



Performance Measures Snapshot



The Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program: Performance in 2017–2018 (Year 3)

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) Program, a competitive grant program that aims to prevent teen pregnancy nationwide. The TPP Program focuses on youth ages 10–19 in high-need populations to reduce disparities in teen pregnancy and birth rates. It funds diverse organizations across the United States to either (1) implement evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs or (2) develop and evaluate new and innovative approaches to preventing teen pregnancy.

From July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, 84 grantees received funding through the TPP Program to support their third year of program implementation. These grants fall into five categories across two tiers of funding:

Tier 1: Implementation of evidence-based programs

- *Tier 1A:* Eight grantees built the capacity of youth-serving organizations to implement, evaluate, and sustain evidence-based TPP programs.
- *Tier 1B:* Fifty grantees implemented evidence-based TPP programs to scale in order to have a community-wide impact. The programs used trauma-informed holistic approaches in safe and supportive environments.

Tier 2: Development and testing of innovative approaches

- *Tier 2A:* Two grantees supported promising technology- and program-based innovations that need further development before evaluation.

- *Tier 2B:* Twenty-one grantees rigorously evaluated new and innovative approaches to preventing teen pregnancy to fill gaps in the evidence base.
- *Tier 2C:* Three grantees rigorously evaluated programs designed to reduce young men's risk of fathering a teen pregnancy. These grants are through a partnership between OAH and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

More information about the TPP Program and its grantees is available at <https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/grant-programs/teen-pregnancy-prevention-program-tpp/index.html>.

OAH requires all TPP grantees to collect performance measures data for reporting twice annually. The measures help reflect the progress and successes of the TPP Program. They are also used to inform stakeholders of progress, keep grantees accountable, facilitate continuous quality improvements, and inform sustainability efforts.

Measures include the number of youth served and their characteristics, program dosage, implementation quality, and grantees' progress in forming partnerships and disseminating information.

This snapshot summarizes performance measures data for the July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018 period for Tier 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B grantees and for the September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018 period for Tier 2C grantees.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE HIGHLIGHTS: 2017–2018

- 244,118 youth participated in the TPP Program
- 86% of participants attended 75% or more of sessions
- Facilitators implemented more than 90% of planned activities, and 81% of sessions were of high quality
- Grantees trained 3,669 new facilitators
- Grantees worked with 3,611 partner organizations

MAY 2019

TPP Performance Measures and Definitions

This table presents the performance measures used in this report and their definitions

Measure	Definition
Participant characteristics and program locations ^a	
Reach	The number of youth participants enrolled in the program who attended at least one program activity, broken down by specific participant characteristics and program locations
Dosage ^a	
Mean attendance	The average percentage of curriculum-based sessions program participants attended ^b
Participants receiving 75% or more of the program	The percentage of program participants who attended 75% or more of the curriculum-based program sessions ^b
Fidelity and quality ^a	
Observer-reported fidelity	The average percentage of required program activities that facilitators completed during observed program sessions, as reported by independent observers
Observer-reported overall quality	The percentage of observed sessions that independent observers rated 4 or higher on a 5-point scale for quality
Training	
Number of new facilitators trained	The number of new facilitators trained
Number of facilitators receiving follow-up training	The number of facilitators who received additional or follow-up training
Partners	
Number of formal partners	The number of partners with formal written agreements
Number of informal partners	The number of partners without formal written agreements
Dissemination	
Number of manuscripts published/accepted	The number of grantee-submitted manuscripts published or accepted but not yet published
Number of newspaper or magazine articles	The number of newspaper or magazine articles published about grantee's program
Number of presentations	The number of presentations by the grantee at the national, state, local, and other levels

^a These measures were not reported by Tier 2A grantees.

^b Some program models included components that were not curriculum-based, such as community service or case management; these components were not included in the dosage measures

Participant characteristics

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS REACHED

During the 2017-2018 reporting period, grantees reached 244,118 participants, almost 31,000 more than in the prior year. Most participants were from Tier 1B grantees. The eight Tier 1A grantees served 5,231 participants, the 50 Tier 1B grantees served 229,378 participants, and the 24 Tier 2 grantees served 9,509 participants.

244,118 total participants



Tier 1A:
5,231 participants



Tier 1B:
229,378 participants

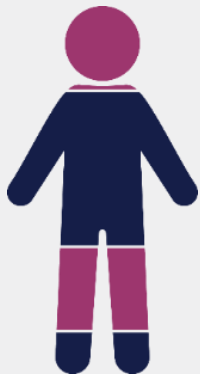


Tier 2:
9,509 participants

AGE AND GRADE

The largest age group was 13–14 (39.0%). About an equal proportion of participants were age 12 or younger (21.2%) or ages 15–16 (20.8%). The remaining 10.5% of participants were age 17 or older.

More than two-thirds of participants served were in grades 7 through 10 (69.9%). Participants in 6th grade or lower accounted for 13.0% of those served, and 9.9% were in 11th or 12th grade. A small percentage of participants were in general equivalency diploma (GED) programs, in college or technical schools, or not currently in school (2.3%).



21.2%, Age 12 or younger, 51,838 participants

39.0%, Ages 13–14, 95,321 participants

20.8%, Ages 15–16, 50,678 participants

10.5%, Ages 17 or older, 25,541 participants



13.0%, 6th grade or lower, 31,756 participants

39.2%, 7th or 8th grade, 95,679 participants

30.7%, 9th or 10th grade, 74,854 participants

9.9%, 11th or 12th grade, 24,089 participants

2.3%, Other, 5,650 participants

GENDER

Grantees served about equal proportions of males and females. Just over half (51.4%) of participants identified as female and 47.9% identified as male. The remaining 0.6% of participants identified as transgender or did not identify as male, female, or transgender.



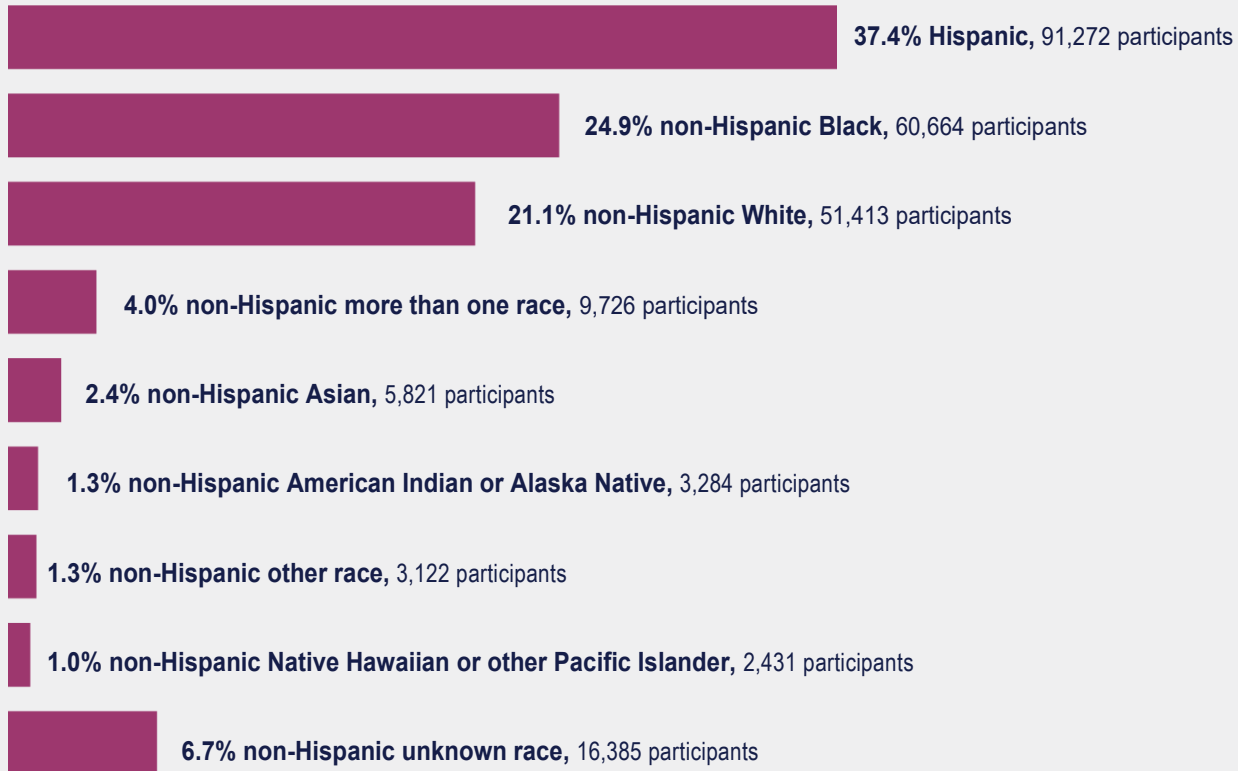
51.4% Female
116,781 participants



47.9% Male
108,809 participants

RACE/ETHNICITY

More than one-third (37.4%) of participants identified as Hispanic. Among those who did not identify as Hispanic, the majority reported their race as Black (24.9% of all participants) or White (21.1%). The remaining 16.7% of participants identified as other non-Hispanic races (Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, more than one race, or other race).*

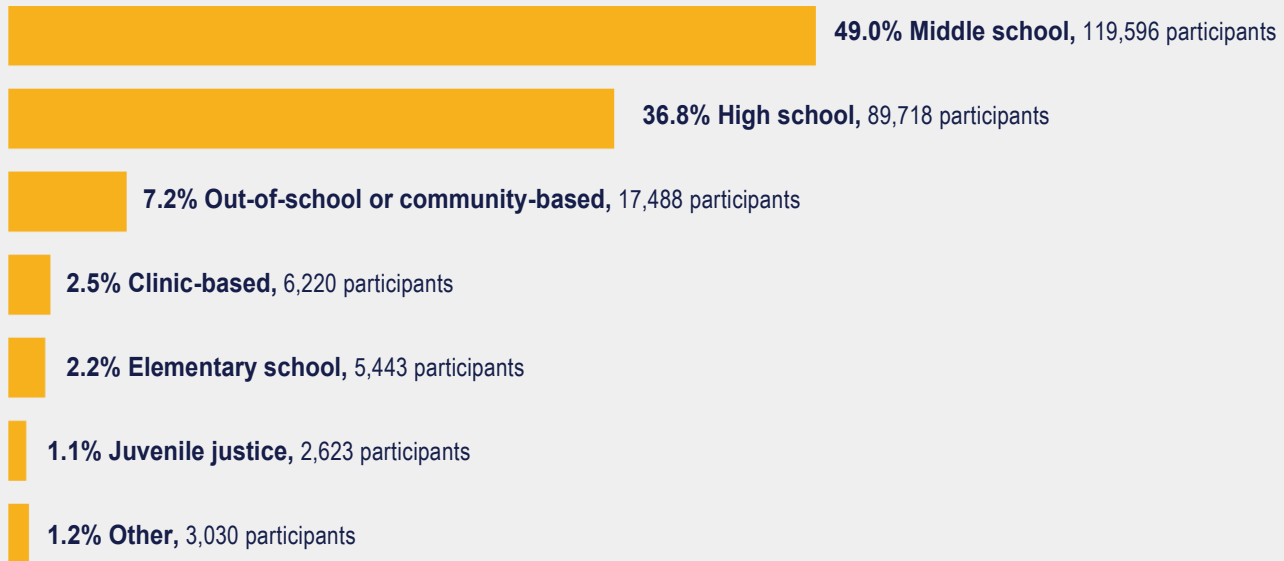


*Non-Hispanic categories include those who identified as non-Hispanic or did not report ethnicity.

Program locations

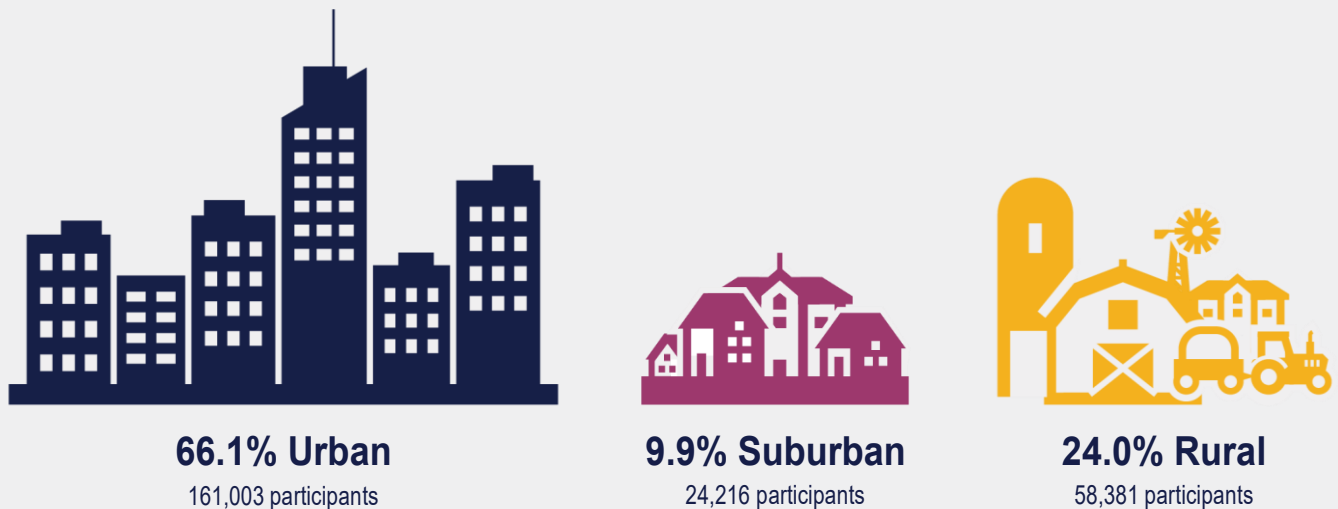
SETTING

Nearly half (49.0%) of participants were served in middle school settings, and more than one-third (36.8%) were served in high schools. Additional participants were served in out-of-school or community-based settings (7.2%), clinic-based settings (2.5%), elementary schools (2.2%), and juvenile justice settings (1.1%). Grantees served about 1% of participants in other settings such as out-of-home care or technology-based settings.



URBANICITY

Almost two-thirds (66.1%) of participants were served in urban areas, almost one-quarter (24.0%) in rural areas, and the remaining 9.9% in suburban areas.



Program dosage

Dosage is a measure of the amount of the program participants received. The higher the dosage of programming a participant receives, the greater the opportunities for the program to have an effect.

Participants received a high dosage of their programs. Average attendance was 88.8% overall, and 85.7% of participants received 75% or more of the program.

85.7% of participants received 75% or more of program dosage

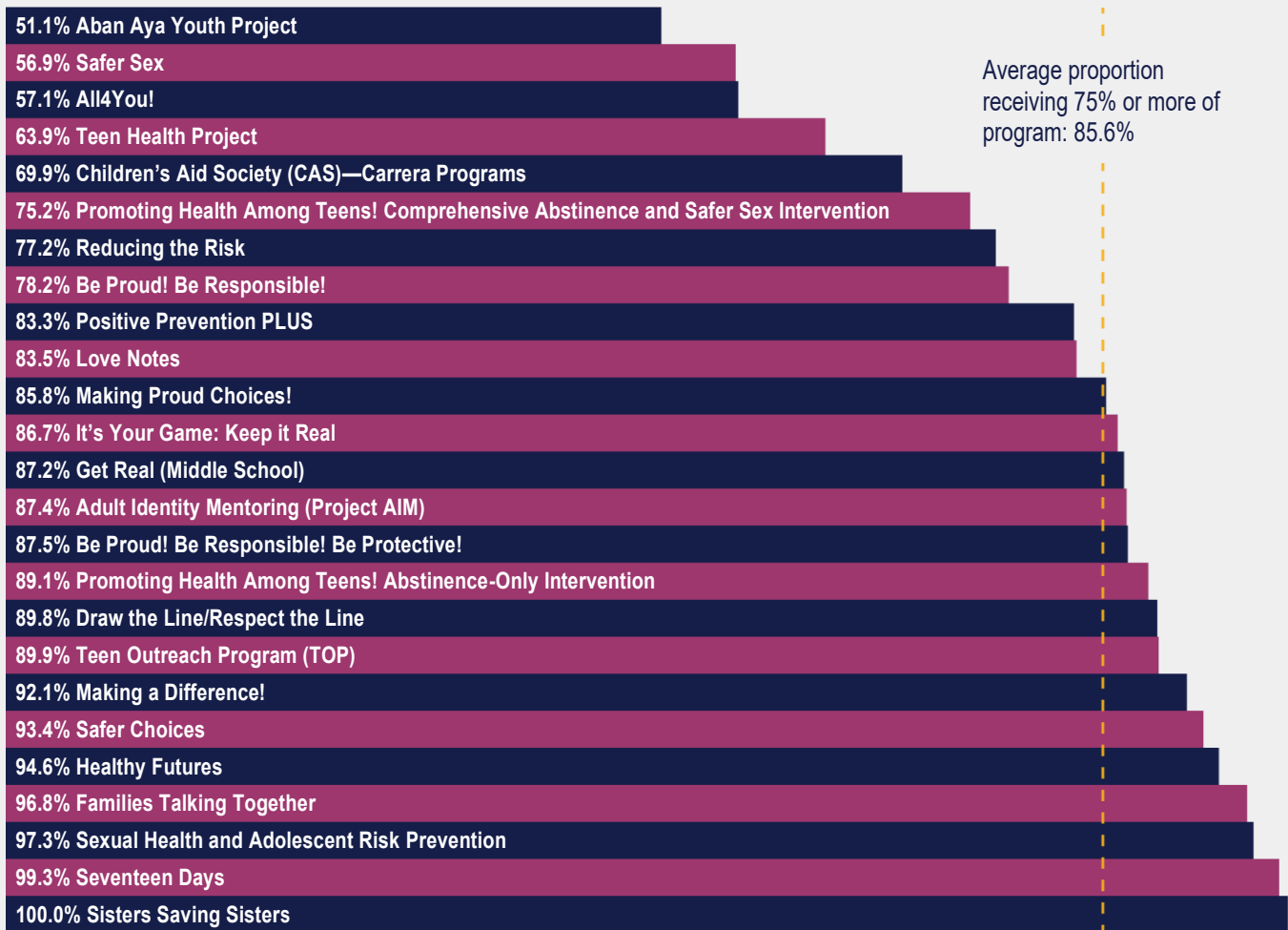
Dosage was high for all tiers but varied by setting. Average attendance was the highest for Tier 1A (94.6%), followed by Tier 2 (91.1%) and Tier 1B (88.5%).

Programs offered in runaway or homeless youth settings had the highest average attendance (98.1%), and technology-based programs and those in alternative high schools had the lowest (72.3% and 71.4%, respectively).

DOSAGE BY TIER 1 PROGRAM MODEL

Tier 1 grantees each implement one or more evidence-based program models. The 58 Tier 1 grantees reported dosage data for 25 different evidence-based program models.

Dosage varied by program model. The average proportion of Tier 1 participants who received 75% or more of the program in the 2017-2018 reporting period was 85.6%. Program dosage was the lowest for programs implementing Aban Aya Youth Project (51.1%) and highest for Sisters Saving Sisters (100.0%).



Program implementation fidelity and quality

Fidelity is the extent to which the delivery of an intervention follows the original program model. Measuring program implementation fidelity and quality allows grantees to identify and take steps to address any implementation problems. These measures also help stakeholders interpret evaluation results. If a grantee's project does not achieve intended results, it could be due to a lack of implementation fidelity or quality.

To assess both fidelity and quality, independent observers assessed 5-10% of program sessions.

To assess fidelity, independent observers completed a fidelity monitoring log at the end of each observed session. They indicated whether planned activities were completed.

To assess quality, independent observers completed a rating form using a 5-point scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). Facilitators were rated on specific factors (such as time management, enthusiasm, and clarity of explanations) and overall performance—a measure that takes into account all factors assessed.



OBSERVER-REPORTED FIDELITY

Nearly all planned activities were implemented. Observers reported that facilitators implemented an average of 92.9% of planned activities during the observed sessions.



92.9%

N= 7,006 sessions

% of planned activities implemented during observed sessions

OBSERVER-REPORTED QUALITY

Most sessions were of high quality. Observers reported that 80.9% of observed sessions had an overall quality of 4 or greater on a 5-point scale.



80.9%

N= 5,741 sessions

% of observed sessions rated as having an overall quality rating of 4 or greater on a 5-point scale

Facilitator training

Training program facilitators is essential to fidelity and quality. Training also builds lasting capacity within the schools and other settings in which facilitators are based.

Grantees or their partners trained 3,669 new facilitators during the 2017-2018 reporting period and provided supplemental (follow-up) training to 3,054 facilitators. Trainings included training on the program model or topics that improve facilitators' delivery of the program.

3,669 new
facilitators trained

3,054 facilitators
received follow-up training



Grantee partners



Partners are organizations that work with grantees either formally or informally to support program implementation. The number of partners is an indication of the level of engagement for TPP in the community and potential sustainability for the programs.

During the 2017-2018 reporting period, grantees had 3,611 partners: 1,557 formal partners and 2,054 informal partners.

1,557 formal partners



2,054 informal partners



3,611 total partners



Dissemination

Dissemination efforts are important to raise awareness around teen pregnancy prevention and share information about TPP programs in their communities and more broadly. Grantees had four manuscripts accepted for publication in academic journals and 286 newspaper or magazine articles published. They also made 3,117 presentations at national (3.8%), statewide (3.3%), local (82.3%), or other (10.6%) conferences or events.

4 manuscripts



286 newspapers/magazines



3,117 presentations



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