## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| School Health Coordination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical education and physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.7 | 55.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Nutrition |  |  |  |  |  | 47.7 | 43.5 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 34.8 | 42.4 | 49.7 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 43.8 | 40.8 | 33.9 | 37.9 | 32.8 | 41.3 | 47.7 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, food allergies) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.1 | 38.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2018-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Unintentional injury and violence prevention (safety) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.2 | 34.9 | 35.9 | 27.2 | 35.8 | 40.5 | No linear change | Decreased, 2010-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Sexual health, including HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.7 | 37.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health education |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.3 | 28.2 | 25.9 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 23.8 | Decreased, $2010-2020$ | Decreased, 2010-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Physical education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.6 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 23.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.1 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 17.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| School meal programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.7 | 9.7 | 13.6 | 15.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.8 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 12.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Health services |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.9 | 18.4 | 22.7 | 10.2 | 15.5 | 24.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2010-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2010-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Counseling, psychological, and social services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.7 | 31.2 | 59.4 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Physical environment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.9 | 35.2 | 43.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2016-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report

## Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social and emotional climate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.9 | 58.9 | 75.8 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Family engagement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.4 | 51.5 | 67.9 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Community involvement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51.1 | 51.6 | 66.2 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Employee wellness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.5 | 23.0 | 39.5 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.0 | 52.6 | 51.4 | 52.3 | 54.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that did the following activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reviewed district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.5 | 79.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Helped revise district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.0 | 38.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

* Among schools that engaged in an improvement planning process during the past year.
${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that did the following activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communicated to school staff about district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.8 | 71.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Communicated to parents and families about district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61.9 | 57.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Communicated to students about district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61.1 | 60.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Measured school's compliance with district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.9 | 47.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Developed an action plan that describes steps to meet requirements of district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.2 | 32.9 | Decreased, 2018-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Percentage of schools that currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities |  |  |  |  |  | 91.5 | 89.3 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 87.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 <br> Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools that have one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, team) that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics |  |  |  |  | 49.3 | 64.0 | 58.3 | 60.9 | 50.8 | 51.2 | 49.0 | 55.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.9 | 76.2 | 72.1 | 75.6 | 80.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71.5 | 69.6 | 61.8 | 66.7 | 72.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.6 | 52.9 | 46.2 | 49.9 | 60.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

* Among schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.
${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report

## Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.1 | 80.7 | 81.9 | 75.7 | 85.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.5 | 82.5 | 76.8 | 80.2 | 85.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

* Among schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.
${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Sexual Orientation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that have a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity |  |  |  |  |  | 24.5 | 25.8 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 31.7 | 39.4 | 44.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify "safe spaces" (e.g., a counselor's office, designated classroom, or student organization) where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.8 | 52.7 | 58.3 | 68.2 | 81.0 | 86.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2010-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2010-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| Prohibit harassment based on a student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.4 | 86.5 | 88.9 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 97.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.0 | 51.7 | 51.1 | 62.3 | 67.3 | 83.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Decreased, 2010-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.8 | 37.7 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 47.8 | 48.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 50.2 | 56.5 | 62.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2010-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| LGBTQ. Percentage of schools that implement practices that meet the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 15.3 | 12.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Bullying and Sexual Harassment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which all staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.4 | 82.2 | 76.3 | 86.8 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that have a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.9 | 92.6 | 91.9 | 94.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that use electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.6 | 94.2 | 95.1 | 94.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Required Physical Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that taught required physical education in the following grades:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th grade |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| 7th grade |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 95.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 97.0 | 98.6 | 99.3 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| 8th grade |  |  |  |  | 84.7 | 90.1 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 83.3 | 83.6 | 86.3 | 93.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| 9th grade |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| 10th grade |  |  |  |  | 99.1 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| 11th grade |  |  |  |  | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 15.2 | 7.7 | 11.2 | 10.0 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| 12th grade |  |  |  |  | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 14.4 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 9.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

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## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report

## Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

| Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Physical Education and Physical Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which physical education teachers or specialists received professional development on physical education or physical activity during the past year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.1 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 93.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which students participate in physical activity in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.1 | 25.3 | 37.8 | 40.9 | 51.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.8 | 84.0 | 75.8 | 76.2 | 76.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in physical activity through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity during the following times: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Before the school day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.6 | 24.2 | 30.8 | 32.1 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| After the school day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80.5 | 84.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that have a joint use agreement for shared use of the following school or community facilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical activity facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.0 | 80.9 | 69.6 | 74.2 | 79.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Kitchen facilities and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.4 | 18.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey
Prevalence
Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies
${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | nce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that always or almost always offer fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods or beverages are offered |  |  |  |  |  | 35.1 | 37.2 | 32.8 | 37.8 | 32.9 | 30.2 | 37.4 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which students can purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar |  |  | 81.0 |  | 80.2 | 78.8 | 72.5 | 66.3 | 67.8 | 61.1 | 65.0 | 59.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chocolate candy |  |  | 55.4 |  | 47.2 | 28.7 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 20.5 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 12.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Other kinds of candy |  |  | 58.1 |  | 51.5 | 36.5 | 33.4 | 30.9 | 26.2 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 19.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips) |  |  | 69.4 |  | 60.0 | 40.4 | 34.5 | 38.1 | 29.1 | 20.2 | 24.0 | 22.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2002-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.3 | 47.3 | 49.9 | 45.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat |  |  |  |  |  | 43.6 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 30.4 | 22.3 | 20.7 | 24.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat |  |  |  |  |  | 27.8 | 24.6 | 22.3 | 18.3 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 16.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 2\% or whole milk (plain or flavored) |  |  |  |  | 47.2 | 46.8 | 38.0 | 32.4 | 28.1 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 22.5 | Decreased, $2006-2020$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Nonfat or 1\% (low-fat) milk (plain) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.4 | 31.6 | 34.3 | 29.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice |  |  |  |  |  | 17.6 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 10.8 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100\% juice |  |  |  |  | 62.4 | 45.4 | 37.1 | 34.8 | 28.5 | 32.2 | 30.7 | 22.7 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Decreased, 2006-2010 <br> Decreased, 2010-2020 | Decreased |
| Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade) |  |  |  |  | 67.0 | 56.5 | 46.1 | 42.5 | 44.2 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 37.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2006-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2006-2010 Decreased, 2010-2020 | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Monster) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Plain water, with or without carbonation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.5 | 55.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Calorie-free, flavored water, with or without carbonation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.1 | 30.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| 100\% fruit or vegetable juice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.5 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 35.7 | Decreased, $2014-2020$ | Not available | No change |
| Foods or beverages containing caffeine |  |  |  |  |  | 34.0 | 27.6 | 24.2 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 19.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Fruits (not fruit juice) |  |  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 25.5 | 28.4 | 27.7 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice) |  |  |  |  |  | 29.1 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 26.3 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 22.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools that do not sell less healthy foods and beverages (soda pop or fruit drinks, sports drinks, baked goods, salty snacks, candy) |  |  | 21.0 |  | 21.0 | 30.1 | 37.2 | 43.3 | 45.0 | 51.2 | 45.8 | 49.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2002-2012 <br> No change, 2012-2020 | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages |  |  |  |  |  | 9.9 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 16.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating |  |  |  |  |  | 49.4 | 44.8 | 48.4 | 43.8 | 38.9 | 36.4 | 35.5 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available |  |  |  |  |  | 58.7 | 58.5 | 64.5 | 60.9 | 62.5 | 57.4 | 64.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items |  |  |  |  |  | 20.5 | 28.3 | 33.1 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 34.5 | 25.6 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2012 <br> No change, 2012-2020 | Decreased |
| Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.0 | 47.5 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 39.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Planted a school food or vegetable garden |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.1 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 36.1 | 27.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.3 | 85.6 | 83.0 | 88.3 | 76.0 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72.3 | 72.5 | 70.1 | 72.1 | 65.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Offered a self-serve salad bar to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.6 | 25.7 | 24.0 | 21.9 | 17.3 | Decreased, <br> 2012-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Encouraged students to drink plain water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.6 | 78.0 | 75.9 | 83.7 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.5 | 23.3 | 26.0 | 32.2 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g. candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.0 | 35.9 | 31.8 | 33.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In school buildings |  |  |  |  |  | 67.4 | 68.0 | 66.5 | 71.2 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 65.8 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus |  |  |  |  |  | 58.1 | 54.8 | 53.8 | 58.5 | 61.4 | 59.8 | 55.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students |  |  |  |  |  | 75.5 | 78.3 | 77.1 | 75.2 | 70.9 | 71.4 | 70.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, other school publications) |  |  |  |  |  | 64.3 | 60.1 | 58.7 | 66.5 | 59.1 | 57.6 | 61.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.7 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 64.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them in either all locations or certain locations during the school day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.0 | 91.8 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 97.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the following locations:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cafeteria during breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95.9 | 91.6 | 95.3 | 96.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Cafeteria during lunch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95.9 | 93.2 | 95.7 | 97.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.5 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 94.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.9 | 58.1 | 65.1 | 71.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Hallways throughout the school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99.6 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

* Among schools with that location.
${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Health Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students |  |  |  |  |  | 66.6 | 74.2 | 78.2 | 84.6 | 81.8 | 81.7 | 88.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that have a part-time registered nurse who provides health services to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.2 | 23.6 | 24.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that have a school-based health center that offers health services to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.6 | 22.8 | 21.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| HIV treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| STD testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| STD treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Pregnancy testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | Decreased, $2012-2020$ $2012-2020$ | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water- or silicone-based) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 4 |
| Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD]) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Prenatal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Assessment for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.6 | 18.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.1 | 94.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report

## Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stock rescue or "as needed" medication for any student experiencing a health emergency (e.g., asthma episode, severe allergic reaction) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.7 | 84.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Case management for students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.8 | 82.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.4 | 43.2 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 20.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| HIV treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.8 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 25.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| nPEP (non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV--a short course of medication given within 72 hours of exposure to infectious bodily fluids from a person known to be HIV positive) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.7 | 26.5 | 23.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STD testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.3 | 23.4 | 24.9 | 21.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| STD treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.1 | 22.5 | 24.5 | 19.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Pregnancy testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.9 | 47.7 | 23.3 | 26.4 | 21.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Provision of condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31.4 | 33.1 | 19.6 | 18.8 | 16.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water- or silicone-based) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31.6 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 15.5 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD]) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.3 | 35.1 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 17.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Prenatal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.0 | 44.5 | 23.2 | 24.5 | 20.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.8 | 43.1 | 30.0 | 31.8 | 28.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Alcohol or other drug abuse treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.4 | 47.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that have a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, diabetes, food allergies) are enrolled in private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.2 | 64.0 | 64.7 | 67.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that routinely use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of the following chronic conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.8 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.0 | 97.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 97.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.1 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 97.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.8 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 34.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.9 | 73.5 | 72.0 | 66.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.6 | 45.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for students diagnosed with or suspected to have the following chronic conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.0 | 38.8 | 44.9 | 43.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.4 | 37.5 | 43.9 | 40.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 37.7 | 44.5 | 42.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 37.6 | 44.3 | 42.9 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.1 | 27.0 | 32.6 | 31.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.7 | 35.0 | 41.5 | 40.0 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 43.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools with the following practices regarding parental consent and notification when sexual or reproductive health services are provided: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| School does not provide any sexual or reproductive health services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.5 | 88.6 | 86.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is required before any sexual or reproductive health services are provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services and parents are provided with information about services provided only upon request |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services, but parents may be notified depending on the service provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  | Prevalence |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools with the following practices regarding parental consent and notification when sexual or reproductive health services are referred: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services and parents are provided with information about referrals provided only upon request |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services, but parents may be notified depending on the referral provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services, but parents are notified about all referrals provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services and parents are not notified about any referrals provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Family and Community Involvement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that have done any of the following activities during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provided parents with information about how to monitor their teen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.4 | 53.0 | 51.6 | 46.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.4 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 15.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.8 | 70.4 | 75.6 | 71.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.7 | 42.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health during the past two years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.3 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 30.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Required Health Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which students take only one required health education course | 11.1 | 14.3 | 11.5 |  | 12.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 8.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses | 63.7 | 67.3 | 70.9 |  | 68.4 | 77.9 | 78.7 | 82.6 | 78.4 | 79.0 | 83.4 | 85.0 | Increased, 1998-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th grade | 54.1 | 61.8 | 64.0 |  | 57.4 | 72.3 | 74.5 | 79.9 | 71.7 | 70.3 | 79.3 | 76.2 | Increased, 1998-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 7th grade | 57.6 | 65.8 | 65.0 |  | 61.2 | 77.5 | 77.9 | 82.2 | 73.6 | 72.0 | 81.5 | 78.3 | Increased, 1998-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 8th grade | 60.9 | 60.6 | 62.0 |  | 56.3 | 73.7 | 72.6 | 78.4 | 66.6 | 60.0 | 76.5 | 73.1 | Increased, 1998-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |

[^1]
## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th grade | 61.3 | 65.9 | 69.1 |  | 68.4 | 78.6 | 82.7 | 89.0 | 82.5 | 77.5 | 83.2 | 83.7 | Increased, 1998-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 10th grade | 55.1 | 61.6 | 63.5 |  | 63.3 | 69.3 | 74.5 | 79.2 | 73.3 | 69.7 | 75.0 | 79.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 1998-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| 11th grade | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.1 |  | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 9.0 | No linear change | Decreased, 1998-2010 Increased, 2010-2020 | No change |
| 12th grade | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 |  | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 9.0 | No linear change | Decreased, 1998-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | No change |
| Among schools that required a health education course, percentage that required students who fail the course to repeat it |  |  |  |  | 48.3 | 38.1 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 44.9 | 41.8 | 48.4 | 54.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2006-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |

[^2]|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | nce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education |  |  |  |  |  | 96.5 | 93.6 | 94.3 | 92.0 | 86.3 | 92.7 | 98.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education |  |  |  |  |  | 70.0 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 74.3 | 63.0 | 73.9 | 82.4 | No linear change | No change, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Plans for how to assess student performance in health education |  |  |  |  |  | 71.8 | 70.4 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 60.9 | 70.8 | 81.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| A written health education curriculum |  |  |  |  |  | 88.6 | 88.9 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 82.0 | 80.7 | 89.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 96.0 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 93.3 | 91.0 | 93.5 | 97.1 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors |  |  |  |  |  | 94.8 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 93.8 | 90.2 | 93.0 | 95.8 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 90.2 | 88.9 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 84.8 | 87.1 | 94.7 | No linear change | No change, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks |  |  |  |  |  | 94.3 | 92.0 | 96.5 | 94.9 | 90.0 | 92.2 | 95.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Using decision-making skills to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 95.5 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 94.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Using goal-setting skills to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 95.4 | 93.4 | 96.6 | 94.5 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 94.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks |  |  |  |  |  | 96.9 | 94.8 | 97.6 | 95.3 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 94.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Advocating for personal, family, and community health |  |  |  |  |  | 93.0 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 92.1 | 87.7 | 91.5 | 94.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with the following materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.8 | 86.0 | 86.6 | 90.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85.6 | 78.6 | 83.8 | 89.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72.5 | 66.1 | 73.0 | 77.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials that include HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information that is relevant to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.2 | 9.4 | 17.9 | 27.9 | 42.9 | 46.1 | Increased, 2010-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.8 | 94.4 | 88.4 | 89.3 | 96.0 | 94.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2010-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 97.7 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 95.0 | 92.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  | 58.6 | 69.0 | 59.5 | 66.8 | 60.3 | 65.4 | 64.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Chronic disease prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.0 | 90.4 | 89.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Emotional and mental health |  |  |  |  |  | 94.6 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 87.9 | 88.3 | 92.0 | 93.2 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.6 | 42.3 | 49.6 | 52.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.3 | 66.5 | 76.0 | 76.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 77.6 | 78.7 | 74.1 | 69.0 | 74.0 | 70.1 | 71.9 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 91.9 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 86.1 | 73.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Human sexuality |  |  |  |  |  | 87.1 | 84.7 | 83.1 | 81.3 | 75.1 | 74.5 | 69.8 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.7 | 86.4 | 84.9 | 88.2 | 89.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Injury prevention and safety |  |  |  |  |  | 95.7 | 94.6 | 91.4 | 90.7 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 90.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Nutrition and dietary behavior |  |  |  |  |  | 96.4 | 98.2 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 96.8 | 95.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical activity and fitness |  |  |  |  |  | 99.0 | 98.8 | 96.9 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 97.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 84.4 | 84.6 | 85.9 | 78.1 | 79.0 | 80.9 | 73.6 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 89.4 | 89.5 | 89.3 | 83.7 | 85.8 | 85.3 | 79.4 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Suicide prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 73.8 | 73.4 | 72.3 | 71.1 | 70.7 | 74.0 | 79.7 | No linear change | No change, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 96.8 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 90.9 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  |  |  |  |  | 91.4 | 95.2 | 94.5 | 93.0 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 93.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain |  |  |  |  |  | 93.9 | 95.3 | 94.0 | 90.8 | 85.3 | 92.1 | 88.5 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco product use |  |  |  |  |  | 94.2 | 95.6 | 94.7 | 91.6 | 87.5 | 92.5 | 88.5 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco product use |  |  |  |  |  | 91.9 | 92.2 | 90.9 | 88.2 | 83.9 | 86.7 | 84.7 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine |  |  |  |  |  | 93.2 | 94.8 | 92.0 | 88.5 | 84.7 | 91.8 | 87.6 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Effects of nicotine on the adolescent brain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.1 | 87.3 | 86.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Effects of tobacco product use on athletic performance |  |  |  |  |  | 90.2 | 90.1 | 91.3 | 83.8 | 81.9 | 86.7 | 84.4 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment |  |  |  |  |  | 92.9 | 94.1 | 93.7 | 89.9 | 85.1 | 89.5 | 87.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |



|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  | 79.8 | 81.6 | 82.8 | 75.2 | 68.6 | 78.4 | 78.4 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Identifying harmful effects of tobacco product use on fetal development |  |  |  |  |  | 86.0 | 85.3 | 87.0 | 81.2 | 75.6 | 78.2 | 75.5 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Relationship between using tobacco products and alcohol or other drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.9 | 85.0 | 88.9 | 87.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| How addiction to tobacco product use can be treated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78.2 | 75.2 | 85.0 | 83.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.6 | 80.1 | 87.2 | 85.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Benefits of tobacco product cessation programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66.1 | 60.8 | 70.8 | 68.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that taught all 19 tobacco-use prevention topics during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55.6 | 60.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6,7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How HIV and other STDs are transmitted |  |  |  |  |  | 86.8 | 84.5 | 82.9 | 78.9 | 84.0 | 81.6 | 62.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 84.5 | 82.2 | 83.2 | 79.6 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 62.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| The benefits of being sexually abstinent |  |  |  |  |  | 87.3 | 85.2 | 82.3 | 81.6 | 84.8 | 83.3 | 31.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 73.7 | 71.6 | 73.1 | 66.0 | 72.2 | 74.5 | 27.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| The influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.4 | 82.2 | 83.2 | 48.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, |  |  |  |  |  | 80.7 | 77.5 | 76.2 | 70.7 | 77.6 | 78.5 | 46.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Decreased |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 <br> Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6,7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 81.6 | 78.6 | 77.5 | 75.0 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 72.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.0 | 76.6 | 78.9 | 53.1 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |
| Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.1 | 55.8 | 51.8 | 52.6 | 54.9 | 52.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.5 | 43.9 | 38.7 | 41.0 | 43.5 | 53.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| How to obtain condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.0 | 24.9 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 33.1 | 62.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2010-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| How to correctly use a condom |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.4 | 20.2 | 26.5 | 23.0 | 27.1 | 32.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2010-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Methods of contraception other than condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.7 | 57.2 | 66.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2016-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |

${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6,7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.3 | 37.3 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 47.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78.7 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 79.6 | 66.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.4 | 67.7 | 62.8 | 59.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.3 | 66.1 | 63.6 | 69.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74.9 | 41.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2018-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades $9,10,11$, or 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How HIV and other STDs are transmitted |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.5 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 92.1 | 80.6 | Decreased, $2010-2020$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.4 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 90.9 | 78.4 | Decreased, $2010-2020$ | No change, 2010-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| The benefits of being sexually abstinent |  |  |  |  |  | 95.1 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 91.8 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 53.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No change, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 87.7 | 89.1 | 91.1 | 86.7 | 87.6 | 89.6 | 49.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2008-2012 Decreased, 2012-2020 | Decreased |
| The influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.1 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 70.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2014-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 83.6 | 86.8 | 93.3 | 90.8 | 89.7 | 89.7 | 69.0 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2012 Decreased, 2012-2020 | Decreased |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades $9,10,11$, or 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 89.0 | 87.3 | 90.9 | 89.9 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 82.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.3 | 87.6 | 87.0 | 65.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work |  |  |  |  |  | 77.8 | 72.7 | 74.2 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 79.9 | 71.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly |  |  |  |  |  | 69.2 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 70.8 | 71.6 | 72.9 | 66.6 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| How to obtain condoms |  |  |  |  |  | 57.9 | 52.4 | 57.0 | 54.7 | 51.2 | 59.8 | 73.5 | No linear change | No change, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| How to correctly use a condom |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.0 | 53.1 | 49.1 | 49.9 | 47.8 | 55.8 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Methods of contraception other than condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.4 | 76.5 | 78.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades $9,10,11$, or 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61.8 | 73.4 | 72.4 | 75.3 | 65.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.2 | 91.5 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 78.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.0 | 86.6 | 87.3 | 75.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.5 | 88.2 | 88.4 | 75.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.9 | 62.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2018-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 6 , 7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.3 | 73.5 | 72.4 | 56.0 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |
| Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66.0 | 74.3 | 67.8 | 55.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 56.5 | 62.1 | 49.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62.2 | 70.5 | 70.7 | 60.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.1 | 72.6 | 68.9 | 56.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.5 | 71.6 | 65.9 | 60.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 6 , 7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.5 | 68.7 | 64.9 | 56.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 9 , 10,11 , or 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.1 | 89.8 | 88.0 | 77.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.4 | 82.9 | 81.1 | 70.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.7 | 80.0 | 75.3 | 74.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 9 , 10,11 , or 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.3 | 86.1 | 84.6 | 76.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.9 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 76.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85.5 | 80.7 | 86.6 | 73.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.7 | 85.0 | 81.3 | 71.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benefits of healthy eating |  |  |  |  |  | 94.8 | 96.8 | 95.5 | 94.0 | 90.5 | 95.1 | 94.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Benefits of drinking plenty of water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.4 | 90.9 | 95.9 | 94.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Benefits of eating breakfast every day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.9 | 95.5 | 92.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.1 | 86.7 | 91.1 | 90.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Using food labels |  |  |  |  |  | 89.4 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 89.7 | 87.6 | 90.8 | 93.0 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.4 | 87.2 | 92.4 | 92.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balancing food intake and physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 93.2 | 96.2 | 94.8 | 92.1 | 89.5 | 95.2 | 93.6 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products |  |  |  |  |  | 92.9 | 95.4 | 94.8 | 91.6 | 89.2 | 94.0 | 92.8 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat) |  |  |  |  |  | 92.3 | 93.7 | 93.8 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 91.9 | 92.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.1 | 86.5 | 92.4 | 93.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85.1 | 84.9 | 91.2 | 91.3 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.3 | 81.4 | 88.3 | 89.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78.5 | 75.3 | 82.4 | 89.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2014-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food safety |  |  |  |  |  | 85.7 | 85.3 | 87.5 | 79.8 | 78.1 | 84.1 | 86.4 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Preparing healthy meals and snacks |  |  |  |  |  | 85.8 | 91.3 | 93.0 | 86.3 | 82.7 | 85.2 | 88.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Risks of unhealthy weight control practices |  |  |  |  |  | 91.3 | 93.9 | 92.3 | 88.9 | 84.9 | 87.3 | 89.6 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Accepting body size differences |  |  |  |  |  | 84.4 | 87.4 | 91.3 | 85.4 | 82.3 | 88.0 | 87.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders |  |  |  |  |  | 86.1 | 87.6 | 86.6 | 81.2 | 79.7 | 85.8 | 85.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Relationship between diet and chronic diseases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81.2 | 80.6 | 84.1 | 88.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Assessing body mass index (BMI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76.1 | 72.8 | 76.1 | 80.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| The influence of the media on dietary behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.7 | 88.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Food production, including how food is grown, harvested, processed, packaged, and transported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71.8 | 75.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that taught all 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.1 | 65.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity, including reducing the risks for chronic disease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.0 | 93.5 | 96.0 | 94.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Mental and social benefits of physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.0 | 93.5 | 96.4 | 95.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition) |  |  |  |  |  | 97.5 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 95.0 | 97.6 | 95.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down) |  |  |  |  |  | 97.4 | 96.2 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 93.8 | 97.6 | 95.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.9 | 92.2 | 94.9 | 95.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing) |  |  |  |  |  | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Preventing injury during physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 95.1 | 94.5 | 92.9 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 95.5 | 95.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active) |  |  |  |  |  | 89.3 | 92.9 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 84.8 | 88.5 | 91.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids) |  |  |  |  |  | 89.2 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 81.6 | 80.7 | 78.2 | 84.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Increasing daily physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.8 | 95.0 | 97.2 | 95.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incorporating physical activity into daily life (without relying on a structured exercise plan or special equipment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.9 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 96.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Using safety equipment for specific physical activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.6 | 90.1 | 95.2 | 90.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95.6 | 94.5 | 95.9 | 95.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that taught all 13 physical activity topics during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.4 | 68.8 | 73.6 | 80.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| SHE_PM_1807_2: Percentage of schools that assess the ability of students to do 7 skills in a required course taught during grades 6,7 , or 8 and during grades $9,10,11$, or 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.2 | 44.0 | 46.3 | 32.2 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

2020 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

| Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| SHS_PM_1807_4: Percentage of schools that taught all 3 of the SHS topics in grades $9,10,11$, or 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.8 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 18.5 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| SSE_PM_1807_1: Percentage of schools in which school staff received professional development on classroom management techniques |  |  |  |  | 62.8 | 63.8 | 69.0 | 60.9 | 64.2 | 60.3 | 70.0 | 72.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Collaboration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which health education staff worked with the following groups on health education activities during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical education staff |  | 83.5 | 87.9 |  | 88.7 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 90.6 | 93.7 | 87.7 | 92.3 | 91.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2008 <br> No change, 2008-2020 | No change |
| Health services staff (e.g., nurses) |  | 74.0 | 73.9 |  | 77.2 | 86.2 | 82.0 | 82.7 | 80.9 | 68.8 | 78.3 | 72.6 | No linear change | Increased, 2000-2008 Decreased, 2008-2020 | No change |
| Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, social workers) |  | 50.3 | 53.5 |  | 56.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 63.7 | 68.7 | 57.2 | 69.8 | 76.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Nutrition or food service staff |  | 15.8 | 20.4 |  | 31.7 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 35.5 | 27.9 | 34.8 | 41.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2008 Decreased, 2008-2020 | No change |
| School health council, committee, or team |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.0 | 41.6 | 35.2 | 30.6 | 52.3 | 56.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Decreased, 2010-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 28.9 | 30.0 | 21.8 | 26.5 | 22.9 | 28.1 | 30.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 32.9 | 32.0 | 28.1 | 29.4 | 25.4 | 34.0 | 37.7 | No linear change | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.8 | 34.4 | 35.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 53.9 | 55.7 | 51.4 | 52.2 | 44.2 | 49.9 | 56.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Nutrition and healthy eating |  |  |  |  |  | 47.5 | 48.4 | 45.1 | 50.4 | 39.9 | 45.3 | 55.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools that provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  | 20.2 | 25.1 | 22.1 | 26.2 | 23.9 | 31.5 | 34.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2008-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.4 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 39.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.3 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 35.4 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.7 | 60.1 | 63.7 | 65.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which teachers have given students health education homework assignments or activities to do at home with their parents during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.9 | 57.1 | 56.5 | 58.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Professional Development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention |  | 45.3 | 50.2 |  | 47.8 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 33.2 | 35.5 | 31.5 | 45.1 | 43.0 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | Decreased, 2000-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  | 24.0 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 42.8 | 47.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2006-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2006-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | No change |
| Chronic disease prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.8 | 46.4 | 47.6 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Emotional and mental health |  | 28.0 | 25.9 |  | 31.9 | 34.4 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 36.5 | 38.4 | 62.2 | 77.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.2 | 25.8 | 42.0 | 52.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.7 | 37.1 | 48.1 | 54.2 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  | 16.5 | 24.5 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 31.9 | 40.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2006-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| HIV prevention |  | 45.2 | 38.8 |  | 45.0 | 39.8 | 34.0 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 27.5 | 33.7 | 33.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Human sexuality |  | 25.9 | 23.3 |  | 41.2 | 36.8 | 30.7 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 26.3 | 32.5 | 35.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.8 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 52.3 | 62.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Injury prevention and safety |  | 38.9 | 46.8 |  | 44.4 | 53.9 | 44.3 | 55.4 | 57.3 | 47.1 | 56.6 | 54.4 | Increased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Nutrition and dietary behavior |  | 29.4 | 23.9 |  | 36.1 | 45.1 | 38.6 | 40.7 | 44.1 | 35.2 | 37.6 | 41.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2000-2008 <br> No change, 2008-2020 | No change |
| Physical activity and fitness |  | 61.9 | 67.3 |  | 64.4 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 70.4 | 64.6 | 67.6 | 64.1 | No linear change | Increased, 2000-2010 <br> Decreased, 2010-2020 | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pregnancy prevention |  | 21.5 | 20.1 |  | 28.8 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 17.6 | 22.5 | 23.4 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| STD prevention |  | 31.3 | 27.5 |  | 36.6 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 20.7 | 24.4 | 21.6 | 27.2 | 28.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Suicide prevention |  |  | 19.2 |  | 38.5 | 30.4 | 32.5 | 31.4 | 34.5 | 36.5 | 51.9 | 60.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2002-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  | 32.8 | 32.6 |  | 30.8 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 25.4 | 27.2 | 22.3 | 36.9 | 36.6 | No linear change | Decreased, 2000-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  | 43.9 | 52.6 |  | 67.2 | 70.3 | 64.0 | 69.1 | 65.1 | 53.5 | 63.7 | 62.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2000-2006 Decreased, 2006-2020 | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities |  | 33.3 | 44.5 |  | 51.8 | 48.2 | 49.1 | 51.2 | 43.4 | 55.8 | 66.1 | 69.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds |  | 38.3 | 41.2 |  | 42.5 | 46.5 | 40.3 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 45.9 | 59.0 | 73.6 | Increased, 2000-2020 | No change, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Teaching students with limited English proficiency |  | 16.6 | 21.8 |  | 29.3 | 29.1 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 30.6 | 41.4 | 51.2 | 58.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities) |  | 53.8 | 60.8 |  | 61.3 | 60.1 | 60.7 | 57.8 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 66.4 | 65.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Encouraging family or community involvement |  | 33.7 | 34.9 |  | 38.2 | 41.3 | 38.1 | 36.3 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 44.4 | 51.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Teaching skills for behavior change |  | 37.7 | 45.0 |  | 46.2 | 45.4 | 47.4 | 44.1 | 41.9 | 45.8 | 52.6 | 57.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management) |  |  |  |  | 62.8 | 63.8 | 69.0 | 60.9 | 64.2 | 60.3 | 70.0 | 72.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Assessing or evaluating students in health education |  |  |  |  | 31.6 | 41.6 | 47.4 | 40.1 | 45.5 | 45.0 | 50.3 | 52.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2006-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics related to teaching sexual health education: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 40.0 | 41.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.3 | 39.6 | 36.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics related to teaching sexual health education: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.5 | 25.8 | 27.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.2 | 35.9 | 29.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Building student skills in HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.6 | 29.7 | 25.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.7 | 29.6 | 28.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.9 | 42.8 | 39.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention |  | 63.1 | 63.0 |  | 63.1 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 71.7 | 65.9 | 60.3 | 65.7 | 55.6 | No linear change | Increased, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2020 | No change |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  | 62.3 | 67.8 | 62.8 | 61.5 | 57.0 | 43.7 | 50.0 | 44.0 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Chronic disease prevention (e.g., diabetes, obesity prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.2 | 61.6 | 53.2 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Emotional and mental health |  | 62.3 | 62.7 |  | 61.0 | 64.8 | 70.5 | 68.3 | 71.2 | 62.9 | 78.5 | 77.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51.4 | 47.0 | 51.8 | 49.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.0 | 48.6 | 53.5 | 46.7 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  | 45.7 | 51.7 | 51.5 | 49.1 | 41.9 | 38.9 | 44.8 | 41.4 | Decreased, $2006-2020$ 2006-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pregnancy prevention |  | 49.1 | 50.7 |  | 46.2 | 54.9 | 54.2 | 56.8 | 51.0 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 45.4 | No linear change | Increased, 2000-2012 <br> Decreased, 2012-2020 | No change |
| STD prevention |  | 53.4 | 54.0 |  | 46.2 | 61.0 | 56.9 | 57.7 | 52.4 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 45.8 | No linear change | No change, 2000-2010 <br> Decreased, 2010-2020 | No change |
| Suicide prevention |  | 67.8 | 67.2 |  | 63.8 | 73.8 | 68.9 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 62.0 | 73.5 | 63.0 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  | 58.4 | 56.1 |  | 56.2 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 60.7 | 59.0 | 50.1 | 53.5 | 48.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2010 <br> Decreased, 2010-2020 | No change |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  |  | 78.2 |  | 73.9 | 73.8 | 75.0 | 72.9 | 74.0 | 66.3 | 73.0 | 62.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Decreased |

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities |  | 65.8 | 66.6 |  | 62.3 | 68.7 | 72.5 | 69.0 | 66.8 | 67.6 | 71.9 | 61.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds |  | 49.8 | 51.1 |  | 53.8 | 60.1 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 59.9 | 63.2 | 60.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Teaching students with limited English proficiency |  | 49.2 | 53.3 |  | 54.1 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 56.7 | 54.5 | 52.4 | 64.7 | 58.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities) |  | 53.6 | 59.3 |  | 52.3 | 58.0 | 61.3 | 65.1 | 60.2 | 58.5 | 61.9 | 52.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Encouraging family or community involvement |  | 62.4 | 64.3 |  | 53.8 | 67.5 | 68.0 | 67.5 | 61.8 | 65.0 | 70.5 | 60.1 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Teaching skills for behavior change |  | 75.2 | 80.1 |  | 69.3 | 76.3 | 75.8 | 72.8 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 73.1 | 64.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management) |  |  |  |  | 62.3 | 67.4 | 62.6 | 64.8 | 61.6 | 59.8 | 64.3 | 53.0 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| Assessing or evaluating students in health education |  |  |  |  | 66.4 | 67.4 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 65.5 | 60.2 | 62.5 | 53.4 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | No change, 2006-2012 Decreased, 2012-2020 | No change |


|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on each of the following topics related to teaching sexual health education: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51.5 | 49.7 | 49.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.6 | 51.7 | 51.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.1 | 55.8 | 54.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Building student skills in HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54.8 | 53.9 | 47.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.9 | 52.6 | 47.1 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51.2 | 52.1 | 53.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |

${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## VIRGINIA

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Professional Preparation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools in which the major emphasis of the lead health education teacher's professional preparation was on the following: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health education or health and physical education combined (a or b) |  | 83.5 | 85.8 |  | 84.2 | 85.7 | 88.3 | 82.1 | 87.1 | 76.1 | 70.6 | 62.2 | Decreased, $2000-2020$ | No change, 2000-2014 Decreased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| Physical education, kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology (c or e) |  |  |  |  | 10.9 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 9.9 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| Home economics or family and consumer science, biology or other science, or nutrition (f, g, or k) |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Nursing or counseling (h or i) |  | 1.4 | 1.0 |  | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 14.1 | 23.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Public health or other (j or l) |  | 0.0 | 2.4 |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.2 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher was certified, licensed, or endorsed by the state to teach health education in middle school or high school |  |  |  |  | 93.3 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 | 94.7 | 95.6 | 85.0 | 78.7 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | No change, 2006-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |

${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present

## VIRGINIA

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had the following number of years of experience in teaching health education courses or topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 year |  | 2.1 | 2.5 |  | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 8.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No change, 2000-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | No change |
| 2 to 5 years |  | 14.8 | 16.3 |  | 12.4 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 6 to 9 years |  | 16.5 | 8.7 |  | 13.9 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 11.2 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |
| 10 to 14 years |  | 13.5 | 15.2 |  | 11.4 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 14.0 | Increased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 15 years or more |  | 53.2 | 57.3 |  | 59.4 | 54.9 | 56.0 | 48.1 | 56.0 | 54.1 | 54.8 | 54.5 | No linear change | No quadratic change | No change |


[^0]:    * Among schools with students in that grade. The results published here for 2012 and prior years may not match previously published numbers because the manner in which these were calculated changed in 2014.
    ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    $\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.

[^1]:    * The 2008-2020 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008-2020 results published in site reports. This is because the site reports excluded data from schools that do not contain the grade in the question. Because grade information is not available in a consistent format for all years, data from these schools are included in the trend analysis.
    ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^2]:    * The 2008-2020 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008-2020 results published in site reports. This is because the site reports excluded data from schools that do not contain the grade in the question. Because grade information is not available in a consistent format for all years, data from these schools are included in the trend analysis. ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

