

Objectives and Goals Related to Survey Results

Objective 1: Public school classroom teachers and NWFS staff and peer leaders will provide the adapted “Heritage Foundation, Level I” curriculum for participating middle school students with 12 lessons in 8th grade.

Question 11, on age, indicates that students in the 7th and 8th grade age range had matching pre-and post-intervention questionnaires from the 9 participating middle schools:

	Frequency	Valid Percent	
Age in Years	12	23	3.7
	13	285	45.7
	14	307	49.2
	15	7	1.1
	19	2	.3

We could use more information from the NWFS project team on how well they feel this objective was met.

Objective 2: Public school classroom teachers will provide sections of the adapted “Heritage Foundation, Level I” curriculum for participating middle school students that includes lessons with information on male and female reproductive system, fetal development, and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention information.

The survey does not provide information that relates directly to this objective so we need more information from the NWFS project team on how well they feel this objective was met.

Objective 3: Public school classroom teachers and NWFS staff and peer leaders will provide the adapted “Heritage Foundation, Level I” curriculum for participating middle school students with lessons in 7th and 8th grade related to this topic during the academic school years of the project so that fewer peer norms supporting sexual intercourse will be perceived.

One survey item pertained to the students' perceptions of their peers' sexual activity, Question 19, and responses indicated that before the intervention, students were slightly more likely to assume their peers were sexually active than after the intervention:

19. How many of your five closest friends have had sex?

- (1) None of them
- (2) One or two of them
- (3) Three or four of them
- (4) All of them
- (5) Don't know

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.85; Average Post-Intervention: 1.81

Not a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in distribution of responses from before the intervention to after the intervention.

Q19 Response before Intervention	Q19 Response after Intervention					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	174	26	5	0	5	210
2	38	68	29	10	4	149
3	13	31	66	17	2	129
4	8	1	23	42	9	83
5	5	3	9	8	25	50
Total	238	129	132	77	45	621

Objective 4: Public school classroom teachers and NWFS staff and peer leaders will provide the adapted “Heritage Foundation, Level I” curriculum for participating middle school students with lessons in 7th and 8th grade related to this topic [abstinence as an unmarried teen] during the academic school years of the project so that more positive attitudes toward not having sex will be formed.

Eight survey items pertained to this objective and, as will be discussed below, seven provided evidence that this objective was met:
QUESTIONS: 15, 16A, 16B, 16C, 17B, 17C - LOWER PREFERRED; 17A, 18A - HIGHER PREFERRED

Question 15 indicated that a positive trend toward meeting this objective as the average post-intervention response was a lower number (2.29) than the average pre-intervention response (2.39) and this was a statistically significant ($p < .01$) change:

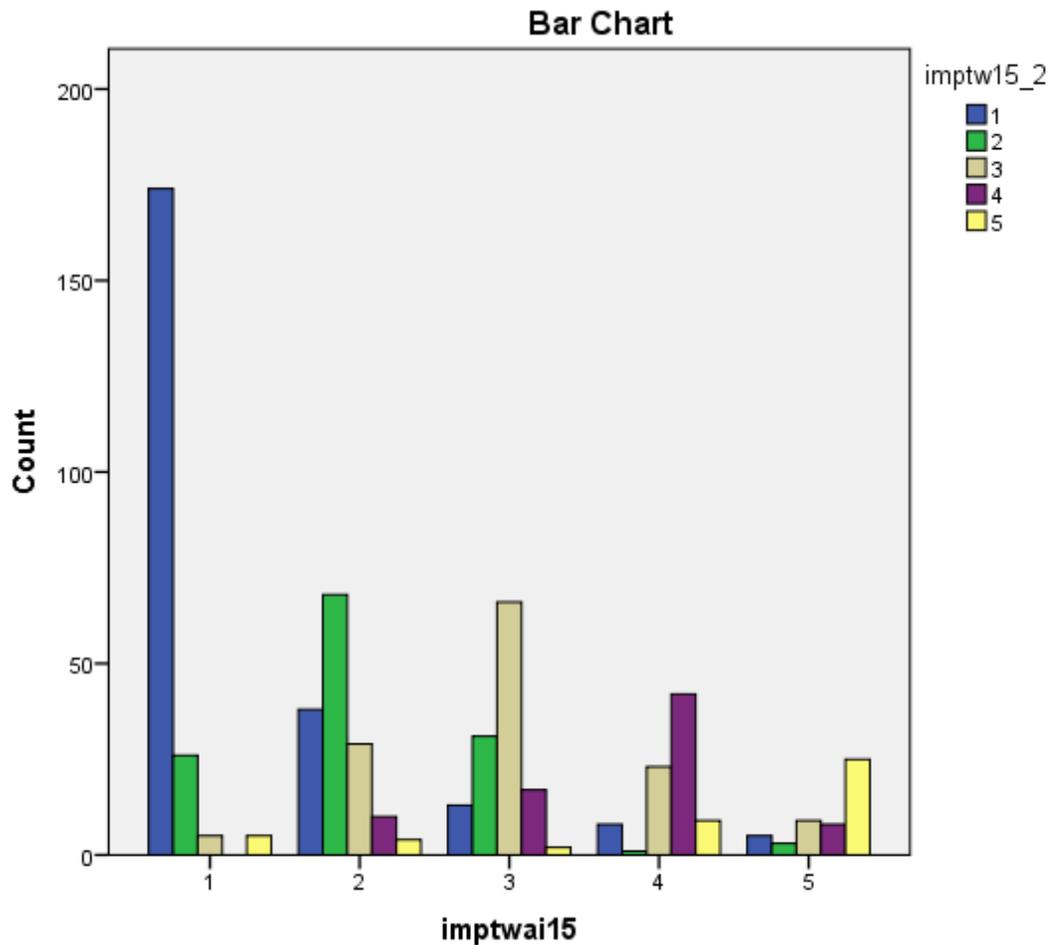
15. Think about the future. How important is it for you to not have sex until marriage?

- (1) Very important
- (2) Quite important
- (3) Somewhat important
- (4) Not too important
- (5) Not important at all

Average Pre-Intervention: 2.39; Average Post-Intervention: 2.29

Statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

In addition, the McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention (imptwai15) to post-intervention (imptw15_2), with most students who changed their responses shifting to responses indicating it is important for them to not have sex until marriage:



Question 16a provides support for meeting this objective. For example, before the intervention, 50.4% of respondents selected "Yes, much harder" but after the intervention, 64% did.

16a. A person to study and stay in school in the future?

- (1) Yes, much harder
- (2) Yes, somewhat harder
- (3) No, not harder at all

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.64; Average Post-Intervention: 1.47

Very statistically significant ($p > .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention (faed 16a) to post-intervention (fae16a2):

		Post-intervention (fae16a2)			Total	
		1	2	3		
Pre-intervention (faed16a)	1					
		Count	269	37	9	315
		% of Total	43.0%	5.9%	1.4%	50.4%
	2	Count	105	87	25	217
		% of Total	16.8%	13.9%	4.0%	34.7%
	3	Count	26	31	36	93
	% of Total	4.2%	5.0%	5.8%	14.9%	
Total	Count	400	155	70	625	
	% of Total	64.0%	24.8%	11.2%	100.0%	

Question 16b also provides support for meeting this objective. For example, before the intervention, 33.4% of respondents selected "Yes, much harder" but after the intervention, 45.8% did.

16b. A person to have a good marriage and a good family life one day?

- (1) Yes, much harder

- (2) Yes, somewhat harder
- (3) No, not harder at all

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.88; Average Post-Intervention: 1.70
 Very statistically significant ($p > .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention to post-intervention:

		Post-intervention (fam16b2)			Total	
		1	2	3		
Pre-intervention (famar16b)	1	Count	144	52	11	207
		% of Total	23.2%	8.4%	1.8%	33.4%
	2	Count	110	143	27	280
		% of Total	17.7%	23.1%	4.4%	45.2%
	3	Count	30	45	58	133
		% of Total	4.8%	7.3%	9.4%	21.5%
Total		Count	284	240	96	620
		% of Total	45.8%	38.7%	15.5%	100.0%

Question 16c also provides support for meeting this objective. For example, before the intervention, 49.4% of respondents selected "Yes, much harder" but after the intervention, 58.2% did.

16c. A teen to grow, learn to handle feelings, and make moral choices?

- (1) Yes, much harder
- (2) Yes, somewhat harder
- (3) No, not harder at all

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.62; Average Post-Intervention: 1.53
 Statistically significant ($p = .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention to post-intervention:

		Post-intervention (fagr16c2)			Total	
		1	2	3		
Pre-intervention (fagro16c)	1	Count	234	57	14	305
		% of Total	37.9%	9.2%	2.3%	49.4%
	2	Count	112	107	22	241
		% of Total	18.2%	17.3%	3.6%	39.1%
	3	Count	13	27	31	71
		% of Total	2.1%	4.4%	5.0%	11.5%
Total		Count	359	191	67	617
		% of Total	58.2%	31.0%	10.9%	100.0%

Question 17c provides strong support for meeting this objective, with 276 selecting "Agree a lot" (1) pre-intervention and 332 selecting that response afterwards:

17c. No sex is the only sure way to not get pregnant. It is also the only sure way to avoid health problems like diseases people can get when having sex.

○(1) Agree a lot, ○(2) Agree a little, ○(3) Disagree a little, ○(4) Disagree a lot

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.95; Average Post-Intervention: 1.77

Very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in distribution of responses:

		Post-intervention (sur17c2)				Total	
		1	2	3	4		
Pre-intervention (sure17c)	1	Count	206	38	19	13	276
		% of Total	34.7%	6.4%	3.2%	2.2%	46.5%
	2	Count	74	42	16	14	146
		% of Total	12.5%	7.1%	2.7%	2.4%	24.6%
	3	Count	28	29	25	12	94
		% of Total	4.7%	4.9%	4.2%	2.0%	15.9%
	4	Count	24	18	14	21	77
		% of Total	4.0%	3.0%	2.4%	3.5%	13.0%
Total	Count	332	127	74	60	593	
	% of Total	56.0%	21.4%	12.5%	10.1%	100.0%	

Question 17a provided some support for meeting this objective in that the post-intervention response average of 1.77 was statistically significantly lower ($p < .01$) than the pre-intervention response average (1.95):

17a. It is OK for unmarried teens to have sex if no one gets pregnant.

- (1) Agree a lot
- (2) Agree a little
- (3) Disagree a little
- (4) Disagree a lot

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.95; Average Post-Intervention: 1.77

Statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test does not show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses.

On average, responses to Question 18a changed in a positive direction after the intervention:

18b. Having a good marriage seems realistic for me.

- (1) Strongly Agree
- (2) Somewhat Agree
- (3) Somewhat Disagree
- (4) Strongly Disagree

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.44; Average Post-Intervention: 1.41

Statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test does not show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses.

However, no statistically significant change ($p < .05$) occurred in the responses to Question 17b:

17b. Only married people should have sex.

- (1) Agree a lot
- (2) Agree a little
- (3) Disagree a little
- (4) Disagree a lot

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test does not show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses.

Average Pre-Intervention: 2.27; Average Post-Intervention: 2.27

Not a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

Objective 5: Public school classroom teachers and NWFS staff and peer leaders will provide the adapted “Heritage Foundation, Level I” curriculum for participating middle school students with lessons in 7th and 8th grade related to this topic [boundaries, limits, and intentions related to sexual behavior] during the academic school years of the project so that stronger sexual limits will be developed. Nine questionnaire items were related to this objective: QUESTIONS: 20A, 20B, 20E, 20F, Q21, Q23 - HIGHER PREFERRED 20C, 20D, Q22 - LOWER PREFERRED

Three of these items had statistically significant ($p < .05$) changes in positive directions: 20A, 21, and 23.

Averages of pre- and post-intervention responses to Question 20A changed in the direction indicating that the intervention helped with the development of stronger sexual limits and boundaries.

20a. You would not be able to stay out of settings where you feel like you have to have sex.

- (1) Agree a lot
- (2)
- (3) Agree a little
- (4)
- (5) Disagree a little
- (6)
- (7) Disagree a lot

Average Pre-Intervention: 5.49; Average Post-Intervention: 5.72

Statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test does not show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses.

21. How likely is it that you will have sex in the next 12 months?

Mark ONE

- (1) Definitely likely
- (2) Probably likely
- (3) Somewhat likely
- (4) Not very likely
- (5) Not at all likely

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test does not show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses.

Average Pre-Intervention: 4.45; Average Post-Intervention: 4.36

Statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

23. I do not intend to wait until I am married before I have sex with someone.

○(1)Strongly agree, ○(2)Agree, ○(3) In the middle, ○(4)Disagree, ○(5)Strongly disagree

Average Pre-Intervention: 3.46; Average Post-Intervention: 3.61

Statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention (not23) to post-intervention (not23_2):

		Post-intervention (not23_2)					Total	
		1	2	3	4	5		
Pre-intervention (not23)	1	Count	21	17	4	0	9	51
		% of Total	4.0%	3.3%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	9.8%
	2	Count	7	30	24	12	10	83
		% of Total	1.3%	5.8%	4.6%	2.3%	1.9%	16.0%
	3	Count	6	21	63	25	15	130
		% of Total	1.2%	4.0%	12.1%	4.8%	2.9%	25.0%
	4	Count	2	6	14	40	22	84
		% of Total	0.4%	1.2%	2.7%	7.7%	4.2%	16.2%
	5	Count	7	3	9	12	140	171
		% of Total	1.3%	0.6%	1.7%	2.3%	27.0%	32.9%
Total	Count	43	77	114	89	196	519	
	% of Total	8.3%	14.8%	22.0%	17.1%	37.8%	100.0%	

Other Goals and Expectations

Although not specifically listed as objectives (the number of objectives allowed was limited), the NWFS grant proposal for "It's Legit" that was accepted and funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services did mention two other goals that were expected to be achieved by the intervention: (a) helping the students set personal goals for their future and (b) encouraging positive interaction between the youth and their parents. Several questionnaire items indicated that the intervention benefitted the students in these areas, as shown below:

The change in responses to Question 2a show that after the intervention, more students disagreed with the statement "I don't know what I want out of life." Although this is worded in a negative way, which is sometimes confusing, the average change was very statistically significant ($p < .001$) and indicated that more students felt that they DO know what they want out of life:

2a. I don't know what I want out of life.

○(1)Agree, ○(2)Disagree

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.66; Average Post-Intervention: 1.73

Very Statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a statistically significant ($p < .01$) change in distribution of responses from pre-intervention (notkno2a) to post-intervention (notkn2a2):

		Post-intervention (notkn2a2)		Total	
		1	2		
Pre- intervention (notkno2a)	1	Count	107	104	211
		% of Total	17.4%	16.9%	34.3%
	2	Count	61	344	405
		% of Total	9.9%	55.8%	65.7%
Total		Count	168	448	616
		% of Total	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%

A positive change also occurred in response to Question 2b:

2b. I have a clear picture of what I'd like to be doing in the future.

○(1)Agree, ○(2)Disagree

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.31; Average Post-Intervention: 1.26

Statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change in distribution of responses:

		Post-intervention (clea2b2)		Total	
		1	2		
Pre- intervention (clear2b)	1	Count	362	68	430
		% of Total	57.7%	10.8%	68.6%
	2	Count	99	98	197
		% of Total	15.8%	15.6%	31.4%
Total		Count	461	166	627
		% of Total	73.5%	26.5%	100.0%

For Question 2c, both the distribution of responses and the change in averages were very statistically significant ($p < .001$) in a direction that indicated that after the intervention, improvement in awareness of personal long-range goals improved:

2c. I don't know what my long-range goals are.

○(1) Agree

○(2) Disagree

Average Pre-Intervention: 1.61; Average Post-Intervention: 1.70
 Very Statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in average by paired sample t-test.

McNemar-Bowker Chi-Square Test shows a very statistically significant ($p < .001$) change in distribution of responses:

		Post-intervention (notgo2c2)		Total
		1	2	
Pre- intervention (notgoal2c)	Count	127	109	236
	1 % of Total	20.9%	17.9%	38.8%
	Count	58	315	373
	2 % of Total	9.5%	51.7%	61.2%
Total	Count	185	424	609
	% of Total	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%

Talking with Parents

After the intervention, youth reported that they had been talking more with their parents. In response to the following question, "How often in the last 3 months have you talked to one or both of your parents about any of these things?" (which was followed by a list of topics), the following topics had statistically significant ($p < .05$) on changes indicating increased communication:

- 5b. How your mother feels about teen sex
- 5c. How your father feels about teen sex
- 5d. How your friends feel about teen sex
- 5e. Questions about facts about sex
- 5f. Reasons for not having sex
- 5h. Why not having sex is important
- 5k. What TV, radio, movies, magazines, and/or the Internet say about sex
- 5l. How your body grows and changes

Conclusion

Survey results from the 2012-2013 school year indicate that "It's Legit" is a successful intervention and is achieving its goals and objectives. This is an on-going project and the evaluation also is on-going so more information will be gathered throughout the 2013-2014 school year. For more information on the "It's Legit" project, see <http://www.itslegit.org/>

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