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The Positive Life Workshop Evaluation

- Logic Model Review
- Survey Tool to measure health outcomes
- Results
- Limitations
- Next Steps

Short-term Outcomes: Learning Objectives

- Personal Health
- Self-Manager Role
- Life Course Development
- Self-Monitoring
- Support

Medium-term Outcomes: Actions



Increase engagement in
healthcare



Improve treatment adherence



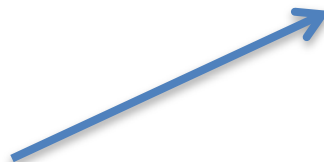
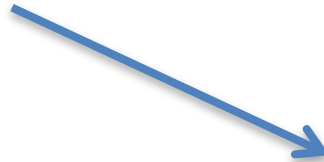
Reduce risk behavior

Biological

Psychological

Social

Address life issues
(cofactors)



Improve overall
health

Long Term Outcomes: Conditions

- Improve personal health outcomes
Aligns with Comprehensive Strategic Plan Goal #2 & #3.
- Improve personal life outcomes
Aligns with Comprehensive Strategic Plan Goal #4.
- Decrease in HIV transmission.
Aligns with Care, Treatment & Housing Program prevention goal.
- Reduced disease burden.
Aligns with Comprehensive Strategic Plan Goal #4.

- Design: one group pre-test/post-test/3-month follow-up
 - Introduction workshop
 - Intensive workshop
 - 3-month follow-up (behavior change)

- Self-administered survey from 3/1/2012 to 12/31/12

- **Knowledge of HIV-related behaviors:** 4-item (Intro.); 5-item (Intensive) section that assessed knowledge of treatment adherence, substance abuse, and risky sexual behaviors
- **Attitudes towards HIV:** 11-item (Intro.); 12-item (Intensive) section that assesses attitudes towards mental health, HIV disclosure, substance use, health action planning, and beliefs about HIV on a 4-point Likert scale
- **Behaviors:** 7-item section that assesses disclosure, needle-sharing, condom use, substance use and sexual behavior, and adherence on a 4-point Likert scale

- McNemar's test used to compare dichotomous pre- vs. post-workshop responses on each knowledge item
- Wilcoxon signed rank test used to compare pre- and post-workshop results on ordinal (4-point scale) attitude items
- Behavioral change to be examined in later analyses, following collection of sufficient 3-month-follow-up data

	N	Positive Ranks (N)	Negative Ranks (N)	Ties (N)	Z-score
Total Correct Knowledge (pre vs. post)	130	17	22	91	-1.06 (p=0.29)

	Pre-test (% correct)	Post-test (% correct)	P-value
Everyone who has HIV also has AIDS. (n=132)	97%	97%	1.0
One goal of HIV treatment is to have a high CD4 count. (n=132)	88%	97%	.01*
It is good to have a high viral load. (n=132)	86%	82%	.36
Medications can cure HIV. (n=130)	92%	92%	1.0

* p < 0.05

	N	Positive Ranks (N)	Negative Ranks (N)	Ties (N)	Z-score
It is possible to live a long life with HIV	133	36	2	95	-5.38*
I don't need to use condoms when I have anal or vaginal sex because I already have HIV	133	17	17	99	-0.48
It is better for me to skip HIV medications than deal with the side effects.	133	26	14	93	-1.79
It is important for me to know my viral load	133	30	0	103	-5.26**

* p<.01; ** p<.0001



- Small sample sizes for the Intensive workshop and the 3-month follow up (data not presented here)
- “Ceiling Effect” for measuring improvement in knowledge
- In these (pre- vs. post-) analyses, participants serve as their own “controls;” however, there is no comparison available with non-workshop participants (who might also show improvement on second administration of the tool)
- Reliability and validity of the survey have not been established

- Use data from the pilot study to revise and update survey tool to better assess program outcomes
- Continue to collect and analyze 3-month follow-up data (including behaviors) and intensive workshop data to evaluate program outcomes over time
- Assess reliability and validity of revised evaluation survey
- Utilize existing match of workshop data with HIV Surveillance Registry data, to assess medical care engagement and viral load suppression over time (based on laboratory test data in Registry)

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