

Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Replication of Evidence-based Programs

Appendix E - Glossary of Terms

Activities – All the actions needed to prepare for and carry out the program. This includes program and financial management, intervention activities, training activities, and staff debriefings.

Adaptation -- The modification of an evidence-based intervention that has been developed for a single, demographic, ethnic, linguistic, and/or cultural group for use with other groups.

Capacity – The resources (i.e., staff, skills, facilities, finances, technology, partnerships capabilities, and other resources) an organization has to implement a program.

Core Components – Program characteristics that must be kept intact when intervention is being replicated or adapted, in order for it to produce program outcomes similar to those demonstrated in the original evaluation research.

Dissemination -- The distribution of program information with the aim of encouraging program adoption in real-world service systems or communities.

Effectiveness -- The impact of a program under conditions that are likely to occur in a real world implementation.

Evidence-based program models – Program models for which systematic empirical research or evaluation has provided evidence of effectiveness. The listing of evidence-based program which the Department has identified as having met the standards to be considered effective and eligible for funding for replication is available on the OAH Web page at: <http://www.hhs.gov/ohs/oah/>.

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 its core content which is essential for the program effectiveness.

Fit – Compatibility between a program and the youth and community to be served.

Implementation - The process of introducing and using interventions in real-world service settings, including how interventions or program are adopted, sustained and taken to scale.

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

Objectives – The specific changes expected as a result of the program.

Quasi-experimental study - Evaluation design in which subjects are not randomly assigned to an intervention and control groups.

Randomized assignment study (also known as random controlled trial (RCT) and experimental study). Evaluation design in which individuals, families, classrooms, schools, communities are randomly assigned to groups.

Replication – Reproduction of evidence-based program models that have been proven to be effective through rigorous evaluation.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives -- Objectives that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-framed.

Stakeholders – Individuals and 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 through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Systematic review -- A literature review that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high-quality research evidence relevant to a research question.

Training and Technical Assistance -- For the purposes of this FOA, technical assistance refers to the provision of advice, assistance, and/or training pertaining to the initiation, operation or implementation of the proposed program model.

Work plan – A written list of all of a program’s activities, broken down by resources, personnel, delivery dates and accomplishments.