## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.0 | 71.5 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Nutrition |  |  |  |  |  | 37.0 | 16.4 | 40.3 | 47.4 | 35.1 | 62.1 | 69.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 46.8 | 22.4 | 54.8 | 59.6 | 43.9 | 52.6 | 75.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2008-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2008-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, food allergies) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.4 | 53.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2018-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Unintentional injury and violence prevention (safety) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.9 | 41.9 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 56.1 | 64.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased |
| Sexual health, including HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55.2 | 66.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2018-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |

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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | $2008$ | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health education |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.0 | 15.5 | 28.1 | 15.4 | 26.1 | 37.4 | Increased, 2010-2020 | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Physical education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.1 | 21.2 | 24.4 | 42.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.3 | 17.3 | 26.7 | 31.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| School meal programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.2 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 27.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.3 | 17.3 | 24.4 | 24.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Health services |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.6 | 17.2 | 30.4 | 21.2 | 33.3 | 45.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Counseling, psychological, and social services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.8 | 46.7 | 62.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Physical environment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 31.8 | 52.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |

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

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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social and emotional climate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.4 | 44.4 | 62.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Family engagement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.2 | 46.7 | 68.8 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Community involvement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.2 | 46.7 | 66.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Employee wellness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.0 | 34.7 | 45.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.4 | 86.0 | 81.4 | 92.2 | 93.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that did the following activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reviewed district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.4 | 89.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2018-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Helped revise district's local wellness policy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.3 | 66.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2018-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |

* 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |
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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  | 47.9 | 46.4 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 55.2 | 51.7 | 79.3 | 85.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2006-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.9 | 86.7 | 73.3 | 87.0 | 84.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.4 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 84.8 | 82.9 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.6 | 48.3 | 60.0 | 58.7 | 80.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |

* 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


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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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.4 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 89.1 | 98.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72.7 | 75.9 | 83.3 | 73.9 | 67.1 | Decreased, 2012-2020 | Not available | Decreased |

* 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.


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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 57.6 | 31.3 | 47.5 | 69.5 | 55.2 | 74.1 | 85.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2008-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2008-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.0 | 81.3 | 88.1 | 91.4 | 98.3 | 93.9 | Increased, 2010-2020 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Decreased |
| Prohibit harassment based on a student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | \\| |
| Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.1 | 81.3 | 89.8 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | ब |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


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${ }^{1}$ 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 prevalence estimates are all $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.2 | 84.2 | 89.7 | 94.7 | Increased, 2014-2020 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.5 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 94.6 | Increased, $2014-2020$ 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 94.8 | 96.6 | 98.2 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

[^0]${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

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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 |  |  |  | 95.6 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2004-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 7th grade |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2004-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 8th grade |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2004-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 9th grade |  |  |  | 100.0 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2004-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 10th grade |  |  |  | 94.4 | 86.2 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2004-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 11th grade |  |  |  | 27.3 | 22.7 | 34.9 | 36.4 | 57.7 | 76.0 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 48.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2004-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2004-2014 <br> Decreased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| 12th grade |  |  |  | 27.3 | 22.7 | 34.9 | 36.4 | 57.7 | 76.0 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 48.5 | Increased, 2004-2020 | Increased, 2004-2014 <br> Decreased, 2014-2020 | No change |

* 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.
〔 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic <br> Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.5 | 84.5 | 94.8 | 90.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Percentage of schools in which students participate in physical activity in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.1 | 44.8 | 46.6 | 50.0 | 62.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.1 | 55.2 | 56.9 | 50.0 | 56.0 | Decreased, $2012-2020$ | Not available | Increased |

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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54.4 | 46.6 | 44.8 | 51.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| After the school day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78.2 | 86.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2018-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that have a joint use agreement for shared use of the following school or community facilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical activity facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.0 | 67.8 | 72.4 | 58.6 | 65.4 | Decreased, $2012-2020$ 2012-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Kitchen facilities and equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.9 | 10.9 | 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

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|  | 19982000 | 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 |  |  |  |  | 44.1 | 29.9 | 34.4 | 50.8 | 46.6 | 25.0 | 44.3 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Increased |
| 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 |  | 81.6 | 92.8 | 84.5 | 77.3 | 62.7 | 71.9 | 66.1 | 66.7 | 56.1 | 57.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2002-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | 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 |  | 59.2 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2002-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, <br> 2002-2010 <br> Decreased, <br> 2010-2020 | Increased |
| Other kinds of candy |  | 57.1 | 44.6 | 43.8 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 8.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2002-2010 Decreased, 2010-2020 | Increased |

[^1]${ }^{2}$ Based on t -test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

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|  | 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips) |  |  | 75.5 | 83.2 | 67.0 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 5.5 | 14.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2002-2010 Decreased, 2010-2020 | Increased |
| Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.0 | 39.3 | 36.4 | 39.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat |  |  |  |  |  | 20.6 | 22.4 | 28.1 | 22.4 | 16.4 | 20.4 | 12.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2012 <br> Decreased, $2012-2020$ | Decreased |
| Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat |  |  |  |  |  | 9.4 | 20.9 | 15.6 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | No change |
| 2\% or whole milk (plain or flavored) |  |  |  |  | 64.6 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 34.4 | 23.7 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 29.1 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Decreased, 2006-2012 Decreased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Nonfat or 1\% (low-fat) milk (plain) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.8 | 23.2 | 18.2 | 35.7 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

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

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100\% fruit or vegetable juice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.6 | 40.0 | 23.6 | 25.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Foods or beverages containing caffeine |  |  |  |  |  | 5.5 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2012 <br> Decreased, 2012-2020 | ब |
| Fruits (not fruit juice) |  |  |  |  |  | 44.3 | 38.8 | 42.9 | 28.8 | 30.4 | 18.2 | 29.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice) |  |  |  |  |  | 29.7 | 32.8 | 29.0 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 16.4 | 23.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that do not sell less healthy foods and beverages (soda pop or fruit drinks, sports drinks, baked goods, salty snacks, candy) |  |  | 18.8 | 8.0 | 15.8 | 25.0 | 43.3 | 34.4 | 45.8 | 57.1 | 66.1 | 60.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2002-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2002-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Decreased |

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

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages |  |  |  |  |  | 11.4 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 28.6 | 32.7 | 16.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating |  |  |  |  |  | 52.6 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 47.5 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 51.7 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | No change, 2008-2012 <br> Decreased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available |  |  |  |  |  | 47.2 | 53.0 | 46.9 | 63.8 | 50.0 | 60.7 | 67.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items |  |  |  |  |  | 26.1 | 31.3 | 33.9 | 42.1 | 21.4 | 25.9 | 32.1 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2014 <br> Decreased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.8 | 79.7 | 73.2 | 76.4 | 86.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Planted a school food or vegetable garden |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.2 | 64.4 | 62.5 | 63.2 | 72.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 <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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81.3 | 93.1 | 87.5 | 85.7 | 90.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.3 | 86.2 | 80.4 | 80.0 | 75.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Offered a self-serve salad bar to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85.9 | 89.8 | 85.7 | 83.9 | 86.6 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Encouraged students to drink plain water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.1 | 85.5 | 82.5 | 81.0 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.6 | 33.9 | 29.1 | 47.1 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g, candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.5 | 44.6 | 46.4 | 53.2 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In school buildings |  |  |  |  |  | 81.5 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 86.4 | 89.5 | 92.9 | 92.9 | Increased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | No change |
| On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus |  |  |  |  |  | 79.8 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 88.1 | 87.7 | 87.5 | 91.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students |  |  |  |  |  | 83.3 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 91.4 | 87.5 | 89.3 | 90.7 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, other school publications) |  |  |  |  |  | 77.9 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 86.0 | 81.8 | 83.9 | 85.1 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | No change |
| In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.5 | 83.9 | 83.9 | 86.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them in either all locations or certain locations during the school day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | - |
| Percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the following locations:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cafeteria during breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.5 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Cafeteria during lunch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.2 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.3 | 96.0 | 94.3 | 98.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.2 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 95.9 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Hallways throughout the school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

2020 School Health Profiles Report
Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Prev | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Health Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students |  |  |  |  |  | 79.4 | 58.2 | 29.7 | 50.0 | 42.1 | 32.8 | 66.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2012 Increased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Percentage of schools that have a part-time registered nurse who provides health services to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.2 | 79.3 | 43.7 | Decreased, $2016-2020$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Percentage of schools that have a school-based health center that offers health services to students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.1 | 39.7 | 32.1 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| HIV treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2014-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| STD testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 7.1 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| STD treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5.3 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Pregnancy testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 16.3 | 96.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water- or silicone-based) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 97.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD]) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 9.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Prenatal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | No change |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 5.4 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Assessment for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.9 | 30.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2018-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.7 | 96.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2018-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

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

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STD testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.8 | 51.8 | 77.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | - |
| STD treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.8 | 51.8 | 77.8 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |
| Pregnancy testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85.9 | 89.8 | 52.7 | 79.2 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| Provision of condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.8 | 88.1 | 50.0 | 76.4 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | - |
| Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water- or silicone-based) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.7 | 46.4 | 74.1 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2014-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD]) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81.3 | 84.7 | 48.2 | 76.4 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| Prenatal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.4 | 83.1 | 50.9 | 79.2 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2012-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | - |

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.8 | 83.1 | 50.9 | 80.4 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2012-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | 4 |
| Alcohol or other drug abuse treatment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.3 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2018-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Not available |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.3 | 83.9 | 80.7 | 86.1 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 routinely use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of the following chronic conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 92.9 | 96.4 | 98.3 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 92.9 | 98.2 | 98.3 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 92.9 | 96.5 | 96.6 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 94.6 | 98.2 | 96.6 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |
| Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 53.6 | 50.9 | 54.5 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.3 | 69.1 | 71.9 | 68.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.2 | 58.7 | Decreased, 2018-2020 | Not available | Decreased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.4 | 73.2 | 73.7 | 82.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.2 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 82.2 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.4 | 73.2 | 71.9 | 82.2 | Decreased, $2014-2020$ | Not available | Increased |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.2 | 72.7 | 71.9 | 82.2 | Decreased, $2014-2020$ | Not available | Increased |
| Obesity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74.1 | 58.2 | 73.2 | 71.3 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.2 | 61.8 | 70.2 | 78.4 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.7 | 82.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2018-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

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

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 with the following practices regarding parental consent and notification when sexual or reproductive health services are provided: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services, but parents are notified about all services provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.6 | 8.5 | 56.7 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Parental consent is not required for sexual or reproductive health services and parents are not notified about any services provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.4 | 12.8 | 40.6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools with the following practices regarding parental consent and notification when sexual or reproductive health services are referred: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| School does not refer any sexual or reproductive health services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.3 | 22.4 | 0.0 | Decreased, $2016-2020$ | Not available | Not available |
| Parental consent is required before any sexual or reproductive health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | Decreased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Not available |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

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

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.3 | 64.9 | 69.1 | 98.2 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 28.1 | 34.5 | 27.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.9 | 86.0 | 83.6 | 98.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, diabetes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.9 | 57.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2018-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health during the past two years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.3 | 35.1 | 51.8 | 53.6 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 1998-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.7 | 42.6 | 36.2 | 10.7 | 1.9 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 31.1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 1998-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| 7th grade | 2.3 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 22.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 8th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 36.4 | 34.0 | 6.1 | 1.9 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |

* 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 that taught a required health education course in the following grades:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | - |
| 10th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| 11th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | - |
| 12th grade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 1998-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| Among schools that required a health education course, percentage that required students who fail the course to repeat it |  |  |  | 33.0 |  | 50.0 |  | 20.5 | 16.7 | 24.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2004-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No change, 2004-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | 9 |
| Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2008-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | 9 |

* 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.
- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 those who teach health education are provided with the following materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 | 98.3 | 61.0 | 74.6 | 87.7 | 96.1 | 98.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Plans for how to assess student performance in health education |  |  |  |  |  | 5.6 | 1.7 | 73.0 | 79.7 | 77.2 | 92.2 | 98.1 | Increased, 2008-2020 | Increased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| A written health education curriculum |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 94.8 | 98.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ | $\dagger$ | - |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 94.7 | 98.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors |  |  |  |  |  | 96.5 | 98.3 | 89.7 | 92.9 | 89.3 | 93.0 | 98.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear 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 health education curriculum addresses the following skills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 89.3 | 87.5 | 93.0 | 96.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 94.7 | 98.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Using decision-making skills to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 98.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Using goal-setting skills to enhance health |  |  |  |  |  | 98.1 | 98.3 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 82.1 | 94.7 | 94.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 94.8 | 96.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Advocating for personal, family, and community health |  |  |  |  |  | 98.1 | 98.3 | 84.7 | 89.1 | 87.5 | 93.1 | 96.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 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 sexual health education are provided with the following materials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | § | Not available | ब |
| Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | d |
| Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.1 | 92.7 | 96.4 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 76.1 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 96.6 | 98.1 | Increased, $2010-2020$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 90.1 | 81.4 | 81.0 | 90.9 | 94.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2010-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2010-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |

[^2]
## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 88.1 | 86.0 | 62.0 | 57.6 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  | 27.7 | 10.0 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 25.5 | 27.1 | 17.0 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Chronic disease prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.6 | 53.1 | 48.2 | Decreased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Emotional and mental health |  |  |  |  |  | 98.2 | 98.4 | 70.8 | 69.5 | 67.3 | 56.9 | 71.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.1 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 12.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.5 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 29.5 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |

## ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.
§ Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or prevalence estimates are all $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | alence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 24.5 | 13.4 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 45.5 | 37.5 | 31.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 88.9 | 96.3 | 98.1 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Human sexuality |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 96.6 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | - |
| Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67.0 | 74.1 | 76.4 | 58.0 | 48.2 | Decreased, 2012-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Injury prevention and safety |  |  |  |  |  | 91.1 | 96.5 | 44.1 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 57.1 | 55.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Nutrition and dietary behavior |  |  |  |  |  | 65.3 | 51.6 | 68.7 | 88.4 | 92.0 | 72.3 | 73.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2008-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 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.

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 94.3 | 89.1 | 95.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 96.3 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | - |
| Suicide prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 53.0 | 20.7 | 64.4 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 61.2 | 59.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 98.3 | 70.3 | 87.0 | 80.4 | 58.3 | 57.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 98.3 | 79.7 | 94.9 | 83.9 | 96.5 | 96.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | 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.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

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Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 55.0 | 58.4 | 66.0 | 50.9 | 25.0 | 28.7 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco product use |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 61.7 | 60.0 | 67.9 | 53.6 | 27.5 | 30.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco product use |  |  |  |  |  | 89.2 | 56.6 | 49.2 | 59.3 | 45.6 | 21.6 | 26.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 58.3 | 56.0 | 69.2 | 52.6 | 30.8 | 30.7 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Effects of nicotine on the adolescent brain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.4 | 25.5 | 30.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2016-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Effects of tobacco product use on athletic performance |  |  |  |  |  | 83.9 | 51.3 | 57.7 | 60.4 | 50.9 | 25.5 | 26.7 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |  |  |  |
| 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 63.4 | 54.3 | 67.3 | 49.1 | 25.5 | 30.6 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Understanding the social influences on tobacco product use, including media, family, peers and culture |  |  |  |  |  | 89.2 | 53.1 | 56.9 | 64.2 | 50.9 | 25.5 | 30.7 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 51.5 | 52.5 | 63.0 | 45.6 | 25.5 | 28.7 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  | 87.4 | 43.2 | 40.3 | 50.9 | 32.1 | 19.6 | 24.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2014 <br> Decreased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco product use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness) |  |  |  |  |  | 87.4 | 52.9 | 51.7 | 58.5 | 48.2 | 25.5 | 26.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

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

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Linear 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  | 82.2 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 54.7 | 44.6 | 23.1 | 28.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 48.9 | 43.9 | 54.7 | 41.1 | 22.0 | 26.2 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  | 87.4 | 49.1 | 41.0 | 49.1 | 35.7 | 19.6 | 24.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Identifying harmful effects of tobacco product use on fetal development |  |  |  |  |  | 92.7 | 53.4 | 45.4 | 59.6 | 42.9 | 24.5 | 22.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Relationship between using tobacco products and alcohol or other drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.7 | 47.4 | 25.5 | 28.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| How addiction to tobacco product use can be treated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.1 | 38.6 | 19.6 | 24.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |

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

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## 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.4 | 49.1 | 24.5 | 28.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Benefits of tobacco product cessation programs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.0 | 32.1 | 17.6 | 20.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that taught all 19 tobacco-use prevention topics during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 14.0 | 18.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2008-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | ब |
| Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | 9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


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|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 6,7 , or 8 during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The benefits of being sexually abstinent |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| The influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 90.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2014-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | - |
| Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 96.8 | 100.0 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | - |
| Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 97.1 | 86.7 | 96.8 | 97.1 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | 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.

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


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 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97.1 | 80.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2014-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 93.8 | 100.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | ब |
| The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 94.2 | 97.1 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | No linear change | $\dagger$ | ब |
| How to obtain condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 85.1 | 97.1 | 90.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2010-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | 4 |
| How to correctly use a condom |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | ब |
| Methods of contraception other than condoms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Not available |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

- Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.


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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94.2 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2012-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | - |
| How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.3 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2012-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97.1 | 83.3 | 90.3 | 97.1 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 86.7 | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | 9 |
| The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.8 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2018-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Not available |

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.


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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2010-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | - |
| Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, $2010-2020$ | $\dagger$ | ब |
| The benefits of being sexually abstinent |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | 9 |
| How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | ब |
| The influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.2 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |
| Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 87.0 | 95.5 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | - |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
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|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 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 $9,10,11$, 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, $2012-2020$ 2012-2020 | Not available | $\uparrow$ |
| How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Decreased, 2012-2020 | Not available | - |
| The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | - |
| Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.0 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | ब |
| The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | § | Not available | Not available |

${ }^{1}$ 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 prevalence estimates are all $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.
【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.9 | 71.0 | 90.6 | 96.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2014-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.2 | 64.5 | 90.6 | 93.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.2 | 71.0 | 90.6 | 93.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.2 | 71.0 | 90.6 | 96.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.2 | 67.7 | 93.8 | 96.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.8 | 71.0 | 93.8 | 94.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2014-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | No change |

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

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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.8 | 67.7 | 90.6 | 96.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2014-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Increased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.2 | 83.3 | 91.7 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | ब |
| Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.0 | 70.8 | 91.7 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | ब |
| Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.3 | 79.2 | 91.7 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 $100 \%$.

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## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.6 | 73.9 | 95.7 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |
| Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.3 | 79.2 | 91.7 | 100.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2014-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Not available | ब |
| Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.6 | 70.8 | 87.5 | 95.2 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84.6 | 58.3 | 87.5 | 100.0 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | 9 |

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【 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 55.7 | 33.7 | 64.7 | 66.7 | 83.0 | 60.0 | 48.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Benefits of drinking plenty of water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.9 | 81.1 | 56.9 | 45.6 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Benefits of eating breakfast every day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73.6 | 52.9 | 39.5 | Decreased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55.1 | 63.5 | 40.4 | 30.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Using food labels |  |  |  |  |  | 45.0 | 27.8 | 48.9 | 64.0 | 72.5 | 45.1 | 35.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2008-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.3 | 72.5 | 51.9 | 32.5 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |

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

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## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balancing food intake and physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 60.0 | 29.0 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 78.4 | 56.0 | 45.1 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products |  |  |  |  |  | 55.7 | 31.3 | 57.8 | 63.8 | 78.4 | 58.8 | 42.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ \text { 2008-2020 } \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat) |  |  |  |  |  | 53.3 | 29.9 | 59.5 | 54.0 | 65.4 | 43.1 | 35.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55.1 | 66.0 | 50.0 | 35.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.0 | 60.4 | 43.1 | 30.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.3 | 55.6 | 37.3 | 26.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2014-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.5 | 53.8 | 37.3 | 24.0 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |

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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 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 |  |  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 13.8 | 47.2 | 42.0 | 52.8 | 31.4 | 24.1 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Preparing healthy meals and snacks |  |  |  |  |  | 47.1 | 19.5 | 50.5 | 48.1 | 53.8 | 34.6 | 32.3 | No linear change | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Risks of unhealthy weight control practices |  |  |  |  |  | 52.4 | 27.5 | 54.3 | 58.8 | 61.5 | 40.4 | 26.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Accepting body size differences |  |  |  |  |  | 45.6 | 22.9 | 48.9 | 64.4 | 56.6 | 42.3 | 39.3 | Increased, $2008-2020$ | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders |  |  |  |  |  | 40.4 | 20.1 | 48.2 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 28.8 | 28.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relationship between diet and chronic diseases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.0 | 51.0 | 37.3 | 30.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Assessing body mass index (BMI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.1 | 55.1 | 47.1 | 33.4 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| The influence of the media on dietary behaviors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.2 | 30.0 | Decreased, 2018-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Food production, including how food is grown, harvested, processed, packaged, and transported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.3 | 34.8 | No linear change | Not available | No change |
| Percentage of schools that taught all 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics during the current school year |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 12.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Decreased |

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|  | 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.9 | 79.6 | 73.5 | 88.8 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Mental and social benefits of physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.6 | 81.5 | 71.4 | 86.7 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition) |  |  |  |  |  | 96.4 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 89.1 | 86.8 | 77.1 | 87.0 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down) |  |  |  |  |  | 96.5 | 98.3 | 94.2 | 83.6 | 85.2 | 77.6 | 87.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83.6 | 79.2 | 77.1 | 83.0 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

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${ }^{2}$ Based on t-test analysis, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
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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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing) |  |  |  |  |  | 89.5 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 87.3 | 81.5 | 72.9 | 80.4 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Preventing injury during physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 89.5 | 98.3 | 90.3 | 85.5 | 81.5 | 72.9 | 89.2 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active) |  |  |  |  |  | 84.3 | 98.3 | 73.1 | 76.4 | 79.2 | 58.3 | 67.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids) |  |  |  |  |  | 83.9 | 98.3 | 72.6 | 66.7 | 62.3 | 52.1 | 56.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Increasing daily physical activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.1 | 88.7 | 79.2 | 84.9 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| Incorporating physical activity into daily life (without relying on a structured exercise plan or special |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.3 | 84.9 | 75.0 | 82.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preva | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  | 49.1 | 53.1 | 46.4 | 51.5 | 55.7 | 26.5 | 44.8 | 32.1 | 48.1 | 33.3 | 29.4 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| Health services staff (e.g., nurses) |  | 86.7 | 79.6 | 62.5 | 79.6 | 70.1 | 43.1 | 54.2 | 42.6 | 61.8 | 36.0 | 34.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, social workers) |  | 64.5 | 65.3 | 82.7 | 87.5 | 70.7 | 36.2 | 50.0 | 39.6 | 60.0 | 34.0 | 29.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Nutrition or food service staff |  | 11.2 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 18.9 | 27.3 | 22.0 | 7.5 | Increased, 2000-2020 | Increased, 2000-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| School health council, committee, or team |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.8 | 30.3 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 31.4 | 20.1 | Increased, 2010-2020 | Increased, 2010-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |

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|  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 94.8 | 68.6 | 71.4 | 63.8 | 89.5 | 96.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  | 46.8 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 36.4 | 41.4 | 22.2 | 33.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2008-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.8 | 23.6 | 35.3 | Decreased, $2016-2020$ | Not available | Increased |
| Physical activity |  |  |  |  |  | 56.1 | 34.7 | 41.6 | 30.9 | 52.6 | 36.4 | 37.3 | Decreased, 2008-2020 | Decreased, 2008-2016 <br> Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Nutrition and healthy eating |  |  |  |  |  | 56.2 | 34.7 | 43.5 | 36.4 | 50.0 | 29.6 | 29.4 | Decreased, $2008-2020$ 2008-2020 | 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
$\dagger$ Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of $0 \%$ or $100 \%$ are present.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 |  | 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 provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  |  | 48.8 | 24.6 | 28.7 | 18.2 | 38.6 | 20.4 | 17.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2008-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2008-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.0 | 39.3 | 18.5 | 19.8 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.2 | 36.8 | 18.5 | 17.7 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | No change |
| Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.9 | 67.9 | 91.2 | 96.3 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.5 | 70.9 | 87.5 | 94.2 | Increased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Increased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Prev | lence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  | 100.0 | 93.8 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 35.1 | 45.9 | 28.1 | 31.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  | 11.2 | 31.6 | 18.0 | 34.4 | 14.0 | 31.6 | 20.4 | 9.6 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Increased, 2006-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Chronic disease prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.1 | 16.7 | 11.4 | Decreased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Emotional and mental health |  | 57.7 | 58.3 | 65.8 | 86.7 | 80.9 | 31.8 | 52.5 | 36.8 | 43.1 | 50.0 | 54.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.1 | 29.8 | 18.5 | 15.1 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.1 | 35.1 | 20.8 | 13.3 | Decreased, 2014-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  | 14.6 | 20.5 | 23.2 | 48.1 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 24.1 | 9.7 | No linear change | Increased, 2006-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV prevention |  | 100.0 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 78.4 | 70.3 | 48.3 | 53.4 | 70.2 | 48.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Human sexuality |  | 93.2 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 70.1 | 55.9 | 40.4 | 43.1 | 78.9 | 54.1 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.4 | 46.6 | 47.4 | 50.9 | 29.5 | Decreased, 2012-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Injury prevention and safety |  | 28.9 | 20.8 | 33.3 | 24.5 | 31.4 | 38.0 | 51.9 | 53.4 | 49.1 | 46.3 | 33.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2000-2014 Decreased, 2014-2020 | Decreased |
| Nutrition and dietary behavior |  | 11.0 | 43.8 | 32.3 | 21.8 | 29.4 | 18.3 | 34.1 | 17.5 | 22.8 | 11.1 | 13.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 Decreased, 2016-2020 | No change |
| Physical activity and fitness |  | 13.3 | 27.1 | 16.9 | 23.6 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 38.1 | 19.0 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 17.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2014 <br> No change, 2014-2020 | Decreased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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 |  | 97.7 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 92.8 | 53.1 | 61.8 | 52.1 | 29.3 | 33.3 | 62.5 | 37.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| STD prevention |  | 97.7 | 89.6 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 74.9 | 55.9 | 35.1 | 36.8 | 68.4 | 44.3 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Suicide prevention |  |  | 72.9 | 80.4 | 82.8 | 68.9 | 25.3 | 61.6 | 47.5 | 48.3 | 64.8 | 51.2 | Decreased, 2002-2020 | Decreased, 2002-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | Decreased |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  | 100.0 | 83.3 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 33.1 | 41.0 | 17.9 | 26.3 | 18.5 | 24.1 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  | 93.4 | 93.8 | 73.7 | 81.4 | 73.5 | 48.0 | 70.6 | 60.3 | 45.6 | 67.9 | 55.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Decreased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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 |  | 11.1 | 29.2 | 47.7 | 30.0 | 41.8 | 45.5 | 48.4 | 32.8 | 43.1 | 40.4 | 49.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Increased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds |  | 64.4 | 47.9 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 46.4 | 63.9 | 70.0 | 46.6 | 51.7 | 49.1 | 67.7 | No linear change | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Teaching students with limited English proficiency |  | 20.1 | 33.3 | 34.2 | 48.4 | 35.6 | 76.8 | 71.6 | 63.8 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 67.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2000-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Increased, 2000-2012 Decreased, 2012-2020 | Increased |
| Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities) |  | 60.0 | 85.4 | 75.5 | 87.4 | 49.8 | 52.6 | 69.4 | 50.9 | 56.9 | 59.6 | 60.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | No change |
| Encouraging family or community involvement |  | 31.2 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 73.1 | 59.3 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 32.8 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 51.5 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Teaching skills for behavior change |  | 46.7 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 78.0 | 49.2 | 32.0 | 49.4 | 28.1 | 36.2 | 47.4 | 52.9 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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 ${ }^{1}$ | 2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$ |
| 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) |  |  |  |  | 62.9 | 40.9 | 55.2 | 50.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 45.6 | 58.2 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Decreased, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Assessing or evaluating students in health education |  |  |  |  | 30.2 | 40.7 | 17.0 | 40.9 | 19.6 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 23.6 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | No quadratic change | Decreased |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 73.7 | 47.4 | Increased, 2016-2020 | Not available | Decreased |
| Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.1 | 77.2 | 50.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey|  | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | Linear Change ${ }^{1}$ | Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.1 | 75.4 | 56.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 73.7 | 49.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Building student skills in HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.2 | 73.7 | 49.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 73.2 | 49.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increased, } \\ 2016-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Not available | Decreased |
| Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.6 | 77.2 | 50.2 | No linear change | Not available | Decreased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 |  | 75.5 | 79.2 | 70.7 | 81.8 | 78.6 | 53.1 | 46.8 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 34.5 | 46.9 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Asthma |  |  |  |  | 50.1 | 61.2 | 44.2 | 36.8 | 32.8 | 20.7 | 23.6 | 32.6 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Decreased, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Chronic disease prevention (e.g., diabetes, obesity prevention) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.4 | 36.4 | 41.8 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Emotional and mental health |  | 84.4 | 66.7 | 90.1 | 87.4 | 88.2 | 58.3 | 46.0 | 50.0 | 58.6 | 52.7 | 58.6 | Decreased, $2000-2020$ | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Epilepsy or seizure disorder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.4 | 29.3 | 25.5 | 29.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & 2014-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Food allergies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31.0 | 29.3 | 23.6 | 34.7 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Foodborne illness prevention |  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 58.6 | 36.9 | 18.1 | 20.7 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 32.7 | Decreased, 2006-2020 | Decreased, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | Prevalence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |  | 64.3 | 62.5 | 68.3 | 72.7 | 68.9 | 42.1 | 31.7 | 20.7 | 25.9 | 23.6 | 34.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & \text { 2000-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| STD prevention |  | 66.6 | 56.3 | 67.5 | 72.6 | 74.6 | 42.0 | 38.4 | 20.7 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 34.3 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Suicide prevention |  | 68.8 | 75.0 | 87.7 | 96.3 | 86.8 | 61.7 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 50.0 | 43.6 | 57.8 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Tobacco-use prevention |  | 55.4 | 39.6 | 65.9 | 68.8 | 69.1 | 51.5 | 38.7 | 29.3 | 32.8 | 29.1 | 38.5 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention) |  |  | 83.3 | 83.3 | 94.8 | 82.1 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 42.1 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 54.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2002-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2002-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| 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 |  | 66.7 | 56.3 | 70.7 | 80.3 | 73.7 | 46.7 | 52.9 | 38.6 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 47.4 | Decreased, 2000-2020 | 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, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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 of various cultural backgrounds |  | 68.8 | 60.4 | 75.8 | 85.8 | 76.0 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 28.1 | 44.8 | 34.5 | 44.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Teaching students with limited English proficiency |  | 62.2 | 60.4 | 70.7 | 71.6 | 68.7 | 40.4 | 43.0 | 33.9 | 39.7 | 36.4 | 48.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | Increased |
| Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities) |  | 51.0 | 66.0 | 71.1 | 77.0 | 77.4 | 45.2 | 39.3 | 33.3 | 51.7 | 30.9 | 48.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 <br> No change, 2016-2020 | Increased |
| Encouraging family or community involvement |  | 64.5 | 68.8 | 68.4 | 75.6 | 73.8 | 53.6 | 58.1 | 33.3 | 60.3 | 38.2 | 54.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | No quadratic change | Increased |
| Teaching skills for behavior change |  | 62.2 | 75.0 | 73.4 | 87.8 | 81.0 | 68.4 | 62.6 | 46.4 | 62.1 | 47.3 | 66.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2000-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Decreased, 2000-2016 Increased, 2016-2020 | Increased |

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

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey
#### Abstract

Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:


Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)

Assessing or evaluating students in health education

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

Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education
$\begin{array}{llllll}89.3 & 68.7 & 44.8 & 48.5 & 30.4 & -41.4\end{array}-42.9$ 42.9

Decreased, 2006-2016 Increased, 2016-2020

Decreased,
2006-2016
Decreased,
2016-2020
Decreas 2006-2020

Increased
Increased

Increased

Linear Change ${ }^{1}$

Quadratic Change ${ }^{1}$

2018-2020 Change ${ }^{2}$

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 2020 School Health Profiles Report

 Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher 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 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.1 | 27.8 | 35.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 2016-2020 \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 27.3 | 38.2 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Building student skills in HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.8 | 25.9 | 37.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increased, } \\ & \text { 2016-2020 } \end{aligned}$ | Not available | Increased |
| Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 28.3 | 37.3 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |
| Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.8 | 26.4 | 36.2 | No linear change | Not available | Increased |

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 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) | 7.1 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | Decreased, <br> 1998-2006 <br> No change, <br> 2006-2020 | No change |
| Physical education, kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology (c or e) | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.9 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| Home economics or family and consumer science, biology or other science, or nutrition (f, g, or k) | 45.2 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 55.9 | 79.8 | 69.6 | 62.1 | 68.4 | 65.8 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | No change |
| Nursing or counseling (h or i) | 26.2 | 37.7 | 20.5 | 5.4 | 85.4 | 80.4 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 17.2 | 12.3 | 9.3 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| Public health or other (j or l) | 0.0 | 6.6 | 28.2 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 11.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreased, } \\ & 1998-2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ | Increased |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 Change ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2018-2020 } \\ \text { Change }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |  |  |  |  | 57.8 | 49.3 | 48.5 | 59.4 | 63.8 | 59.6 | 56.9 | 58.7 | Increased, 2006-2020 | No quadratic change | No change |
| 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 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 17.0 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | No change |
| 2 to 5 years | 13.6 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 14.5 | 48.5 | 52.7 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 22.4 | 17.5 | 24.1 | 25.5 | Increased, 1998-2020 | Decreased, 1998-2002 <br> Decreased, $2002-2020$ | No change |
| 6 to 9 years | 11.4 | 4.5 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 32.8 | 24.6 | 20.4 | 7.7 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Decreased |
| 10 to 14 years | 6.8 | 26.6 | 16.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 28.1 | 24.1 | 33.4 | Increased, 1998-2020 | $\dagger$ | Increased |
| 15 years or more | 63.6 | 66.7 | 45.8 | 19.5 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 29.5 | Decreased, 1998-2020 | Decreased, 1998-2014 Increased, 2014-2020 | 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.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    § Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or prevalence estimates are all $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.
    〔 Analysis cannot be conducted when response rates are $100 \%$ for a census or 2018 and 2020 prevalence estimates are both $0 \%$ or $100 \%$.

