

Adolescent Sibling Pregnancy Prevention

Public Health & Prevention: Community-based

Literature review updated February 2019.

As part of WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies, WSIPP determines "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using an approach called meta-analysis. For detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#). At this time, WSIPP has not yet calculated benefits and costs for this topic.

Program Description: The Adolescent Sibling Pregnancy Prevention Project was conducted in California to prevent pregnancy among adolescents with a pregnant or parenting teenage sibling, a group identified as high risk of early pregnancy. The intervention is delivered by non-profit social service agencies, school districts, and public health departments to youth 11 to 17 years old. There is no prescribed intervention except for a once-a-month face-to-face meeting with the youth and a case manager; most locations offer a variety of activities.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect size and standard error			Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
			ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Teen pregnancy (under age 18)	1	731	-0.043	0.070	14	-0.138	0.049
Initiation of sexual activity	1	731	-0.036	0.072	14	-0.115	0.110
Substance use	1	731	0.015	0.052	14	0.050	0.337

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

East, P., Kiernan, E., & Chavez, G. (2003). An evaluation of California's Adolescent Sibling Pregnancy Prevention Program. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 35(2), 62-70.

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