

Reducing the Risk (RTR) Student Knowledge Survey

Key

Intended Use

The *RTR Student Knowledge Survey* is an instrument that classroom teachers can use to examine whether short-term knowledge learning objectives have been met among students participating in the RTR curriculum. A simple pretest-posttest assessment design can be used to measure pre-instruction levels and post-instruction changes in student learning. Your ability to detect student change using this survey may vary and can be affected by numerous factors (e.g., number and content of lessons students receive, student scores at pretest, student motivation and interest in topic and survey, etc.) Improvement on the *RTR Student Knowledge Survey* between pretest and posttest can be viewed as supportive, but not definitive, evidence of the curriculum's impact on short-term knowledge learning objectives. A well designed evaluation study (e.g., using a strong experimental design with a well matched comparison group and adequate sample size) with more extensive measurement would be needed to provide stronger evidence of curriculum impact.

Many of the questions in the *RTR Student Knowledge Survey* originate from published studies (see Question Sources table below for information on original sources). The language used in some of the questions and/or response options has been modified from the original versions. Some questions have been newly developed for inclusion in this instrument. Please note that these measures may not prove to be valid and reliable for all populations and settings and should be pilot tested with your population and setting before use.

	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>	<i>Not sure</i>
1. Most high school students are having sex.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
2. A woman is protected from pregnancy the day she begins taking the pill.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
3. All STDs can be cured by taking medicine.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
4. A person with an STD who looks and feels healthy cannot give the infection to others.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
5. Some STDs put a person at higher risk of getting infected with HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
6. About 1 out of 4 sexually active teenagers get an STD each year.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
7. The best way to use a condom is to leave some space at the tip for the sperm.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
8. A condom should be completely unrolled before it is placed on the penis.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
9. Most health clinics must have the permission of parents to test and treat people under 18 years old for an STD (including HIV).	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
10. Pregnant women who are infected with HIV can pass the virus on to the baby before it is born.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃

11. Can the following behaviors put you at risk for getting HIV?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not sure</i>
a. Sharing needles for tattooing or piercing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
b. Having sex without a condom	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
c. Donating blood	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
d. Using the same condom twice	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
e. Hugging	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃

12. Which of the following methods are <u>effective</u> if used correctly to protect people from STD (including HIV) and pregnancy?	Protects from Pregnancy & STD/HIV	Protects from Pregnancy only	Protects from Neither
a. Choosing not to have sex (abstinence)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Using hormone based birth control (e.g., the pill, Depo-Provera shot, patch, vaginal ring)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Using latex condoms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Using withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Douching (washing out the vagina)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question Sources:

Source	Q1: Draw the Line Student Health Questionnaire ¹ Q2, 4, 6, 10: New Q3: All4You2! Student Survey (unpublished) Q5, 7-9: All4You! Health Questionnaire ² Q11-12: The High School Sex Education Survey ³
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References

¹Coyle, K., Kirby, D., Maria, B., Gomez, C. & Gregorich, S. (2004) Draw the Line/Respect the Line: A randomized trial of a middle school intervention to reduce sexual behaviors. *American Journal of Public Health*, 94(5), 843-851.

²Coyle, K., Kirby, D., Robin, L., Banspach, S., Baumler, E. & Glassman, J. (2006) All4You! A randomized trial of an HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy prevention intervention for alternative school students. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 18(3), 187-203.

³New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (2009) The High School Sex Education Survey. DOHMH, NY, NY.