



This report covers data from youth who completed curriculum between October 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018 for Ohio PREP Region 8. The intention of this report is to provide an overall picture of regional results. All available youth data collected within the time period are included when possible.

## Demographics

A total of 105 youth participated in PREP in Region 8 from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018.

The majority of Region 8 youth are served in a juvenile justice facility.

Setting	#	%
Juvenile Justice	77	73.3%
Foster Care	22	21.0%
Unknown	6	5.7%
Total	105	100.0%

- ✓ The majority of youth (78.8%) are male.

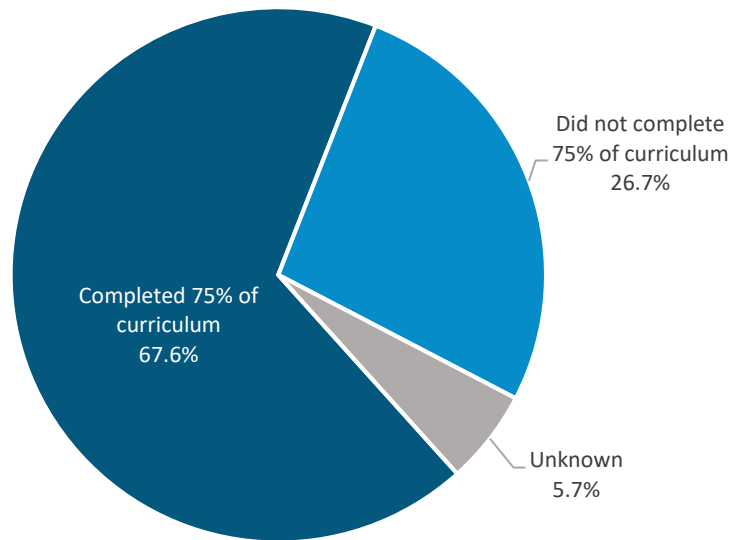
Over 3% of youth are Hispanic and over 54% identify their sexual orientation as straight.

Race	#	%
White	30	28.6%
Black	29	27.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	3.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Asian	1	1.0%
Sexual Orientation	#	%
Straight	57	54.3%
Undecided	1	1.0%
Gay or Lesbian	0	0.0%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Bisexual	0	0.0%

## Attendance

Instructors turn in attendance sheets at the end of every training. The sheets include dates they started and ended the curriculum.

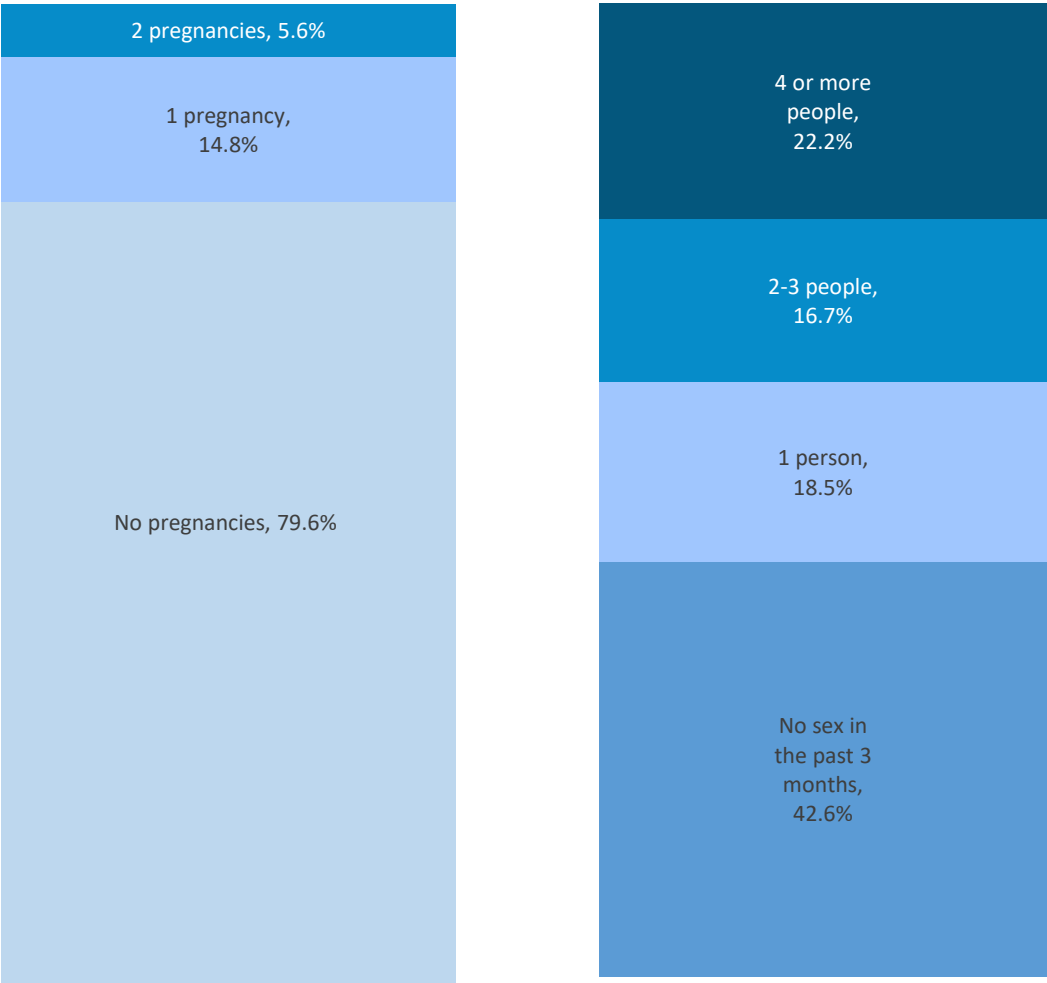
A total of 105 youth participated in PREP in Region 8 from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018. Of those, 71, or 67.6%, completed 75% of the curriculum according to attendance records kept by the instructors.



# Youth Sexual Activities and Pregnancies

Of the 58 youth who answered the question, 98.3% report that they have had sexual intercourse, described as, “the act that makes babies”. This page focuses on that 98.3%.

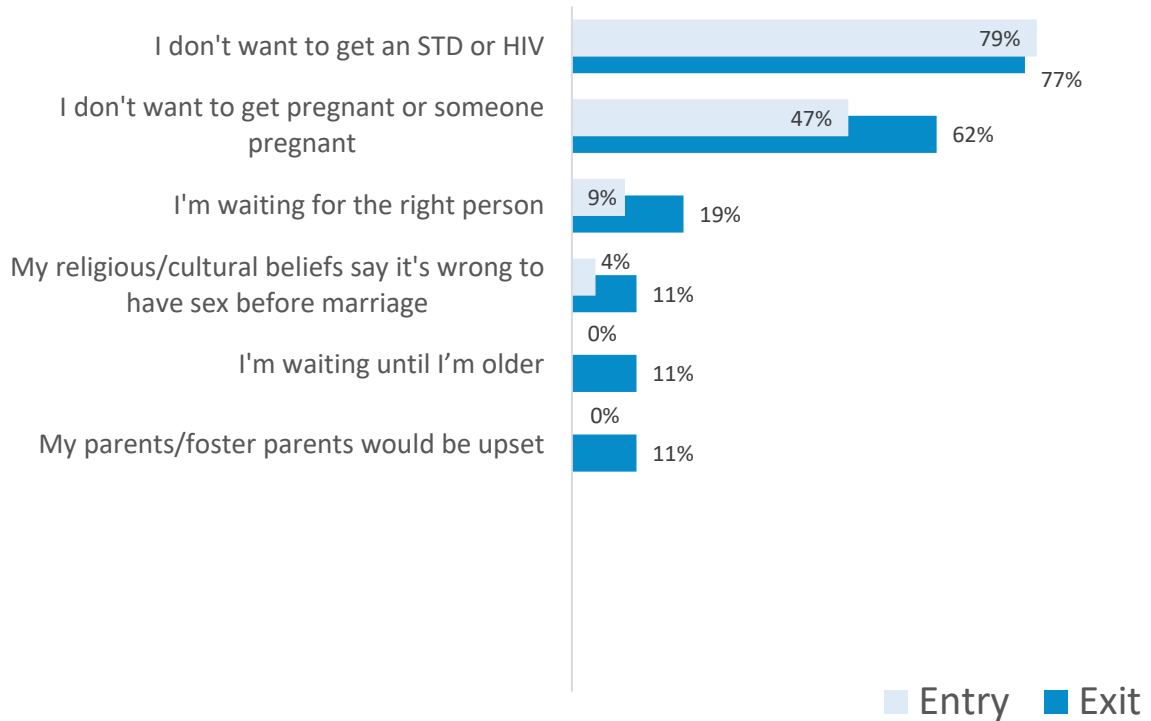
## 98.3% of PREP youth entering the program have had sex. Of those PREP youth who have had sex:



## Reasons for Not Having Sex

The chart below includes responses from youth who completed 75% of the program and have a matching pre- and post-survey (47 youth). It illustrates the top six reasons for not having sex in the future out of 18 possible reasons. The greatest change is in the percent of youth who do not want to get pregnant or someone pregnant. Youth could choose multiple reasons.

### Reasons For Not Having Sex

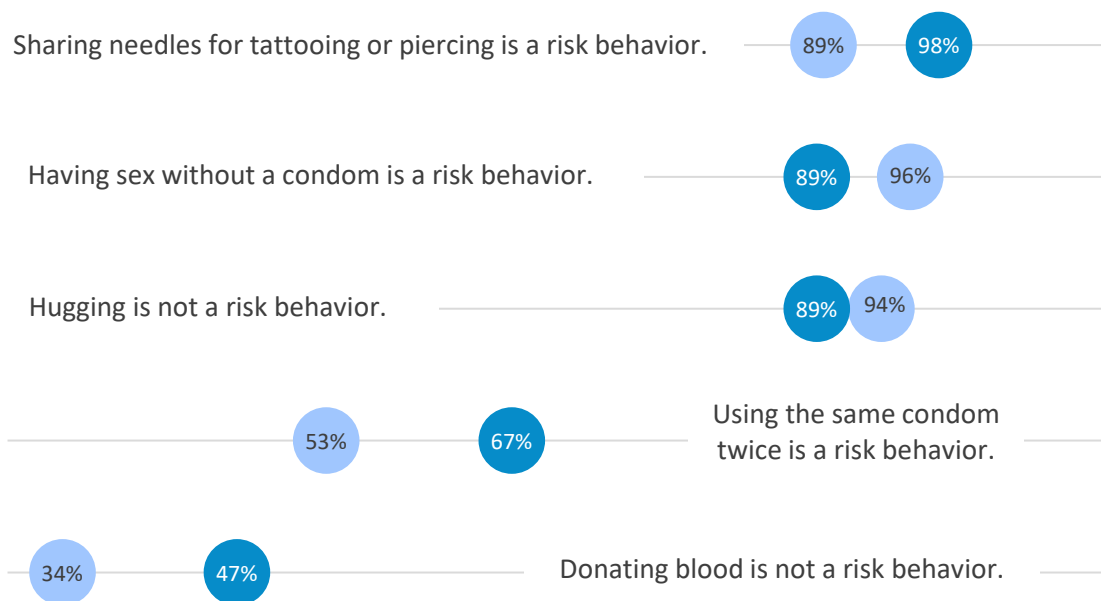


## Knowledge Change after PREP

The following charts represent questions with a correct response. Youth who completed 75% of the program, have a matching pre- and post-survey, and answered both questions on the survey are included (61 or fewer youth, depending on the question). Light blue bubbles represent the percent of youth answering correctly on entry, and the darker blue bubbles are the percent answering correctly on exit.

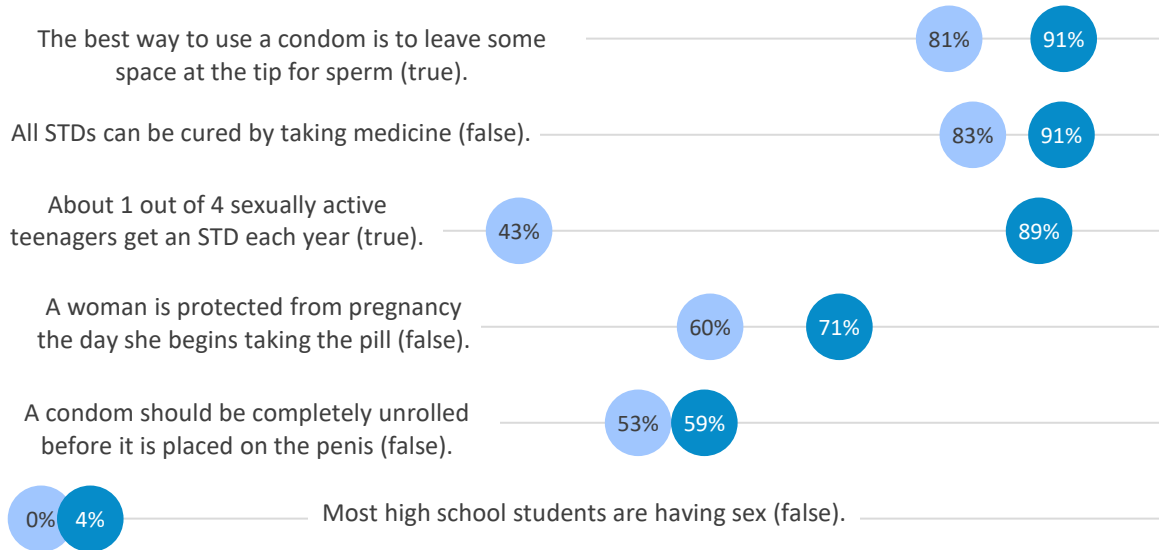
Youth are asked if the five behaviors reflected in the chart can put one at risk for HIV. Upon entering the program, high percentages of youth knew that having sex without a condom and sharing needles are risk behaviors, and that hugging is not a risk behavior, leaving little room for improvement.

Knowledge that using the same condom twice is a risk behavior shows the greatest improvement from **before PREP** to **after PREP**.



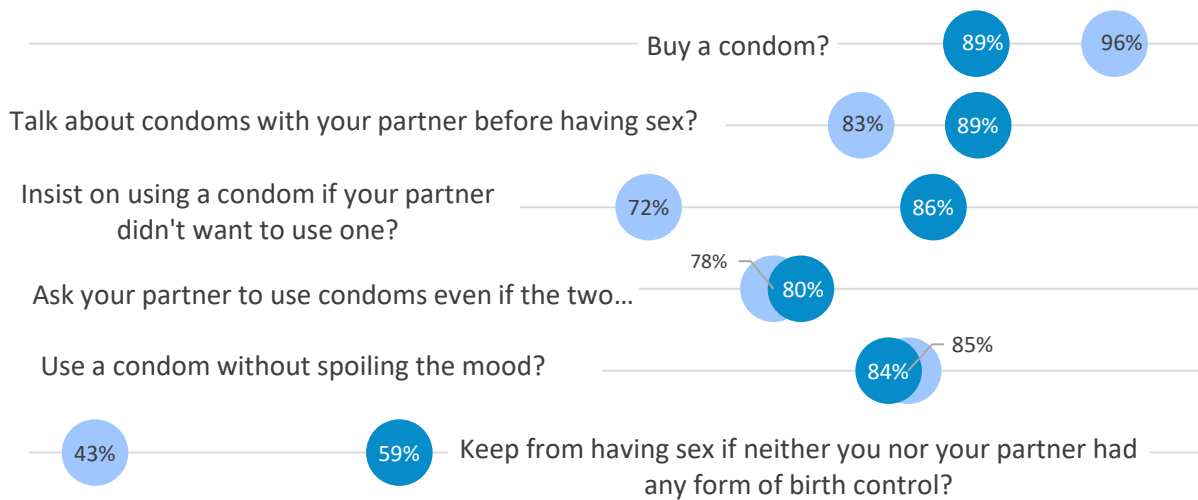
Participants are asked to label each of the statements in the figure below as true or false.

From **before PREP** to **after PREP**, knowledge of teen STD rates shows the greatest improvement.



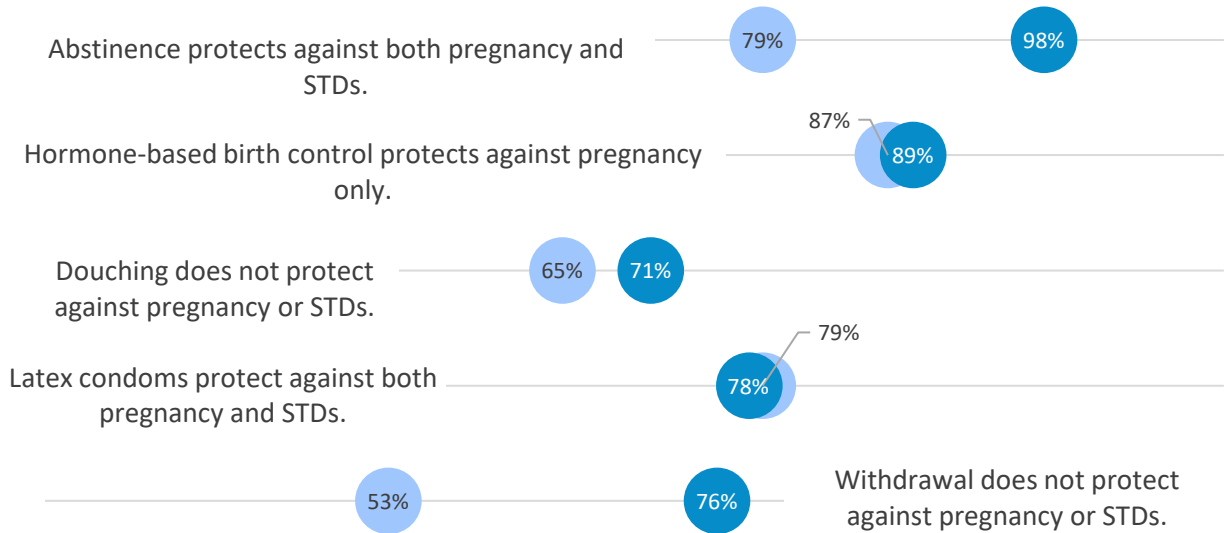
Participants were asked to rate on a four point scale from *I'm sure I could not* to *I'm sure I could* whether they could do the following activities if they were going to have sex. All of the activities would positively contribute to safe sexual behavior.

The greatest improvement from **before PREP** to **after PREP** is the youths' ability to keep from having sex without birth control.



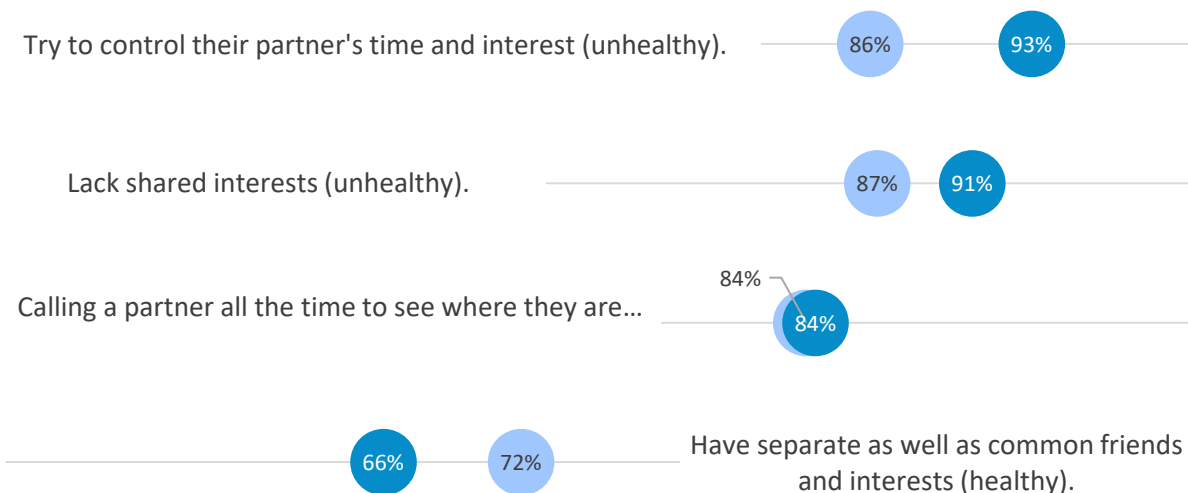
Youth were asked if the activities listed in the figure below protect against pregnancy *and* STD/HIV, pregnancy only, or neither. The bubbles below represent the percent of youth choosing the single correct answer before and after PREP. Knowledge of each preventative activity increased.

From **before PREP** to **after PREP**, youth show the greatest gains in knowledge of withdrawal as ineffective at preventing pregnancy and transmission of STDs.



Youth are asked whether he for items in the figure below are indicative of a healthy or unhealthy relationship.

The greatest improvement from **before PREP** to **after PREP** is the youths' ability to recognize that trying to control their partner's time and interests in unhealthy.

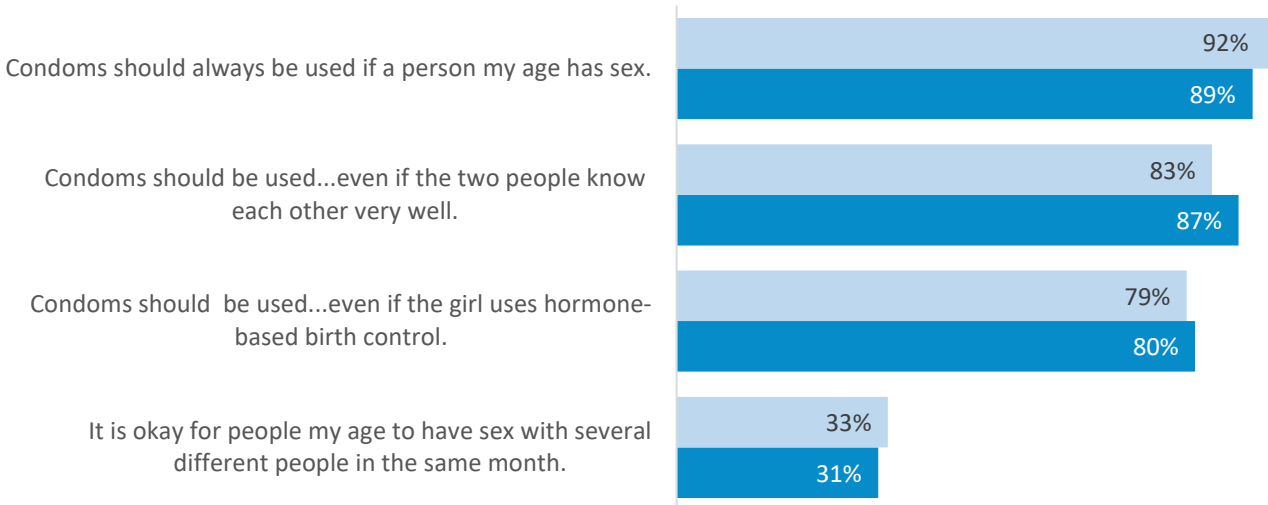




## Attitude Change after PREP

PREP youth are asked four questions on their attitudes towards safer sexual behaviors. Overall, youth responses show positive attitudes at pre- and post-survey, making substantial improvement difficult.

Attitudes are positive **before PREP** and **after PREP**, but the greatest improvement is the percentage of youth who believe that condoms should be used, even if the two people know each other very well.



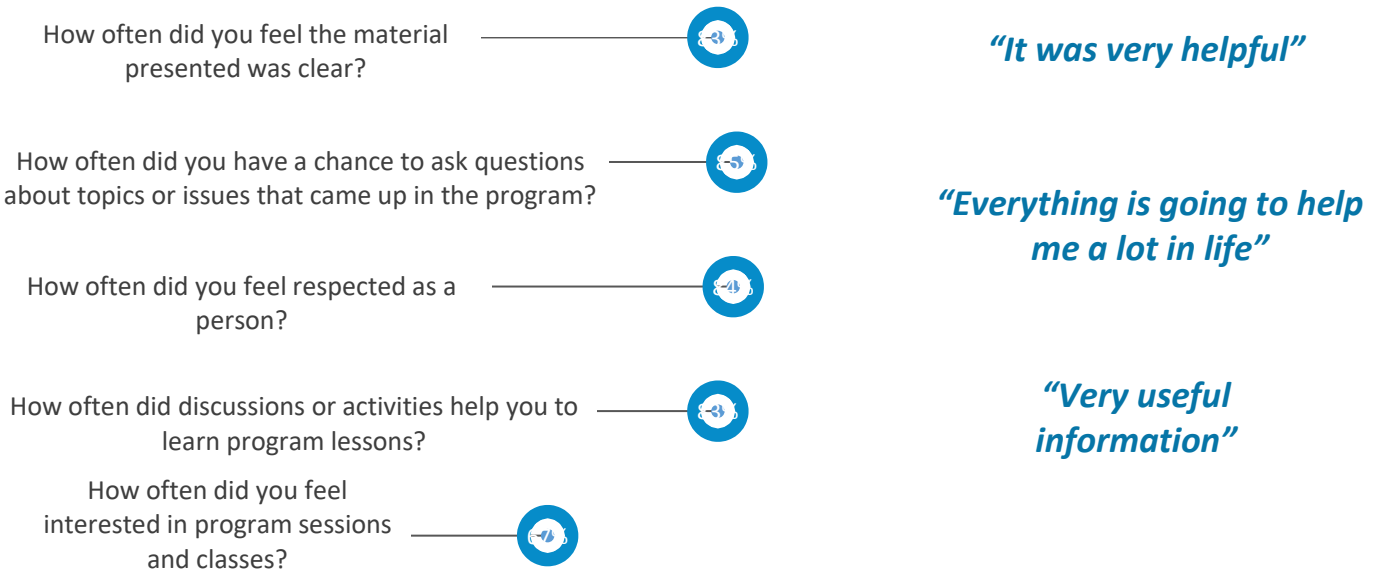
***“(The program taught me) to always have protection during sex”***

***~Youth participant after PREP***

## Youth Satisfaction

The next two charts include all youth who answered the questions at exit (105 or fewer youth, depending on the question).

Youth answered "most of the time" or "all of the time" most often to the satisfaction questions listed below.



Youth were asked about the prevalence of bullying in the program. Responses suggest that race and sexual orientation-based bullying is less common than other types of bullying, although over 80% of students never experienced bullying while in the program.

The percentages below represent youth responding “none of the time” to the questions about bullying in PREP.

