

ATTACHMENT B

PPA BASELINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE CONSTRUCTION:

SURVEYS REFERENCED

PPA Baseline Survey Questionnaire Construction:

Surveys Referenced

The list below contains brief descriptions of the 10 surveys referenced in the PPA Baseline Questionnaire, as well as locations to the surveys referenced. Descriptions were compiled from websites about the surveys. In order to best fit the proposed PAPI survey mode for the targeted age range, nearly all proposed survey items were adapted, to some degree, from those found on these national surveys. Adaptations included modifications in the wording to make questions easier to understand in PAPI administration, and/or modifications in response categories to simplify the options available, or to address more directly the main goal of the baseline survey, which is to support an eventual impact evaluation.

1) NSFG - The National Survey of Family Growth

This survey gathers information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health. The survey results are used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and others to plan health services and health education programs, and to do statistical studies of families, fertility, and health. Conducted in 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002 (as CAPI and audio CASI).

Questionnaires can be found here:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nsfg/nsfgquestionnaires.htm>

2) Add Health - National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

This study is a nationally representative study originally designed to examine how social contexts (such as families, friends, peers, schools, neighborhoods, and communities) influence teens' health and risk behaviors. The study is now examining how health changes over the course of early adulthood. The study began in 1994 under a grant from the NICHD, with co-funding from 17 other federal agencies. The Add Health study is the largest, most comprehensive survey of adolescents ever undertaken.

Beginning in 1994, researchers selected a nationally representative random sample of 7th to 12th grade students from schools across the country. About 90,000 young people participated by filling out a brief questionnaire at school. Then, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with students and their parents in a series of in-home interviews conducted in 1994-95, 1996, 2001-02, and 2007-08. Other sources of data include questionnaires for siblings, fellow students, and school administrators and interviews with romantic partners. Preexisting databases provide information about neighborhoods and communities. With participants' permission, information from high school transcripts is also available to the study.

Codebooks can be found here:

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth/codebooks>

3) NLSY – National Longitudinal Surveys (The “Y” is used when the year is added to the acronym)

The NLSY79 is a nationally representative sample of 12,686 young men and women who were 14-22 years old when they were first surveyed in 1979. The latest wave of publicly released data is from 2002. The primary purpose of the NLSY was collection of data on each respondent's labor force experiences, labor market attachment, and investments in education and training.

Questionnaires can be found here:

http://www.nlsinfo.org/web-investigator/docs.php?mychrt=nlsy97_04#

4) NSCH - National Survey of Children's Health

The National Survey of Children's Health is a national survey that was conducted by telephone (CATI) in English and Spanish during 2003-2004. The survey provides a broad range of information about children's health and well-being collected in a manner that allows for comparisons between states and at the national level. Telephone numbers are called at random to identify households with one or more children under 18 years old. In each household, one child was randomly selected to be the subject of the interview. In total, 102,353 surveys were completed nationally for children between the ages of 0-17 years. Between 1,483 and 2,241 surveys were collected per state, and 25 states exceeded the goal of 2,000 completed surveys. The survey results are weighted to represent the population of non-institutionalized children 0-17 nationally, and in each state.

The 2007 questionnaire can be found here:

<http://nschdata.org/ViewDocument.aspx?item=198>

5) AAY - All About Youth: Evaluation of Sexual Risk Avoidance and Risk Reduction Programs for Middle School Students

This study will evaluate the efficacy of two curricula relative to standard care. The first is a sexual risk avoidance curriculum for middle school students that includes abstinence until marriage and complies with Title V Section 510 A-H abstinence education requirements. The second is a sexual risk reduction curriculum for middle school students that includes abstinence and condom/contraceptive information and skills. Each intervention will consist of an age-appropriate classroom curriculum and a CD-ROM-based tailored intervention delivered in 7th and 8th grade. The overall goal of the study is to identify common elements of effective sexuality education curricula that will be of benefit to youth.

Copies are available from Mathematica upon request.

6) Supporting Healthy Marriage Project

The Supporting Healthy Marriage project by MDRC is the first large-scale, multisite, multiyear, rigorous test of marriage education programs for low-income married couples. Supported by the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the project is motivated by research that indicates that married adults and children raised by their married parents do better on a host of outcomes. Low-income couples face greater challenges to building and maintaining healthy marriages, however, and their families are consequently less likely to receive the benefits of healthy marriages. While an extensive body of research on strengthening marriages exists, this research consists primarily of small-scale studies of typically short-term programs for middle-class couples.

Supporting Healthy Marriage is part of a larger HHS research agenda to study the effectiveness of efforts to sustain healthy marriages. Other research projects include the [Building Strong Families](#) evaluation of programs targeted to low-income unwed couples beginning around the time of their child's birth, and the Community Healthy Marriage Initiative Evaluation, which is evaluating community saturation approaches for strengthening healthy marriage.

Copies are available from Mathematica upon request.

7) Mathematica Abstinence Evaluation Study

This study was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.. It was an evaluation of Section 510 Abstinence Education Programs. The evaluation addressed three important questions:

- (1) What are the nature and underlying theories of the abstinence education programs?
- (2) What are the implementation and operational experiences of local communities and schools that have received abstinence education funding? and
- (3) What are the impacts of abstinence education programs on the attitudes and intentions of youth to remain abstinent, on their sexual activity, and on their risks of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?

Study enrollment began in fall 1999 and continued through fall 2001. Youth were surveyed at or close to study enrollment (wave 1), between 6 and 12 months following enrollment (wave 2), and then 18 to 36 months later (wave 3). The final reports were released in 2007.

Copies are available from Mathematica upon request.

8) Schoolchildren and Their Families Project

Philip A. Cowan and Carolyn Pape Cowan received an NIMH grant to follow 100 new families from their first child's pre-kindergarten year through the end of grade 1. This study - the Schoolchildren and Their Families Project - examines the impact of martially focused and parenting-focused couples groups on the family. Results indicate strong intervention effects on

parents, and when parents who participate in the interventions change in positive ways, their children show more positive cognitive and social adaptation to kindergarten and first grade. The effects are maintained at the fourth grade follow-up. The study attempts to understand the interconnections among marital, parent-child, and three-generation relationships in fostering the well being of children. A follow-up study of these families when the pre-adolescent children enter fourth grade has been completed. A new research phase is underway following the same families as the children make their transition to high school, with a final follow-up when they complete grade 11.

Copies are available from a Mathematica subcontractor upon request.

9) NSAM – 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males

This study is a nationally representative survey of approximately 1,700 teenage males 15 to 19 years old, conducted across the U.S. in 1995. It is designed to assess teenage men's risk behaviors related to HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy. An earlier version of this survey was conducted in 1988 to parallel a federal survey of females, the National Survey of Family Growth. It was designed and overseen by the Urban Institute. Data were collected by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). The University of Illinois also collaborates. It was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with contributions from the DHHS Office of Population Affairs, National Institute of Mental Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It used audio-CASI for fourth-fifths of respondents and one-fifth used paper and pencil. This was an experiment with audio-CASI.

Copies are available from a Mathematica subcontractor upon request.