and that discussions or activities helped them learn program lessons (between 83 and 84 percent). Each year, three-quarters (75 or 76 percent each year) reported that they had a chance to ask questions about topics or issues that came up in the program all or most of the time. About 70 percent of youth (between 69 and 72 percent each year) were interested in program sessions and classes all or most of the time each year.

Figure VI.1. Youths’ perceptions of PREP program delivery



Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Youth participants in all funding streams reported positive experiences in their programs, but those attending State PREP programs tended to report positive experiences at the highest rates, and those in Tribal PREP programs tended to report the lowest rates of positive experiences (Appendix Table B.13 and Table C.13).

Youth consistently felt the programming environment was safe and supportive

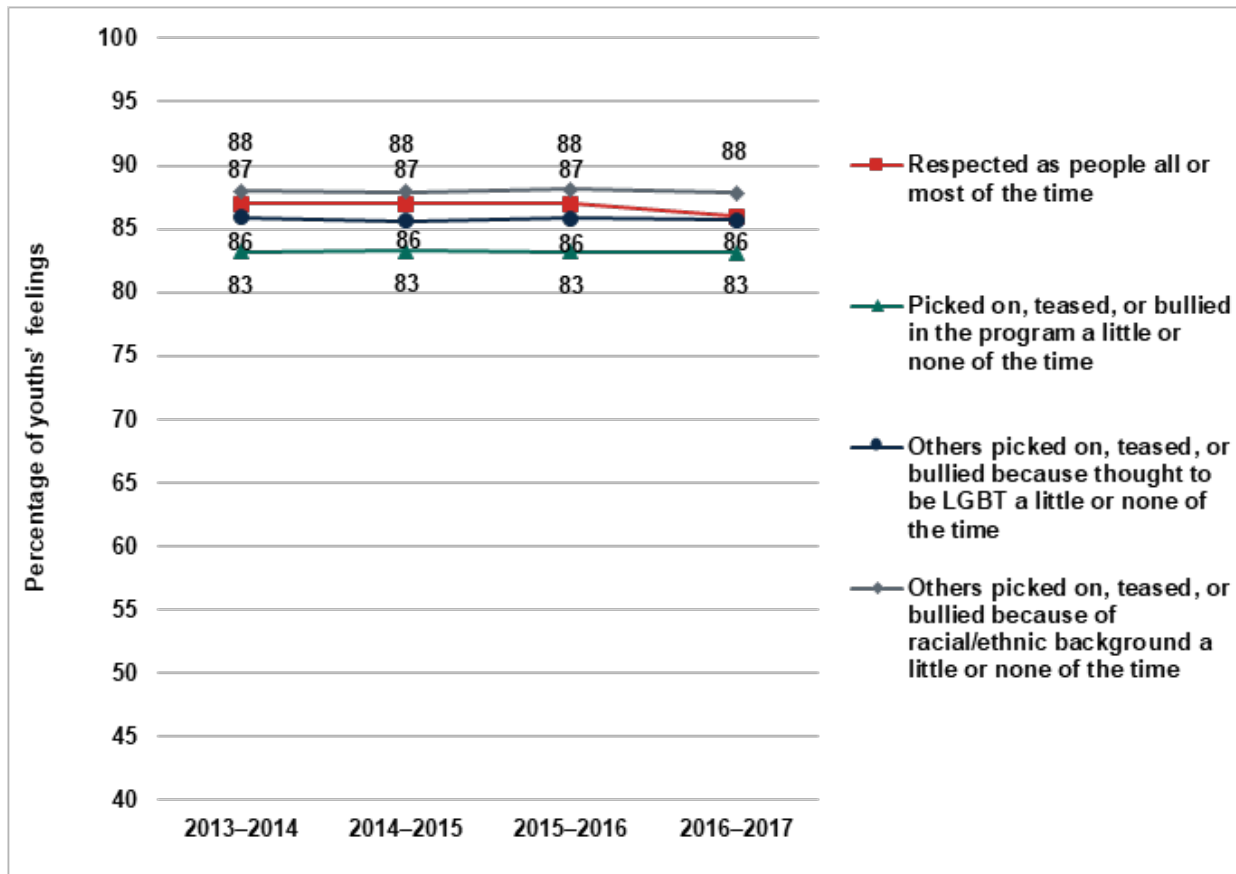
Between 86 and 87 percent of youth each year reported feeling respected as people all or most of the time in the PREP program (Figure VI.2). Youth reported that bullying and teasing happened infrequently in PREP programs. Each year, 83 percent reported that they were rarely or never picked on, teased, or bullied in their program (Figure VI.2). Slightly more youth reported that others were rarely or never picked on, teased, or bullied in the program, either because people thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (86 percent) or because of their racial or ethnic background (88 percent). However, some youth (17 percent each year) were picked on, teased, or bullied some, most, or all of the time (not shown).

Box VI.1. Implementation challenges and TA needs related to youth engagement and behavior

Each year from 2013–2014 to 2016–2017, 37 percent of providers consistently reported that keeping youth engaged was somewhat of or a serious problem (Appendix Table A.19). The percentage of providers reporting youth behavior to be a problem ranged from to 32 to 39 percent over the four years, with no clear trend.

A larger percentage of providers indicated that they were interested or very interested in TA on each of those topics. Between 44 and 51 percent of providers each year reported interest in TA related to keeping youth engaged, and 42 to 50 percent of providers reported interest on addressing behavior issues, with no clear trend (Appendix Table A.19).

Figure VI.2. Youths’ perceptions of PREP program environment

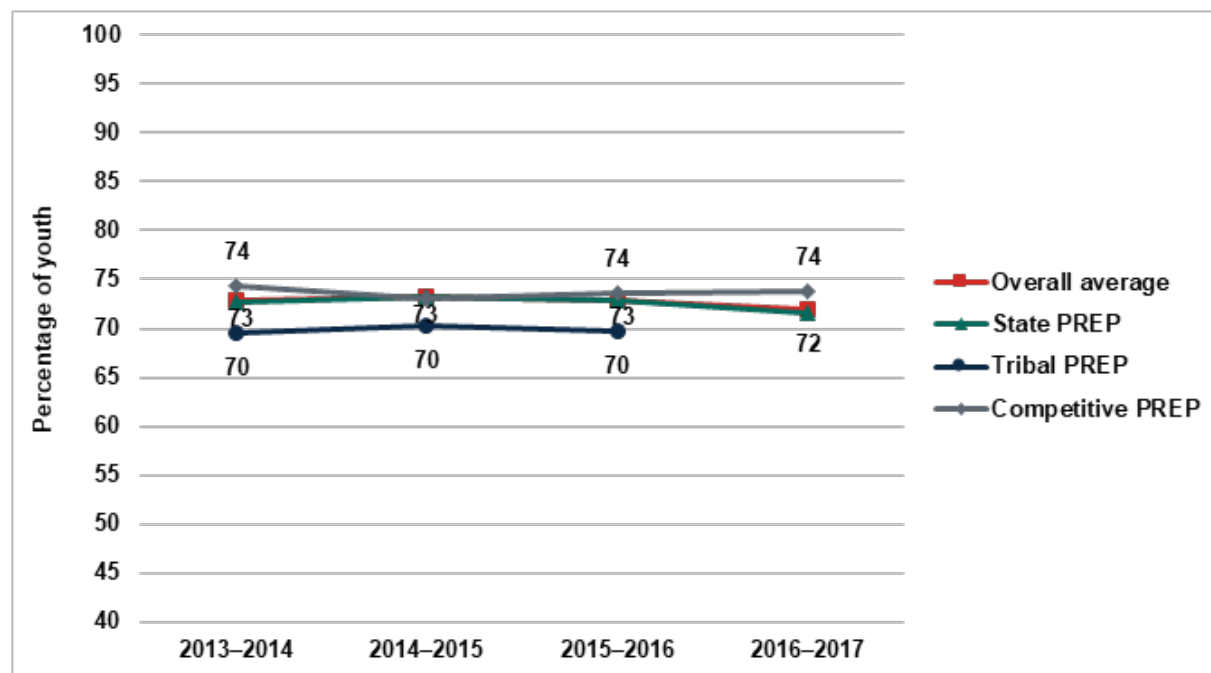


Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Youth reported that the PREP program prepared them for adulthood

In each program year, the majority of youth reported that participating in PREP had made them more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with APSs. (Appendix Table E.1 provides a crosswalk between the six APSs and associated behaviors included in the performance measures.) The percentage of youth indicating at program exit that PREP made them much or somewhat more likely to engage in behaviors related to preparation for adulthood was similar across the four reporting periods, between 72 and 73 percent (Figure VI.3).

Figure VI.3. Youths’ perceptions that program participation prepared them for adulthood



Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

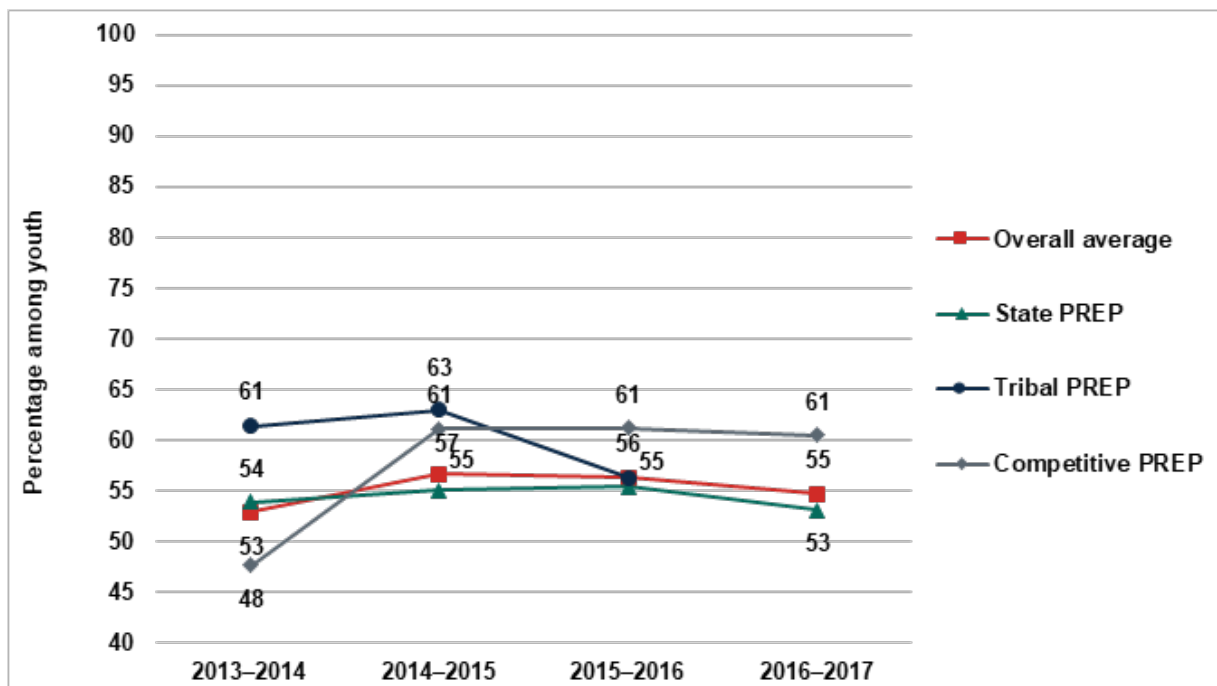
Note: This item is an average percentage of PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

As discussed in Chapter IV, most PREP programs focused on the same three APS topics: healthy relationships, healthy life skills, and adolescent development (between 73 and 98 percent of programs reported each of these). At program exit, youth reported that participation increased 10 behaviors aligned with these three APS topics, such as being respectful toward others and resisting or saying no to peer pressure (Appendix Table A.13). Youth also reported that their participation in PREP affected behaviors aligned with less commonly implemented APSs: parent-child communication, educational and career success, and financial literacy. Although these behaviors do not clearly align with the more prevalent APSs of healthy life skills, adolescent development, and healthy relationships, many of the skills addressed by programs targeting these APS topics could be transferable to other areas of adulthood preparation.

Youth reported that the PREP program changed their intentions toward risky sexual behaviors

A majority of youth perceived that participation in the program increased the likelihood that they would abstain from sex in the next six months. Each year, between 53 and 57 percent of youth who participated in PREP programming reported that being in the program made them much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sexual intercourse in the six months following the program (Figure VI.4).

Figure VI.4. Participants’ perceptions of PREP’s influence on their likelihood of abstaining from sex in next six months

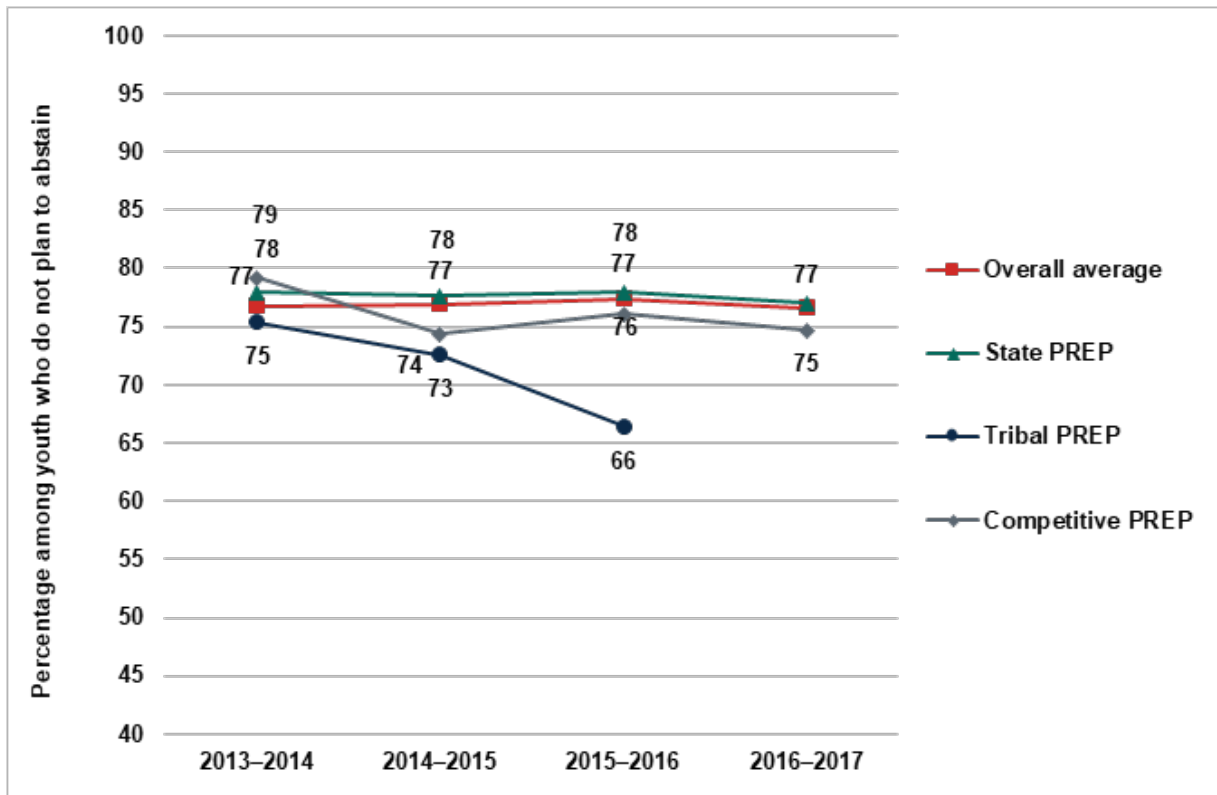


Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Each year, a large proportion of youth perceived that participation in the program increased the likelihood they would use a condom or other birth control if they had sex. Among youth who did not indicate at program exit that they planned to abstain from sex, 77 percent each year reported that they were much more or somewhat more likely to use condoms, and 70 percent were much more or somewhat more likely to use any type of birth control in the next six months because of participating in the program (Figure VI.5 and Figure VI.6).¹⁸

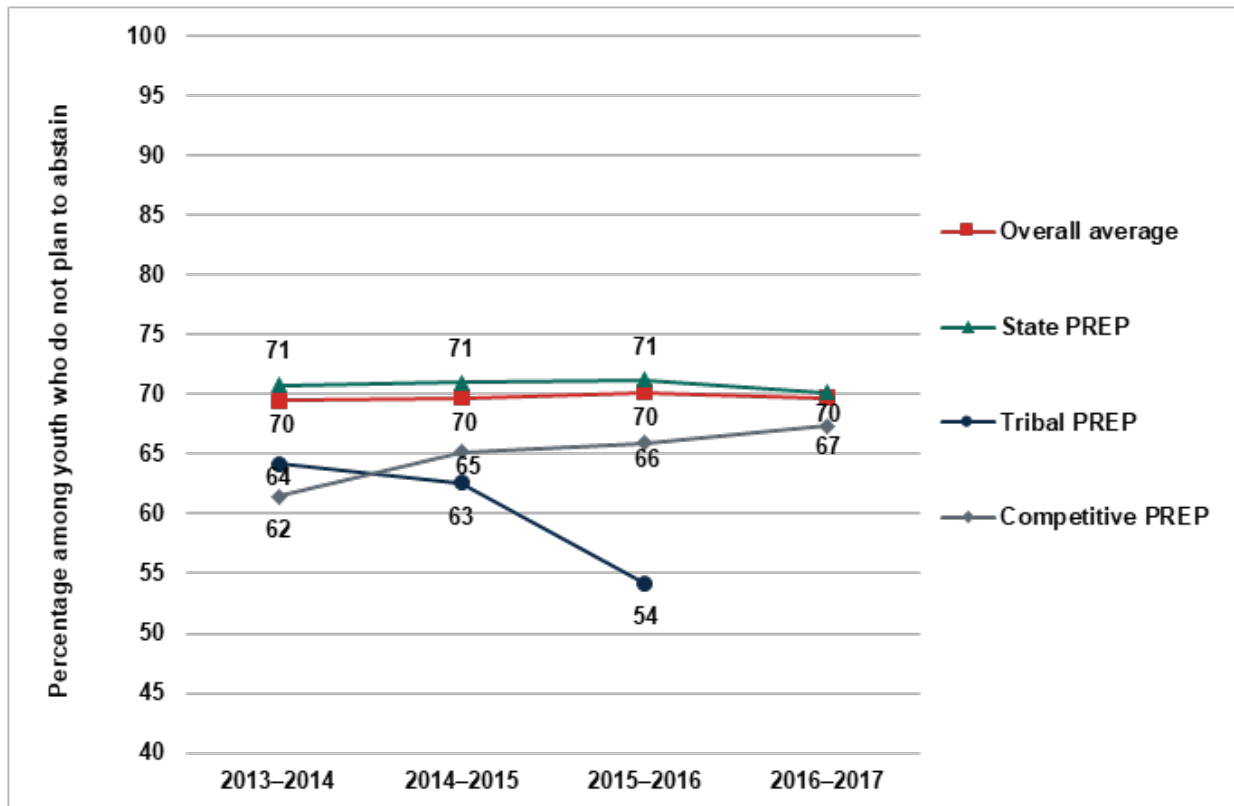
¹⁸ All eligible youth were asked to respond to the questions on condom and birth control use but could select the response option, “I will abstain from sexual intercourse (choose not to have sex) in the next six months.” The data presented in Figure VI.5 and Figure VI.6 and the related text are among those PREP participants who did not select the abstinence response option.

Figure VI.5. Perceptions of PREP’s influence on likelihood to use a condom if having sex in next six months among participants who do not plan to abstain from sex



Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Figure VI.6. Perceptions of PREP’s influence on likelihood to use any birth control if having sex in next six months among participants who do not plan to abstain from sex



Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Participants’ perceptions of program effects were mostly stable for youth in State and Competitive PREP grantees, but differed for youth in Tribal PREP grantees. For example, there was a downward trend for Tribal PREP reporting that they were likely to abstain from sexual intercourse in the six months following the program (Figure VI.4). There was also a downward trend for Tribal PREP youth reporting that participation affected their likelihood of using condoms or any birth control if having sex in the next six months (Figure VI.5 and Figure VI.6). The percentages of responses to this question remained stable for State PREP and Competitive PREP youth.

Youths’ perceptions of PREP’s effects on some sexual behavior intentions varied by program characteristics

In addition to examining trends over time, we explored whether program effects varied based on three program characteristics: primary age of youth served, whether programs primarily served a highly vulnerable population, and implementation setting. This analysis was conducted using data aggregated across funding streams and program year. With some exceptions, participants’ perceptions of program effects were largely consistent across different types of programs (Table VI.1).

The outcome that differed the most by program characteristic was the percentage of youth reporting that participation in PREP made them much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in the next six months. A larger percentage of youth in programs primarily serving middle school-age youth (69 percent) reported being more likely to abstain from sex in next six months due to PREP, compared to youth in programs primarily serving high school-age youth (54 percent). Similarly, a larger percentage of participants in programs implemented during school (60 percent) reported effects on their likelihood to abstain, compared to those in out-of-school settings (50 percent). Just under half (49 percent) of youth in programs that served primarily highly vulnerable populations reported that participating made them more likely to abstain, compared to 59 percent of youth in other programs.

Table VI.1. Youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by program characteristics

Measure	Primary age group program served		Programs serving a highly vulnerable population		Program setting	
	Middle school age	High school age	Primarily	Not primarily	In-school/ during school time	Out-of-school time
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	74.8	71.9	73.3	72.7	72.0	76.0
Percentage of youth who were:						
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	77.9	56.3	49.6	62.6	63.9	51.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	69.2	54.2	49.2	58.5	59.5	50.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	66.8	70.3	66.4	70.3	70.2	68.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	76.0	77.1	72.2	77.6	77.6	74.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	102,379	241,301	34,766	300,385	277,847	65,842

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who reported they plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

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VII. DISCUSSION

This report presents a description of PREP operations nationwide between 2013 and 2017 using grantee-submitted performance measures data. In this chapter, we summarize key findings and discuss limitations of the data.

The performance measures data provide systematic information about program operations and outcomes for all PREP grantees, their provider organizations, the programs they operate, and the youth they serve. The data collection plan was limited to grantees' reports of the measures they collected. The data plan also did not include any qualitative data that could help explain some findings. For example, we cannot explain why the proportion of youth enrolled in PREP programs who had previously engaged in sexual activity declined over time. The decline could be related to an overall decline nationwide, and in particular in the areas where PREP programs operate, or programs might be attracting fewer youth with risky sexual behavior over time. Similarly, as noted in Chapter VI, 72 to 73 percent of youth participants each year indicated that participating in a PREP-funded program made them more likely to engage in behaviors related to adulthood preparation. We can only speculate about why these percentages are not higher or did not increase over time. The level could be related to the extent to which each program covered the adulthood preparation subjects relative to the other program content. The performance measures were not designed to assess the content of each program.

In this report, we examined trends for PREP nationwide as well as by funding streams. Many of the characteristics of the grantees, the programs implemented, and the youth served remained stable over time and were similar across funding streams. Between 2013 and 2017, PREP served more than 400,000 youth through hundreds of program and providers operated or supported by grantees. The number of grantees, providers, and programs that implemented PREP fluctuated across reporting periods, as did the number of facilitators working with youth and the number of youth served within programs. This fluctuation across reporting periods was largely due to changes in the number of grants funded and reporting requirements of performance measures each year.

Grantees provided support for program implementation each year. Between 88 and 98 percent of grantees reported that they or a designee provided initial training, offered ongoing TA, and conducted monitoring of fidelity to the program model and the quality of service. Nearly all facilitators were trained each year, but fewer than half of the facilitators were observed, and the percentage observed declined from 2013–2014 to 2016–2017. There were also some differences by funding stream: higher percentages of Tribal PREP and Competitive PREP facilitators were observed than State PREP facilitators.

Most grantees implemented evidence-based programs and covered at least three APSs. Between 90 and 94 percent of programs implemented evidence-based program models with youth. There were differences by funding stream in the most commonly implemented program models, but across all PREP programs, more than 10 percent of programs implemented Making Proud Choices!, Teen Outreach Program (TOP), Be Proud! Be Responsible!, and Reducing the Risk each year. As required, nearly every programs implemented at least three APSs, with healthy relationships, healthy life skills, and adolescent development being the most frequently

implemented each year. Most Tribal PREP programs also addressed parent-child communication.

Programs served youth with diverse demographics. Each year between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017, about half of PREP participants identified as White and more than one-third identified as African American or Black, or as Hispanic or Latino. Grantees met the PREP requirement of serving youth between ages 10 and 19, or up to 21 if a pregnant or parenting mother. More than two-thirds of youth served reported being between 13 and 16 years old. The youth served also reported sexual orientations similar to national counterparts, with those who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or something else increasing from 10 percent to 14 percent. Tribal PREP participants differed from those served by other funding streams in that the majority of youth were American Indian or Alaska Native and about one-third of youth were ages 10 to 12.

While sexual initiation rates declined between 2013–2014 and 2016–2017 for high school-age participants, some recently sexually active youth placed themselves at further risk of pregnancy and STIs. Sexual initiation rates were near national levels for high school-age youth in most years and decreased along with national trends. Fewer than half of high school-age youth served had ever had sex before entering PREP. Those who had ever had sex in the three months before programming engaged in additional risky sexual behaviors. About 30 percent of youth reported never using a condom and about 40 percent reported never using any birth control when having sex in the three months before programming.

PREP participants reported positive impressions of the program and that participating in PREP affected their intended behaviors. The majority of youth had positive perceptions of PREP program delivery and rarely felt they or others were bullied or teased in the program. Each year, youth reported program participation increased their likelihood to engage in behaviors associated with APSs. Youth also reported that participating in PREP programs changed their intentions to engage in risky sexual behaviors. A majority of youth reported that participation in PREP increased the likelihood that they would abstain from sex in the next six months. For those who did not plan to abstain, participation increased their reported likelihood of using condoms or any type of birth control.

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APPENDIX A:

PREP TABLES

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Table A.1. Grant structure and scale

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Number of grantees	101	101	86	68
Percentage of grantees that ^a				
Serve as program provider only	44.4	41.6	32.9	25.8
Have subawardees as program providers only	48.1	51.5	61.0	69.7
Combine methods for program providers	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.5
Number of program providers	458	472	465	400
Percentage of program providers that first received award during reporting period	14.8	11.2	16.3	21.3
Percentage of program providers serving youth during the reporting period	95.0	93.2	92.7	96.3
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Average number of providers per grantee	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.9
Average number of programs per grantee	5.3	5.4	6.2	7.2
Average number of programs per program provider	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Number of facilitators	3,108	3,545	3,389	3,008
Number of youth	111,611	133,790	112,019	110,091

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table A.2. Grantee staffing

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Average number of grantee staff	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6
Average number of grantee staff FTE	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Number of grantees	101	101	86	68

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Staff includes grantee staff involved in overseeing PREP and does not include program provider or facilitator staff.

FTE = full-time equivalent.

Table A.3. Support for program implementation

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of grantees whose staff or designees				
Provided technical assistance	94.9	91.1	95.2	91.2
Provided training	87.9	89.1	94.0	92.6
Observed program delivery	97.0	98.0	97.6	97.1
Percentage of facilitators				
Trained	97.2	97.5	98.9	95.5
Observed at all	49.6	49.2	40.7	43.0
Observed once	23.2	25.4	22.1	19.6
Observed twice or more	26.4	23.8	18.6	23.4
Percentage of providers that observed facilitators	87.4	87.5	86.2	88.3
Number of grantees	101	101	86	68
Number of facilitators	3,108	3,545	3,389	3,008
Number of providers	428	439	464	385

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: One outlier in 2015–2016 was removed from the analysis of facilitators. This provider reported 1,583 facilitators in 2015–2016, compared with 23 in 2014–2015 and 53 in 2016–2017.

Table A.4. Implementation of evidence-based program models

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs implementing an evidence-based program model	93.5	93.9	94.0	90.4
Percentage of youth served by programs implementing an evidence-based program model	91.5	97.2	94.4	91.9
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Number of youth	111,611	133,790	112,019	110,091

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Table A.5. Program models implemented (percentage of programs)

Program model	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Making Proud Choices! ^a	17.4	15.8	15.3	18.9
Teen Outreach Program (TOP) ^a	15.1	15.6	14.5	14.4
Be Proud! Be Responsible! ^a	12.9	12.7	11.9	13.8
Reducing the Risk ^a	11.4	11.6	14.0	13.0
SHARP ^a	3.4	4.6	4.9	4.9
Draw the Line/Respect the Line ^a	6.2	7.0	9.4	3.9
iCuidate! ^a	3.2	2.6	3.8	3.7
Making a Difference! ^a	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6
Heritage Keepers Abstinence Education ^a	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.4
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Comprehensive Abstinence and Safer Sex Intervention ^a	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.0
SiHLE ^a	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.8
Adult Identity Mentoring (Project AIM) ^a	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART) ^{a,b}	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.4
Family Life and Sexual Health (FLASH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Safer Choices ^a	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.4
Wise Guys	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4
Power Through Choices ^{a,b}	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Sisters Saving Sisters ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Rikers Health Advocacy Program (RHAP) ^{a,b}	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.8
Street Smart	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.8
17 Days ^a	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8
All4You! ^a	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6
Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective! ^a	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
Get Real ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
FOCUS ^a	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Michigan Model—Healthy & Responsible Relationships	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Abstinence Only Intervention ^a	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Safer Sex	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Families Talking Together ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sexual Wellness and Advocacy by Teens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
The Fourth R: Alaska Perspectives	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
The Grassroots Project	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Teen Health Project ^a	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.0
It's Your Game: Keep It Real (IYG) ^a	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.0
Teen Life Clubs—Steps to S.T.A.R.dom Curriculum	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.4
Number of programs	535	544	530	492

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has identified the program model as an evidence-based program.

^b Becoming a Responsible Teen and Rikers Health Advocacy Program were included during the 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 reporting periods but were no longer included on the list of HHS evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs in the 2016–2017 reporting period. Power Through Choices was added to the list in 2016–2017.

Table A.6. Adulthood preparation subjects (APSs) implemented (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Number of APSs implemented ^a				
0–2 subjects	3.4	3.9	1.7	4.5
3 subjects	64.2	63.3	56.0	54.6
4 subjects	20.5	18.6	30.0	25.9
5 subjects	5.3	8.7	5.8	8.1
6 subjects	6.8	5.5	6.4	6.9
Subject implemented ^b				
Healthy relationships	96.4	96.3	95.5	97.6
Healthy life skills	80.6	83.4	88.7	81.3
Adolescent development	75.6	74.1	76.0	72.9
Parent-child communication	45.7	45.0	51.1	50.7
Educational and career success	27.8	27.2	26.2	29.7
Financial literacy	22.1	22.7	22.1	25.3
Number of programs	535	544	530	492

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could implement more than three subjects. Adult preparation subjects are not mutually exclusive.

Table A.7. Implementation setting

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs serving youth in ^a				
Schools, during school	51.3	56.0	59.3	55.3
Community-based organizations	35.1	35.4	33.3	35.9
Schools, after school	17.1	16.2	13.1	13.8
Juvenile detention centers	14.5	17.9	15.1	16.3
Foster care settings	12.3	12.4	11.2	12.0
Clinics	5.0	5.1	3.1	2.1
Other settings	13.3	12.0	9.6	13.2
Percentage of youth served in ^b				
Schools, during school	75.9	77.9	79.0	78.5
Community-based organizations	8.7	8.2	7.5	8.7
Schools, after school	4.9	3.0	3.2	2.9
Juvenile detention centers	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.9
Foster care settings	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3
Clinics	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.1
Other settings	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.4
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Number of youth	111,611	133,790	112,019	110,091

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could be implemented in more than one setting.

^b Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table A.8. Intended dosage and receipt

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Average hours of intended programming	16.5	19.7	18.6	13.8
Percentage of youth in out-of-school-time programs who completed at least 75 percent of the intended dosage ^a	70.3	73.6	75.9	73.6
Number of programs	535	544	530	492
Number of youth from out-of-school-time programs	24,724	28,981	23,445	23,604

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a This result is based on programs that served youth during out-of-school time. Because these programs are generally voluntary and do not take place during the school day, youth are likely to attend less frequently.

Table A.9. Demographic characteristics of youth (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Female	51.5	51.7	52.2	50.7
Hispanic or Latino	32.3	34.7	32.2	39.0
Ethnicity ^a				
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	67.9	64.8	64.9	64.9
Puerto Rican	12.2	12	13.1	11.8
Cuban	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	16.7	20.3	20.4	21.7
Race ^b				
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.2
Asian	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.3
Black or African American	42.1	39.8	36.7	34.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.6
White	45.4	45.4	47.8	50.7
Age ^a				
10–12	12.9	16.3	13.5	14.3
13 or 14	37.8	37	39.9	39.8
15 or 16	33.8	31.8	32.7	32.0
17 or 18	13.4	12.8	11.9	11.9
19 and older	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Grade level ^a				
4th–6th	7.6	9.7	7.7	8.2
7th or 8th	33.1	33.0	31.9	31.6
9th or 10th	39.6	39.8	43.3	42.1
11th or 12th	15.5	14.4	13.7	14.6
Dropped out of school	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Working toward GED	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Earned diploma or GED and in postsecondary school	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Earned diploma or GED and not in postsecondary school	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1
School does not assign grade levels	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sexual and gender orientation ^{b, c}				
Straight	89.9	87.1	87.1	86.8
Gay or lesbian	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Bisexual	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.0

Table A.9. (continued)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Transgender	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Something else/have not decided	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.3
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	56,925	72,776	61,205	63,920
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	55,413	71,180	64,333	64,587

Source: Entry and exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: All items except for sexual and gender orientation were from the exit survey.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Youth could select more than one item, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

^c This item was considered a sensitive item and was only asked of high school-age youth on the entry survey.

GED = general equivalency diploma.

Table A.10 Targeted populations (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youth in high-need geographic areas	74.1	72.9	76.6	79.6
African American youth	49.7	47.5	46.3	44.8
Hispanic/Latino youth	42.8	39.6	42.7	38.9
Male youth	36.5	33.5	36.5	35.0
Youth in adjudication systems	30.6	28.1	26.4	35.2
Youth in foster care	31.7	30.9	35.5	33.0
LGBTQ youth	25.3	27.3	34.3	31.8
Pregnant or parenting youth	25.0	24.1	27.7	20.6
Homeless or runaway youth	17.1	14.7	20.8	17.3
Youth in residential treatment for mental health issues	9.2	8.5	12.9	14.7
Out of school/dropout youth	18.2	14.3	11.0	13.6
Native American youth	16.5	21.4	22.3	11.0
Youth living with HIV/AIDS	6.2	5.8	12.1	4.9
Number of programs	535	544	530	492

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Target populations are not mutually exclusive; programs could target more than one population.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning.

Table A.11. Service to highly vulnerable populations, by programs operating during out-of-school time (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
At least 50 percent of youth served were from any highly vulnerable population	41.5	47.2	48.6	45.2
In adjudication systems	17.4	27.3	22.1	21.7
In foster care	16.2	16.5	22.6	18.0
In residential treatment for mental health	4.7	4.3	9.6	10.6
Identified as LGBTQ	2.0	3.0	4.8	7.8
Pregnant or parenting	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.6
Homeless or runaway	2.8	4.3	3.8	4.6
Trouble speaking or understanding English	2.4	3.0	1.4	3.7
Living with HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
Number of programs	253	231	208	217

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: The percentage of population categories do not sum to the percentage of programs primarily serving any highly vulnerable population, because population categories are not mutually exclusive; a program might serve more than one population.

Programs reported whether at least 50 percent of youth served were from each of the highly vulnerable populations. They did not report the percentage of youth in each category.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.

Table A.12. High school-age youth sexual behaviors at program entry (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Ever had sexual intercourse	44.3	42.2	38.6	36.1
Ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^a	20.4	18.4	18.9	17.1
Number of times pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^{a,b}				
0 pregnancies	79.8	82.0	81.9	82.7
1 pregnancy	14.5	13.3	13.1	12.2
2 pregnancies	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
3 or more pregnancies	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
Number of sexual partners in the past three months ^{a,b}				
0 people	30.9	34.0	30.5	34.7
1 person	46.2	44.8	49.5	45.5
2 or 3 people	16.0	14.7	14.9	14.2
4 or more people	6.9	6.5	5.2	5.6
Frequency of birth control use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	35.9	36.5	38.3	36.3
Most of the time	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.0
Some of the time	12.3	12.8	11.0	10.8
None of the time	38.7	39.0	39.4	41.9
Frequency of condom use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	37.4	37.7	36.6	34.2
Most of the time	17.6	16.3	15.3	14.5
Some of the time	17.8	18.0	16.6	16.1
None of the time	27.1	28.2	31.5	35.2
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	56,925	72,776	61,205	63,920

Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the items.

^a Asked only of those who had ever had sexual intercourse.

^b Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^c Asked only of those who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months.

Table A.13. Youths' perceptions of the program at program exit (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youths' perceptions of PREP program delivery				
The material presented was clear all or most of the time	84.9	85.1	85.2	85.0
Discussions or activities helped youth learn program lessons all or most of the time	83.6	83.8	83.1	82.8
Youth had a chance to ask questions about topics or issues that came up in the program all or most of the time	76.0	75.4	75.5	74.5
Youth were interested in program sessions and classes all or most of the time	71.7	71.0	69.3	69.0
Youths' perceptions of PREP program environment				
Youth felt respected as people all or most of the time	87.2	87.2	86.8	86.1
Youth felt picked on, teased, or bullied in the program a little or none of the time	83.2	83.3	83.2	83.1
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because people thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender a little or none of the time	85.9	85.6	85.8	85.7
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because of their racial or ethnic background a little or none of the time	88.0	87.9	88.1	87.8
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	55,413	71,180	64,333	64,587

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Table A.14. Youths' perceptions that program participation prepared them for adulthood

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were much more or somewhat more likely to				
Be prepared for adulthood ^a	72.9	73.2	72.9	72.0
Be the best they can be	80.9	80.7	80.0	79.6
Make plans to reach goals	79.7	80.1	79.7	78.8
Get a steady job after they finish school	80.0	79.2	79.1	78.6
Care about doing well in school	78.5	78.8	78.1	77.2
Make healthy decisions about drugs or alcohol	76.8	76.8	77.2	76.5
Get more education after high school	76.8	76.4	75.9	74.7
Be respectful toward others	74.0	74.2	74.1	73.8
Resist or say no to peer pressure	72.8	73.1	73.5	72.8
Manage money carefully	73.1	73.8	73.0	72.6
Form friendships that keep them out of trouble	68.7	68.9	69.0	68.1
Share ideas or talk with parent/guardian	64.1	65.3	65.3	63.7
Manage conflict without causing more conflict	61.3	61.8	61.6	60.2
Know how to manage stress	61.5	62.1	61.4	59.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	55,413	71,180	64,333	64,587

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a This item is an average percentage of PREP program participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

Table A.15. Youths' intentions toward sex at program exit

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were				
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	59.0	62.2	61.8	61.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	52.9	56.7	56.3	54.7
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^a	69.5	69.7	70.2	69.7
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^a	76.8	76.9	77.4	76.6
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	55,413	71,180	64,333	64,587

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table A.16. Youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by primary age group program served

Measure	Programs primarily serving middle school-age youth	Programs primarily serving high school-age youth
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	74.8	71.9
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	77.9	56.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	69.2	54.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	66.8	70.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	76.0	77.1
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	102,379	241,301

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of PREP program participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table A.17. Youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by programs primarily serving highly vulnerable populations

Measure	Programs primarily serving a highly vulnerable population	Programs not primarily serving a highly vulnerable population
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	73.3	72.7
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	49.6	62.6
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	49.2	58.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	66.4	70.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	72.2	77.6
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	34,766	300,385

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of PREP program participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table A.18. Youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by program setting

Measure	Programs operating during school	Programs operating out of school
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	72.0	76.0
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	63.9	51.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	59.5	50.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	70.2	68.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	77.6	74.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	277,847	65,842

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of PREP program participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table A.19. Implementation challenges and interest in technical assistance (percentage of providers)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of providers who reported that a challenge was somewhat or a serious problem				
Getting youth to attend regularly	42.1	40.3	38.6	40.8
Youth behavioral problems	35.3	36.2	31.5	39.5
Keeping youth engaged	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9
Staff turnover	28.6	31.2	32.7	33.8
Recruiting youth	42.7	34.9	32.5	33.5
Recruiting qualified staff	18.7	21.0	15.9	20.8
Ensuring facilitators understand content	7.6	6.8	8.4	10.1
Percentage of providers who reported being interested or very interested in a technical assistance topic				
Keeping youth engaged	51.0	46.2	50.7	43.6
Addressing youth behavior issues	44.6	44.4	50.0	41.8
Getting youth to attend regularly	44.8	41.8	42.3	41.6
Training facilitators	39.3	41.5	42.5	38.4
Recruiting youth	47.1	41.5	43.0	36.4
Minimizing negative peer reactions	32.6	36.7	31.5	34.3
Retaining staff	22.9	26.7	29.4	24.9
Recruiting qualified staff	23.1	26.2	29.4	22.6
Number of providers	428	439	464	385

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State, Tribal, and Competitive PREP grantees.

APPENDIX B:
STATE PREP TABLES

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Table B.1. State PREP grant structure and scale

Measure	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Number of grantees	48	48	49	49	49	47
Percentage of grantees that ^a						
Serve as program provider only	n.a	n.a	16.7	6.1	6.3	4.3
Have subawardees as program providers only	n.a	n.a	83.3	87.8	91.7	89.4
Combine methods for program providers	n.a	n.a	0.0	6.1	2.1	6.4
Number of program providers	306	323	339	358	387	353
Percentage of program providers that first received award during reporting period	78.1	15.8	10.9	8.7	15.0	19.3
Percentage of program providers serving youth during the reporting period	79.1	96	97.1	94.1	95.1	96.3
Number of programs	267	386	417	426	453	426
Average number of providers per grantee	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.5
Average number of programs per grantee	5.6	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.1
Average number of programs per program provider	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of facilitators	1,315	2,415	2,705	3,185	3,125	2,775
Number of youth	n.a	n.a	85,980	98,562	93,960	84,805

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

n.a. = not applicable.

Table B.2. State PREP grantee staffing

Measure	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Average number of grantee staff	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7
Average number of grantee staff FTE	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9
Number of grantees	48	48	49	49	49	47

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Staff includes grantee staff involved in overseeing PREP and does not include program provider or facilitator staff.

FTE = full-time equivalent.

Table B.3. State PREP support for program implementation

Measure	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Percentage of grantees whose staff or designees						
Provided technical assistance	89.6	100.0	95.7	95.9	98.0	95.7
Provided training	85.4	93.8	85.1	89.8	91.8	91.5
Observed program delivery	77.1	89.6	95.7	98.0	98.0	97.9
Percentage of facilitators						
Trained	102.7	84.0	97.1	97.6	99.0	95.2
Observed at all	39.8	47.7	45.4	45.3	37.2	38.6
Observed once	17.1	23.3	24.7	25.9	21.9	19.1
Observed twice or more	22.7	24.4	20.7	19.4	15.4	19.4
Percentage of providers that observed facilitators	69.4	71.6	89.1	89.3	85.2	86.8
Number of grantees	48	48	49	49	49	47
Number of facilitators	1,315	2,415	2,705	3,185	3,125	2,775
Number of providers	242	310	329	336	386	340

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: One outlier in 2015–2016 was removed from the analysis of facilitators. This provider reported 1,583 facilitators in 2015–2016, compared with 23 in 2014–2015 and 53 in 2016–2017.

Table B.4. State PREP implementation of evidence-based program models

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs implementing an evidence-based program model	93.8	93.9	94.3	90.8
Percentage of youth served by programs implementing an evidence-based program model	95.9	97.1	95.5	92.8
Number of programs	417	426	453	426
Number of youth	85,980	98,562	93,960	84,805

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Table B.5. State PREP program models implemented (percentage of programs)

Program model	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Making Proud Choices! ^a	15.7	14.8	17.7	16.7	16.1	20.0
Teen Outreach Program (TOP) ^a	17.6	17.1	15.8	16.4	14.3	15.0
Be Proud! Be Responsible! ^a	4.5	10.6	12.0	12.7	12.8	14.6
Reducing the Risk ^a	19.5	13.7	13.7	13.8	15.7	14.3
SHARP ^a	0.0	4.7	4.1	5.6	5.3	5.2
iCuidate! ^a	4.1	5.7	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.3
Draw the Line/Respect the Line ^a	4.1	3.4	6.0	6.8	9.1	3.3
Making a Difference! ^a	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.8
SiHLE ^a	0.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.1
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Comprehensive Abstinence and Safer Sex Intervention ^a	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.9
Family Life and Sexual Health (FLASH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Wise Guys	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.6
Adult Identity Mentoring (Project AIM) ^a	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4
Safer Choices ^a	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4
Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART) ^{a,b}	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9
Rikers Health Advocacy Program (RHAP) ^{a,b}	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.9
Sisters Saving Sisters ^a	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Street Smart	5.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	1.8	0.9
All4You! ^a	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective! ^a	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
FOCUS ^a	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Get Real ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Michigan Model—Healthy & Responsible Relationships	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
It's Your Game: Keep It Real (IYG) ^a	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Power Through Choices ^{a,b}	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Safer Sex	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Families Talking Together ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Abstinence Only Intervention ^a	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sexual Wellness and Advocacy by Teens	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
The Fourth R: Alaska Perspectives	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
The Grassroots Project	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
17 Days ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Teen Health Project ^a	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
Teen Life Clubs—Steps to S.T.A.R.dom Curriculum	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.3
Number of programs	267	386	417	426	453	426

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has identified the program model as an evidence-based program.

^b Becoming a Responsible Teen and Rikers Health Advocacy Program were included during the 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 reporting periods but were no longer included on the list of HHS evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs in the 2016–2017 reporting period. Power Through Choices was added to the list in 2016–2017.

Table B.6. State PREP adulthood preparation subjects (APs) implemented (percentage of programs)

Measure	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Number of APs implemented ^a						
0–2 subjects	6.7	8.5	3.4	4.7	2.0	4.7
3 subjects	60.3	61.7	67.0	70.4	60.3	57.9
4 subjects	22.1	19.9	18.8	16.0	29.4	22.8
5 subjects	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.7	3.8	7.3
6 subjects	5.6	4.1	5.8	4.2	4.6	7.3
Subject implemented ^b						
Healthy relationships	88.0	94.0	97.3	96.9	96.0	97.4
Healthy life skills	71.5	74.9	79.0	80.7	88.3	80.2
Adolescent development	69.7	69.9	76.9	71.7	75.3	71.3
Parent-child communication	45.3	45.6	41.9	39.2	46.1	48.2
Educational and career success	34.6	25.7	26.0	23.8	23.8	31.1
Financial literacy	27.4	20.0	20.6	20.5	19.7	25.2
Number of programs	267	386	417	426	453	426

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could implement more than three subjects. Adult preparation subjects are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.7. State PREP implementation setting

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs serving youth in ^a				
Schools, during school	51.3	54.6	58.1	54.9
Community-based organizations	35.3	35.6	34.2	35.3
Juvenile detention centers	15.8	19.5	16.1	16.9
Schools, after school	18.2	16.6	13.8	15.5
Foster care settings	12.4	13.2	12.4	12.2
Clinics	3.9	5.0	3.2	2.4
Other settings	14.8	13.2	9.7	13.4
Percentage of youth served in ^b				
Schools, during school	73.3	75.6	77.2	75.3
Community-based organizations	9.8	8.5	7.9	9.9
Juvenile detention centers	5.8	4.9	3.5	4.5
Schools, after school	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.8
Foster care settings	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.6
Clinics	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.2
Other settings	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.7
Number of programs	417	426	453	426
Number of youth	85,980	98,562	93,960	84,805

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could be implemented in more than one setting.

^b Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table B.8. State PREP intended dosage and receipt

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Average hours of intended programming	15.8	19.4	19.3	14.2
Percentage of youth in out-of-school-time programs who completed at least 75 percent of the intended dosage ^a	70.4	73.4	75.1	73.2
Number of programs	417	426	453	426
Number of youth from out-of-school-time programs	22,086	23,933	21,406	20,905

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a This result is based on programs that served youth during out-of-school time. Because these programs are generally voluntary and do not take place during the school day, youth are likely to attend less frequently.

Table B.9. State PREP demographic characteristics of youth (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Female	51.6	52.3	52.5	50.6
Hispanic or Latino	33.5	35.8	33.8	39.3
Ethnicity ^a				
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	71.5	68.2	66.8	67.4
Puerto Rican	11.9	12.4	13.1	12.1
Cuban	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	15.6	18.3	19.1	19.5
Race ^b				
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.9	11.0	10.6	12.4
Asian	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.6
Black or African American	45.3	42.3	38.6	34.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	3.1	3.0	4.2
White	46.3	47.8	51.3	53.8
Age ^a				
10–12	11.6	12.9	12.3	10.5
13 or 14	37.9	37.8	41.1	40.3
15 or 16	34.8	33.5	32.3	34.7
17 or 18	13.5	13.3	12.3	12.7
19 and older	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.9
Grade level ^a				
4th–6th	6.0	6.9	6.7	5.5
7th or 8th	31.6	31.3	32.1	29.6
9th or 10th	41.8	42.6	43.2	45.2
11th or 12th	15.8	15.4	14.5	16.1
Dropped out of school	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Working toward GED	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Earned diploma or GED and in postsecondary school	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Earned diploma or GED and not in postsecondary school	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7
School does not assign grade levels	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
Sexual and gender orientation ^{b,c}				
Straight	90.3	86.6	87.6	86.7
Gay or lesbian	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Bisexual	5.9	7.1	7.5	8.3
Transgender	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Something else/have not decided	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.3
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	48,799	53,978	51,378	52,521
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	47,092	52,822	53,743	53,250

Source: Entry and exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Notes: All items except for sexual and gender orientation were from the exit survey.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Youth could select more than one item, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

^c This item was considered a sensitive item and was only asked of high school-age youth on the entry survey.

GED = general equivalency diploma.

Table B.10. State PREP targeted populations (percentage of programs)

Measure	2011– 2012 reporting period	2012– 2013 reporting period	2013– 2014 reporting period	2014– 2015 reporting period	2015– 2016 reporting period	2016– 2017 reporting period
Youth in high-need geographic areas	77.4	74.1	75.7	73.2	77.0	78.4
African American youth	57.0	54.4	48.9	45.6	45.8	44.7
Hispanic/Latino youth	41.1	46.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	38.6
Youth in foster care	34.6	34.2	31.1	31.6	38.5	34.4
Youth in adjudication systems	32.2	29.8	31.8	27.9	26.9	36.5
Male youth	42.4	41.2	32.1	28.1	32.1	31.1
LGBTQ youth	22.3	22.0	21.2	24.8	32.4	30.6
Pregnant or parenting youth	29.4	24.6	21.7	19.1	27.8	21.2
Homeless or runaway youth	16.2	16.1	14.7	13.7	22.0	17.6
Youth in residential treatment for mental health issues	14.4	14.5	9.6	9.9	13.7	16.5
Out of school/dropout youth	18.6	16.6	15.4	11.3	10.2	13.6
Native American youth	13.3	12.4	11.1	13.5	18.6	10.6
Youth living with HIV/AIDS	10.2	4.4	5.5	4.3	12.9	4.7
Number of programs	267	386	417	426	453	426

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Target populations are not mutually exclusive; programs could target more than one population.
LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning.

Table B.11. State PREP service to highly vulnerable populations, by programs operating during out-of-school time (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
At least 50 percent of youth served were from any highly vulnerable population	42.0	49.2	50.3	41.8
In adjudication systems	19.5	30.7	23.2	22.2
In foster care	15.5	16.4	24.3	18.0
In residential treatment for mental health	5.5	4.8	10.3	11.1
Identified as LGBTQ	2.0	3.2	4.9	6.9
Homeless or runaway	2.0	4.2	4.3	5.3
Pregnant or parenting	2.5	2.6	5.9	3.7
Living with HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1
Trouble speaking or understanding English	2.5	2.6	1.1	0.5
Number of programs	200	189	185	189

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: The percentage of population categories do not sum to the percentage of programs primarily serving any highly vulnerable population, because population categories are not mutually exclusive; a program might serve more than one population.

Programs reported whether at least 50 percent of youth served were from each of the highly vulnerable populations. They did not report the percentage of youth in each category.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.

Table B.12. State PREP high school-age youth sexual behaviors at program entry (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Ever had sexual intercourse	44.4	42.9	39.5	37.1
Ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^a	20.2	18.0	19.5	19.5
Number of times pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^{a,b}				
0 pregnancies	79.8	82.5	81.6	80.3
1 pregnancy	14.7	12.8	13.2	13.9
2 pregnancies	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.8
3 or more pregnancies	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0
Number of sexual partners in the past three months ^{a,b}				
0 people	30.4	34.7	29.6	29.2
1 person	46.8	44.8	50.0	48.9
2 or 3 people	16.1	14.4	15.1	15.6
4 or more people	6.7	6.3	5.2	6.4
Frequency of birth control use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	37.3	38.2	39.0	37.0
Most of the time	12.2	12	11.6	11.4
Some of the time	11.8	11.9	11.1	11.3
None of the time	38.6	38.2	38.2	40.2
Frequency of condom use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	38.9	38.0	36.8	33.8
Most of the time	17.4	16.1	15.7	14.9
Some of the time	18.0	17.8	16.4	17.2
None of the time	25.7	28.4	31.0	34.2
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	48,799	53,978	51,378	52,521

Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the items.

^a Asked only of those who had ever had sexual intercourse.

^b Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^c Asked only of those who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months.

Table B.13. State PREP youths' perceptions of the program at program exit (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youths' perceptions of PREP program delivery				
The material presented was clear all or most of the time	85.3	85.9	85.8	85.7
Discussions or activities helped youth learn program lessons all or most of the time	84.2	84.5	83.9	83.5
Youth had a chance to ask questions about topics or issues that came up in the program all or most of the time	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.2
Youth were interested in program sessions and classes all or most of the time	72.2	71.5	70.4	70.1
Youths' perceptions of PREP program environment				
Youth felt respected as people all or most of the time	87.3	87.4	87.2	86.6
Youth felt picked on, teased, or bullied in the program a little or none of the time	82.6	83.2	82.9	82.7
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because people thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender a little or none of the time	85.9	85.7	86.3	85.6
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because of their racial or ethnic background a little or none of the time	88.0	87.9	88.4	87.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	47,092	52,822	53,743	53,250

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Table B.14. State PREP youths' perceptions that program participation prepared them for adulthood

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were much more or somewhat more likely to				
Be prepared for adulthood ^a	72.7	73.3	72.9	71.5
Be the best they can be	80.8	81.0	79.8	79.1
Make plans to reach goals	79.8	80.5	79.6	78.4
Get a steady job after they finish school	79.9	79.3	78.9	77.9
Care about doing well in school	78.0	78.9	77.9	76.4
Make healthy decisions about drugs or alcohol	76.6	76.8	77.3	76.0
Get more education after high school	76.7	76.6	75.8	73.7
Be respectful toward others	73.8	74.4	73.7	73.4
Resist or say no to peer pressure	72.5	73.4	73.6	72.3
Form friendships that keep them out of trouble	68.4	68.9	69.0	67.5
Share ideas or talk with parent/guardian	64.0	65.5	65.5	63.3
Manage conflict without causing more conflict	61.2	62.1	62.2	60.0
Know how to manage stress	61.4	62.1	61.6	59.2
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	47,092	52,822	53,743	53,250

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a This item is an average percentage of State PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

Table B.15. State PREP youths' intentions toward sex at program exit

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were				
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	56.9	59.5	60.4	59.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	53.9	55.1	55.4	53.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^a	70.8	71.0	71.2	70.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^a	77.9	77.6	77.9	77.0
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	47,092	52,822	53,743	53,250

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

^a Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table B.16. State PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by primary age group program served

Measure	Programs primarily serving middle school-age youth	Programs primarily serving high school-age youth
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	75.2	71.8
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	76.9	55.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	66.5	51.6
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	68.9	71.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	77.6	77.6
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	66,150	197,784

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of State PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table B.17. State PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by programs primarily serving highly vulnerable populations

Measure	Programs primarily serving a highly vulnerable population	Programs not primarily serving a highly vulnerable population
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	72.4	72.5
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	45.6	60.9
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	44.9	55.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	67.5	71.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	73.3	78.3
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	26,198	230,181

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of State PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table B.18. State PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by program setting

Measure	Programs operating during school	Programs operating out of school
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	71.8	75.8
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	62.0	49.7
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	56.2	48.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	71.4	69.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	78.5	75.1
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	207,599	56,344

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of State PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table B.19. State PREP implementation challenges and interest in technical assistance (percentage of providers)

Measure	2011–2012 reporting period	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of providers who reported that a challenge was somewhat or a serious problem						
Getting youth to attend regularly	53.7	52.4	43.3	43.2	41.0	42.1
Youth behavioral problems	31.0	33.9	41.0	39.9	33.0	37.7
Keeping youth engaged	40.5	35.6	38.9	40.5	39.0	37.7
Staff turnover	31.0	29.4	28.3	32.4	34.3	34.4
Recruiting youth	52.1	44.8	43.8	36.0	33.0	33.8
Recruiting qualified staff	17.8	20.0	19.2	22.0	16.1	21.2
Ensuring facilitators understand content	14.9	9.4	8.2	7.4	7.9	10.9
Percentage of providers who reported being interested or very interested in a technical assistance topic						
Keeping youth engaged	59.1	42.9	52.0	50.9	53.4	45.3
Getting youth to attend regularly	53.3	40.3	46.2	45.8	44.1	43.8
Addressing youth behavior issues	51.5	45.6	48.3	47.9	52.3	43.5
Training facilitators	36.8	33.2	42.3	43.5	44.4	40.3
Recruiting youth	36.8	33.2	42.3	43.5	44.4	40.3
Minimizing negative peer reactions	38.4	37.4	35.0	40.2	32.4	36.2
Retaining staff	27.3	26.1	23.4	27.1	30.0	25.6
Recruiting qualified staff	23.6	18.7	25.2	26.8	29.4	23.2
Number of providers	242	310	329	336	386	340

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 State PREP grantees.

APPENDIX C:
TRIBAL PREP TABLES

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Table C.1. Tribal PREP grant structure and scale

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Number of grantees	16	16	16	14
Percentage of grantees that ^a				
Serve as program provider only	n.a	61.5	62.5	69.2
Have subawardees as program providers only	n.a	30.8	18.8	23.1
Combine methods for program providers	n.a	7.7	18.8	7.7
Number of program providers	27	37	41	38
Percentage of program providers that first received award during reporting period	14.8	27.0	34.1	2.6
Percentage of program providers serving youth during the reporting period	96.3	81.1	87.8	67.6
Number of programs	27	32	37	26
Average number of providers per grantee	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.7
Average number of programs per grantee	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9
Average number of programs per program provider	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Number of facilitators	75	69	92	53
Number of youth		2,192	2,948	1,738

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

n.a. = not applicable.

Table C.2. Tribal PREP grantee staffing

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Average number of grantee staff	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.4
Average number of grantee staff FTE	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
Number of grantees	16	16	16	14

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Staff includes grantee staff involved in overseeing PREP and does not include program provider or facilitator staff.

FTE = full-time equivalent.

Table C.3. Tribal PREP support for program implementation

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of grantees whose staff or designees				
Provided technical assistance	87.5	93.8	81.3	92.3
Provided training	87.5	81.3	87.5	92.3
Observed program delivery	93.8	100.0	100.0	92.3
Percentage of facilitators				
Trained	100.0	97.1	98.9	100.0
Observed at all	73.3	55.1	69.6	77.4
Observed once	24.0	14.5	31.5	50.9
Observed twice or more	49.3	40.6	38.0	26.4
Percentage of providers that observed facilitators	73.1	69.0	80.6	84.0
Number of grantees	16	16	16	14
Number of facilitators	75	69	92	53
Number of providers	26	29	36	25

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Table C.4. Tribal PREP Implementation of evidence-based program models

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of programs implementing an evidence-based program model	90.6	86.5	88.5
Percentage of youth served by programs implementing an evidence-based program model	86.4	78.0	48.6
Number of programs	32	37	26
Number of youth	2,192	2,948	1,738

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Tribal PREP grantees.

Table C.5. Tribal PREP program models implemented (percentage of programs)

Program model	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART) ^{a,b}	22.2	21.9	13.5	23.1
Draw the Line/Respect the Line ^a	22.2	18.8	16.2	23.1
It's Your Game: Keep It Real (IYG) ^a	18.5	12.5	32.4	23.1
Making Proud Choices! ^a	18.5	15.6	13.5	11.5
Making a Difference! ^a	3.7	0.0	2.7	3.8
SHARP ^a	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.8
The Fourth R: Alaska Perspectives	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Adult Identity Mentoring (Project AIM) ^a	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.1
CAS-Carrera Program ^a	3.7	3.1	2.7	0.0
SiHLE ^a	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
All4You! ^a	3.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
Other	3.7	6.3	10.8	7.7
Number of programs	27	32	37	26

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has identified the program model as an evidence-based program.

^b Becoming a Responsible Teen and Rikers Health Advocacy Program were included during the 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 reporting periods but were no longer included on the list of HHS evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs in the 2016–2017 reporting period.

Table C.6. Tribal PREP adulthood preparation subjects (APSs) implemented (percentage of programs)

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Number of APSs implemented ^a				
0–2 subjects	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
3 subjects	70.4	40.6	29.7	42.3
4 subjects	18.5	37.5	40.5	26.9
5 subjects	0.0	6.3	21.6	23.1
6 subjects	11.1	6.3	8.1	7.7
Subject implemented ^b				
Healthy life skills	63.0	84.4	97.3	92.3
Parent-child communication	88.9	84.4	97.3	92.3
Healthy relationships	77.8	87.5	86.5	76.9
Adolescent development	66.7	43.8	83.8	76.9
Educational and career success	40.7	25.0	27.0	34.6
Financial literacy	14.8	15.6	16.2	23.1
Number of programs	27	32	37	26

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could implement more than three subjects. Adult preparation subjects are not mutually exclusive.

Table C.7. Tribal PREP implementation setting

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of programs serving youth in ^a			
Schools, during school	37.5	58.1	60.0
Community-based organizations	31.3	22.6	40.0
Schools, after school	12.5	16.1	10.0
Clinics	28.1	16.1	10.0
Foster care settings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Juvenile detention centers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other settings	0.0	3.2	5.0
Percentage of youth served in ^b			
Schools, during school	74.6	81.1	69.7
Community-based organizations	7.1	3.8	14.0
Schools, after school	10.5	11.0	12.0
Clinics	7.8	3.5	1.7
Foster care settings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Juvenile detention centers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other settings	0.0	0.5	2.6
Number of programs	32	37	26
Number of youth	2,192	2,948	1,738

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could be implemented in more than one setting.

^b Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table C.8. Tribal PREP intended dosage and receipt

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Average hours of intended programming	28.5	30.1	16.5
Percentage of youth in out-of-school-time programs who completed at least 75 percent of the intended dosage ^a	50.8	70.2	97.0
Number of programs	32	37	26
Number of youth from out-of-school-time programs	541	523	526

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a This result is based on programs that served youth during out-of-school time. Because these programs are generally voluntary and do not take place during the school day, youth are likely to attend less frequently.

Table C.9. Tribal PREP demographic characteristics of youth (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Female	50.4	51.7	50.6
Hispanic or Latino	18.6	17.7	18.2
Ethnicity ^a			
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	79.5	76.1	78.2
Puerto Rican	1.7	1.5	1.8
Cuban	1.4	1.0	1.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	17.5	21.4	18.9
Race ^b			
American Indian or Alaska Native	73.9	70.2	72.9
Asian	1.3	1.5	1.5
Black or African American	5.9	11.7	8.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.8	2.6	1.5
White	43.1	41.5	37.1
Age ^a			
10–12	27.4	33.0	29.1
13 or 14	56.6	49.7	50.5
15 or 16	11.1	11.9	13.5
17 or 18	3.9	4.9	6.4
19 and older	1.0	0.5	0.5
Grade level ^a			
4th–6th	22.6	28.6	26.3
7th or 8th	62.2	60.1	53.9
9th or 10th	8.7	9.1	11
11th or 12th	6	2.1	8.6
Dropped out of school	0.1	0.0	0.0
Working toward GED	0.1	0.0	0.0
Earned diploma or GED and in postsecondary school	0.1	0.0	0.0
Earned diploma or GED and not in postsecondary school	0.3	0.1	0.2
School does not assign grade levels	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual and gender orientation ^{b,c}			
Straight	85.2	85.1	83.8
Gay or lesbian	2.3	2.3	2.7
Bisexual	9.9	12.5	13.5
Transgender	2.0	0.3	0.0
Something else/have not decided	1.9	1.8	2.2
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	1,748	1,170	640
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	1,624	968	841

Source: Entry and exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: All items except for sexual and gender orientation were from the exit survey.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Youth could select more than one item, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

^c This item was considered a sensitive item and was only asked of high school-age youth on the entry survey.

GED = general equivalency diploma.

Table C.10. Tribal PREP targeted populations (percentage of programs)

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Youth in high-need geographic areas	77.8	37.5	45.9	50.0
Native American youth	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0
Male youth	37.0	12.5	18.9	42.3
LGBTQ youth	33.3	9.4	5.4	26.9
Hispanic/Latino youth	14.8	6.3	8.1	11.5
African American youth	14.8	0.0	5.6	11.5
Out of school/dropout youth	29.6	0.0	5.4	11.5
Pregnant or parenting youth	22.2	6.3	24.3	7.7
Youth living with HIV/AIDS	22.2	3.1	0.0	7.7
Youth in adjudication systems	11.1	3.1	2.7	3.8
Homeless or runaway youth	22.2	6.3	2.7	0.0
Youth in foster care	29.6	12.5	0.0	0.0
Youth in residential treatment for mental health issues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of programs	27	32	37	26

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Target populations are not mutually exclusive; programs could target more than one population.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning.

Table C.11. Tribal PREP service to highly vulnerable populations by programs operating during out-of-school time (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
At least 50 percent of youth served were from any highly vulnerable population	0.0	0.0	0.0
In adjudication systems	0.0	0.0	0.0
In foster care	0.0	0.0	0.0
In residential treatment for mental health	0.0	0.0	0.0
Identified as LGBTQ	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pregnant or parenting	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homeless or runaway	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trouble speaking or understanding English	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living with HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of programs	20	13	8

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: The percentage of population categories do not sum to the percentage of programs primarily serving any highly vulnerable population, because population categories are not mutually exclusive; a program might serve more than one population.

Programs reported whether at least 50 percent of youth served were from each of the highly vulnerable populations. They did not report the percentage of youth in each category.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.

Table C.12. Tribal PREP high school-age youth sexual behaviors at program entry (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Ever had sexual intercourse	32.8	46.8	41.3
Ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^a	17.6	12.8	18.8
Number of times pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^{a,b}			
0 pregnancies	82.9	86.9	82.4
1 pregnancy	14.0	10.8	15.9
2 pregnancies	1.9	0.8	1.6
3 or more pregnancies	1.2	1.5	0.0
Number of sexual partners in the past three months ^{a,b}			
0 people	34.0	30.7	28.4
1 person	39.7	44.1	45.4
2 or 3 people	20.6	19.1	20.2
4 or more people	5.7	6.2	6.0
Frequency of birth control use in the past three months ^{b,c}			
All the time	38.4	36.8	35.7
Most of the time	10.6	8.9	12.4
Some of the time	12.6	14.1	12.4
None of the time	38.4	40.1	39.5
Frequency of condom use in the past three months ^{b,c}			
All the time	37.2	35.6	36.4
Most of the time	14.1	17.2	18.6
Some of the time	16.6	17.2	16.3
None of the time	32.2	30.0	28.7
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	1,748	1,170	640

Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the items.

^a Asked only of those who had ever had sexual intercourse.

^b Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^c Asked only of those who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months.

Table C.13. Tribal PREP youths' perceptions of the program at program exit (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Youths' perceptions of PREP program delivery			
The material presented was clear all or most of the time	81.4	76.7	76.8
Discussions or activities helped youth learn program lessons all or most of the time	80.3	77.6	75.6
Youth had a chance to ask questions about topics or issues that came up in the program all or most of the time	73.4	68.0	67.7
Youth were interested in program sessions and classes all or most of the time	64.9	61.3	62.4
Youths' perceptions of PREP program environment			
Youth felt respected as people all or most of the time	84.4	82.6	79.9
Youth felt picked on, teased, or bullied in the program a little or none of the time	87.3	83.5	82.7
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because people thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender a little or none of the time	88.0	85.4	84.2
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because of their racial or ethnic background a little or none of the time	90.3	87.1	85.8
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	1,624	968	841

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Table C.14. Tribal PREP youths' perceptions that program participation prepared them for adulthood

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were much more or somewhat more likely to			
Be prepared for adulthood ^a	69.5	70.2	69.7
Be the best they can be	76.2	78.5	76.9
Make plans to reach goals	75.8	76.7	77.2
Get a steady job after they finish school	74.5	75.8	76.5
Care about doing well in school	73.1	74.8	74.2
Make healthy decisions about drugs or alcohol	73.8	76.1	73.9
Get more education after high school	72.0	74.1	73.5
Be respectful toward others	72.7	74.6	75.4
Resist or say no to peer pressure	72.7	70.6	69.5
Manage money carefully	69.5	70.2	72.2
Form friendships that keep them out of trouble	65.6	66.3	64.5
Share ideas or talk with parent/guardian	60.5	61.7	62.1
Manage conflict without causing more conflict	57.9	56.8	55.1
Know how to manage stress	58.6	56.0	55.4
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	1,624	968	841

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a This item is an average percentage of Tribal PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

Table C.15. Tribal PREP youths' intentions toward sex at program exit

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were			
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	71.8	76.8	72.8
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	61.4	63.0	56.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^a	64.2	62.6	54.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^a	75.4	72.6	66.4
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	1,624	968	841

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

^a Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table C.16. Tribal PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by primary age group program served

Measure	Programs primarily serving middle school-age youth	Programs primarily serving high school-age youth
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	70.8	67.5
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	78.1	64.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	64.7	49.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	60.3	59.6
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	71.8	70.3
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	4,705	1,916

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Tribal PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table C.17. Tribal PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by programs primarily serving highly vulnerable populations

Measure	Programs primarily serving a highly vulnerable population	Programs not primarily serving a highly vulnerable population
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	0.0	69.9
Percentage of youth who were	0.0	
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	0.0	73.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	0.0	59.8
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	0.0	60.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	0.0	71.5
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	0	5,647

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Tribal PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table C.18. Tribal PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by program setting

Measure	Programs operating during school	Programs operating out of school
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	69.8	70.3
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	75.0	62.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	61.0	52.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	60.0	60.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	71.4	69.6
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	6,084	537

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Tribal PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table C.19. Tribal PREP implementation challenges and interest in technical assistance (percentage of providers)

Measure	2012–2013 reporting period	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period
Percentage of providers who reported that a challenge was somewhat or a serious problem				
Keeping youth engaged	38.5	41.4	41.7	36.0
Staff turnover	38.5	27.6	22.2	32.0
Recruiting youth	46.2	48.3	38.9	32.0
Recruiting qualified staff	26.9	20.7	19.4	20.0
Getting youth to attend regularly	38.5	41.4	36.1	16.0
Youth behavioral problems	34.6	24.1	30.6	12.0
Ensuring facilitators understand content	7.7	13.8	8.3	12.0
Percentage of providers who reported being interested or very interested in a technical assistance topic				
Recruiting youth	42.3	51.7	30.6	44.0
Keeping youth engaged	34.6	62.1	41.7	40.0
Addressing youth behavior issues	42.3	48.3	47.2	36.0
Getting youth to attend regularly	38.5	55.2	36.1	32.0
Training facilitators	34.6	34.5	50.0	24.0
Minimizing negative peer reactions	30.8	37.9	47.2	24.0
Retaining staff	26.9	27.6	25.0	24.0
Recruiting qualified staff	23.1	24.1	25.0	24.0
Number of providers	26	29	36	25

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2012–2013, 2013–2014, 2014–2015, and 2015–2016 Tribal PREP grantees.

APPENDIX D:
COMPETITIVE PREP TABLES

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Table D.1. Competitive PREP grant structure and scale

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Number of grantees	36	36	23	21
Percentage of grantees that ^a				
Serve as program provider only	68.8	80.6	71.4	78.9
Have subawardees as program providers only	15.6	16.7	14.3	21.1
Combine methods for program providers	15.6	2.8	14.3	0.0
Number of program providers	82	73	40	47
Percentage of program providers that first received award during reporting period	25.6	11.0	42.5	36.2
Percentage of program providers serving youth during the reporting period	92.7	91.8	92.3	95.7
Number of programs	86	81	51	66
Average number of providers per grantee	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2
Average number of programs per grantee	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.1
Average number of programs per program provider	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Number of facilitators	334	268	211	233
Number of youth	23,439	32,280	16,321	25,286

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table D.2. Competitive PREP grantee staffing

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Average number of grantee staff	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.6
Average number of grantee staff FTE	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.0
Number of grantees	36	36	23	21

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Staff includes grantee staff involved in overseeing PREP and does not include program provider or facilitator staff.

FTE = full-time equivalent.

Table D.3. Competitive PREP support for program implementation

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of grantees whose staff or designees				
Provided technical assistance	94.4	88.9	90.9	81.0
Provided training	94.4	88.9	100.0	95.2
Observed program delivery	97.2	97.2	100.0	95.2
Percentage of facilitators				
Trained	97.9	96.6	97.2	99.1
Observed at all	82.3	88.1	83.9	95.3
Observed once	12.6	17.2	18.5	24.9
Observed twice or more	69.8	70.9	65.4	70.4
Percentage of providers that observed facilitators	87.1	82.1	97.1	100.0
Number of grantees	36	36	23	21
Number of facilitators	334	268	211	233
Number of providers	70	67	36	45

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Table D.4. Competitive PREP implementation of evidence-based program models

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs implementing an evidence-based program model	93	97.5	94.1	87.9
Percentage of youth served by programs implementing an evidence-based program model	75.7	99.2	92.8	88.9
Number of programs	86	81	51	66
Number of youth	23,439	32,280	16,321	25,286

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Table D.5. Competitive PREP program models implemented (percentage of programs)

Program model	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Heritage Keepers Abstinence Education ^a	3.5	6.2	7.8	18.2
Making Proud Choices! ^a	16.3	12.3	9.8	12.1
Teen Outreach Program (TOP) ^a	17.4	18.5	23.5	10.6
Be Proud! Be Responsible! ^a	22.1	18.5	9.8	9.1
Draw the Line/Respect the Line ^a	2.3	3.7	5.9	7.6
iCuidate! ^a	0.0	0.0	7.8	6.1
Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART) ^{a,b}	5.8	7.4	5.9	4.5
Power Through Choices ^{a,b}	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5
Reducing the Risk ^a	4.7	4.9	5.9	4.5
17 Days ^a	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Comprehensive Abstinence and Safer Sex Intervention ^a	1.2	1.2	3.9	3.0
SHARP ^a	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0
Adult Identity Mentoring (Project AIM) ^a	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.5
Get Real ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Making a Difference! ^a	4.7	4.9	2.0	1.5
Promoting Health Among Teens (PHAT)! Abstinence Only Intervention ^a	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.5
Safer Choices ^a	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.5
Sisters Saving Sisters ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Steps to Success	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
All4You! ^a	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Teen Health Project ^a	7.0	9.9	0.0	0.0
Be Proud! Be Responsible! Be Protective! ^a	2.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other	5.8	1.2	3.9	3.0
Number of programs	86	81	51	66

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has identified the program model as an evidence-based program.

^b Becoming a Responsible Teen and Rikers Health Advocacy Program were included during the 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 reporting periods but were no longer included on the list of HHS evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs in the 2016–2017 reporting period. Power Through Choices was added to the list in 2016–2017.

Table D.6. Competitive PREP adulthood preparation subjects (APs) implemented (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Number of APs implemented ^a				
0–2 subjects	1.2	1.3	0.0	3.0
3 subjects	59.3	41.3	25.5	33.3
4 subjects	22.1	22.5	37.3	45.5
5 subjects	5.8	23.8	15.7	13.6
6 subjects	11.6	11.3	21.6	4.5
Subject implemented ^b				
Healthy relationships	95.3	97.5	100.0	98.5
Healthy life skills	87.1	91.1	90.2	87.9
Adolescent development	81.2	82.3	82.4	83.3
Parent-child communication	50.0	51.9	74.5	66.7
Financial literacy	33.3	37.5	43.1	25.8
Educational and career success	39.2	45.6	43.1	21.2
Number of programs	86	81	51	66

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could implement more than three subjects. Adult preparation subjects are not mutually exclusive.

Table D.7. Competitive PREP implementation setting

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of programs serving youth in ^a				
Schools, during school	56.6	62.8	69.4	57.6
Community-based organizations	35.5	39.2	22.4	39.4
Juvenile detention centers	13.2	16.7	12.2	12.1
Foster care settings	17.1	12.8	4.1	10.6
Schools, after school	13.2	14.1	8.2	3.0
Clinics	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Other settings	10.5	9.0	10.2	12.1
Percentage of youth served in ^b				
Schools, during school	85.4	84.8	90.5	89.3
Community-based organizations	4.9	7.7	4.8	4.4
Juvenile detention centers	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.1
Foster care settings	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.2
Schools, after school	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.2
Clinics	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other settings	3.3	1.3	1.4	2.7
Number of programs	86	81	51	66
Number of youth	23,439	32,280	16,321	25,286

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because programs could be implemented in more than one setting.

^b Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table D.8. Competitive PREP intended dosage and receipt

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Average hours of intended programming	15.4	16.3	13.3	11.5
Percentage of youth in out-of-school-time programs who completed at least 75 percent of the intended dosage ^a	74.0	75.1	80.1	77.1
Number of programs	86	81	51	66
Number of youth from out-of-school-time programs	2,097	4,525	1,513	2,699

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a This result is based on programs that served youth during out-of-school time. Because these programs are generally voluntary and do not take place during the school day, youth are likely to attend less frequently.

Table D.9. Competitive PREP demographic characteristics of youth (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Female	51.2	50.2	50.7	51.1
Hispanic or Latino	28.5	33.1	26.4	38.0
Ethnicity ^a				
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	47.4	54.0	50.4	56.7
Puerto Rican	14.9	11.3	14.2	10.9
Cuban	15.5	8.3	5.5	3.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	22.2	26.4	29.9	29.0
Race ^b				
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.1	6.2	5.0	7.4
Asian	7.9	8.9	13.4	7.4
Black or African American	33.0	36.3	32.6	33.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17.6	14.3	20.5	14.0
White	41.8	39.5	32.7	40.9
Age ^a				
10–12	17.8	24.3	16.7	26.3
13 or 14	34.5	33.3	32.2	38.3
15 or 16	32.0	29.0	38.1	23.7
17 or 18	14.2	11.9	10.5	9.4
19 and older	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.4
Grade level ^a				
4th–6th	13.5	15.7	10.0	16.4
7th or 8th	36.7	35.3	26.9	37.8
9th or 10th	32.9	34.8	49.7	32.5
11th or 12th	15.3	12.7	10.8	9.9
Dropped out of school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Working toward GED	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
Earned diploma or GED and in postsecondary school	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Earned diploma or GED and not in postsecondary school	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.3
School does not assign grade levels	0.1	0	0.3	0.1
Sexual and gender orientation ^{b,c}				
Straight	87.4	88.8	84.5	87.3
Gay or lesbian	4.6	2.6	3.1	2.5
Bisexual	6.2	5.8	7.3	6.5
Transgender	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.6
Something else/have not decided	2	2.3	4.3	3.4
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	6,378	17,628	9,187	11,399
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	6,697	17,390	9,749	11,337

Source: Entry and exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: All items except for sexual and gender orientation were from the exit survey.

^a Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^b Youth could select more than one item, so percentages can sum to more than 100 percent.

^c This item was considered a sensitive item and was only asked of high school-age youth on the entry survey.

GED = general equivalency diploma.

Table D.10. Competitive PREP targeted populations (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youth in high-need geographic areas	80.2	83.5	86.3	87.9
Male youth	66.3	68.8	72.5	60.6
African American youth	72.1	76.3	68.6	45.5
Hispanic/Latino youth	68.6	56.3	72.5	40.9
LGBTQ youth	51.2	50.6	54.9	39.4
Youth in adjudication systems	34.9	41.3	33.3	27.3
Youth in foster care	41.9	41.8	27.5	24.2
Pregnant or parenting youth	47.7	50.0	37.3	16.7
Homeless or runaway youth	32.6	25.3	21.6	15.2
Out of school/dropout youth	38.4	33.8	17.6	13.6
Native American youth	14.0	26.6	15.7	13.6
Youth living with HIV/AIDS	10.5	16.5	7.8	6.1
Youth in residential treatment for mental health issues	10.5	5.1	11.8	3.0
Number of programs	86	81	51	66

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Target populations are not mutually exclusive; programs could target more than one population.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning.

Table D.11. Competitive PREP service to highly vulnerable populations by programs operating during out-of-school time (percentage of programs)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
At least 50 percent of youth served were from any highly vulnerable population	63.6	55.2	53.3	67.9
Trouble speaking or understanding English	3.0	6.9	6.7	25.0
In adjudication systems	15.2	17.2	20.0	17.9
In foster care	30.3	24.1	13.3	17.9
Identified as LGBTQ	3.0	3.4	6.7	14.3
Pregnant or parenting	9.1	0.0	0.0	10.7
In residential treatment for mental health	3.0	3.4	6.7	7.1
Homeless or runaway	9.1	6.9	0.0	0.0
Living with HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of programs	33	29	15	28

Source: Attendance, reach, and dosage data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: The percentage of population categories do not sum to the percentage of programs primarily serving any highly vulnerable population, because population categories are not mutually exclusive; a program might serve more than one population.

Programs reported whether at least 50 percent of youth served were from each of the highly vulnerable populations. They did not report the percentage of youth in each category.

LGBTQ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning.

Table D.12. Competitive PREP high school-age youth sexual behaviors at program entry (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Ever had sexual intercourse	45.1	39.3	32.9	31.9
Ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^a	22.2	20.7	15.2	8.9
Number of times pregnant or gotten someone pregnant ^{a,b}				
0 pregnancies	79.9	79.1	83.7	91.4
1 pregnancy	13.2	15.7	11.9	6.1
2 pregnancies	3.9	3.5	3.0	1.8
3 or more pregnancies	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.7
Number of sexual partners in the past three months ^{a,b}				
0 people	34.5	31.4	36.1	53.8
1 person	42.7	45.2	46.3	33.5
2 or 3 people	14.6	16.2	13.0	9.6
4 or more people	8.1	7.1	4.6	3.0
Frequency of birth control use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	26.0	29.9	33.2	33.7
Most of the time	16.3	11.7	9.1	9.0
Some of the time	16.0	16.2	9.8	8.7
None of the time	38.8	42.3	47.9	48.7
Frequency of condom use in the past three months ^{b,c}				
All the time	27.0	36.7	34.9	36.1
Most of the time	19.4	17.1	12.4	12.9
Some of the time	16.3	18.7	17.5	11.8
None of the time	37.2	27.5	35.1	39.2
Reported number of youth completing entry survey	6,378	17,628	9,187	11,399

Source: Entry survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Only youth in grade 9 or higher in school settings or ages 14 and older in a community setting responded to the items.

Youth in grades 4–8 in school settings were exempt from the entry survey. Youth ages 13 or younger in a community setting were exempt from all items regarding sexual intentions and behaviors.

^a Asked only of those who had ever had sexual intercourse.

^b Percentages might not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^c Asked only of those who had one or more sexual partners in the past three months.

Table D.13. Competitive PREP youths' perceptions of the program at program exit (percentage of youth)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Youths' perceptions of PREP program delivery				
The material presented was clear all or most of the time	83.1	83.6	83.6	82.9
Discussions or activities helped youth learn program lessons all or most of the time	81.3	82.5	79.8	80.5
Youth had a chance to ask questions about topics or issues that came up in the program all or most of the time	73.0	73.4	70.5	69.4
Youth were interested in program sessions and classes all or most of the time	70.4	70.5	64.6	65.5
Youths' perceptions of PREP program environment				
Youth felt respected as people all or most of the time	86.7	87.0	85.9	84.5
Youth felt picked on, teased, or bullied in the program a little or none of the time	85.7	83.8	84.5	84.1
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because people thought they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender a little or none of the time	85.8	85.2	83.4	85.9
Youth felt others in the program were picked on, teased, or bullied because of their racial or ethnic background a little or none of the time	87.5	88.0	87.0	87.8
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	6,697	17,390	9,749	11,337

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Table D.14. Competitive PREP youths' perceptions that program participation prepared them for adulthood

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were much more or somewhat more likely to				
Be prepared for adulthood ^a	74.4	73.0	73.6	73.8
Be the best they can be	82.3	80.0	81.5	81.2
Make plans to reach goals	80.2	79.2	80.5	80.2
Get a steady job after they finish school	81.5	79.2	80.5	80.7
Care about doing well in school	81.9	79.0	80.4	79.6
Make healthy decisions about drugs or alcohol	78.0	77.0	76.9	78.3
Get more education after high school	77.9	76.0	77.4	77.8
Be respectful toward others	75.4	73.8	76.0	75.0
Resist or say no to peer pressure	74.4	72.5	74.0	74.3
Manage money carefully	76.1	74.4	74.6	75.4
Form friendships that keep them out of trouble	70.4	69.2	69.4	70.1
Share ideas or talk with parent/guardian	65.0	65.0	64.7	64.7
Manage conflict without causing more conflict	62.1	61.4	60.0	61.0
Know how to manage stress	62.3	62.6	61.1	61.3
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	6,697	17,390	9,749	11,337

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a This item is an average percentage of Competitive PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

Table D.15. Competitive PREP youths' intentions toward sex at program exit

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of youth who were				
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	67.8	69.3	67.2	67.6
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	47.7	61.1	61.2	60.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^a	61.5	65.2	65.9	67.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^a	70.2	74.4	76.1	74.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	6,697	17,390	9,749	11,337

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

^a Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table D.16. Competitive PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by primary age group program served

Measure	Programs primarily serving middle school-age youth	Programs primarily serving high school-age youth
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	74.4	73.1
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	80.3	62.4
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	62.6	56.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	61.5	66.3
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	71.8	74.7
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	31,524	41,601

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Competitive PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table D.17. Competitive PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by programs primarily serving highly vulnerable populations

Measure	Programs primarily serving a highly vulnerable population	Programs not primarily serving a highly vulnerable population
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	76.0	73.3
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	64.3	68.7
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	57.0	58.5
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	60.9	66.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	66.4	75.2
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	8,568	64,557

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Competitive PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table D.18. Competitive PREP youths' perceptions of program effects on adulthood and sexual behavior at program exit, by program setting

Measure	Programs operating during school	Programs operating out of school
Percentage of youth who felt prepared for adulthood ^a	73.0	77.5
Percentage of youth who were		
Much less or somewhat less likely to have sexual intercourse in next six months	69.6	59.2
Much more or somewhat more likely to abstain from sex in next six months	59.0	54.0
Much more or somewhat more likely to use birth control if having sex in next six months ^b	65.4	65.1
Much more or somewhat more likely to use a condom if having sex in next six months ^b	74.5	72.1
Reported number of youth completing exit survey	64,164	8,961

Source: Exit survey data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

Note: Data are aggregated across 2013–2014 through 2016–2017 program years.

^a This item is an average percentage of Competitive PREP participants who responded “Much more likely” or “Somewhat more likely” to 13 items.

^b Excludes youth who plan to abstain from sexual intercourse in next six months.

Table D.19. **Competitive** PREP implementation challenges and interest in technical assistance (percentage of providers)

Measure	2013–2014 reporting period	2014–2015 reporting period	2015–2016 reporting period	2016–2017 reporting period
Percentage of providers who reported that a challenge was somewhat or a serious problem				
Youth behavioral problems	14.7	20.9	30.6	53.3
Getting youth to attend regularly	37.3	28.4	30.6	31.1
Recruiting youth	36.0	26.9	27.8	31.1
Keeping youth engaged	26.7	16.4	16.7	31.1
Staff turnover	30.7	29.9	16.7	28.9
Recruiting qualified staff	16.0	16.4	11.1	17.8
Ensuring facilitators understand content	2.7	3.0	11.1	4.4
Percentage of providers who reported being interested or very interested in a technical assistance topic				
Keeping youth engaged	42.7	25.4	30.6	31.1
Addressing youth behavior issues	26.7	25.4	36.1	28.9
Recruiting youth	42.7	29.9	33.3	28.9
Getting youth to attend regularly	34.7	24.2	30.6	24.4
Training facilitators	28.0	26.9	36.1	24.4
Minimizing negative peer reactions	20.0	13.4	27.8	20.0
Retaining staff	18.7	25.4	27.8	20.0
Recruiting qualified staff	13.3	23.9	33.3	17.8
Number of providers	70	67	36	45

Source: Measures of structure and support for implementation data from 2013–2014, 2014–2015, 2015–2016, and 2016–2017 Competitive PREP grantees.

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APPENDIX E:

ADULTHOOD PREPARATION SUBJECTS

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Table E.1. PREP performance measures related to preparation for adulthood

PREP performance measure related to preparation for adulthood	Adulthood preparation subject					
	Adolescent development	Healthy relationships	Healthy life skills	Educational and career success	Financial literacy	Parent-child communication
Percentage of youth who were much more or somewhat more likely to						
Resist or say no to peer pressure	X	X	X			
Form friendships that keep you out of trouble	X	X	X			
Be respectful towards others	X	X				
Be the best that you can be	X		X	X		
Care about doing well in school	X		X	X		
Know to how manage stress	X		X			
Make healthy decisions about drugs and alcohol	X		X			
Share ideas or talk about things that really matter with a parent/guardian	X					X
Manage conflict without causing more conflict		X	X			
Make plans to reach your goals			X	X		
Get a steady job after you finish school				X	X	
Get more education after high school				X		
Manage money carefully, such as making a budget, saving, or investing					X	



PREP

The Personal Responsibility Education Program Evaluation