
TEEN ACTION PILOT YOUTH SURVEY:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OCTOBER 22, 2008

WESTAT/METIS

**CENTER FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (CEO)
TEEN ACTION PILOT YOUTH SURVEY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Background

Teen ACTION (Achieving Change Together In Our Neighborhood), a service-learning after-school program, is one of two City of New York's Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO) initiatives sponsored and managed by the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD). The program's overarching goals are to reduce risk behaviors, especially those that might result in teen pregnancy; promote positive youth development; and promote community engagement. Program participants range in age from 13 to 21 or attend 6th through 12th grades. During its first year of operations, fall 2007 to spring 2008, there were 38 community-based organizations (CBOs) implementing the Teen ACTION program in 60 sites located in high-poverty neighborhoods throughout New York City.

As part of the independent evaluation for CEO, Westat/Metis piloted the Teen ACTION Youth Survey in spring of 2008 to a sample of middle school and high school youth at 13 center-based sites. The survey is part of a larger study to assess whether the Teen ACTION program has a demonstrable impact on participating students. Designed to obtain preliminary program outcome data, the survey will also inform the development of an impact survey to be utilized in the larger study.

Surveys used in these analyses were collected from 314 participants (out of the 517 enrolled at the sites, representing a 61% response rate). Of those youth who responded, 65.1 percent were female and 34.9 percent were male; and 39.6 percent were middle school students and 60.4 percent were high school students.

Five research questions, developed by the Westat/Metis team in collaboration with CEO and DYCD, guided the pilot effort. These questions were:

- To what degree are youth engaged in the program? What are their participation levels? How satisfied are they with the program? Are there any differences in participation levels and satisfaction by gender, school level, and/or gender by school level?
- To what degree has the program increased knowledge and improved attitudes about community needs? Increased knowledge and improved attitudes about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS and sexual health? Improved school behaviors? Improved life skills and decision-making skills?
- What survey variables correlate with the recent incidence of high-risk behaviors (smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, engaging in unprotected sex, and carrying a weapon)?
- Are there survey response differences across the 13 center-based sites?
- Can the potential number of outcome variables be reduced? Is there a detectable structure in the relationships between survey items?

To answer these questions, Westat/Metis conducted a variety of analyses, including frequency distributions and cross-tabs to describe the data in greater detail, logistic regressions to identify explanatory variables for incidence of high-risk behaviors, chi-square tests to reveal significant relationships between the variables, and a factor analysis to determine identifiable factors that would allow for combining variables.

Main Pilot Study Findings

The youth surveyed value Teen ACTION and the experiences it provides. Across all groups, youth reported positive experiences when involved in the community service activities and have taken on a variety of leadership roles. Respondents also reported that they were very satisfied with their Teen ACTION program.

Youth express interest in continuing in the program and referring friends to the program. Youth across gender and school levels are interested in participating in the program next year and the majority would recommend the program to their friends. It is likely that a high proportion of first year participants in Teen ACTION will sign up for a second year.

Teen ACTION provides youth with opportunities to express themselves and increase their self-confidence. These findings cut across gender and school levels. Again, they reflect on the impact of Teen ACTION on key short-term outcomes.

Participating youth report an increase in knowledge and attitudes about community needs through their involvement in Teen ACTION. Youth across gender and school levels reported greater knowledge about community needs and community issues as well as greater appreciation of community involvement. High school youth reported somewhat higher levels of community interest and involvement than middle school students.

The program has led to an increase in knowledge and attitudes about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health. Youth across gender and school levels reported greater knowledge about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health. They also reported that the program has helped them develop and/or strengthen attitudes that would help them avoid high-risk behaviors in the future.

The program also led to improvements in school functioning. Although findings applied to both genders as well as both school levels, high school students were more likely than middle school students to report the positive influence of the program on their schoolwork and their grades.

There was variability in terms of incidence of high-risk behaviors, and differences between the reports of middle and high school students. As expected, school level had a lot to do with greater incidence of high-risk behaviors such as having sexual intercourse, carrying a weapon, and engaging in group fights. However, there were no school-level differences when looking at other high-risk behaviors such as smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, and smoking marijuana. Although the overall numbers were not high for most of those behaviors, middle school

students were as likely as high school students to have engaged in those behaviors. This supports the notion that involving middle school students in Teen ACTION is important.

With one exception, religious school students exhibited high-risk behaviors comparable to students attending the other center-based sites. Religious school students reported a much lower incidence of having had sexual intercourse. Because they represent a special subgroup within the Teen ACTION enrollment, a decision will need to be made about whether to include this subgroup in the next phase of the Teen ACTION evaluation.

These findings, as well as the specific results from additional analyses such as factor analysis, have informed our thinking for the next stage of evaluation. In particular, findings from this pilot effort will guide survey revisions including identifying items to retain and remove, refining the structure of the survey to reduce missing data, and clarifying response choices on select items to improve the validity of the measures. In addition, the study findings will inform our sampling decisions and overall study design, as well as analysis plans for the full evaluation.

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (CEO)
TEEN ACTION: FINDINGS OF THE SPRING 2008 PILOT YOUTH SURVEY

OVERVIEW

Teen ACTION (Achieving Change Together In Our Neighborhood), a service-learning after-school program, is one of New York City's Center for Economic Opportunity's (CEO's) initiatives sponsored and managed by the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD). The program's overarching goals are to reduce risk behaviors, especially those that might result in teen pregnancy; promote positive youth development; and promote community engagement. Program participants range in age from 13 to 21 or attend 6th through 12th grades. During its first year of operations (fall 2007 to spring 2008), there were 38 community-based organizations (CBOs) implementing the Teen ACTION program in 60 sites located in high-poverty neighborhoods throughout New York City.

As part of the independent evaluation for CEO, Westat/Metis piloted the Teen ACTION Youth Survey in spring of 2008 to a sample of middle school and high school youth¹ at 13 center-based sites.² The survey is part of a larger study to assess if the program has a demonstrable impact on participating students. Designed to obtain preliminary program outcome data, the survey will also inform the development of an impact survey to be utilized in the larger study. Specifically, the Teen ACTION survey was developed to assess the extent of participant satisfaction with the program as well as to capture information on the following areas:

- Increase in knowledge and changes in attitudes about community needs;
- Increase in community engagement;
- Increase in knowledge and changes in attitudes about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health;
- Improvement in school attendance;
- Improvement in life skills;
- Improvement in decision-making skills;
- Increase in self-confidence; and
- Extent and persistence/reduction of risk-taking behaviors.

The survey consisted of both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect both qualitative and quantitative data on preliminary program impacts. Surveys were administered by Westat/Metis to a total of 315 participants (out of the 517 enrolled at the sites, representing a 61% response rate). Evaluation staff worked closely with site-level provider staff to explain the survey and to answer any of the youth's questions. Overall, 314 surveys were collected and analyzed.³ Table 1 presents a breakdown of the number of surveys collected by site.

¹Middle school level includes youth in grades 6 through 8 and high school includes youth in grades 9 through 12.

²The remaining 47 school-based sites could not be included in the survey administration, as the New York City Department of Education's Research Review Committee needs to approve all research studies conducted at schools, and there was not sufficient time to seek that approval.

³Although the original sample was 315, one survey was invalid. Therefore, the final number of surveys used for analyses was 314.

Table 1
Number of Surveys Collected by Site

Site Name	Number of Surveys Collected
Be'er Hagolah Institutes	65
Claremont Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	5
East Side House, Inc.	30
Groundwork Inc.	18
Isabella Geriatric Center, Inc.	34
Jewish Child Care Association	7
Jewish Institute of Queens	17
New Settlement Apartments	10
South Asian Youth Action (SAYA!)	21
South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (SOBRO)	49
The Children's Aid Society (Dunlevy Milbank Center)	19
The Children's Aid Society (Frederick Douglass Center)	23
YMCA of Greater New York (Vanderbilt)	16
Total	314

Of those youth who responded, 65.1 percent were female and 34.9 percent were male; and 39.6 percent were middle school students and 60.4 percent were high school students. The distribution of respondents by gender and school level is presented in Table 2.

Table 2
Number of Respondents by Gender and School Level

Gender	School Level		Total by Gender
	Middle School	High School	
Male	38 30.6%	71 65.1%	109 34.9%
Female	86 69.4%	117 57.6%	203 65.1%
Total by School Level	124 39.6%	188 60.4%	312* 100%

*Two respondents did not specify gender.

To guide the survey analysis, research questions were developed by the Westat/Metis team in collaboration with CEO and DYCD. These questions include the following:

- To what degree are youth engaged in the program? What are their participation levels? How satisfied are they with the program? Are there any differences in participation levels and satisfaction by gender, school level, and/or gender by school level?
- To what degree has the program increased knowledge and improved attitudes about community needs? Increased knowledge and improved attitudes about health and well-

being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health? Improved school behaviors? Improved life skills and decision-making skills?

- What survey variables correlate with the recent incidence of high-risk behaviors (smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, engaging in unprotected sex, and carrying a weapon)?
- Are there survey response differences across the 13 center-based sites?
- Can the potential number of outcome variables be reduced? Is there a detectable structure in the relationships between survey items?

To answer these questions, a variety of analyses were conducted on selected survey questions including frequency distributions and cross-tabs to describe the data in greater detail, logistic regression to identify explanatory variables for incidence of high-risk behaviors, chi-square tests to reveal significant relationships between the variables, and a factor analysis to determine identifiable factors that would allow for combining variables.

Highlights of survey findings are presented by research question(s) and organized into six sections. Section I addresses the research questions related to program engagement and satisfaction, Section II focuses on increased knowledge and improved attitudes about health and school-related behaviors, as well as improved life skills. Section 3 addresses variables that correlate with incidence of high-risk behaviors and Section 4 highlights the differences found when comparing two groups of youth – those attending sites serving public school students to those attending the program at religious sites. Section 5 includes a description of the factor analysis conducted and the findings related to the relationship between the variables, and Section 6 includes a summary of key findings and implications.

Within each section, data are presented for the total population of survey respondents and partitioned by three groups (gender, school level, and gender by school level). When applicable, differences and similarities across groups are noted. An annotated survey based on the total population of survey respondents is included in the Appendix. Tables and figures displaying the data across the total population and, when applicable by group, are also presented in the body of the report or are referred to in the report and included in the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. Program engagement, program participation and program satisfaction

- To what degree are youth engaged in the program? What are their participation levels? How satisfied are they with the program? Are there any differences in participation levels and satisfaction by gender, school level, and/or gender by school level?

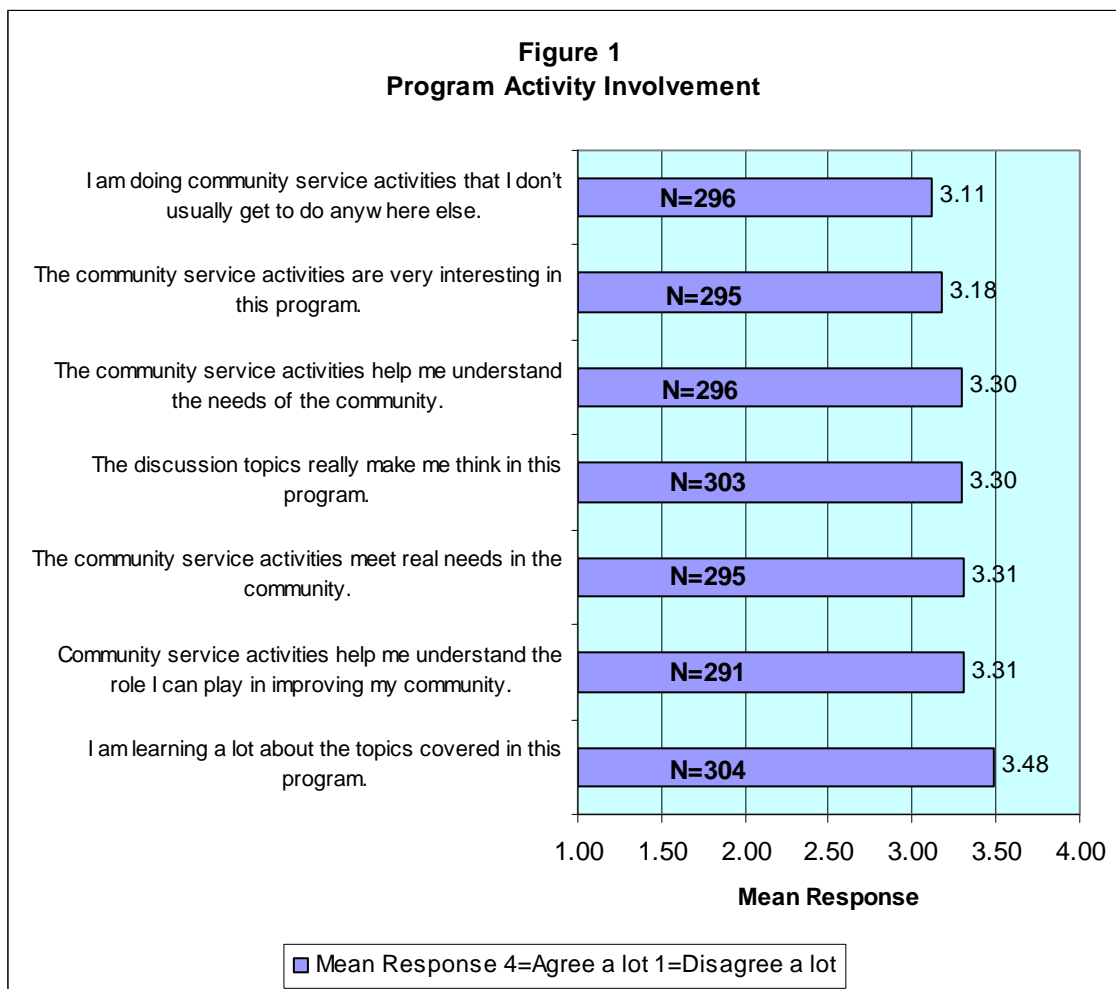
When reviewing the survey questions related to program engagement, participation and satisfaction,⁴ we found that, on average, youth spent 4 hours a week participating in program

⁴Responses to survey questions 5, 6, 9a-g, 13a-f, and 27-31 were reviewed and summarized to address these research questions.

activities, had positive experiences when involved in the community service activities, and have taken advantage of a variety of the leadership roles. In general, respondents indicated that they were very satisfied with their Teen ACTION program and the majority planned to re-enroll next year.

Examples of relevant survey findings include the following:

- When asked about their involvement in program activities, responses were overwhelmingly positive in regard to youths' involvement in community service activities. The majority of youth "agreed a lot" or "agreed a little" with the following statements: I am learning a lot about the topics covered (93.5%), the discussion topics make me think (87.1%), the community service activities meet real needs in the community (85.7%), the community service activities help me understand the role that I can play in improving my community (85.6%), the community service activities help me understand the needs of the community (84.5%), the community service activities are very interesting (81.7%), and I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do anywhere else (76%). As seen in Figure 1, means range from 3.11 to 3.48 on a scale of 1 to 4, where 1=disagree a lot and 4=agree a lot.

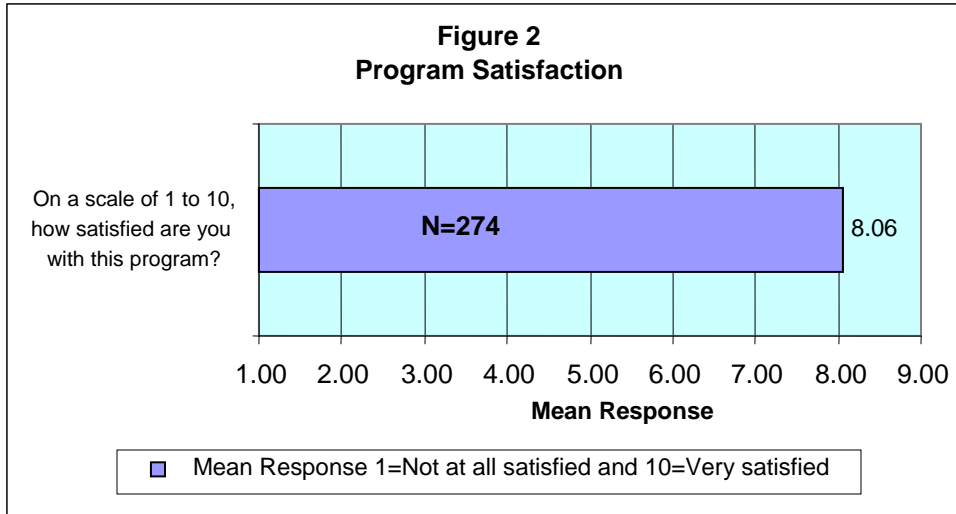


- As part of the Teen ACTION program, youth are provided the opportunity to take on a variety of leadership roles such as generating ideas for activities and contributing to solutions for a community problem. Survey data indicated that a majority of the youth have worked as part of a team (89.6%), been an active participant in discussions (86.7%), and/or been asked by staff or other participants for ideas about the program or activity (79.9%). A large percent of the respondents also noted that they helped plan an activity or event (69.5%), contributed solutions for a community problem (69%), and led an activity (58.8%). Table 3 presents these data.

Table 3
Involvement in Leadership Activities

Survey Item: At this program, I have...	Involvement		
	Yes	No	Total
13a) Led an activity (discussion group, service project).	174 (58.8%)	122 (41.2%)	296 (100%)
13b) Helped plan a program activity or event.	205 (69.5%)	90 (30.5%)	295 (100%)
13c) Been asked by staff or other participants for my ideas about the program or an activity.	239 (79.9%)	60 (20.1%)	299 (100%)
13d) Been an active participant in discussions.	254 (86.7%)	39 (13.3%)	293 (100%)
13e) Worked as part of a team.	268 (89.6%)	31 (10.4%)	299 (100%)
13f) Contributed solutions for a community problem.	200 (69.0%)	90 (31.0%)	290 (100%)

- When asked how satisfied they were with the program on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1=not at all satisfied and 10=very satisfied, respondents reported satisfaction with the program (mean of 8.06). Figure 2 illustrates this finding.



- Of the youth who responded to the survey, 64.9 percent plan to re-enroll in the program next year and 83.6 percent would recommend the program to their friends. These data are shown in Tables 4 and 5, respectively.

**Table 4
Program Re-enrollment**

Survey Item	OPINION			Total
	Yes	No	Not Sure	
31) Do you plan to re-enroll in this program for the next school year?	183 (64.9%)	44 (15.6%)	55 (19.5%)	282 (100%)

**Table 5
Program Satisfaction**

Survey Item	OPINION			Total
	Yes	No	Not Sure	
27) Would you recommend this program to your friends?	245 (83.6%)	16 (5.5%)	32 (10.9%)	293 (100%)

To further assess youth's satisfaction with the program, Westat/Metis reviewed additional data gathered from open-ended items. These items asked respondents to report their perceptions of the program such as what they like best about the program, what they like least about the

program, and if they reported that they would not re-enroll in the program next year, the reasons why. Overall, these data were very positive.⁵

When youth were asked what they liked best about the program, there was a lot of variability in the responses. For example, of the 355 responses to this item, 15 percent focused on the material that was taught (morality issues, health, current events); an additional 10 percent of the responses included the activities (debates, discussions) and the promotion of personal well-being (attend school, finish homework, more self-confidence, respect oneself) as the best elements of the program. Other answers garnering the most responses included the community outreach aspect (9%), the extra-curricular component (sports/arts) (8%), the opportunity to express themselves openly (8%), the people (7%), and the staff (7%).

When asked to report their least favorite aspects of the program, 32 percent of the youth responses revealed that they liked everything and could not think of anything that they liked least. Although one-third of the responses were very positive there were some that were not as positive, such as youth reporting that they did not like the people (12%) or the activities (11%). Other factors that caused concern or displeasure included: people not being respectful or taking the program seriously (7%), the hours of operation (6%), and the staff being disrespectful (4%). Only 3 percent of responses focused on how the questions and/or discussions were too personal or inappropriate.

When asked why they would not re-enroll in the program next school year, 19 percent of the 53 youth said that they would be graduating and/or going to college. Another 23 percent of the youth said that they will not have time and 21 percent were undecided. Other reasons included getting a job (9%) and going to high school (9%). Only 13 percent of the responses indicated that the youth would not be re-enrolling because they did not like the program.

By Gender

When partitioning the data by gender, few differences were found regarding engagement, participation, and satisfaction. Across groups, males and females had similar proportions of agreement to statements regarding community service activities and opportunities to take on leadership roles. Average program satisfaction scores were also similar for both male and female respondents. There was little difference in the proportions of male and female respondents who reported that they planned to re-enroll in the program during the next school-year or recommend the program to their friends.

The few gender differences found include the following:⁶

- A greater proportion of male than female respondents indicated participating in activities for five or more hours per week (51.9% versus 39.9%, $p < .05$).
- When disaggregated by gender, a notable difference was found on a statement about their involvement in the community service activities. A greater proportion of female than male

⁵Due to multiple responses on the open-ended items, percentages were calculated based on the number of responses and not the number of youth respondents.

⁶Chi-square test used to test for significance between two groups.

respondents reported that in Teen ACTION they engage in community service activities that they don't usually get to do (79.5% vs. 69.2%, $p < .05$).

By School Level

School level data showed that, although participation levels were similar for middle school and high school students, high school students reported greater involvement in and satisfaction with community service activities and a greater proportion of agreement with statements regarding opportunities to take on leadership roles. These differences were reflected in the following items:

- I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do, with 82.8 percent of high school students agreeing as compared to 65.3 percent of middle school students ($p < .01$).
- The discussion topics really make me think, with 91.3 percent of high school students agreeing as compared to 80.5 percent of middle school students ($p < .01$).
- I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do anywhere else (82.8% vs. 65.3%, $p < .001$)
- The community service activities help me understand the needs of the community (88.8% vs. 77.6%, $p < .01$).
- The community service activities are very interesting (88.8% vs. 77.6%, $p < .01$).
- The community service activities meet real needs in the community (91.6% vs. 75.9%, $p < .001$).

Similarly, more high school students than middle school students indicated that they had "contributed solutions for a community problem" (73.2% vs. 61.8%, respectively, $p < .05$). Although both middle- and high school respondents reported a high level of satisfaction with the Teen ACTION program and that they planned to re-enroll in the program during the next school-year, more high school than middle school students reported that they would recommend the program to their friends (88.7% compared to 75.9%, $p < .01$).

By Gender and School Level

Further disaggregation of the data by gender and school level revealed no noticeable differences in participation, engagement and satisfaction with the program.⁷

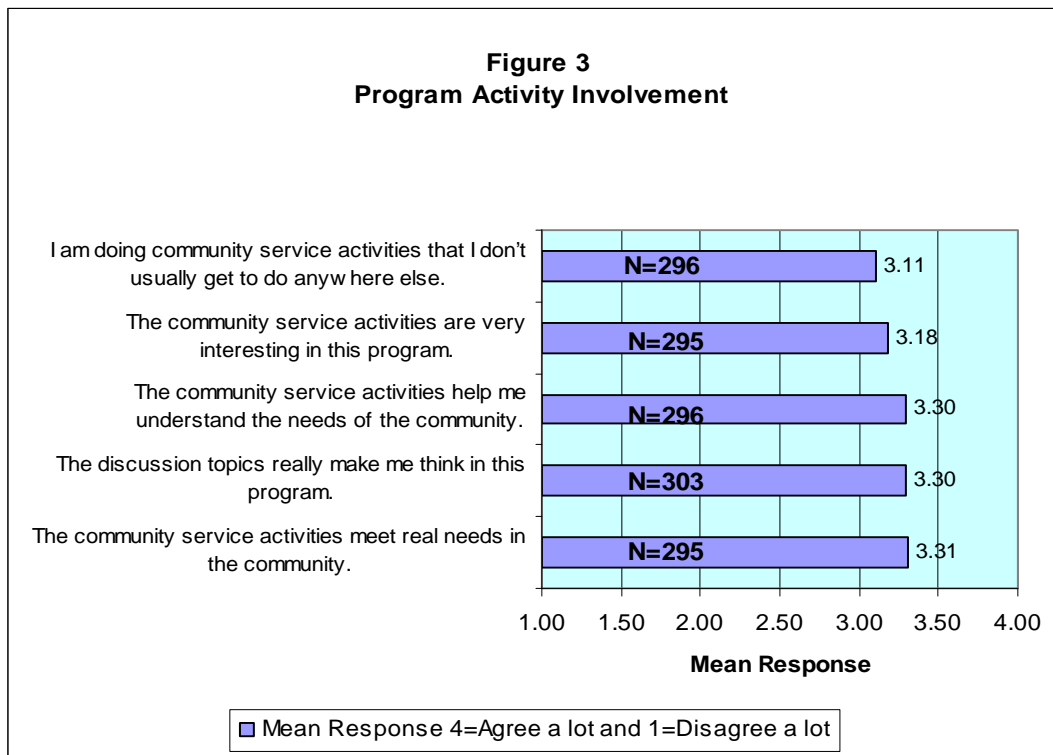
II. Community needs, health and well-being, HIV/AIDS and sexual health, school behavior, life skills, and decision-making skills

- To what degree has the program increased knowledge and improved attitudes about community needs? Increased knowledge and improved attitudes about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS and sexual health? Improved school behaviors? Improved life skills and decision-making skills?

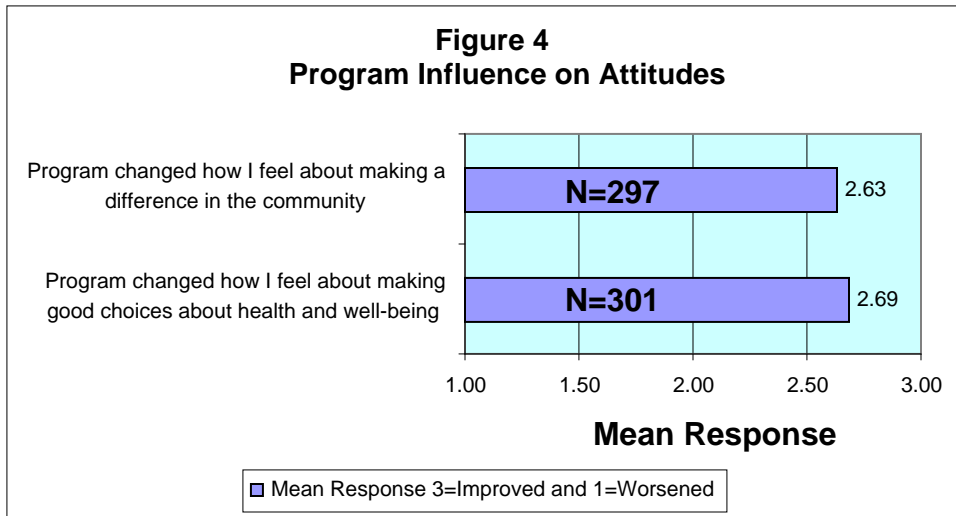
⁷In general, Ns were too small for meaningful comparisons.

Survey questions tapping into community needs, health and well-being, HIV/AIDS and sexual health, school behavior, life skills, and decision-making skills were reviewed to assess the degree to which the program has increased knowledge and improved attitudes in these areas.⁸ Overall, responses were overwhelmingly positive, with the majority of youth reporting that Teen ACTION has helped them learn about personal health and well-being as well as HIV/AIDS and sexual health; helped them improve their school behaviors; and helped them with their personal decision-making regarding health behaviors. A large proportion of youth also agreed that as a result of the program they were less likely to engage in risky and violent behaviors and very few respondents reported having sexual intercourse.

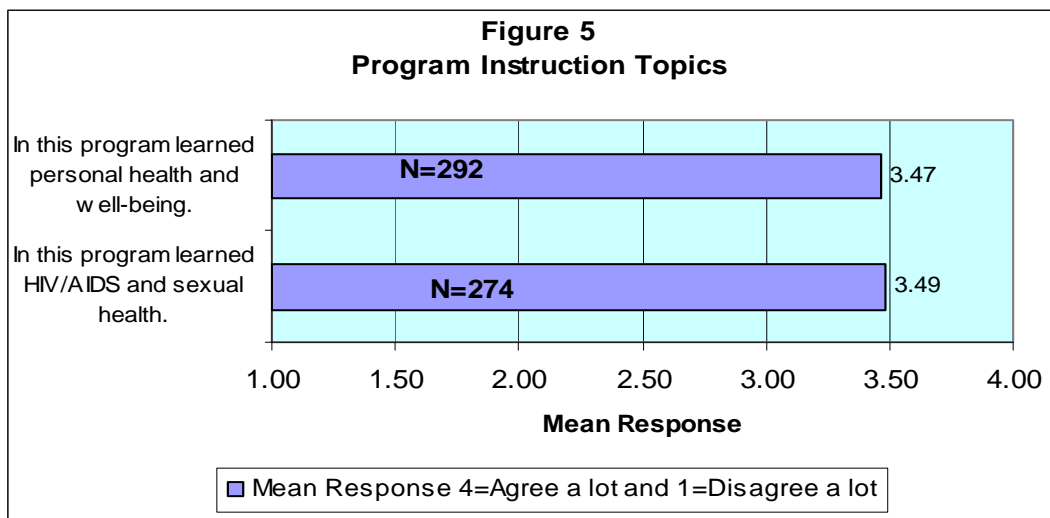
As described in Section I, responses were overwhelmingly positive in regard to youth’s involvement in community service activities, with the majority of youth stating that they have been involved in these activities through the Teen ACTION program. In addition, more than six of 10 respondents felt that the program *improved* how they felt about “making a difference in the community” (64%) while only 1 percent indicated that the program had *worsened* these feelings. As seen in Figure 3, mean scores for these items ranged from 3.11 to 3.31, on a scale where 1=disagree a lot and 4=agree a lot. On the items related to program influence on opinions, means were found of 2.63 and 2.69 (based on a scale where 1=worsened and 3=improved). These data are illustrated in Figure 4.



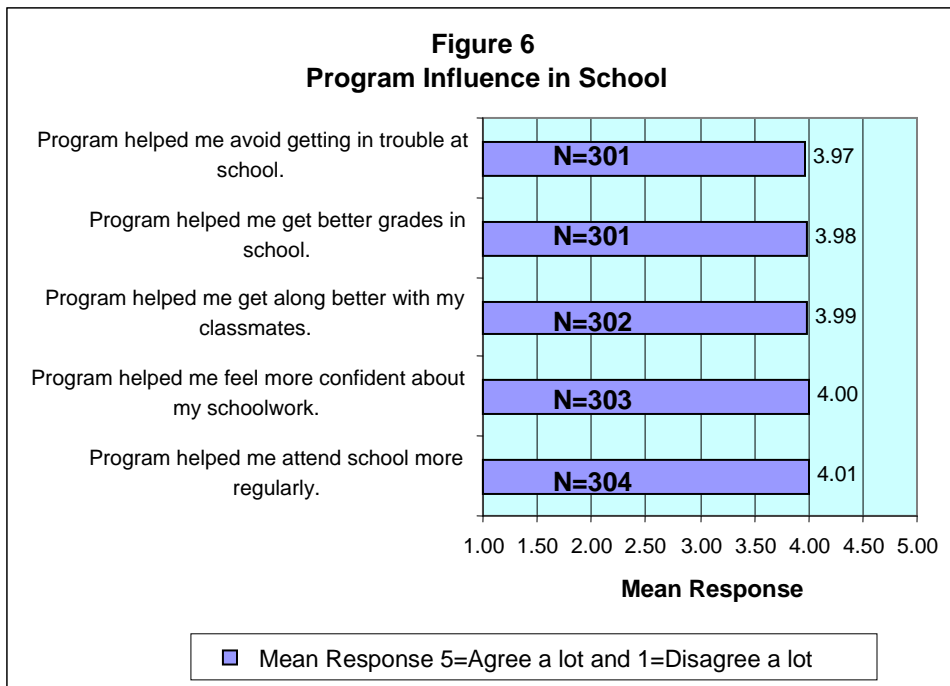
⁸Findings from survey questions 9c-g, 10a, 10f, 11a-e, 13f, 16a, 16b, and 17-23 were reviewed and summarized to address these research questions.



Almost all of the respondents “agreed a lot” or “agreed a little” that the program helped them learn about personal health and well-being as well as about HIV/AIDS and sexual health (90% and 87.6%, respectively). Further, more than two-thirds of the respondents felt that the program *improved* how they felt about “making good choices about your health and well-being” (69.4%). Importantly, less than 1 percent indicated that the program had *worsened* how they felt about “making good choices about your health and well-being.” Figure 5 shows the means for the program instruction topics.



The majority of youth “agreed a lot” or “agreed a little” that the program helped them: attend school more regularly (68.1%), feel more confident about their schoolwork (70%), get better grades in school (69.1%), avoid getting in trouble at school (67.1%), and get along better with their classmates (67.6%). These data are presented in Figure 6 as means, where 1=disagree a lot and 5=agree a lot.



The majority of respondents agreed that the program has helped with their personal decision-making regarding health behaviors. In particular, more than eight of 10 youth agreed that the program gave them “knowledge about the importance of avoiding unhealthy behaviors” (88.1%) and agreed that they “feel better prepared now to avoid unhealthy behaviors” (82.9%). A large proportion of youth agreed that as a result of the program they were less likely to engage in high-risk behaviors such as smoking cigarettes (73.7%), smoking marijuana (74.3%), drinking alcohol (66.6%), engaging in unprotected sex (77.8%), carrying a weapon (72.9%), and getting into fights (67.8%). Means ranged from 3.91 to 4.44 on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1=disagree a lot and 5=agree a lot. These data are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7
Program's Impact on Healthy Behaviors

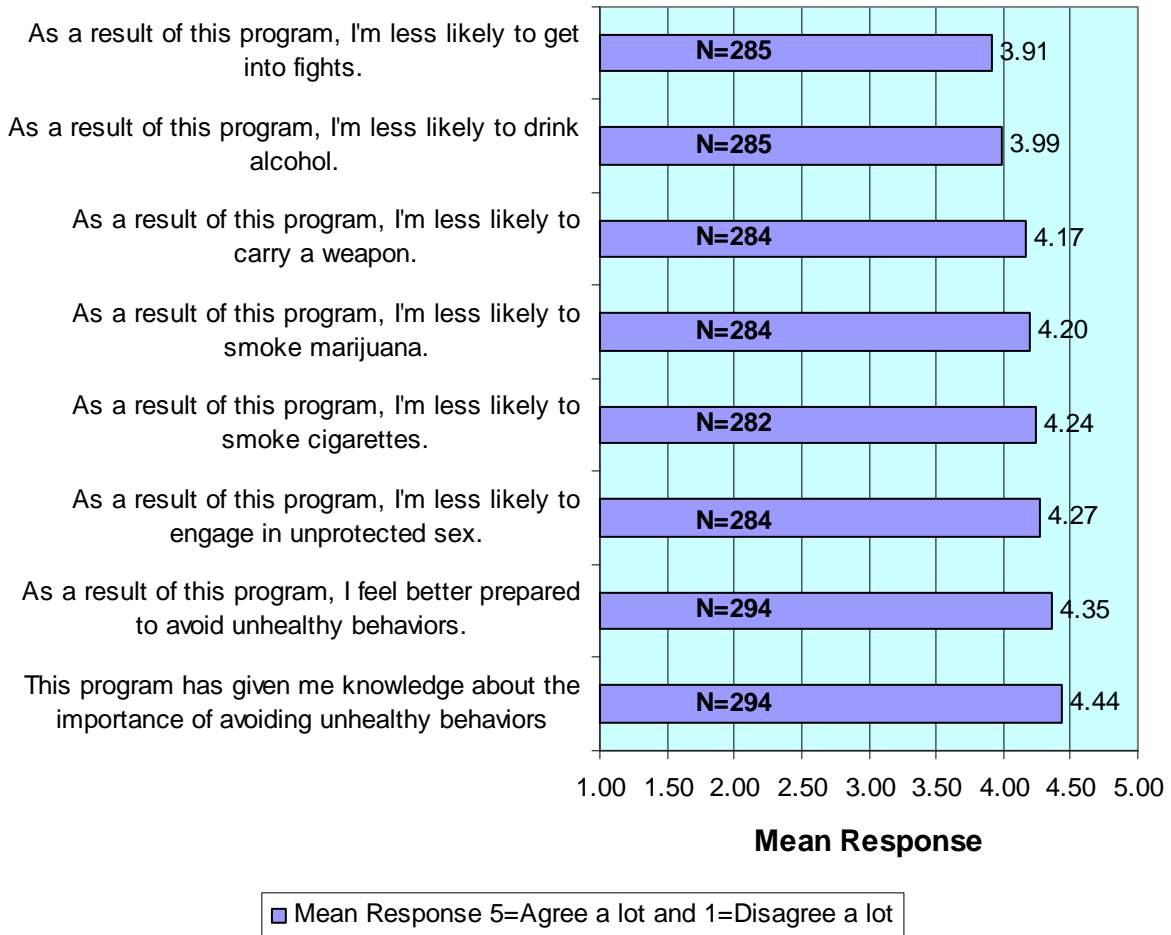


Table 5.1 presents findings on the incidence of various high risk behaviors. For our total sample, 14.4 percent had tried cigarette smoking, 39.3 percent had ever drunk alcohol, 7.3 percent had smoked marijuana, and 20.3 percent had had sexual intercourse.

Table 5.1
Incidence of High Risk Behavior

		POPULATION								
		MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
		Middle School	High School	Total	Middle School	High School	Total	Middle School	High School	Total
17) Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes	7 20.6%	12 17.9%	19 18.8%	11 12.8%	13 11.7%	24 12.2%	18 15.0%	25 14.0%	43 14.4%
	No	27 79.4%	55 82.1%	82 81.2%	75 87.2%	98 88.3%	173 87.8%	102 85.0%	153 86.0%	255 85.6%
	Total	34 100.0%	67 100.0%	101 100.0%	86 100.0%	111 100.0%	197 100.0%	120 100.0%	178 100.0%	298 100.0%
18) Have you ever drunk alcohol other than a few sips?	Yes	14 38.9%	27 41.5%	41 40.6%	35 41.7%	40 36.4%	75 38.7%	49 40.8%	67 38.3%	116 39.3%
	No	22 61.1%	38 58.5%	60 59.4%	49 58.3%	70 63.6%	119 61.3%	71 59.2%	108 61.7%	179 60.7%
	Total	36 100.0%	65 100.0%	101 100.0%	84 100.0%	110 100.0%	194 100.0%	120 100.0%	175 100.0%	295 100.0%
19) Have you ever smoked marijuana?	Yes	4 13.3%	6 10.2%	10 11.2%	4 4.9%	6 5.8%	10 5.4%	8 7.2%	12 7.4%	20 7.3%
	No	26 86.7%	53 89.8%	79 88.8%	77 95.1%	98 94.2%	175 94.6%	103 92.8%	151 92.6%	254 92.7%
	Total	30 100.0%	59 100.0%	89 100.0%	81 100.0%	104 100.0%	185 100.0%	111 100.0%	163 100.0%	274 100.0%
20) Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes	8 24.2%	32 50.0%	40 41.2%	6 7.1%	13 11.9%	19 9.8%	14 11.9%	45 26.0%	59 20.3%
	No	25 75.8%	32 50.0%	57 58.8%	79 92.9%	96 88.1%	175 90.2%	104 88.1%	128 74.0%	232 79.7%
	Total	33 100.0%	64 100.0%	97 100.0%	85 100.0%	109 100.0%	194 100.0%	118 100.0%	173 100.0%	291 100.0%

Very few respondents reported using tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey administration. Of those students who indicated trying cigarette smoking in their lifetime, 28 percent (or seven) had done so in the last 30 days. Of the students who had ever consumed alcohol, 41.6 percent (or 47) indicated having at least one drink of alcohol in the last 30 days. Of the respondents who had ever used marijuana, over half (52.7% or 10) had done so in the last 30 days (see Tables 6-8).

Table 6
Number of Days Smoked During Past 30 Days

Survey Item	DAYS				
	0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	Total
17b) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	18 (72.0%)	4 (16.0%)	1 (4.0%)	2 (8.0%)	25 (100%)

Table 7
Number of Days Consumed an Alcoholic Drink During the Past 30 Days

Survey Item	DAYS							Total
	0 Days	1 or 2 Days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	
18b) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?	66 (58.4%)	25 (22.1%)	12 (10.6%)	2 (1.8%)	4 (3.5%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (2.7%)	113 (100%)

Table 8
Number of Days Used Marijuana During the Past 30 Days

Frequency					
0 times	1 or 2 times	3 to 9 times	20 to 39 times	40 or more times	Total
9 (47.4%)	5 (26.3%)	3 (15.8%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (5.3%)	19 (100%)

Overall, the greatest proportion of students who had smoked a whole cigarette had done so for the first time when they were 12 years old or younger (30.9%), followed by those who were 13-14 years old (23.8%), and those who were age 15 or older (14.3%). Table 9 presents these data.

Table 9
Age of Cigarette Use

Survey Item	AGE							Total
	I have never smoked a whole cigarette	8 years old or younger	9 or 10 years old	11 or 12 years old	13 or 14 years old	15 or 16 years old	17 years or older	
17a) How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	13 (31.0%)	1 (2.4%)	3 (7.1%)	9 (21.4%)	10 (23.8%)	5 (11.9%)	1 (2.4%)	42 (100%)

As seen in Table 10, the most frequent age range for the onset of alcohol consumption was 13-14 years old (38.6%), followed by those who were 11-12 years old (20.2%), and those who were age 15 or older (15.8%).

Table 10
Age of First Alcohol Consumption

Survey Item	AGE						Total
	8 years old or younger	9 or 10 years old	11 or 12 years old	13 or 14 years old	15 or 16 years old	17 years or older	
18a) How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?	15 (13.2%)	14 (12.3%)	23 (20.2%)	44 (38.6%)	16 (14.0%)	2 (1.8%)	114 (100%)

Only two in 10 of the respondents (20.1%) reported ever having sexual intercourse. Of these, the majority (86%) had used a condom the last time they had sex. About four in 10 of the sexually-active respondents did not have sex (39.7%) in the 3 months prior to the survey administration and an additional one-third had had sex with only one partner (34.5%). One-quarter had had intercourse with two or more partners (25.8%). In the past 6 months, 7 percent had been told they have a sexually-transmitted disease. One in five sexually-active youth had ever been pregnant or had gotten someone else pregnant (21.4%) (refer to Tables 11-15). Three respondents reported having children of their own.

Table 11
Sexual Intercourse

Survey Item	ANSWER		
	Yes	No	Total
20) Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	59 (20.3%)	232 (79.7%)	291 (100%)

Table 12
Condom Use with Last Sexual Partner

ANSWER			
Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
49 (86.0%)	8 (14.0%)	0 (0.0%)	57 (100%)

Table 13
Number of Sexual Partners During the Past 3 Months

Survey Item	Number of People							
	None. I have had sexual intercourse, but not in the past 3 months	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people	Total
20c) During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?	23 (39.7%)	20 (34.5%)	8 (13.8%)	3 (5.2%)	2 (3.4%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)	58 (100%)

Table 14
Informed of STD in Past 6 Months

Survey Item	ANSWER			
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
20f) In the past 6 months, have you been told that you have an STD (sexually transmitted disease) or an STI (sexually transmitted infection)?	4 (7.0%)	53 (93.0%)	0 (0.0%)	57 (100%)

Table 15
Number of Pregnancies

Survey Item	ANSWER				Total
	0 times	1 time	2 or more times	Not Sure	
20g) How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?	43 (76.8%)	7 (12.5%)	5 (8.9%)	1 (1.8%)	56 (100%)

Regarding violent behaviors, few respondents indicated carrying a weapon (8.2%) in the last 30 days (Table 16), but more than one-fourth of students had been in a group fight in the 6 months prior to the survey administration (27.9%) (Table 17).

Table 16
Number of Days Carried a Weapon During the Past 30 Days

Survey Item	DAYS					Total
	0 days	1 day	2 or 3 days	4 or 5 days	6 or more days	
21) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club?	260 (91.9%)	9 (3.2%)	9 (3.2%)	1 (0.4%)	4 (1.4%)	283 (100%)

Table 17
Number of Fights Involved in During the Past 6 Months

Survey Item	DAYS					Total
	No, never	Yes, 1 time	Yes, 2 or 3 times	Yes, 4 or 5 times	Yes, 6 or more times	
22) During the last 6 months, have you ever gotten into a fight where a group of your friends was against another group?	207 (72.1%)	49 (17.1%)	21 (7.3%)	6 (2.1%)	4 (1.4%)	287 (100%)

By Gender

There were no significant differences between males and females regarding appreciation of service learning activities in the community, the program's impact on attitudes about the community, knowledge about personal health and well-being, the program's influence on

school functioning, or their attitudes about the impact of Teen ACTION in maintaining healthy behaviors in the future. However, some differences were noted along the following dimensions:

- A higher percent of males than females reported that they had engaged in sexual intercourse (41.2% vs. 9.8%, $p<.001$).
- A higher percent of males than females reported having carried a weapon in the past 30 days (16.5% vs. 3.8%, $p<.001$).
- A higher percent of males than females had engaged in a group fight in the past 6 months (38.8% vs. 22.5%, $p<.01$).
- A higher percent of females than males felt that Teen ACTION provided opportunities to do community service that they would not get anywhere else (79.5% vs. 69.2%, $p<.05$).

By School Level

When looking at school level (high school vs. middle school), there were significant differences regarding appreciation of service learning activities in the community, the program's impact on attitudes about the community, and the program's influence on schoolwork and grades. As would be expected due to age, there were also differences in reported incidence of high-risk behaviors. On the other hand, there were no differences in reported knowledge about personal health and well-being or on their attitudes concerning the impact of Teen ACTION in maintaining healthy behaviors in the future. Among these findings:

- A higher percent of high school students than middle school students reported having ever had sex (25.7% vs. 11.9%, $p<.001$).
- A higher percent of high school students than middle school students reported having carried a weapon in the past 30 days (14.5% vs. 4%, $p<.01$).
- A higher percent of high school students than middle school students had engaged in a group fight in the past 6 months (36.8% vs. 22%, $p<.01$).
- A higher percent of high school students than middle school students reported a positive program influence on schoolwork (75% vs. 61.9%, $p<.05$) as well as in obtaining better grades (74.5% vs. 60.3%, $p<.01$).
- A higher percent of high school students than middle school students reported greater satisfaction with community service activities (82.8 vs. 65.2%, $p<.01$), understanding the needs of the community (88.8% vs. 77.6%, $p<.01$), as well as understanding the role that they can play in the community (91.6% vs. 75.9%, $p<.001$).

By Gender and School Level

In general, numbers were too small for meaningful comparisons when disaggregating by gender and school level.

III. Correlation between survey variables and recent incidence of high-risk behavior

- What survey variables correlate with the recent incidence of high-risk behaviors (smoking, cigarettes, drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, engaging in unprotected sex, and carrying a weapon)?

To address this research question, a series of binary logistic regression analyses were run. The purpose of these analyses is to determine the characteristics that predict high-risk behaviors. Logistic regression is a form of linear regression analysis that predicts categorical rather than quantitative factors. Modeling starts with the transformation of a categorical outcome into proportions and then uses log transformations of predictor values to approximate a curvilinear relationship between the predictors and the outcome. The result of the analysis can establish that a set of independent variables explains a proportion of the variation in a dependent variable, the proportion of cases wherein the model correctly predicts the outcome and the likelihood of an outcome associated with changes in independent measures.

Several models were conducted using the entire range of survey responses as predictors in order to maximize the number of observed cases as well as the number of input variables. The number of cases within the model was maximized to include the largest number of cases while retaining the most variables of interest. Table A1 (in the Appendix) shows the variable set that yielded the largest N while retaining the most variables of interest.

The analyses were conducted upon eight dichotomies of risk behaviors. All dichotomies were created through recoding responses to survey items. For example, pregnancy prevention methods considered high risk included none, withdrawal, and “not sure” responses to survey item 20e. Table 18 illustrates the set of dichotomies for which binary logistic models were constructed, as well as the survey items from which the dichotomies were developed. Note that only survey items indicative of recent risk behavior were selected for inclusion in the dependent measures.

Table 18
Risk Behavior Dichotomies

Risk Behavior	Recoded Survey Item(s)	Dichotomy
Smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days	17, 17c	Yes/No
Consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the last 30 days	18, 18b	Yes No
Consumed at least five alcoholic beverages in one of the last 30 days	18, 18c	Yes/No
Used marijuana once in the last 30 days	19, 19b	Yes/No
Pregnancy prevention method used last time responded engaged in sexual intercourse	20e	High Risk or None/ Low Risk
Pregnancy prevention method used last time responded engaged in sexual intercourse (including abstinence)	20, 20e	High Risk or None/ Low Risk or Abstinence
Carried a weapon at least once in the last 30 days	21	Yes/No
Used tobacco, marijuana or alcohol or carried a weapon at least once in the last 30 days	17, 17c, 18, 18b, 19, 19b, 21	Yes/No

Table 19 presents a summary of the logistic regression models produced for all eight dichotomies. All models captured approximately 70 percent of the total population of

respondents.⁹ Although models were not generated for two of the risk behaviors (1, 3), the resultant models for the remaining six suggested that the data did not fit the models well. This is likely due to the lack of variability in the dependent measures.

Table 19
Model Summaries

Model	Risk Behavior	Dichotomy	N	Possible N	Nagelkerke R ²	Correct Predictions (%)
1	Smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days	No	189	275	--	100.0%
		Yes	4	7		0.0%
		Total	193	282		97.9%
2	Consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the last 30 days	No	171	247	0.317	98.2%
		Yes	35	47		34.3%
		Total	206	294		87.4%
3	Consumed at least five alcoholic beverages in one of the last 30 days	No	195	276	--	100.0%
		Yes	11	16		0.0%
		Total	206	292		94.7%
4	Used marijuana once in the last 30 days	No	187	265	0.458	99.5%
		Yes	8	10		37.5%
		Total	195	275		96.9%
5	Pregnancy prevention method used last time responded engaged in sexual intercourse	None/High Risk	6	11	1.000	100.0%
		Low Risk	33	45		100.0%
		Total	39	56		100.0%
6	Pregnancy prevention method used last time responded engaged in sexual intercourse (including abstinence)	None/High Risk	6	11	0.491	33.0%
		Low Risk/Abstinence	199	279		100.0%
		Total	205	290		98.0%
7	Carried a weapon at least once in the last 30 days	No	186	260	0.600	99.5%
		Yes	14	23		57.1%
		Total	200	283		96.5%
8	Used tobacco, marijuana or alcohol or carried a weapon at least once in the last 30 days	No	165	243	0.378	97.6%
		Yes	46	62		39.1%
		Total	211	305		84.8%

The variation explained in the dependent measure is less than 40 percent for two models (2, 8) and approximately 46 percent for another (4).¹⁰ Although one model explained 100 percent of the variance in the dependent measure (5), this is likely due to the small N. The last two models

⁹Although it would be ideal to capture the entire population, multivariate regressions typically result in data loss because any missing values from a large set of variables results in the elimination of a case. Experience dictates that a 33 percent loss using so many input variables is perfectly adequate.

¹⁰Nagelkerke R² is an estimate of the variation in the dependent measure explained by the model ranging from 0 to 1.

explained approximately 50 percent (6) and 60 percent (7) of the variation in the dichotomies, but did not produce suitable predictions of risk behavior.

The last point reflects perhaps the largest issue with all of the models – none of them provide for suitable prediction of risk behavior (the highest was 57.1% for carrying weapons). In other words, most of the predictive power of the models seems to sit with the “non-risk” behaviors. Although it may be tempting to determine that the resultant models were good predictors of non-risk behaviors, it is highly likely that the lack of variability in the dependent measures drove the results.

It is not certain whether greater variability within the dependent risk behavior measures will be achieved with a full survey of program participants. For example, the current observations may be more the result of self reporting than the actual actions of the pilot sample. Furthermore, input variables of interest may be curtailed as a result of poor response rates. Surveying a larger group *may* produce more variability in the risk behavior response items, but forced response to survey items may be required to alleviate poor response rates. If the data conditions remain the same once the full survey is administered, it may be worthwhile to explore other analyses to determine the relationship between recent incidence of risk behaviors and survey items.¹¹

IV. Survey response differences related to health-risk behaviors across center-based sites

- Are there survey response differences across the 13 center-based sites?

Of the 13 center-based sites, three of the sites serve groups of religious youth including Be’er Hagolah, Jewish Child Care Association, and the Jewish Institute of Queens. In order to assess whether youth attending these sites exhibited different risk characteristics, data from survey questions addressing health-risk behaviors were compared for those youth who attend religious sites to those attending center-based sites serving public school youth.¹² Since there were no middle school male students attending religious schools, only comparisons for high school students (both male and female) and females (both middle school and high school) could be made.

Tables 19.1 and 19.2, respectively, show two types of analyses. One is a comparison of engagement in risk behaviors among female religious versus female non-religious youth across the middle and high school levels and the other is a comparison of these behaviors among high school males compared to high school females. As seen in Table 19.1, with one exception, there were no significant differences between females attending religious sites and females attending the other center-based sites when examining high-risk behaviors for all females attending Teen ACTION. Both groups showed only slight differences in terms of incidence of smoking cigarettes (8% religious vs. 15% general), drinking alcohol (34% vs. 42%, respectively), smoking marijuana (1% vs. 8%), carrying a weapon (0% vs. 6.3%), and getting into group fights (27% vs. 19.5%). However, a noticeable difference was found regarding incidence of sexual intercourse.

¹¹Discriminant function analysis, for example, is less sensitive to lack of variability within a dependent measure than binary logistic regression. Discriminant coefficients can be deemed relatively stable with group sizes as small as N=20. This N should be achievable with a full survey of program participants.

¹²Findings are based on survey items 17 through 20.

Although none (0%) of the religious school females reported having had sex, 16 percent of the females attending other center-based programs reported having had intercourse.

Table 19.1
Differences in Health Risk Behaviors for Females Attending Religious and Non-Religious (General) Center-Based Sites

Item		POPULATION		
		FEMALE		
		Religious	General	Total
17) Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes	6 7.8%	18 15.0%	24 12.2%
	No	71 92.2%	102 85.0%	173 87.8%
	Total	77 100.0%	120 100.0%	197 100.0%
18) Have you ever drunk alcohol other than a few sips?	Yes	26 33.8%	49 41.9%	75 38.7%
	No	51 66.2%	68 58.1%	119 61.3%
	Total	77 100.0%	117 100.0%	194 100.0%
19) Have you ever smoked marijuana?	Yes	1 1.4%	9 8.1%	10 5.4%
	No	73 98.6%	102 91.9%	175 94.6%
	Total	74 100.0%	111 100.0%	185 100.0%
20) Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes	0 0.0%	19 16.1%	19 9.8%
	No	76 100.0%	99 83.9%	175 90.2%
	Total	76 100.0%	118 100.0%	194 100.0%
21) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club?*	Yes	0 0.0%	7 6.3%	7 3.8%
	No	72 100.0%	105 93.8%	177 96.2%
	Total	72 100.0%	112 100.0%	184 100.0%
22) During the last 6 months, have you ever gotten into a fight where a group of your friends was against another group?*	Yes	20 27.0%	22 19.5%	42 22.5%
	No	54 73.0%	91 80.5%	145 77.5%
	Total	74 100.0%	113 100.0%	187 100.0%

*For Q21 and Q22, the answer choices "0 days" or "No, never" were re-coded as "No." And, "1 day" or "1 time" through "6 or more days" or "6 or more times" were re-coded as "Yes."

Table 19.2 presents findings for high school students (both males and females) for youth attending religious and non-religious centers. The two groups showed only slight differences in

terms of incidence of most risk behaviors measured by the survey. However, a noticeable difference was found regarding incidence of sexual intercourse. While only 1.8 percent of the religious high school youth reported having had sexual intercourse, 37 percent of the high school youth attending other center-based programs reported having had intercourse.

Table 19.2
Differences in Health Risk Behaviors for High School Students Attending Religious and Non-Religious (General) Center-Based Sites

		POPULATION		
		HIGH SCHOOL		
		Religious	General	Total
17) Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes	10 17.2%	15 12.3%	25 13.9%
	No	48 82.8%	107 87.7%	255 86.1%
	Total	58 100.0%	122 100.0%	180 100.0%
18) Have you ever drunk alcohol other than a few sips?	Yes	24 41.4%	43 36.1%	67 37.9%
	No	34 58.6%	76 63.9%	110 62.1%
	Total	58 100.0%	119 100.0%	177 100.0%
19) Have you ever smoked marijuana?	Yes	1 1.8%	11 10.1%	12 7.3%
	No	55 98.2%	98 89.9%	153 92.7%
	Total	56 100.0%	109 100.0%	165 100.0%
20) Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes	1 1.8%	44 37.0%	45 25.7%
	No	55 98.2%	75 63.0%	130 74.3%
	Total	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	175 100.0%
21) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club?*	Yes	1 1.8%	6 5.2%	7 4.0%
	No	56 98.2%	110 94.8%	166 96.0%
	Total	57 100.0%	116 100.0%	173 100.0%
22) During the last 6 months, have you ever gotten into a fight where a group of your friends was against another group?*	Yes	13 23.2%	25 21.4%	38 22.0%
	No	43 76.8%	92 78.6%	135 78.0%
	Total	56 100.0%	117 100.0%	173 100.0%

*For Q21 and Q22, the answer choices "0 days" or "No, never" were re-coded as "No." And, "1 day" or "1 time" through "6 or more days" or "6 or more times" were re-coded as "Yes."

V. Factor analysis

- Can the potential number of outcome variables be reduced? Is there a detectable structure in the relationships between survey items?

Westat/Metis conducted an exploratory factor analysis to determine whether the survey items could be summarized by a smaller set of cohesive constructs. All ordinal survey items were entered into the model at the start of the process. Due to missing responses to some survey items, the overall N in this initial model only accounted for 16.6 percent of the total population of survey takers. As a result, items were removed if more than 33¹³ cases were missing responses to obtain a more representative N.

Two other criteria were also applied to both generate a more coherent model and bolster the number of cases represented within. Survey items with three or fewer possible response categories were eliminated due to restriction of response range and a possible lack of variability in responses. Items were also removed if they did not fit conceptually within a construct and the reliability of the construct (as measured by Cronbach's alpha) was not reduced as a result of the deletion. The results of these criteria applications as well as the resultant model are displayed in Tables A2 in the Appendix. This table displays the items that were excluded and the reason for their exclusion. Table 20 displays the final survey items that were included in the model. The final set of variables included in the analysis represented 234 of the 314 students who were surveyed (74.5%).

The seven constructs that emerged explain 74.2 percent of the variation in the reported behaviors and opinions of the 234 students. These constructs are presented in Table 20 along with the percent of total variance explained and construct reliability. The reliability of the constructs was high for all of the constructs except for one – sexual behavior (alpha=.643). Each construct includes three or more survey items which form distinct themes:

Construct 1: Program Impact on Risk Behaviors-Survey items within this construct center around measuring the students' likelihood of engaging in "risky" behaviors as a result of their involvement with the Teen ACTION program.

Construct 2: Perceptions of Staff-Student perceptions of the relationship they have with program staff are highlighted through the items that comprise construct 2.

Construct 3: Program Influence on School Experience-The items included in construct 3 exemplify the program's impact on students' positive attitudes and behaviors in school. Items focus on changes in peer relationships, attendance, behavior, and other ideas around attachment to school.

Construct 4: Program Impact on Self-Esteem-The items are aimed at understanding the students' perception of support and the value they bring to the program through their participation.

¹³This number was determined to ensure that greater than 2/3 of the respondents were included in the analysis.

Construct 5: **Attitudes toward Community Service Activities**-Construct 5 is comprised of items targeted at garnering the respondents' feelings toward the community service component of the Teen ACTION program.

Construct 6: **Peer Relations**: Each of the three items in construct 6 focuses on opinions about the relationships between the student and other program participants.

Construct 7: **Sexual Behavior**: Construct 7 compiles information about a student's sexual history.

Table 20
Results from Exploratory Factor Analysis

Construct	Survey Item	Factor Loading	% of Variance	Cronbach's Alpha
<i>Program impact on risky behaviors</i>	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke cigarettes.	.843	16.007%	.949
	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to drink alcohol.	.809		
	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke marijuana.	.893		
	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to engage in unprotected sex.	.849		
	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to carry a weapon.	.804		
	As a result of this program, I'm less likely to get into fights.	.748		
	As a result of this program, I feel better prepared to avoid unhealthy behaviors. ¹⁴	.543		
<i>Perceptions of staff</i>	Staff treats me with respect.	.716	12.651%	.905
	I feel that I can talk to staff about things that are bothering me.	.771		
	Staff really cares about me.	.776		
	Staff cares what I think.	.796		
	Staff helps me to try new things.	.768		
	This program has given me knowledge about the importance of avoiding unhealthy behavior. ¹⁵	.455		
<i>Program influence on school experience</i>	Program helped me get better grades in school.	.845	11.969%	.925
	Program helped me avoid getting in trouble at school.	.726		
	Program helped me get along better with my classmates.	.715		

¹⁴For this item, the reliability of the construct would be higher if it was deleted. Yet the item was included because conceptually, it loaded with the other items in the construct.

¹⁵This item would not yield a higher reliability for the construct if removed, so it was included.

Construct	Survey Item	Factor Loading	% of Variance	Cronbach's Alpha
	Program helped me feel more confident about my schoolwork.	.845		
	Program helped me attend school more regularly.	.830		
<i>Program impact on self-esteem</i>	In this program I feel like I belong.	.695	10.804%	.892
	In this program I feel like my ideas count.	.645		
	In this program I feel like I am successful.	.721		
	In this program I feel like I can discuss things that matter to me.	.653		
	In this program I feel like I matter.	.787		
<i>Attitudes toward community service activities</i>	The community service activities help me understand the needs of the community.	.838	10.246%	.870
	I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do anywhere else.	.797		
	The community service activities are very interesting in this program.	.718		
	Community service activities help me understand the role I can play in improving my community.	.702		
	The community service activities meet real needs in the community.	.696		
<i>Peer relations</i>	In this program I can really trust other participants.	.804	6.449%	.801
	In this program I get to know other participants really well.	.640		
	In this program I get along with other participants.	.730		
<i>Sexual Behavior</i>	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?	.874	6.090%	.643
	During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?	.862		
	How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?	.657		

Although the factor analysis established that the survey instrument indeed measured several of the outcomes for which it was designed, it is surprising that risk behaviors – other than sexual behavior - did not cluster into a unique construct. This may be due to respondents engaging in some risk behaviors and not others. Correlations conducted upon the items identifying whether

respondents had ever engaged in a specific risk behavior seem to support this hypothesis. Although all correlations were statistically significant, none revealed a strong relationship between any two or more risk behaviors (see Table A3).

Furthermore, the resulting constructs seem to suggest that several items may be discarded due to lack of fit within the defined constructs. However, it is important to note that the model does not account for all of the response variance. As with the logistic regressions, this may be due to the low response rate for some of the items. Additional constructs may emerge as a result of the addition of items that were removed due to low response Ns. In short, the analysis provides some guidance for the future shape of the instrument, but the removal of items should be approached with appropriate caution.

VI. Summary of Key Findings and Implications

This section summarizes key findings, including preliminary outcome data, that assesses the extent to which progress has been made towards achieving the program's short-term outcomes (as presented in the Teen ACTION logic model included in the Appendix) and will inform the development of a subsequent impact survey. Data from 314 surveys completed by a sample of youth from 13 center-based sites, including three religious sites, were collected and analyzed. Survey findings are organized by research question(s) and presented for the total population of survey respondents and partitioned by three groups (gender, school level, and gender by school level). Key findings and implications include the following.

There is a high degree of program engagement and satisfaction with the program. Across all groups, youth reported positive experiences when involved in the community service activities and have taken on a variety of leadership roles. Respondents also reported that they were very satisfied with their Teen ACTION program. It is evident that the Teen ACTION approach and its programming are highly valued by participants.

There is interest in continuing in the program and referring friends to the program. Youth across gender and school levels are interested in participating in the program next year and the majority would recommend the program to their friends. It is likely that a high proportion of first-year participants in Teen ACTION will participate in a second year.

The program provides youth with opportunities to express themselves and increase their self-confidence. These findings cut across gender and school levels. Again, they reflect on the impact of Teen ACTION on key short-term outcomes.

The program has led to an increase in knowledge and attitudes about community needs. Youth across gender and school levels reported greater knowledge about community needs and community issues as well as greater appreciation of community involvement. High school youth reported somewhat higher levels of community interest and involvement than middle school students. It will be important to explore whether these differences are a function of the higher maturity level and broader interests of the high school students or whether they reflect on the appropriateness of the community activities themselves. Certain activities may be more appropriate with the younger students.

The program has led to an increase in knowledge and attitudes about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health. Youth across gender and school levels reported greater knowledge about health and well-being, HIV/AIDS, and sexual health. They also reported that the program has helped them develop and/or strengthen attitudes that would help them avoid high-risk behaviors in the future.

The program also led to improvements in school functioning. Although findings applied to both genders as well as both school levels, high school students were more likely than middle school students to report the influence of the program on their schoolwork and their grades. This is a very interesting finding, as it makes a case for the connection between community engagement and school engagement and points to the long-term impact on high school achievement and high school completion.

There was variability in terms of incidence of high-risk behaviors. As expected, school level had a lot to do with incidence of high-risk behaviors such as having had sexual intercourse, carrying a weapon, and engaging in group fights. However, there were no school-level differences when looking at other high-risk behaviors such as smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, and smoking marijuana. While the overall numbers were not high for most of those behaviors, middle school students were as likely as high school students to have engaged in those behaviors. This supports the notion that involving middle school students in Teen ACTION is important.

With one exception, religious school students exhibited comparable high-risk behaviors than students attending the other center-based sites. Survey findings indicated that religious school students reported a much lower incidence of having had sexual intercourse. Because they represent a special subgroup within the Teen ACTION enrollment, a decision will need to be made about the desirability of including this subgroup in the next phase of the Teen ACTION evaluation.

Results from regression analyses and factor analyses will guide survey revisions for the next phase of the Teen ACTION evaluation. Both of these analyses clarified issues pertaining to items election, survey structure and response choices that will assist in the strengthening of the survey instrument.

APPENDICES - ANNOTATED SURVEY

**Teen Action Youth Survey
Spring 2008 – Annotated Survey
Total Population N=314**

Purpose: A better Teen ACTION program

The purpose of this survey is to learn about you and your experiences in this after-school program. Your answers will help improve the program. The survey asks questions about this program, about you, about school, and about personal experiences that may affect your health and well-being. Some of the questions are very personal. We ask these questions because we want to learn the different ways in which Teen ACTION may be of benefit to you and to other participating youth.

The survey is completely voluntary

You may remember that one of your parents/guardians already gave permission to participate in program evaluation activities if you wanted to. The survey is part of the program evaluation and is voluntary. You do not have to take the survey if you do not want to. You can continue participating in the program whether you take the survey or not. If you decide to take the survey, you can skip any question if you do not want to answer it. If you do not want to take the survey, you can do homework, read, or engage in a quiet activity at your desk.

Your name never appears on this survey

The survey is anonymous. That means that all answers are private and cannot be associated with any names. No one at this program, your school, or home will see the completed surveys. Only the researchers will see the completed surveys.

This is not a test

Please remember that this is a personal survey, not a test. There are no right or wrong answers. It is important that you answer each question honestly. It will take about 20 minutes to complete.

Any questions, just raise your hand

If you have any questions about what is being asked, raise your hand and the survey administrator will come over and will explain it to you. Once you are done with the survey, turn it upside down on your desk and the survey administrator will collect it from you.

Thank you for your participation!

ABOUT YOURSELF

Site (N=314)

(20.7%) N=65 Be'er Hagolah	(2.2%) N=7 Jewish Child Care Association
(6.1%) N=19 CAS (Dunlevy)	(5.4%) N=17 Jewish Institute of Queens
(7.3%) N=23 CAS (Frederick Douglass)	(3.2%) N=10 New Settlement Apartments
(1.6%) N=5 Claremont	(6.7%) N=21 SAYA
(9.6%) N=30 East Side House	(15.6%) N=49 SOBRO
(5.7%) N=18 Groundwork	(5.1%) N=16 YMCA
(10.8%) N=34 Isabella	

1. How old are you? (Mark one) (N=313)

(21.7%) N=68 13 or younger	(4.2%) N=13 18 years old
(24.0%) N=75 14 years old	(1.3%) N=4 19 years old
(17.3%) N=54 15 years old	(0.6%) N=2 20 years old
(19.5%) N=61 16 years old	(0.0%) N=0 21 or older
(11.5%) N=36 17 years old	

2. Are you... (Mark one) (N=312)

(34.9%) N=109 Male
(65.1%) N=203 Female

3. What is your race/ethnicity? (Mark one) (N=311)

(5.8%) N=18 Asian	(25.1%) N=78 White, non-Hispanic
(23.8%) N=74 Black, non-Hispanic	(3.2%) N=10 Multiracial
(27.3%) N=85 Hispanic-Latino	(14.8%) N=46 Other

4. What grade are you in? (Mark one) (N=313)

(5.4%) N=17 6th	(16.0%) N=50 10th
(5.8%) N=18 7th	(17.3%) N=54 11th
(28.4%) N=89 8th	(6.4%) N=20 12th
(20.4%) N=64 9th	(0.3%) N=1 GED

YOUR EXPERIENCE IN THIS PROGRAM

5. When did you start attending this program? (Mark one) (N=301)

(34.9%) N=105 Before November, 2007	(30.9%) N=93 February, 2008
(13.6%) N=41 November, 2007	(7.0%) N=21 March, 2008
(2.0%) N=6 December, 2007	(1.3%) N=4 April, 2008
(7.6%) N=23 January, 2008	(2.7%) N=8 May, 2008

6. On average, how many hours a week do you spend in this program's activities? (Mark one) **(N=304)**

(4.6%) N=14 1 hour or less	(4.6%) N=14 5 hours	(4.6%) N=14 9 hours
(11.8%) N=36 2 hours	(12.2%) N=37 6 hours	(6.6%) N=20 10 hours
(9.5%) N=29 3 hours	(1.6%) N=5 7 hours	(7.9%) N=24 11 hours or more
(29.9%) N=91 4 hours	(6.6%) N=20 8 hours	

7. Are you currently involved in other after-school and weekend activities? (Mark all that apply) ***Percentages add up to more than 100% because multiple responses were accepted, and calculated based on the number of respondents.**

(22.3%) N=65 Yes: Sports
(5.8%) N=17 Yes: Church activities
(13.4%) N=39 Yes: Arts and/or Music
(21.9%) N=64 Yes: Other: (describe)
(49.3%) N=144 No, I'm not involved in other after-school or weekend activities (SKIP TO QUESTION 8)

7a. On average, how many hours a week do you spend in these other after-school and weekend activities, all combined? (Mark one) **N=143**

(10.5%) N=15 1 hour or less	(7.7%) N=11 5 hours	(3.5%) N=5 9 hours
(23.1%) N=33 2 hours	(6.3%) N=9 6 hours	(3.5%) N=5 10 hours
(14.7%) N=21 3 hours	(4.9%) N=7 7 hours	(9.1%) N=13 11 hours or more
(12.6%) N=18 4 hours	(4.2%) N=6 8 hours	

8. Do you have major responsibilities, other than homework, after your school day and on the weekend? (Mark all that apply) ***Percentages add up to more than 100% because multiple responses were accepted, and calculated based on the number of respondents.**

(20.5%) N=61 Yes: Child care or babysitting
(51.7%) N=154 Yes: Household chores
(14.4%) N=43 Yes: Part-time job or internship
(8.7%) N=26 Yes: Other responsibility
(29.2%) N=87 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 9)

8a. On average, how many hours per week do you spend taking care of all of these responsibilities after your school day and on the weekend? (Mark one) **(N=201)**

(16.9%) N=34 1 hour or less	(4.5%) N=9 7 hours
(16.4%) N=33 2 hours	(4.5%) N=9 8 hours
(10.4%) N=21 3 hours	(1.0%) N=2 9 hours
(14.4%) N=29 4 hours	(4.0%) N=8 10 hours
(8.5%) N=17 5 hours	(11.4%) N=23 11 hours or more
(8.0%) N=16 6 hours	

9. How much do you agree or disagree about your involvement in the activities in this program?
(Circle one in each row)

Statement	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. I am learning a lot about the topics covered. N=304	4 (56.3%)	3 (37.2%)	2 (4.9%)	1 (1.6%)	3.48
b. The discussion topics really make me think. N=303	4 (45.2%)	3 (41.9%)	2 (10.6%)	1 (2.3%)	3.30
c. I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do anywhere else. N=296	4 (43.6%)	3 (32.4%)	2 (15.2%)	1 (8.8%)	3.11
d. The community service activities help me understand the needs of the community. N=296	4 (51.7%)	3 (32.8%)	2 (9.1%)	1 (6.4%)	3.30
e. The community service activities help me understand the role that I can play in improving my community. N=291	4 (51.9%)	3 (33.7%)	2 (8.2%)	1 (6.2%)	3.31
f. The community service activities are very interesting. N=295	4 (42.7%)	3 (39.0%)	2 (11.9%)	1 (6.4%)	3.18
g. The community service activities meet real needs in the community. N=295	4 (50.8%)	3 (34.9%)	2 (8.1%)	1 (6.1%)	3.31

10. How much do you agree or disagree about what you learned in this program about these topics?
(Circle one in each row)

In this program I have learned about ...

Statement	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. Personal health and well-being. N=292	4 (56.8%)	3 (33.2%)	2 (9.6%)	1 (0.3%)	3.47
b. Setting goals for my future. N=290	4 (68.6%)	3 (23.1%)	2 (6.9%)	1 (1.4%)	3.59
c. The environment. N=279	4 (52.3%)	3 (38.0%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	3.40
d. Human rights and children's rights. N=280	4 (58.2%)	3 (27.5%)	2 (11.8%)	1 (2.5%)	3.41
e. Violence prevention. N=294	4 (61.9%)	3 (27.6%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (3.4%)	3.48
f. HIV/AIDS and sexual health. N=274	4 (65.0%)	3 (22.6%)	2 (8.4%)	1 (4.0%)	3.49
g. Civic participation and social change. N=270	4 (43.0%)	3 (43.0%)	2 (11.5%)	1 (2.6%)	3.26
h. Immigration and diversity. N=254	4 (41.7%)	3 (31.1%)	2 (20.5%)	1 (6.7%)	3.08
i. Improving schools. N=264	4 (52.7%)	3 (30.3%)	2 (12.9%)	1 (4.2%)	3.31

11. How much do you agree or disagree about the ways in which the program has helped you in school? (Circle one in each row)

This program has helped me...	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. Attend school more regularly. N=304	5 (48.4%)	4 (19.7%)	3 (22.7%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (6.6%)	4.01
b. Feel more confident about my schoolwork. N=303	5 (44.6%)	4 (25.4%)	3 (21.1%)	2 (3.0%)	1 (5.9%)	4.00
c. Get better grades in school. N=301	5 (44.5%)	4 (24.6%)	3 (21.9%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (6.3%)	3.98
d. Avoid getting in trouble at school. N=301	5 (46.2%)	4 (20.9%)	3 (22.6%)	2 (4.3%)	1 (6.0%)	3.97
e. Get along better with my classmates. N=302	5 (46.7%)	4 (20.9%)	3 (23.5%)	2 (2.3%)	1 (6.6%)	3.99

12. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the other young people in the program? (Circle one in each row)

In this program I...	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. Get to know other participants really well. N=302	4 (60.9%)	3 (33.8%)	2 (3.6%)	1 (1.7%)	3.54
b. Can really trust other participants. N=302	4 (38.1%)	3 (41.7%)	2 (13.2%)	1 (7.0%)	3.11
c. Get along with other participants. N=304	4 (56.6%)	3 (38.2%)	2 (3.9%)	1 (1.3%)	3.50

13. Some programs that operate after school and on weekends involve young people in running the program. Have you done any of the following things at this program? (Circle one in each row)

At this program, I have...	Yes	No
a. Led an activity (discussion group, service project). N=296	(58.8%)	(41.2%)
b. Helped plan a program activity or event. N=295	(69.5%)	(30.5%)
c. Been asked by staff or other participants for my ideas about the program or an activity. N=299	(79.9%)	(20.1%)
d. Been an active participant in discussions. N=293	(86.7%)	(13.3%)
e. Worked as part of a team. N=299	(89.6%)	(10.4%)
f. Contributed solutions for a community problem. N=290	(69.0%)	(31.0%)

14. How much do you agree or disagree about your experience in this program?
(Circle one in each row)

In this program I feel like...	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. I belong. N=302	4 (65.6%)	3 (28.8%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (2.3%)	3.58
b. My ideas count. N=303	4 (62.4%)	3 (26.1%)	2 (8.3%)	1 (3.3%)	3.48
c. I am successful. N=303	4 (63.7%)	3 (30.4%)	2 (4.3%)	1 (1.7%)	3.56
d. I can discuss things that matter to me. N=301	4 (60.1%)	3 (27.2%)	2 (9.0%)	1 (3.7%)	3.44
e. I matter. N=302	4 (66.2%)	3 (25.5%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (3.0%)	3.55
f. I am safe. N=304	4 (70.1%)	3 (23.0%)	2 (4.6%)	1 (2.3%)	3.61

15. How much do you agree or disagree about the staff in this program? (Circle one in each row)

In this program...	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. Staff treats me with respect. N=307	4 (77.5%)	3 (16.3%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (2.9%)	3.68
b. I feel that I can talk to staff about things that are bothering me. N=301	4 (55.5%)	3 (29.6%)	2 (8.3%)	1 (6.6%)	3.34
c. Staff really cares about me. N=301	4 (65.1%)	3 (22.6%)	2 (8.0%)	1 (4.3%)	3.49
d. Staff cares what I think. N=298	4 (63.1%)	3 (22.5%)	2 (9.7%)	1 (4.7%)	3.44
e. Staff helps me to try new things. N=304	4 (64.5%)	3 (24.7%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (5.6%)	3.48

16. To what extent has this program changed how you feel about these things?
(Circle one in each row)

Statement	Improved	No change –		Means
		feel the same	Worsened	
a. Making good choices about your health and well-being N=301	3 (69.4%)	2 (29.9%)	1 (0.7%)	2.69
b. Making a difference in your community N=297	3 (64.0%)	2 (35.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2.63
c. Your motivation to help others N=296	3 (78.0%)	2 (20.6%)	1 (1.4%)	2.77
d. Thinking about what you can accomplish in the future N=297	3 (81.8%)	2 (17.2%)	1 (1.0%)	2.81
e. Your self-esteem N=297	3 (72.1%)	2 (26.3%)	1 (1.7%)	2.70

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Like the whole survey, this section is completely voluntary. You can skip any question if you do not want to answer it.

17. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? (Mark one) **(N=300)**

(14.3%) N=43 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 17a – 17c)

(85.7%) N=257 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 18)

17a. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? (Mark one) **N=42**

(31.0%) N=13 I have never smoked a whole cigarette	(23.8%) N=10 13 or 14 years old
(2.4%) N=1 8 years old or younger	(11.9%) N=5 15 or 16 years old
(7.1%) N=3 9 or 10 years old	(2.4%) N=1 17 years or older
(21.4%) N=9 11 or 12 years old	

17b. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? (Mark one) **N=25**

(72.0%) N=18 0 days	(0.0%) N=0 10 to 19 days
(16.0%) N=4 1 or 2 days	(0.0%) N=0 20 to 29 days
(4.0%) N=1 3 to 5 days	(0.0%) N=0 All 30 days
(8.0%) N=2 6 to 9 days	

17c. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke **per day**? (Mark one) **N=25**

(72.0%) N=18 I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	(8.0%) N=2 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
(12.0%) N=3 Less than 1 cigarette per day	(0.0%) N=0 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
(8.0%) N=2 1 cigarette per day	(0.0%) N=0 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
	(0.0%) N=0 More than 20 cigarettes per day

Question 18 appears on the next page.

18. Have you ever drunk alcohol (this includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka or whiskey), other than a few sips? (Mark one) **(N=297)**

(39.1%) N=116 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 18a – 18c)

(60.9%) N=181 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 19)

18a. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? (Mark one) **(N=114)**

(13.2%) N=15 8 years old or younger	(38.6%) N=44 13 or 14 years old
(12.3%) N=14 9 or 10 years old	(14.0%) N=16 15 or 16 years old
(20.2%) N=23 11 or 12 years old	(1.8%) N=2 17 years or older

18b. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? (Mark one) **(N=113)**

(58.4%) N=66 0 days	(3.5%) N=4 10 to 19 days
(22.1%) N=25 1 or 2 days	(0.9%) N=1 20 to 29 days
(10.6%) N=12 3 to 5 days	(2.7%) N=3 All 30 days
(1.8%) N=2 6 to 9 days	

18c. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? (Mark one) **(N=111)**

(85.6%) N=95 0 days	(0.9%) N=1 6 to 9 days
(6.3%) N=7 1 day	(1.8%) N=2 10 to 19 days
(2.7%) N=3 2 days	(0.9%) N=1 20 or more days
(1.8%) N=2 3 to 5 days	

19. Have you ever smoked marijuana (marijuana is also called “weed”)? (Mark one) **(N=276)**

(7.2%) N=20 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 19a – 19b)

(92.8%) N=256 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 20)

19a. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time? (Mark one) **(N=18)**

(5.6%) N=1 8 years old or younger	(33.3%) N=6 13 or 14 years old
(5.6%) N=1 9 or 10 years old	(22.2%) N=4 15 or 16 years old
(22.2%) N=4 11 or 12 years old	(11.1%) N=2 17 years or older

19b. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana? (Mark one) **(N=19)**

(47.4%) N=9 0 times	(0.0%) N=0 10 to 19 times
(26.3%) N=5 1 or 2 times	(5.3%) N=1 20 to 39 times
(15.8%) N=3 3 to 9 times	(5.3%) N=1 40 or more times

Question 20 appears on the next page.

20. Have you ever had sexual intercourse (some people call this “having sex” or “going all the way”)? (Mark one) **(N=291)**

(20.3%) N=59 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 20a – 20h)

(79.7%) N=232 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 21.)

20a. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time? (Mark one) **(N=56)**

(10.7%) N=6 11 years old or younger	(23.2%) N=13 15 years old
(14.3%) N=8 12 years old	(8.9%) N=5 16 years old
(16.1%) N=9 13 years old	(5.4%) N=3 17 years old or older
(21.4%) N=12 14 years old	

20b. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse? (Mark one) **(N=57)**

(0.0%) N=0 0 people	(8.8%) N=5 4 people
(31.6%) N=18 1 person	(12.3%) N=7 5 people
(14.0%) N=8 2 people	(17.5%) N=10 6 or more people
(15.8%) N=9 3 people	

20c. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse? (Mark one) **(N=58)**

(39.7%) N=23 None. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months	(5.2%) N=3 3 people
(34.5%) N=20 1 person	(3.4%) N=2 4 people
(13.8%) N=8 2 people	(1.7%) N=1 5 people
	(1.7%) N=1 6 or more people

20d. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom? (Mark one) **(N=57)**

(86.0%) N=49 Yes
(14.0%) N=8 No

20e. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (Mark all that apply) ***Percentages add up to more than 100% because multiple responses were accepted, and calculated based on the number of respondents.**

(19.6%) N=11 No method was used to prevent pregnancy.	(0.0%) N=0 Patch
(14.3%) N=8 Birth control pills	(1.8%) N=1 Plan B/ Morning after pill
(71.4%) N=40 Condoms	(7.1%) N=4 Withdrawal (pull out)
(5.4%) N=3 Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)	(0.0%) N=0 Some other method
	(0.0%) N=0 Not sure

20f. In the past 6 months, have you been told that you have an STD (sexually-transmitted disease) or an STI (sexually transmitted infection)? (Mark one) **(N=57)**

(7.0%) N=4 Yes
(93.0%) N=53 No

20g. How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant? (Mark one) **(N=56)**

- (76.8 %)** **N=43** 0 times
- (12.5%)** **N=7** 1 time
- (8.9%)** **N=5** 2 or more times
- (1.8%)** **N=1** Not sure

20h. Do you have children of your own? (Mark one) **(N=56)**

- (5.4%)** **N=3** Yes
- (94.6%)** **N=53** No

21. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club? (Mark one) **(N=283)**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (91.9%) N=260 0 days | (0.4%) N=1 4 or 5 days |
| (3.2%) N=9 1 day | (1.4%) N=4 6 or more days |
| (3.2%) N=9 2 or 3 days | |

22. During the last 6 months, have you ever gotten into a fight where a group of your friends was against another group? (Mark one) **(N=287)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| (72.1%) N=207 No, never | (2.1%) N=6 Yes, 4 or 5 times |
| (17.1%) N=49 Yes, 1 time | (1.4%) N=4 Yes, 6 or more times |
| (7.3%) N=21 Yes, 2 or 3 times | |



THE PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON HEALTH BEHAVIORS

23. How much do you agree or disagree about the ways in which the program has helped with your personal decision-making regarding health behaviors? (Circle one in each row)

	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot	Means
a. This program has given me knowledge about the importance of avoiding unhealthy behaviors. N=294	(62.2%)	(25.9%)	(8.2%)	(1.4%)	(2.4%)	4.44
b. As a result of this program, I feel better prepared now to avoid unhealthy behaviors. N=294	(58.8%)	(24.1%)	(13.3%)	(1.0%)	(2.7%)	4.35
c. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke cigarettes. N=282	(64.5%)	(9.2%)	(17.7%)	(2.5%)	(6.0%)	4.24
d. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to drink alcohol. N=285	(53.3%)	(13.3%)	(21.1%)	(3.9%)	(8.4%)	3.99
e. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke marijuana. N=284	(64.4%)	(9.9%)	(14.4%)	(3.5%)	(7.7%)	4.20
f. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to engage in unprotected sex. N=284	(66.2%)	(11.6%)	(12.0%)	(3.5%)	(6.7%)	4.27
g. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to carry a weapon. N=284	(60.2%)	(12.7%)	(17.3%)	(3.2%)	(6.7%)	4.17
h. As a result of this program, I'm less likely to get into fights. N=285	(47.4%)	(20.4%)	(16.8%)	(7.0%)	(8.4%)	3.91

SEX AND HIV/AIDS EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

24. Other than this program, have you participated in a sex education/HIV/AIDS education program at other places? (Mark all that apply) ***Percentages add up to more than 100% because multiple responses were accepted, and calculated based on the number of respondents.**

- (50.0%) N=147** Yes: At school
- (7.5%) N=22** Yes: At another after-school or weekend program
- (6.8%) N=20** Yes: At another program
- (37.1%) N=109** No
- (6.8%) N=20** Don't know

25. Does your school have a health clinic that provides health and reproductive services to students? (Mark one) **(N=285)**

- (34.4%) N=98** Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTION 25a)
- (34.7%) N=99** No (SKIP TO QUESTION 26)
- (30.9%) N=88** Not sure (SKIP TO QUESTION 26)

25a. If your school has a health clinic for students, have you attended the clinic this school year? (Mark one) **(N=90)**

- (48.9%) N=44** Yes
- (51.1%) N=46** No

26. During the time you have attended this program, have you had a health problem or a need requiring health services? (Mark one) **(N=263)**

- (11.0%) N=29** Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 26a – 26b)
- (89.0%) N=234** No (SKIP TO QUESTION 27)

26a. Has this program referred you for health services? (Mark one) **(N=28)**

- (57.1%) N=16** Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTION 26b)
- (42.9%) N=12** No (SKIP TO QUESTION 27)

26b. If this program has referred you for health services, have you gone for services? (Mark one) **(N=16)**

- (62.5%) N=10** Yes
- (37.5%) N=6** No (CONTINUE TO QUESTIONS 26b1 – 26b2)

26b1. Did this referral help you address your health problem or need? (Mark one) **(N=9)**

- (66.7%) N=6** Yes
- (33.3%) N=3** No

26b2. How satisfied were you with the health provider that this program referred to you? (Mark one) **(N=9)**

- (77.8%) N=7** Very satisfied
- (22.2%) N=2** Somewhat satisfied
- (0.0%) N=0** Somewhat dissatisfied
- (0.0%) N=0** Very dissatisfied

Question 27 appears on the next page.

PROGRAM SATISFACTION

27. Would you recommend this program to your friends? (Mark one) **(N=293)**

(83.6%) N=245 Yes
(5.5%) N=16 No
(10.9%) N=32 Not sure

28. On a scale of 1 to 10 where **1 means not at all satisfied** and **10 means very satisfied**, how satisfied are you with this program? (Circle one)

Not at all Satisfied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Very Satisfied
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(N=274) Mean=8.06

29. What do you like best about this program? **(N=264)**

30. What do you like least about this program? **(N=225)**

31. Do you plan to re-enroll in this program for the next school year? (Mark one) **(N=282)**

(64.9%) N=183 Yes
(15.6%) N=44 No: (Because) _____
(19.5%) N=55 Not sure

THIS IS THE END OF THE SURVEY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

Table A1
Logistic Regression

Input Variables by Question (Q) Number	
Q1: How old are you?	Q12c: In this program I get along with other participants.
Q6: Average hours a week do you spend in program's activities?	Q14a: In this program I feel like I belong.
Q7a: Average hrs a week you spend in these other after-school & weekend activities	Q14b: In this program I feel like my ideas count.
Q9a: I am learning a lot about the topics covered in this program.	Q14c: In this program I feel like I am successful.
Q9b: The discussion topics really make me think in this program.	Q14d: In this program I feel like I can discuss things that matter to me.
Q9c: I am doing community service activities that I don't usually get to do	Q14e: In this program I feel like I matter.
Q9d: The community service activities help me understand the needs	Q14f: In this program I feel like I am safe.
Q9e: Community service activities help me understand the role I can	Q15a: Staff treats me with respect.
Q9f: The community service activities are very interesting in this program.	Q15b: I feel that I can talk to staff about things that are bothering me.
Q9g: The community service activities meet real needs in the community.	Q15c: Staff really cares about me.
Q10a: In this program learned personal health and well-being.	Q15d: Staff cares what I think.
Q10b: In this program learned setting goals for my future.	Q15e: Staff helps me to try new things.
Q10c: In this program learned the environment.	Q16a: Program changed how I feel about making good choices about health and well-being
Q10d: In this program learned human rights and children's rights.	Q16b: Program changed how I feel about making a difference in the community
Q10e: In this program learned Violence prevention.	Q16c: program changed how I feel about motivation to help others
Q10f: In this program learned HIV/AIDS and sexual health.	Q16d: Program changed how I feel about what I can accomplish in the future
Q10g: In this program learned Civic participation and social change.	Q16e: Program changed how I feel about my self-esteem.
Q10h: In this program learned Immigration and diversity.	Q23a: This program has given me knowledge about the importance of avoiding
Q10i: In this program learned Improving schools.	Q23b: A result of this program, I feel better prepared to avoid unhealthy behaviors.
Q11a: Program helped me Attend school more regularly.	Q23c: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke cigarettes.
Q11b: Program helped me feel more confident about my schoolwork.	Q23d: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to drink alcohol.
Q11c: Program helped me get better grades in school.	Q23e: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to smoke marijuana.
Q11d: Program helped me avoid getting in trouble at school.	Q23f: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to engage in unprotected sex.

Input Variables by Question (Q) Number	
Q11e: Program helped me get along better with my classmates.	Q23g: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to carry a weapon
Q12a: In this program I get to know other participants really well.	Q23h: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to get into fights.
Q12b: In this program I can really trust other participants.	Q23h: As a result of this program, I'm less likely to get into fights.
Middle or High School Level Student	

Table A2
Surveys Items Excluded from the Factor Analysis

Removed Variables	Reason for exclusion
Q1: How old are you?	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q4: What grade are you in?	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q6: Average hours a week do you spend in program's activities?	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q7a: Average hrs a week you spend in these other after-school & weekend activities	Missing N>33
Q8a: On average, how many hours per week do you spend taking care of all these responsibilities after your school day and on the weekend?	Missing N>33
Q9a: I am learning a lot about the topics covered in this program.	Reliability was lowered with item included, and conceptually item was askew
Q9b: The discussion topics really make me think in this program.	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q10a: In this program learned personal health and well-being.	Reliability was lowered with item included, and conceptually item was askew
Q10b: In this program learned setting goals for my future.	Reliability was lowered with item included, and conceptually item was askew
Q10c: In this program I learned about the environment.	Missing N>33
Q10d: In this program I learned human rights and children's rights.	Missing N>33
Q10e: In this program I learned violence prevention.	Reliability was lowered with item included, and conceptually item was askew
Q10f: In this program I learned about HIV/AIDS and sexual health.	Missing N>33
Q10g: In this program I learned about civic participation and social change.	Missing N>33
Q10h: In this program I learned about immigration and diversity.	Missing N>33
Q10i: In this program I learned about improving schools.	Missing N>33
Q14f: In this program I feel like I am safe.	Reliability was lowered with item included, and conceptually item was askew
Q16a: Program changed how I feel about making good choices about health and well-being	Item with 3 or less response categories
Q16b: Program changed how I feel about making a difference in the community	Item with 3 or less response categories
Q16c: Program changed how I feel about motivation to help others	Item with 3 or less response categories
Q16d: Program changed how I feel about what I can accomplish in the future	Item with 3 or less response categories

Removed Variables	Reason for exclusion
Q16e: Program changed how I feel about my self-esteem.	Item with 3 or less response categories
Q17b: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? ¹⁶	Less than 3 items correlated within the factor
Q17c: During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? ²	Less than 3 items correlated within the factor
Q18b: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? ²	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q18c: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? ²	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q19b: During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana? ²	Missing N>33
Q21: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club?	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor
Q22: During the last 6 months, have you ever gotten into a fight where a group of your friends was against another group?	Less than 3 items loaded in this factor

¹⁶To reduce the number of missing cases due to skip patterns, questions 17b, 17c, 18b, 18c, and 19b were re-coded. Students who skipped these items, and also answered “No” in questions 17, 18, or 19, were included in the first answer choice: “0 days,” “0 times,” or “I did not smoke during the past 30 days.” Yet, this re-coding still did not permit inclusion of these items in the factor analysis.

Table A3
Correlations between Indicators of Risk Behavior

		Q17. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Q18. Have you ever drunk alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor) other than a few sips?	Q19. Have you ever smoked marijuana (marijuana is also called "weed")?	Q20. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
Q18. Have you ever drunk alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor) other than a few sips?	r	0.313			
	p	0.000			
	N	294			
Q19. Have you ever smoked marijuana (marijuana is also called "weed")?	r	0.300	0.213		
	p	0.000	0.000		
	N	273	272		
Q20. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	r	0.192	0.198	0.353	
	p	0.001	0.001	0.000	
	N	289	288	268	
Q21. During the past 30 days, how many days did you carry a weapon, such as a gun, knife or club?	r	0.252	0.213	0.209	0.263
	p	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
	N	280	276	259	273

**Teen ACTION (Achieving Change Together In Our Neighborhood)
Logic Model**

