RESEARCH PROJECT REPORTS

The Focus on Youth Prevention and Education Research Programme

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ABSTRACT
Like many developing or transitional countries affected by the HIV epidemic, The Bahamas has been deeply committed to HIV and sexually transmitted infection reduction and continues to make great strides in controlling the epidemic within its boundaries. Encouraged by the impact of the Focus on Youth Caribbean (FOYC), a school-based HIV/AIDS prevention programme and its parenting component on Grade 6 and Grade 10 students and their parents, a team of researchers from The Bahamas and the United States sought to implement a similar programme at a national level, while simultaneously evaluating factors that impact the sustainability of sexual risk-reduction programmes like FOYC. This paper describes five research projects conducted in The Bahamas between 1998 and 2016 and includes a list of over 40 published research articles.

INTRODUCTION
The Focus on Youth (FOY) research programme consisted of five research projects whose objective was to evaluate the efficacy and sustainability of the impact of Focus on Youth Caribbean (FOYC) curriculum. FOYC is an evidence-based education methodology that emphasizes life skills training, and uses interactive exercises to teach and reinforce behaviours which reduce risks for HIV/STI transmission and teen pregnancy.

The Stop/Options/Decision/Action decision-making model was woven throughout FOYC to provide guidance and practice in problem solving with a focus on acquiring factual information on sexual health; skills in consequential thinking and purposeful action and understanding the role of values when making decisions. Multiple exercises in effective communication emphasize the use of verbal and non-verbal behaviour to resolve conflict, negotiate and use refusal skills for coping with peer pressure, particularly sexual pressure.

Key investigators for the first four projects were:
Co-principal Investigators: Hon. Dr. Perry Gomez, Minister of Health, Nassau, Bahamas and Dr. Bonita Stanton, Founding Dean, School of Medicine, Seton Hall University, former Vice Dean of Research, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit,

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*Research Manager/Investigator:* Lynette Deveaux, School Psychologist, Ministry of Health/Ministry of Education;

*Investigator/Assistant to the Coordinator:* Dr. Sonja Lunn;

*Data Managers:* Nanika Brathwaite, Statistician, Ministry of Health and Maxwell Poitier, Statistician, Ministry of Health.

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The study aimed to assess whether the U.S.-based programme could be adapted to Bahamian culture to teach adolescent females the skills required to make intelligent decisions about sex and deter them from prematurely becoming sexually active. The results showed that at 12-month follow-up, the intervention group had higher knowledge; sexually active youth in the intervention group were statistically more likely to have used a condom at last intercourse and intended to use a condom in the future. Additionally, the intervention group had greater self-efficacy to negotiate or refuse sex.


The purpose of this research project was to assess the efficacy of FOYC when paired with the parent-training programme, Caribbean Informed Parents and Children Together (CImPACT). The research project tracked Grade 6 students and their parents over a four-year period. The results, at 24 months post-intervention, demonstrated a sustained positive effect in increasing HIV knowledge, perception of the effectiveness of condoms and abstinence as well as condom use intentions among the intervention group (Gong, J., Stanton, B., Lunn, S., Deveaux, L., Li, X., Marshall, S., Brathwaite, N. V., Cottrell, L., Harris, C., & Chen, X., 2009).

Participants: 1,360 students, 1,193 parents, and 60 Grade 6 teachers were trained as facilitators and monitored.

**Project 3: Evidence-Based Multi-Level Risk Reduction for Bahamian Mid-Adolescents (2008-2015)**

Although the results from Project 2 indicated that through 24 months post-intervention, FOYC delayed risk progression, analysis of the 36-month follow-up indicated that this effect had started to wane, and risk behaviors of the control and intervention cohorts began to rise sharply. These findings contributed to the research at the senior high school level, which was designed to identify an effective sexual risk-reduction curriculum which could be delivered to senior high school students and parents.

Results showed improved prevention knowledge, condom use intention and perceived condom self-efficacy, as well as a decrease in reported pregnancy among CImPACT+FOYC participants. Additionally, students who received both interventions (at Grades 6 and 10) had the greatest increase in condom-use skills. Students who received FOYC only in Grade 6 had the greatest increase in intention to use protective behaviors. Inclusion of parents as part of the HIV risk reduction effort also conferred additional protective benefits for both students and parents.

Participants: 2,575 students, 1,826 parents attended the parenting sessions and 53 Health and Family Life Education teachers in the high schools were trained as facilitators and monitored during the implementation of FOYC.
Project 4: Fidelity and Outcomes of National Implementation of FOYC+ClmPACT in The Bahamas (2010-2016)

As a result of the success of the intervention at the primary and senior high school levels, it was important to ensure sustainability of the FOYC+ClmPACT interventions particularly during Grade 6. Project 4 assessed the factors that impacted the implementation and sustainability of evidence-based programmes like FOYC within institutions such as the Ministry of Education.

Research findings to date show that teachers’ perceptions of the importance of the FOYC intervention, and level of comfort with FOYC curriculum workshop attendance were positively related to fidelity of implementation; this was consistent with the results of prior studies. Teachers’ perceptions of the importance of HIV prevention and self-confidence in teaching FOYC were potential modifiable factors related to programme delivery. High quality implementation of FOYC in Grade 6 was significantly related to student outcomes at six thru 24 months post-exposure.

Participants: 181 Grade 6 teachers throughout The Bahamas were trained and monitored: 5,711 Grade 6 students completed the baseline questionnaires. Similar to Projects 2 and 3, the impact of exposure to FOYC was tracked through Grade 9 via student questionnaires.

Project 5: Evaluation of the Sustained Impact from an Intervention Delivered During Adolescence through to Young Adulthood (2013-2016)

Principal Investigator: Dr. Clemon George, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Oshawa, Ontario;
Co-principal Investigator: Dr. Bo Wang, Department of Pediatrics, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan;
Co-principal Investigator and Research Coordinator: Lynette Deveaux, School Psychologist, Ministry of Health/Ministry of Education, Nassau, Bahamas;
Data Manager: Nanika V. Brathwaite, Statistician, Ministry of Health, Nassau, Bahamas.

This project evaluated the long-term effect of FOYC through young adulthood. Researchers conducted a cross-sectional survey of health risk behaviors among young adults from four socio-demographic subgroups: college students, technical students, young adults at specific work venues, and young adults living in areas with high rates of unemployment. The project is ongoing and data are presently being analyzed.

Participants: 1266 young adults, between the ages of 18-22 years from the island of New Providence, Bahamas.
RESEARCH PAPERS PUBLISHED BY THE FOCUS ON YOUTH TEAM

Throughout the life of the Focus on Youth research project, the team produced papers that were published in scholarly journals. Many of these articles have been published in open-access journals. More than 40 articles are included in this list, which is sorted by year of publication.

2006

2007

2008

2009


2011


2012


