

BAE-B-SAFE:

INTERIM EVALUATION FINDINGS

Background and Introduction

Healthy Futures of Texas (HFTX) partnered with Dr. Cynthia Osborne and the Child and Family Research Partnership (CFRP) at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at The University of Texas at Austin to evaluate the effectiveness of the BAE-B-SAFE program's two sexual health interventions, *Seventeen Days* and *Sexual Health and Adolescent Risk Prevention Program (SHARP)*.

HFTX began implementing the BAE-B-SAFE program in June 2016 at three community colleges in the San Antonio area collectively called the "Alamo Colleges": Palo Alto College, St. Philip's College, and San Antonio College. HFTX chose to serve the Alamo Colleges because many Alamo College students reside in zip codes with high teen birth rates. Additionally, prior to the introduction of BAE-B-SAFE, none of the Alamo Colleges had a health center or provided support for reducing rates of teen pregnancy, STIs, and HIV infection among students. HFTX seeks to fill this critical gap through the implementation of BAE-B-SAFE, which consists of educational programming for students, faculty training, and an office with staff available to meet one-on-one and connect students to health services. BAE-B-SAFE is aimed at providing young men and women on Alamo Community College campuses with information and support regarding sexual and reproductive health, with a focus on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unplanned pregnancy. The following section describes each component of the BAE-B-SAFE program.

BAE-B-SAFE Office

On each Alamo College campus, the BAE-B-SAFE office provides Alamo College students a physical location where they can go to meet one-on-one with staff and peer educators to receive medically accurate information about their sexual and reproductive health, receive referrals to healthcare providers in the community, and learn about upcoming *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* sessions.

Seventeen Days

BAE-B-SAFE implements an adaptation of the *Seventeen Days* program for 18 to 19 year old women at the Alamo Colleges. *Seventeen Days* is a one-hour long video-based teen pregnancy prevention intervention delivered through a smartphone app. The video series, created by Carnegie Mellon University's Center for Risk Perception and Communication, is designed to educate young women about contraception and STIs. *Seventeen Days* uses a choose-your-own-adventure approach, inviting participants to choose from six scenarios that young women may be faced with in a romantic relationship. Each scenario identifies a series of decision points, suggests risk-reduction strategies, and provides opportunities for participants to practice their own responses to the situations. *Seventeen Days* also incorporates a condom demonstration and four documentaries that discuss contraception, STIs, and anatomy.¹

SHARP

BAE-B-SAFE's adaptation of the *SHARP* program targets 18 to 19 year old men, though women are also welcome to participate. *SHARP* is a four-hour long session that consists of videos and facilitator-led discussions designed to increase knowledge of STIs and HIV, promote correct condom use, reduce sexual risk, and facilitate long-term goal-setting.² BAE-B-SAFE's adaptation also provides information on various contraceptive methods and healthy adolescent development and tailors information to ensure the program is inclusive to LGBTQ students.

Faculty Training

In collaboration with Cardea Institute, HFTX trains faculty from the Alamo Colleges on relevant sexual and reproductive health topics to increase knowledge and awareness of common issues students face and build support for the BAE-B-SAFE program. BAE-B-SAFE offers three different one-day training sessions that focus on identifying and minimizing unconscious bias, basic reproductive anatomy and health, and trauma-informed and LGBTQ-inclusive sex education. Sessions incorporate group activities to create an interactive, engaging learning environment.

Evaluation Overview

HFTX is collaborating with Dr. Cynthia Osborne and CFRP to evaluate the BAE-B-SAFE program. The evaluation is guided by two overarching research aims:

1. Determine the extent to which *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* influence community college students' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors with regard to sexual and reproductive health.
2. Understand the successes and limitations associated with implementing *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* in a community college setting.

Data Collection

For this report, CFRP analyzed survey data collected from program participants, as well as focus group data collected from program participants, staff, and Alamo College faculty to learn how BAE-B-SAFE is influencing college students’ knowledge and attitudes about sexual health topics and learn about program implementation successes and challenges.

To assess changes in knowledge and attitudes associated with participation in *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* (Research Aim 1), CFRP analyzed data collected data from participants through two online survey instruments. Participants complete a survey immediately before the program (Entry Survey) and immediately upon completion of the program (Exit Survey). The Entry Survey gathers baseline information on students’ attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors pertaining to sexual health, contraception, and health care access prior to program completion. The Exit Survey measures attitudes, knowledge, and behavioral intentions, and additionally assesses students’ experience in the program.

Additionally, three months after the program, students complete a third survey, the Follow-Up Survey, which examines behavior 90 days after program completion. Data from the Follow-Up Survey are not included in the current report. Table 1 describes the surveys collected to date.

Table 1: Surveys Completed and Response Rate

	Seventeen Days		SHARP	
	N	Response Rate	N	Response Rate
Entry Survey	1,423	-	460	-
Exit Survey	1,322	92.9%	424	92.2%
Follow-Up Survey	252	17.7%*	78	17.0%*

Note: The number of surveys completed is current as of November 1, 2018.

**BAE-B-SAFE is working on strategies to increase follow-up response rates for both Seventeen Days and SHARP.*

In addition to collecting survey data, to better understand the successes and challenges of program implementation and the influence of BAE-B-SAFE on students’ knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors (Research Aim 2), CFRP collected qualitative data through a series of 14 focus groups between Fall 2016 and Fall 2018. Focus group data provided CFRP with insight on how the program influenced participants several months after program completion and on the most important topics covered by the program.

CFRP conducted focus groups separately with *Seventeen Days* participants, *SHARP* participants, BAE-B-SAFE coordinators, and faculty at the Alamo Colleges. The current report focuses on data collected during the three focus groups in Fall 2018 (Table 2). In Fall 2018, we spoke with six

faculty who attended at least one BAE-B-SAFE faculty training session, eight female *Seventeen Days* participants, and three male *SHARP* participants.

Table 2: BAE-B-SAFE Focus Groups

Semester	Focus Group	Attendees
Fall 2016	BAE-B-SAFE Coordinators	3
	<i>Seventeen Days</i> Participants	9
	<i>SHARP</i> Participants	3
Spring 2017	BAE-B-SAFE Coordinators	2
	<i>Seventeen Days</i> Participants	2
	<i>SHARP</i> Participants	6
Fall 2017	Female BAE-B-SAFE Participants (Early College)	12
	Male BAE-B-SAFE Participants (Early College)	11
	Female BAE-B-SAFE Participants (College)	11
Spring 2018	BAE-B-SAFE Coordinators	3
	<i>SHARP</i> Participants	1
Fall 2018	Alamo College Faculty	6
	<i>Seventeen Days</i> Participants	8
	<i>SHARP</i> Participants	3
TOTAL		80

Current Report

The current report uses Entry and Exit Survey data and focus group data to report short-term changes in student knowledge, attitudes, and intentions about sexual and reproductive health demonstrated by students just after completing the intervention and to provide information on implementation successes and challenges from *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP*.

To examine how students’ attitudes, birth control knowledge, and behavioral intentions changed after participation in the *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* programs, we compared data from the Entry Survey (completed just before program participation) with the same items on the Exit Survey (completed on the same day, at the end of the program). For each survey item, we used proportions tests to identify statistically significant differences between responses to Entry and Exit Survey questions.

To learn about students’ experiences in the program and faculty members’ experience in the training using focus group qualitative data, we identified main themes in the focus group notes and summarized key findings.

The Follow-Up Survey response rate is very low at this time (less than 20 percent of students responded, as shown in Table 1), resulting in a very small Follow-Up Survey sample relative to the Entry and Exit Survey samples. Therefore, follow-up data are not included in the current report. Data collection is ongoing, and CFRP will continue to work with HFTX to try to facilitate more student response to the Follow-Up Survey, which will allow CFRP to provide information in the future on longer-term changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

Survey Sample

In the current report, survey data are limited to participants who completed an Entry and an Exit Survey.ⁱ The survey sample for this report includes 1,110 *Seventeen Days* students and 379 *SHARP* students, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Final Sample Size and Response Rate

	Seventeen Days		SHARP	
	Received	Matched	Received	Matched
Entry Survey	1,423	1,110 (78.0%)	460	379 (82.4%)
Exit Survey	1,322	1,110 (84.0%)	424	379 (89.4%)

Seventeen Days

The *Seventeen Days* sample includes students surveyed between June 7, 2016 and October 30, 2018. The majority of respondents in the *Seventeen Days* sample were female and between the ages of 18 and 19 years old. As shown in Table 4, participants were predominately Hispanic, and a majority of respondents identified as straight. Additionally, about half of respondents attended Palo Alto College, one-fourth attended San Antonio College, and one-fifth attended St. Philip’s College.

SHARP

The *SHARP* sample includes students who took surveys between October 14, 2016 and October 19, 2018. The majority of respondents in the *SHARP* sample were male and between the ages of 18 and 19 years old. As shown in Table 4, respondents were predominately Hispanic, and a majority of students identified as straight. Additionally, one-fourth of students attended Palo

ⁱ Students may not have an Entry and Exit survey because they did not complete one or both surveys, or because the participant ID and/or email address provided did not match on the Entry and Exit Surveys, preventing their data from being matched. In addition to limiting the sample to participants with an Entry and Exit Survey, we excluded students who took a survey for the wrong program, did not consent to be included in the evaluation, or were under 18 and did not have a parental consent form on file.

Alto College, about one-fourth attended St. Philip’s College, ten percent of participants attended San Antonio College, and one-fourth were not currently attending college.

Table 4: Demographic Characteristics of Seventeen Days and SHARP Participants

Characteristic		Seventeen Days (N=1,110)	SHARP (N=379)
Gender	Female	99.7%	20.3%
	Male	0.2%	79.4%
	Other or Not Sure	0.0%	0.3%
	Missing Response	0.1%	0.0%
Age (years)	Less than 18	12.2%	46.2%
	18	52.3%	24.5%
	19	33.2%	27.7%
	Over 19	2.2%	1.6%
	Missing Response	0.1%	0.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	White or Caucasian	6.3%	7.7%
	Black or African American	5.7%	15.0%
	Hispanic	84.6%	72.6%
	Other race or Multiple Races	2.7%	2.9%
	Missing Response	0.7%	1.9%
Sexual Orientation/ Gender Identity	Straight	83.2%	86.8%
	Gay or Lesbian	3.5%	4.0%
	Transgender	0.2%	0.5%
	Bisexual	11.4%	8.2%
	Something else/Have not decided	3.5%	1.6%
College	Palo Alto College	51.6%	26.4%
	San Antonio College	24.2%	10.8%
	St. Philip’s College	20.4%	24.3%
	Another college	0.7%	9.0%
	Not currently in college	3.0%	27.7%
	Missing Response	0.1%	1.8%
Vulnerable Populations	Been pregnant/ gotten someone pregnant	7.8%	7.1%
	Currently pregnant or parenting	4.1%	2.4%
	Ran away from home or are homeless	0.7%	0.8%
	In the juvenile justice system	0.6%	2.7%
	In foster care	0.3%	2.4%

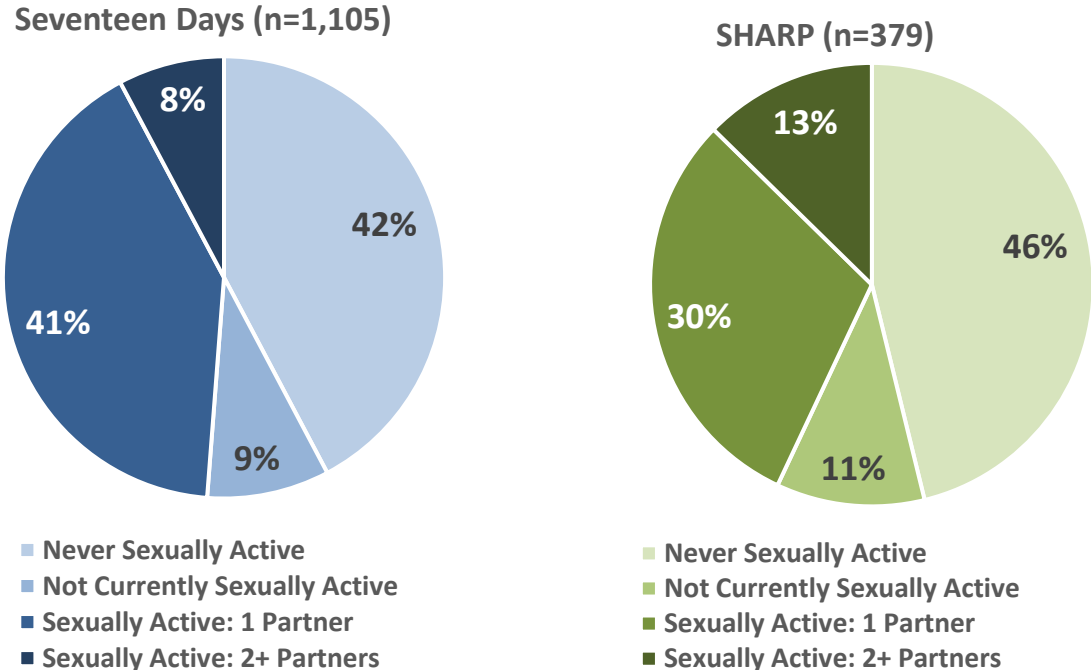
Findings

During the first two years of program implementation, nearly 2,000 Alamo College students participated in the *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* programs. In addition, BAE-B-SAFE staff served walk-in students in the BAE-B-SAFE offices to answer questions, provide support, and connect students to outside resources. HFTX also trained faculty from each campus on relevant sexual and reproductive health topics to increase knowledge and awareness of common issues on campus and build support for the BAE-B-SAFE program. The following section describes the short-term changes in knowledge, intentions, and attitudes associated with participation in *Seventeen Days* or *SHARP*, and summarizes key feedback about BAE-B-SAFE provided by student participants and faculty.

At program entry, many students reported that they were sexually active during the past three months, but did not consistently use contraception.

Many students served by BAE-B-SAFE were engaging in risky sexual behaviors at program entry that put them at risk of unplanned pregnancy or STIs. Approximately half of students were sexually active in the three months leading up to participating in BAE-B-SAFE, and most sexually active students reported that they had one sexual partner in the past three months (see Figure 1).

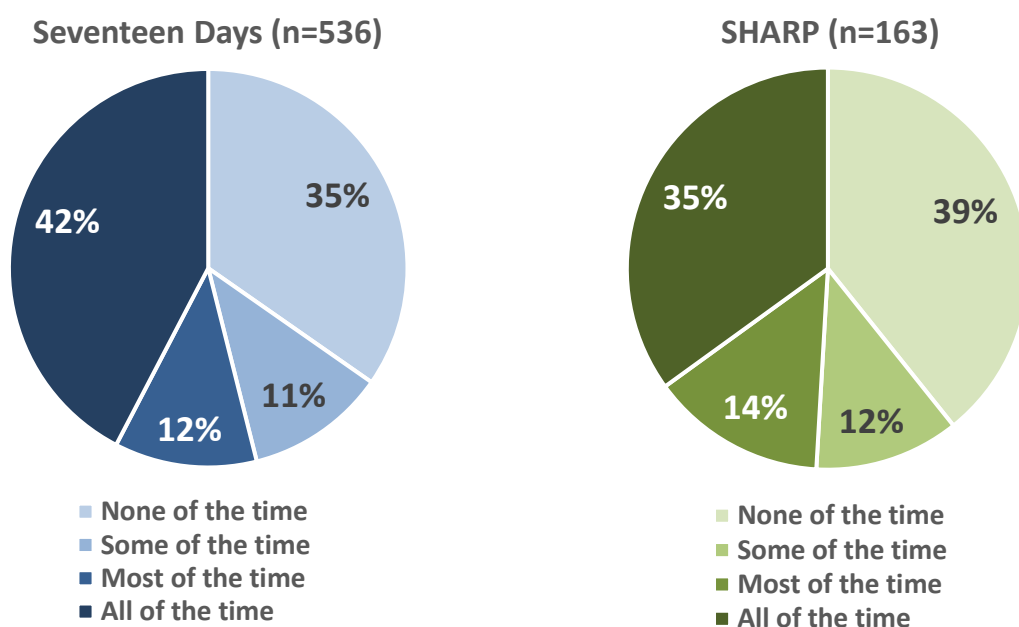
Figure 1: Sexual Activity in the Last Three Months- Entry Survey



Source: *Seventeen Days* Entry Survey; *SHARP* Entry Survey.

Among the students who reported that they had sexual intercourse with one or more partners in the past three months, approximately three out of five students reported having sex without consistently using some form of contraception every time they had sex, leaving many students at risk of unplanned pregnancy. Among both *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants who were sexually active, nearly one-third reported *never* using contraception (including condoms, birth control pills, or long-acting reversible contraceptives, or LARCs) in the past three months. Additionally, approximately one-fourth of students reported inconsistent contraception use (“some of the time” or “most of the time”), as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Frequency of Contraception Use in the Last Three Months Among Sexually Active Students- Entry Survey

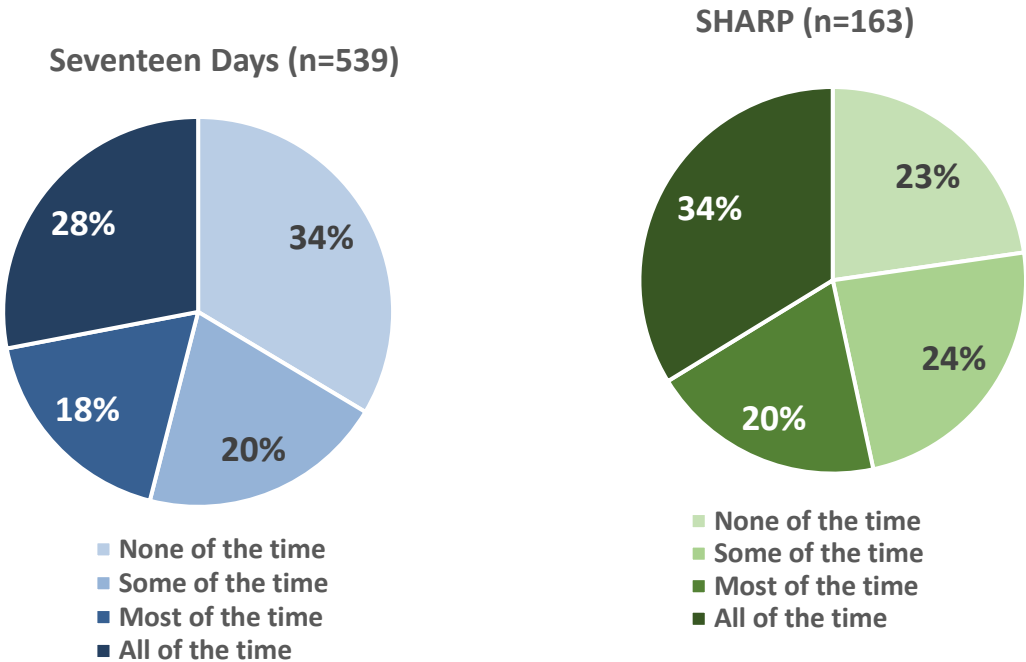


Source: *Seventeen Days* Entry Survey; Notes: Respondents include sexually active students. The item assessing “any form of birth control” included condoms as a form of birth control until October 12, 2018 when it was updated to explicitly exclude condoms.

Similar to overall contraception use, two-thirds of sexually active participants reported inconsistent condom use in the three months leading up to the program, with one in three sexually active *Seventeen Days* participants and one in four sexually active *SHARP* participants reporting that they *never* used a condom (Figure 3). Participating in sexual intercourse without a condom leaves students at risk of contracting STIs, regardless of whether they are using a different form of contraception to avoid pregnancy. The majority of students who did not use condoms consistently were in a committed relationship and reported sex with only one partner.

However, approximately one in six inconsistent condom users from *Seventeen Days* and one in three inconsistent condom users from *SHARP* reported sex with multiple partners, indicating that these students and their partners are particularly at risk of STI transmission. Overall, Entry Survey responses indicate that many BAE-B-SAFE participants engaged in sexual behavior leading up to program participation that put them at risk of unplanned pregnancy and STI transmission.

Figure 3: Frequency of Condom Use in the Last Three Months Among Sexually Active Students-Entry Survey

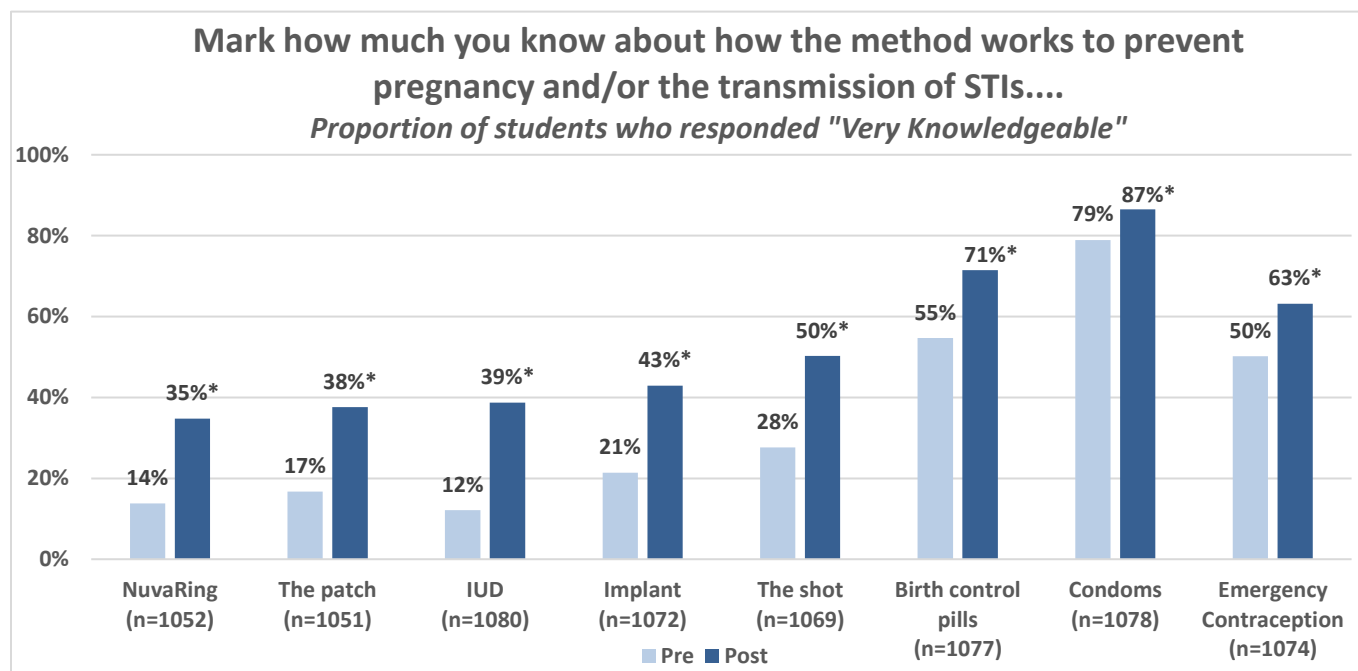


Source: *Seventeen Days* Entry Survey; Notes: Respondents include sexually active students.

Students learned how methods of contraception work to prevent pregnancy and STIs; however, students remained uncertain about how to access contraception after BAE-B-SAFE.

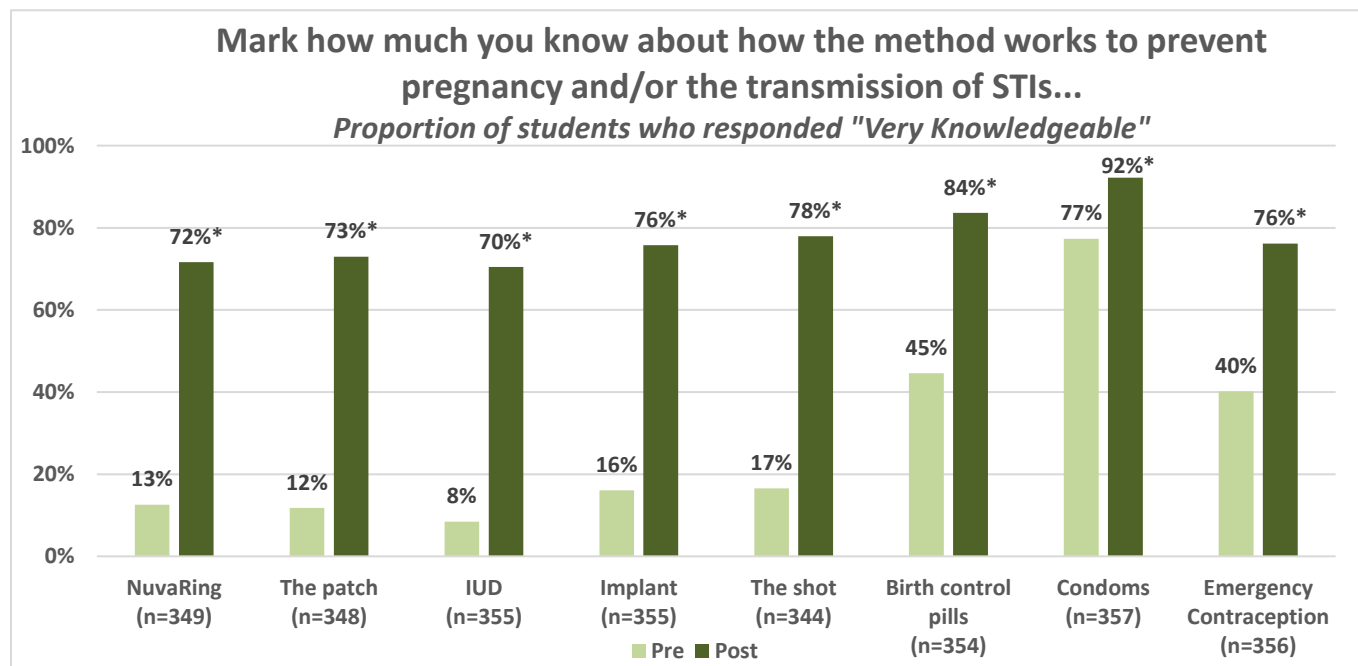
At entry, *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants reported low levels of knowledge about most methods of contraception, particularly long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs). However, after completing the program, more participants reported that they were very knowledgeable about every method of contraception covered by the *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* programs, including numerous types of LARCs, birth control pills, condoms, and emergency contraception (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

Figure 4: Change in Contraception Knowledge, Seventeen Days



Source: Seventeen Days Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: *indicates statistical significance at the p=0.05 level

Figure 5: Change in Contraception Knowledge, SHARP



Source: SHARP Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: *indicates statistical significance at the p=0.05 level

Importantly, knowledge gains were most pronounced among several of the less common, but more effective methods of birth control, such as IUDs, the implant, and the shot. Approximately three out of four *SHARP* participants (who are mostly male) reported that they were “very knowledgeable” about LARCs after the program, indicating that both men and women are learning about a wide variety of contraception options. Though still significant, knowledge gains for LARCs were somewhat smaller among *Seventeen Days* participants, with approximately 40 percent of participants leaving the program “very knowledgeable” about LARCs. For this reason, it is important that program participants understand that the BAE-B-SAFE office, as well as their doctor and local clinics, serve as a resource to provide students with more information about their contraception options, and that students feel comfortable seeking more information.

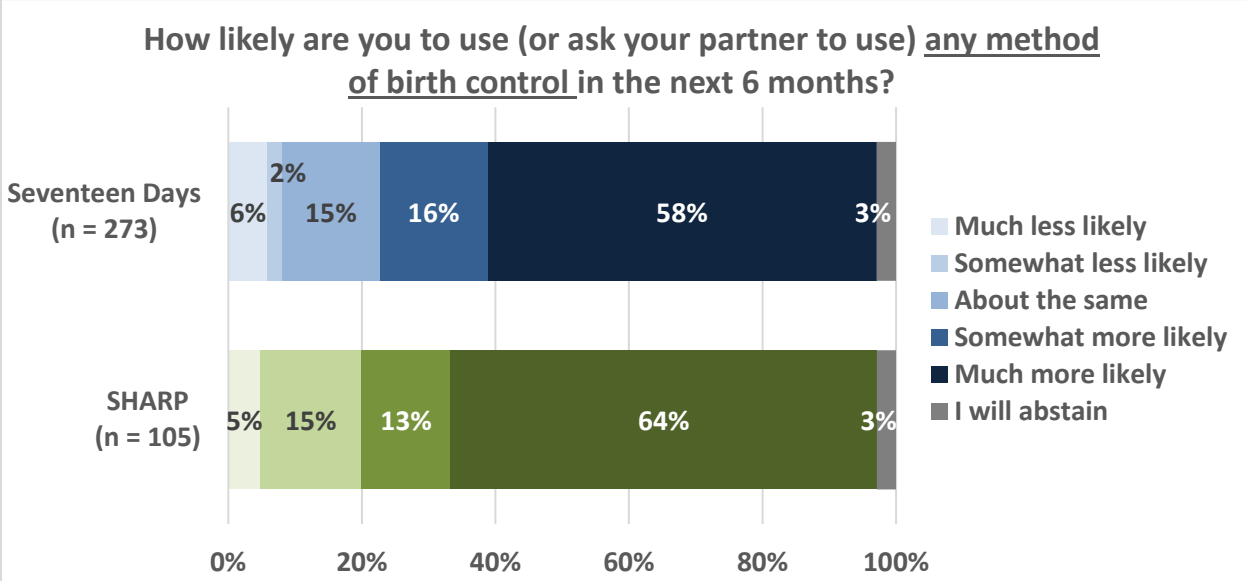
Providing students information on numerous contraception options is an important first step toward increasing contraception use among Alamo College students, specifically considering that fewer than half of sexually active students reported consistent condom or birth control use at program entry (see Figure 2). However, student focus group participants described remaining questions and uncertainties about *how to obtain* contraception after participating in BAE-B-SAFE. Generally, focus group participants demonstrated a clear understanding of how to access condoms and emergency contraception and noted broadly that the BAE-B-SAFE office is able to provide them with information on accessing sexual health resources. However, most focus group participants did not know where to go to get birth control pills or LARCs for themselves or their partner. Specifically, focus group participants appeared to be unaware of local clinics or community resources where they could access contraception and potentially receive free or low cost services if uninsured.

Ensuring that students leave *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* with a clear understanding of how to obtain contraception is critical to reducing the risk of unplanned pregnancy and STIs among community college students, specifically considering that when given a list of potential barriers to accessing health care at entry, the top barriers, each reported by 15 to 25 percent of students across programs (not shown), were not knowing where to go, inability to pay, and lack of insurance coverage. Focus group participants discussed that it would be useful to receive a handout with a list of providers of contraception, as well as STI and pregnancy testing, so that they could refer back to the information or easily share it with friends. By providing more information on where to go to obtain contraception, cost with and without insurance, and educating students on free or low cost community clinics, BAE-B-SAFE can help students overcome barriers they face to improving their sexual health.

The majority of inconsistent contraception users reported that they are more likely to use contraception after completing the Seventeen Days or SHARP programs.

By using contraception such as LARCs, birth control pills, and condoms, participants can reduce the risk of pregnancy. Among students who reported inconsistent contraception use at entry, about three-fourths of *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants reported that they were more likely to use contraception after program completion (Figure 6). However, approximately one in four inconsistent contraception users reported that they were equally likely or less likely to use contraception after completing the *Seventeen Days* or *SHARP* program. Though it is possible that some students are trying to become pregnant, given the young age of program participants there are likely students who are *not* trying to become pregnant who remain at risk of unplanned pregnancy. Overall, however, most students who reported inconsistent contraception use at entry reported at exit that they were more likely to use contraception in the next six months. Results indicate that at the end of the program, students generally intended to engage in safer sexual behavior, though we cannot currently measure whether intentions led to behavioral changes.

Figure 6: Intentions to Use Contraception Among Inconsistent Users at Entry- Exit Survey

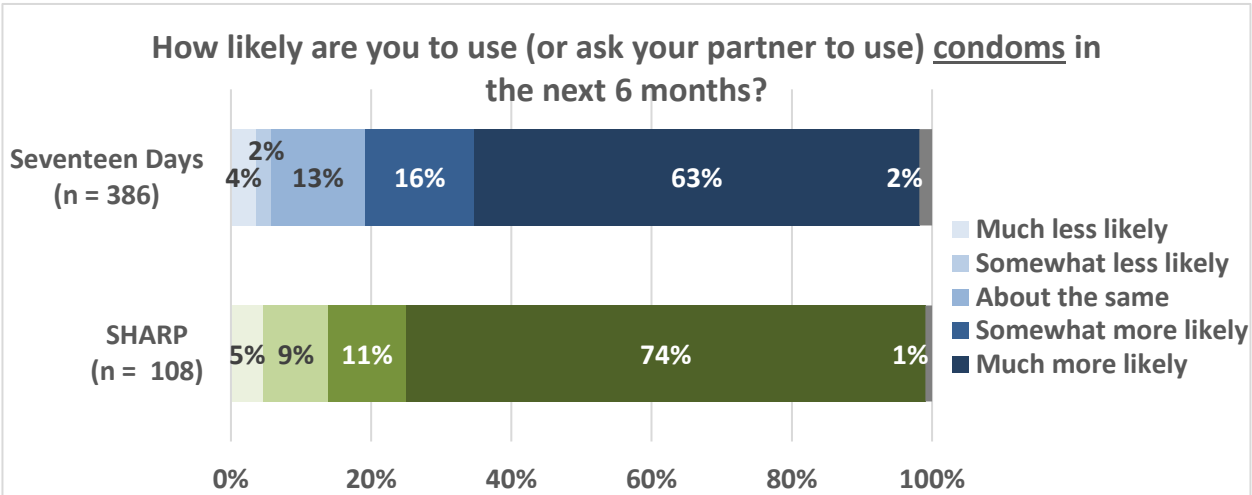


Source: *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: Graph includes sexually active participants who indicated that they used contraception inconsistently in the past three months. The item “When you had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months, how often did you or a partner use birth control” was updated to exclude condoms on 10/12/18.

In addition to assessing intentions to use any contraception to reduce the risk of pregnancy, we assessed the potential for STI risk reduction by examining participants’ intentions to use

condoms. Among students who reported inconsistent condom use at entry, more than 80 percent of *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants reported that they were more likely to use condoms after program completion (Figure 7). Similar to overall contraception use, however, approximately one in five inconsistent condom users from both *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* reported that they were equally likely or less likely to use condoms in the future, indicating that a small group of students remain uninterested in using condoms. It is likely that at least some of the students who do not plan to use condoms reported a lack of interest in condoms because they are in a monogamous relationship and deem condoms unnecessary. To ensure that students minimize the risk of STI transmission, BAE-B-SAFE can include information on the importance of STI testing and how to communicate about testing with a partner.

Figure 7: Intentions to Use Condoms Among Inconsistent Users at Entry- Exit Survey



Source: *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: Graph includes sexually active participants who indicated that they used contraception inconsistently in the past three months.

Seventeen Days and SHARP empower students to feel in control of their sexual health and decision-making and more comfortable communicating with their doctors, partners, and peers.

Beyond learning valuable information about sexual health, focus group participants commonly reported two key takeaways from participating in *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP*. First, particularly as a result of *Seventeen Days*, focus group participants reported that after participating in the program they felt more in control of their own decisions and better able to assert their desires and boundaries, in contrast to making decisions based on the influence of a partner, family members, or friends. Specifically, participants explained that the various perspectives presented in the *Seventeen Days* videos facilitated a better understanding of choices, the decision-making process, and potential consequences:

“...saying no, having my own pace. Like I thought... I had to go with the pace of whoever else and that freaked me out and like, but now I know I can be at my own pace like I am my own person and it’s like I don’t have to.” – Seventeen Days Participant

“[Seventeen Days] helped me to like kind of set my boundaries cause of like of the different views. Well I’m not ready so I was able to say ‘hey I’m not comfortable with this. I don’t want to start’ and that was kinda like the end of it, so I was like well ‘that’s okay ‘cause...we need to be on the same page. If we’re not on the same page, it’s not going to work. I probably wouldn’t have been able to do that without like learning all of this and seeing that that is an option.” – Seventeen Days Participant

“I learned to say no. Before I was like that, before I was like ‘oh well if he wants to yeah then I guess we can.’ Now I’m like no...” – Seventeen Days Participant

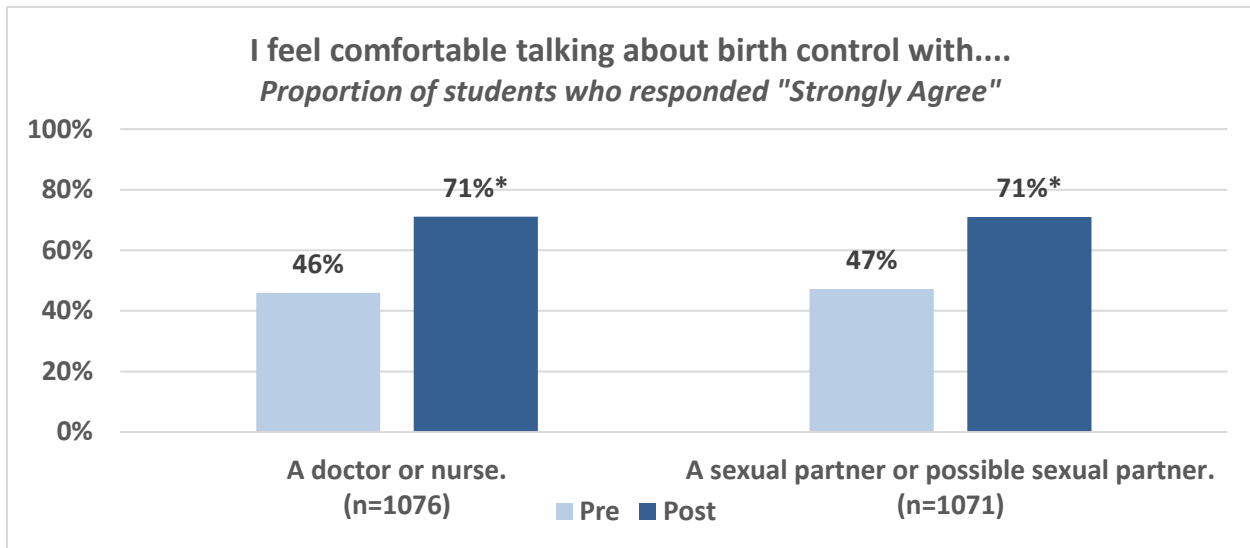
In addition to enabling participants to feel a greater sense of agency over their decisions, *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants were more likely to report that they would be comfortable communicating with their sexual partners and doctors about contraception after the program (Figure 8 and Figure 9). Focus group participants provided additional context for the survey results, reporting that learning medically accurate information about sexual health and contraception allowed them to feel more confident discussing these topics with partners, doctors, and their peers. Focus group participants also noted that the program served to “break the ice” and allowed them to feel like it was acceptable to discuss sexual behavior with friends after the program, including to encourage their friends to behave more safely, when before the program sex felt like a taboo topic.

“I definitely feel more confident talking about sex in general like if it ever comes up in class...I would not have felt comfortable talking about that or anything pertaining [to] sex if I didn’t have this program...” – Seventeen Days Participant

“Well some of my friends are not safe at all so I’ve been using what I learned to tell them ‘you need to get your act together.’” – Seventeen Days Participant

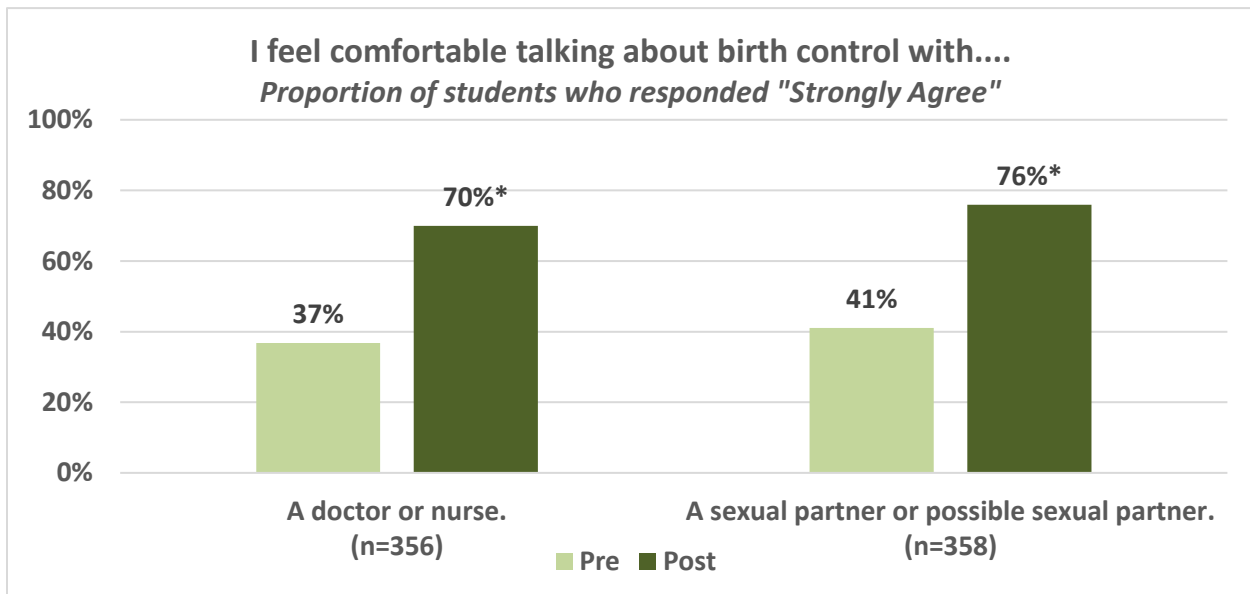
“It [Seventeen Days] kind of opened me up too because this is like a thing like ‘oh my god don’t talk about it’ like even to friends, off limits. But then it’s like learning all of the information it’s like ‘this is something we have to talk about’ I need to make sure they’re being safe...but I mean I care about them and me knowing the information I know that I can make sure that they’re educated because they’re not with the program.” –Seventeen Days Participant

Figure 8: Attitudes about Communication, Seventeen Days



Source: Seventeen Days Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: *indicates statistical significance at the p=0.05 level

Figure 9: Attitudes about Communication, SHARP



Source: SHARP Entry and Exit Surveys; Notes: *indicates statistical significance at the p=0.05 level

Students and faculty value BAE-B-SAFE as a critical resource for Alamo College students and provided suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of the program.

Consistent with previous reports, students and faculty consistently described that the BAE-B-SAFE program is a valuable resource that meets an important need on the Alamo College campuses. Beyond the *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* programs, students view the BAE-B-SAFE office and staff as important resources for information and support. Similarly, faculty reported that they value the BAE-B-SAFE office as a central point of contact where they can refer students for a variety of reasons, knowing that office staff can then connect students to additional resources as needed.

Students and faculty provided several suggestions to ensure that BAE-B-SAFE can reach as many students as possible. To make sure that all students are able to connect with staff, faculty focus group participants reported that it would be helpful for BAE-B-SAFE staff to set up regular office hours or create a schedule that allows at least one staff member to be present at all times during the workday. Faculty discussed that sometimes, after they referred students to the office, students reported that they were unable to find someone to talk to because staff are often visiting classes or in meetings around campus.

Student focus group participants and faculty focus group participants discussed the limited target age range for *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* as a main factor that limited the effectiveness of the program, because students outside this age range need the information just as much as 18 and 19 year old students. Students and faculty reported that, ideally, the program would be open to any student that attends the Alamo Colleges.

During *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* focus groups, participants also provided feedback regarding the content of *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP*. Students discussed several topics that they believe should be covered during the program that are currently not covered, or not covered in sufficient detail. First, students noted that the programs were primarily geared toward students in heterosexual relationships, and that the programs need to be more inclusive of students in the LGBTQ community, specifically to provide more information about avoiding STIs for students in same-sex relationships. Additionally, focus group participants suggested that BAE-B-SAFE provide information about how to handle becoming pregnant or contracting a STI, rather than solely focusing on prevention, so that students know what to do if they face one of these situations. Lastly, focus group participants reported that the program should provide more information on consent and communication with a partner about sexual boundaries and contraception use. Specifically, students noted that the *Seventeen Days* videos do not provide scenarios based around a new relationship, and communicating with a new partner is often the most challenging.

“I think because it [Seventeen Days] starts out with an established relationship, there is better communication between them, but it doesn’t talk about if somebody is at a party and they met someone that they would maybe go home with or something. Because I feel like there would have to be more explicit language to be used between someone that doesn’t know someone else.” –Seventeen Days Participant

Faculty focus group participants consistently found the faculty trainings to be helpful, informative, and engaging, and consistently emphasized their support for BAE-B-SAFE, including the staff and office, as well as *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* programming. Faculty focus group participants recommended providing training on how to address relationship issues with their students, particularly if they suspect that a student may be in an unhealthy relationship.

Faculty focus group participants almost exclusively worked in the Psychology or Sociology departments at their respective campus, and noted that the trainings they attended for BAE-B-SAFE were also typically comprised of mostly social and behavioral science faculty. Though the content of the training is particularly relevant for faculty from fields such as Psychology or Sociology, these faculty are also likely to already understand the need for and support the implementation of on BAE-B-SAFE on campus. Given that a central goal of faculty training is to promote buy-in for BAE-B-SAFE, directing faculty training recruitment to faculty from diverse departments across the campuses would likely be most effective for building program buy-in. Faculty focus group participants described that expanding the diversity of faculty training participants would increase the number of faculty able to make referrals to the BAE-B-SAFE office, and thus increase the reach of BAE-B-SAFE across the campuses, particularly for students who may not take a Psychology and Sociology class. Faculty specifically suggested holding an information session about BAE-B-SAFE during staff development at the beginning of each semester, as well as holding faculty training sessions during staff development days to train more faculty, specifically faculty from various departments.

Conclusion

Over the first two years of implementation, students who participated in *Seventeen Days* or *SHARP* reported that they were more knowledgeable about many different forms of contraception at the end of the program, and most students who inconsistently used contraception before the program reported that they intended to use contraception regularly in the future. Participants also reported that participating in the program made them feel more comfortable talking about sex, contraception, and boundaries with their partners, peers, and doctors, removing some of the fear and stigma around discussing sex and enabling them to more assertively communicate their needs and opinions. Overall, results indicate that BAE-B-

SAFE is providing important information needed to enable students to reduce their risk of unplanned pregnancy and STIs. However, participants indicated that the programs do not adequately address how to access contraception, potentially limiting the effectiveness of the program. Ensuring that students leave the program with a clear understanding of their options for accessing contraception and knowing that the BAE-B-SAFE office is available to provide them more information is an important consideration for future implementation to ensure that the program is as effective as possible at helping students remain safe.

Beyond the implementation of *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP*, the BAE-B-SAFE program office and faculty training also play an important role in connecting students to community resources and ensuring that faculty are trained in sexual and reproductive health topics relevant to the students that they teach. Key suggestions for maximizing the effectiveness of the program office and faculty trainings include keeping consistent office hours at the BAE-B-SAFE office and promoting the BAE-B-SAFE office, programming, and faculty trainings to faculty from many different departments to ensure that students across campus have the opportunity to be recruited into the programs or referred to the BAE-B-SAFE office.

CFRP will continue to collect data from *Seventeen Days* and *SHARP* participants. Next steps for the evaluation include focusing on increasing the response rate for the next cohorts of Follow-Up Survey participants in order to assess behavioral changes associated with program participation in the future.

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The Child and Family Research Partnership (CFRP) is an independent, nonpartisan research group at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at The University of Texas at Austin, specializing in issues related to young children, teens, and their parents. We engage in rigorous research and evaluation work aimed at strengthening families and enhancing public policy.

¹ Carnegie Mellon University. Seventeen Days. Retrieved from: <http://seventeendays.org/about/>

² Bryan A., Schmiege S., and Broaddus M. Sociometrics. *Sexual Health and Adolescent Risk Prevention (SHARP)*. (2016). Retrieved from <https://www.socio.com/products/pasha-sexual-health-and-adolescent-risk-prevention-sharp>