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Administration on Children Youth and Families (ACYF) /Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) provides national leadership on youth and family issues; promotes positive outcomes for children, youth and families by supporting a wide range of comprehensive services at local, Tribal, State and national levels; and manages various grants, including the PREP grant.

adaptation (to evidenced-based program models) – A process of making changes to an evidence-based program to make it more suitable for a particular population without compromising its core components.

adolescent development – Adolescent development extends beyond the physiological changes that occur in adolescence to also encompass cognitive, emotional, social, sexual identity formation and spiritual change and growth.

advance payment – Any payment made before work has been performed or deliverables submitted. Advance payments are permitted if authorized by the contract.

age-appropriate – Topics, messages, and teaching methods suited to particular ages or age groups of children and adolescents, based on developing cognitive, emotional and behavioral capacity typical for the age or age group.

age groups – For the purposes of this RFA, the demographic classification for age groups is:
Youth – ages 10-12
Young Adolescents – ages 13-14
Adolescents - ages 15-17
Adolescents -ages 18-19
Young Adults – ages 20-21

at-risk categories – Youth in foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant youth who are under 21 years of age, mothers who are under 21 years of age, youth residing in areas with high teen birth rates, youth populations that are culturally underrepresented, youth in or aging out of foster care or adjudication systems, runaway youth, gang members and out of school youth.

business entity – An organization that possesses a separate existence for tax purposes. Some types of business entities include corporations and foreign corporations, not-for-profit organizations, business trusts, limited liability companies, and limited partnerships.

capacity – The resources (i.e. staff, skills, facilities, finances, technology, partnerships capabilities, etc.) an organization possesses to implement a CA PREP project.

capacity building – Capacity building is the capability to provide required services in a community and the ability to implement those services. It focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people and organizations from realizing their developmental goals while increasing the abilities that will allow achievable measurable and sustainable results. At the

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heart of capacity building are resources and activities designed to advance and enhance an organizations ability to deliver programs, as well as adapt, expand, innovate and sustain.

collaboration – The process by which citizens, agencies, organizations, and businesses make formal, sustained commitments for working together to accomplish a shared vision. It involves two or more entities sharing information and/or resources to achieve common goals.

completers – Adolescents from the target population who attend, from start to finish, and complete the entire EBPM and three APS.

Continuous Program Improvement (CPI) – CPI is an evaluation process, implemented by sub-awardees, that includes data collection in order to monitor, assess and thus improve a program.

contract – A binding legal agreement between the sub-awardee and the State of California.

core components of evidence-based programs – The program characteristics that must be kept intact when the program is being replicated or adapted, in order for it to produce program outcomes similar to those demonstrated in the original evaluation research. The core components are the essential ingredients of an evidence-based program.

culturally appropriate – The ability to provide services to clients that honor different cultural beliefs, interpersonal styles, attitudes and behaviors and the use of multi-cultural staff in the policy development, administration and provision of those services.

deliverables-based contract – Payments are contingent upon the timely completion of approved contract deliverables.

determinants – Risk and protective factors that affect whether or not individuals, groups, or institutions engage in specific behaviors.

education and career success programs – Programs that focus on developing skills such as employment preparation, job seeking, independent living, financial self-sufficiency and work-place productivity. These programs generally seek to improve academic performance, increase school attendance, increase school engagement and/or increase school completion.

effectiveness –The capability of producing a desired result. When an intervention is deemed effective, it means it has an intended or expected outcome in real-world conditions.

Evidence-based Program Model (EBPM) – Program models for which systematic empirical research or evaluation has provided evidence of effectiveness. These programs/curriculums have a positive impact on the outcomes that they are designed to change. Evidence-based programs/curriculums have been evaluated using a defined set of rigorous standards to assess the quality of the research design, research implementation methodology, and the efficacy of the program (whether the program had the intended or expected outcome(s) in ideal conditions).

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evaluation – a critical appraisal or assessment; a judgment of the value, worth, character, or effectiveness of something; measurement of progress.

Family PACT (Planning, Access, Care and Treatment) Program – A state program that provides comprehensive family planning services to low-income men and women with a family income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level with no other source of family planning coverage. Eligible persons are individuals at risk of pregnancy or causing pregnancy who do not qualify for Medi-Cal and do not have access to health insurance. Eligibility is determined at the provider's office with a point of service activation of a client eligibility card.

federal impact evaluation – The CDPH and its sub-awardees shall participate in a national PREP impact evaluation, if selected.

fidelity – The degree to which an intervention is delivered as designed. Faithfulness with which a curriculum or program is implemented; that is, how well the program is implemented without compromising the core components which are essential for the program's effectiveness.

financial literacy – Financial literacy implies a level of basic knowledge or competence about financial concepts such as the ability to balance a checkbook, manage a credit card, prepare a budget, take out a loan and buy insurance. Financial education programs improve knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to personal finance.

goals – A broad statement, or long-term objective, of a program's impact.

healthy life skills – Abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Life skills include, but are not limited to, communications, decision-making, coping, self-management, goal-setting and avoidance of unhealthy behaviors. Specific skills and everyday demands may vary throughout the course of adolescence and across different socio-cultural groups.

healthy relationships – Relationships are interactions between people that are ongoing, voluntary and mutually acknowledged. Healthy relationships are those relationships that are based on trust, honesty, and respect. Romantic relationships involve a unique dimension that is marked by affections, which is oftentimes physical and may or may not involve sex. Unhealthy relationships may involve but are not limited to emotional and/or physical abuse, controlling, cheating, over-dependency, controlling, jealousy, cheating or a relationship that revolves only around sex.

high-risk adolescents – Adolescence faced with social environmental factors and cultural traditions, often beyond their control, that contribute to teen pregnancy, STIs and HIV/AIDS.

HIPAA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

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hot spot – Specific geographic areas where teen birth rates are equal to or higher than the state average.

implementation – The process of introducing programs in real-world service settings, including how programs are adopted, sustained and taken to scale.

intermediate outcomes – Outcomes that typically reflect changes in behaviors or practices.

linguistically appropriate – Accessibility to service providers who can communicate effectively in the language of their clients.

logic model – A graphic illustration of the relationship between a program's resources, activities, and its intended effects.

long-term outcomes – Outcomes that typically reflect changes in disease trends and/or rates (e.g. a decrease in unplanned pregnancy rates) and should support the goals of the overall project.

medically accurate – Verified or supported by the weight of research conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods and published in peer-reviewed journals, where applicable; or comprising information that leading professional organizations and agencies with relevant expertise in the field recognized as accurate, objective and complete.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A written statement from a stakeholder organization or individual describing a commitment, including possibly a financial role, in supporting the implementation of a program.

non-evidence based program/curriculum – Programs/curriculums that have not been independently reviewed against a set of stringent criteria for the quality of their research design, research implementation methods, and their strength of effectiveness, regardless of whether it has been published in a peer reviewed professional, scientific journal.

parent-child communication – Positive communication between parents and children greatly helps youth to establish individual values and to make healthy decisions. Positive parent-child communication can help adolescents have healthy and responsible sexual decision-making by providing accurate information and creating open lines of communication.

risk factors – The beliefs, values and attitudes that encourage a behavior that could result in a pregnancy and STI, or discourage behavior that could avoid these outcomes. Risk factors are predictors of adolescent health and behavior problems that could result in a teen pregnancy or STI. Examples of a risk factor that may encourage a pregnancy or STI include family history of teen pregnancy, lack of commitment to school, or substance use.

Request for Application (RFA) – A document that solicits potential grantees or sub-awardees to apply for a grant.

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short-term outcomes – Immediate outcomes that may include increases in knowledge, changes in attitudes, acquisition of new skills, or intentions to change behaviors that will occur immediately after an intervention is delivered and through the first three months of implementation.

stakeholders – Individuals or organizations that have a shared interest in the program results. Stakeholders include participants, families, staff and volunteers, funders and community organizations that share the program vision and are actively committed to the program.

sub-award – This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program that the State of California awards to an eligible sub-recipient.

sub-awardee – The agency with whom the State has a formal written contract to perform services on behalf of grant awardee. In the case of CA PREP, CDPH is the grant awardee and successful local applicants are termed sub-awardees.

teen-friendly services – Services available to young people that, meet their needs comfortably and responsively, and succeed in retaining these youth for continuing care. Whether services are provided in a clinical setting, in a youth center or at a workplace or through outreach to informal venues, certain teen-friendly characteristics such as trained providers, privacy, confidentiality, and accessibility are essential to effective programs.

tracking tools – Items that are used to document and verify that the program and related activities are completed. These can include sign-in sheets, meeting minutes, agendas, activity forms, module used, topics addressed in each session, promotional flyers, pre- and post-tests, consent forms, etc. These tools verify that the activity occurred, providing supporting documentation of the contract requirements.

unintended pregnancy – A pregnancy that was not planned or wanted at the time conception occurred.

youth – Those individuals who have attained age 10 but have not attained age 20, except in the case of pregnant youth or mothers, which may include youth under 21 years of age.