Communicating and Addressing Adolescent HIV/ STD & Unintended Pregnancies in the 21st Century

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Overview

• Policy 2520.5 - 21st Century Health Education 5-12 Content Standards and Objectives for West Virginia Schools (CSOs)

• Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

• Health Education Assessment Project (HEAP)

• WV Prevention Information Network (WVPIN)
West Virginia Department of Education

West Virginia Board of Education Policy 2520.5

21st Century Health Education 5-12

Content Standards and Objectives for West Virginia Schools

Steven L. Paine

State Superintendent
HEALTH EDUCATION
Policy 2520.5

A major focus has been given to what the Center for Disease Control recognizes as adolescent risk behaviors (tobacco use, dietary patterns contributing to disease, sedentary lifestyle, sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection/other STDs and unintended pregnancy, alcohol and other drug use, and behaviors that result in intentional and unintentional injury).
WV Health Education Standards

Standard 1: Health Promotion & Disease Prevention
Standard 2: Culture, Media, and Technology
Standard 3: Health Information and Services
Standard 4: Communication
Standard 5: Decision Making
Standard 6: Goal Setting
Standard 7: Health Behaviors
Standard 8: Advocacy
Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.

HE.6.1.03 Students will

• discuss and examine strategies for the prevention of injuries (e.g., fractures, laceration, head trauma), communicable diseases (STD’s, HIV, and AIDS), and other health problems.
Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.

HE.6.7.02 Students will

• contrast the differences between safe and risky behaviors for preventing pregnancy and **STDs** (e.g., abstinence, birth control, drug use).
Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.

HE.7.1.04 Students will

• identify general symptoms and potentially long-term health consequences of **STDs**.
Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.

HE.7.7.02 Students will

• analyze the differences between safe and risky behaviors, including methods for preventing pregnancy and STDs (e.g., abstinence, birth control, disease control).
Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.

HE.8.1.04 Students will

• determine the risk factors that lead to teen pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
Students will demonstrate the ability to use interpersonal communication skills to enhance health.

HE.8.4.04 Students will

- compare and contrast various refusal and negotiation skills to avoid or reduce risky and harmful health behaviors (e.g., pregnancy, drunk driving, STDs, dating violence, harassment, ATOD).
Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and reduce health risks.

HE.8.7.02 Students will

• contrast the differences between safe and risky behaviors, including methods for preventing pregnancy and STDs (e.g., abstinence, birth control).
Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.

HE.HS.1.04  Students will

• differentiate between the causes of communicable (e.g., **STDs, HIV/ AIDS,** bacterial/viral infections) and noncommunicable (e.g., heredity, lifestyle, environment) diseases.

HE.HS.1.05  Students will

• identify and apply skills to prevent communicable (e.g., **STDs, HIV/ AIDS,** bacterial/viral infections) and noncommunicable (e.g., heredity, lifestyle, environment) diseases.
Students will demonstrate the ability to use decision-making skills to enhance health.

HE.HS.5.02 Students will
  • identify and discuss health concerns that require collaborative decision-making (e.g., sexuality, **STDs, HIV/ AIDS transmission/prevention**, refusal skills).

HE.HS.5.03 Students will
  • analyze the effects of potentially harmful decisions that impact health and the effect these decisions have on their family, community and self (ATOD use, **STD transmission**, pregnancy prevention, teen parenting).
Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.

HE.HS.7.03 Students will

- list examples and explain short and long term impacts of health decisions (e.g., smoking, good diet, wearing seat belts) on the individual, family and community (e.g., lung cancer, heart disease, STDs).
Health Education Textbooks

All WVDE adopted textbooks met the criteria to include HIV/AIDS and STDs.
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Established in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States.

These behaviors include:
- Tobacco use.
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors.
- Inadequate physical activity.
- Alcohol and other drug use.
- Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection.
- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence.
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The YRBS was designed to:

• Determine the prevalence of health risk behaviors.
• Assess whether health risk behaviors increase, decrease, or stay the same over time.
• Examine the co-occurrence of health risk behaviors.
• Provide comparable national, state, and local data.
• Provide comparable data among subpopulations of youth.
• Monitor progress toward achieving the Healthy People 2010 objectives and other program indicators.
2007 YRBS RESULTS
West Virginia High Schools

• Percentage of students who ever had **sexual intercourse** 53.7%
• Percentage of students who had **sexual intercourse** for the first time before age 13 years 6.5%
• Percentage of students who had **sexual intercourse** with four or more people during their life 16.5%
• Percentage of students who had **sexual intercourse** with one or more people during the past three months 41.4%
• Among students who had **sexual intercourse** during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse 22.3%
• Among students who had **sexual intercourse** during the past three months, the percentage who used a **condom** during last sexual intercourse 61%
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND SEXUALITY EDUCATION

• The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 decreased from 7.3% in 2003 and 2005 to 6.5% in 2007.

• The percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse increased from 52.0% in 2003 to 52.5%, and then to 53.7% in 2007.

• Students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life decreased from 16.5% in 2003 to 14.8% in 2005, and then increased back to 16.5% in 2007.

• Of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs prior to decreased from 24.6% in 2003 to 20.7% in 2005, and then increased to 22.3% in 2007.

• The percentage of students who say they have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV increased from 88.9% in 2003 to 89.6%, and then decreased to 87.8% in 2007.

• Among the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills decreased from 24.6% in 2003 to 24.0 in 2005, and then increased to 25.0% in 2007.
Growth and Development
High School Average Score - 77%
25: Which of the following behaviors would put a person at greatest risk for contracting a sexually transmitted disease?

- Having multiple sexual partners
- Abstaining from sexual activity
- Being in a committed relationship with one person
- Using latex condoms

Which of the following behaviors would put a person at greatest risk for contracting a sexually transmitted disease?

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<th>Incorrect</th>
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26: Last year, Carlos contracted herpes from a previous relationship. Given the potential consequences of each of the following actions, what would be the most responsible thing for Carlos to do before he is involved sexually again?

- Ignore what happened in the past.
- Make sure he uses a condom.
- Discuss the risks with a partner before becoming sexually active.
- Only engage in sexual activity when herpes sores are not present.

<table>
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<td>16.77%</td>
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29: Which of the following methods of birth control also provides some protection against sexually transmitted diseases?

- Latex condoms
- Birth control pills
- Diaphragm
- Interuterine device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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### High School HEAP

#### Question 30: Which of the following body fluids has NOT been shown to transmit HIV?

- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Urine
- Blood

#### Results:

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<td>Incorrect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skips</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WV PIN
(West Virginia Prevention Information Network)

http://www.prevnet.org/wvpin/
Select an Indicator:

Total Population

Select Date Range:
Start: 1995  End: 2006

Click a county on the map below to display a report for the selected indicator.
Note: Only the most recent 5 years will be displayed.

The results represent average values for the select date range.
Select an Indicator:

Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year Among Persons 12 to 17

Select Date Range.

Start: 2003  
End: 2003

Click a county on the map below to display a report for the selected indicator.
Note: Only the most recent 5 years will be displayed.

The results represent average values for the select date range.
Select an Indicator:
Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons 12 to 17

Select Date Range:
Start: 2003  End: 2003

Click a county on the map below to display a report for the selected indicator.
Note: Only the most recent 5 years will be displayed.

The results represent average values for the select date range.
### Export Data to Excel

**Select a Category:**
- Consumption

The way in which people drink, smoke, and use drugs is linked to particular Substance-Related consequences. (Source: us.samhsa.gov/southwest/SWCAPTNew.cfm)

**Select a Substance (if applicable):**
- Alcohol

**Select up to 10 Indicators:**
- Youth (8th grade) Alcohol Use
- Youth (8th grade) Alcohol Use

**Select up to 10 Counties:**
- Monongalia
- Monongalia

**Select Date Range. Start: 2003**  **End: 2005**

[Export To Excel]
Rate of Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes That are Alcohol Related
Percent of Motor Vehicle Crashes That are Alcohol Related
Rate of Motor Vehicle Crashes That are Alcohol Related
Per Capita Economic Losses Resulting from Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crashes
Alcohol Related Mortality Rate
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year Among Persons 12 to 17
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year Among Persons 18 to 25
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year Among Persons 26 or Older
Persons 12 to 17 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year
Persons 18 to 25 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year
Persons 26 or Older Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year
Percent of Adults Served at Comprehensive Mental Health Facilities for whom Marijuana is Listed as the Primary Substance
Percent of Adults Served at Comprehensive Mental Health Facilities for whom Cocaine or Crack is Listed as the Primary Substance
Percent of Adults Served at Comprehensive Mental Health Facilities for whom Heroin is Listed as the Primary Substance
Percent of Adults Served at Comprehensive Mental Health Facilities for whom Other Opiates/ Synthetics is Listed as the Primary Substance
Percent of Adults Served at Comprehensive Mental Health Facilities for whom Methamphetamine is Listed as the Primary Substance
Adult Drug Related Arrests
Youth Drug Related Arrests
Rate of Drug Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
Rate of Drug Offenses in which Methamphetamine was Seized
Drug/Other Substance Related Mortality Rate
Annual number of admissions for alcohol and substance abuse treatment
Adults and Youths in Treatment for Alcohol and/or Substance Abuse
Adults in Treatment for Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Youth (8th grade) Reporting Having Received Treatment or Counseling for Substance Use
Youth (11th grade) Reporting Having Received Treatment or Counseling for Substance Use
Hepatitis Mortality Rate
Tobacco Related Mortality Rate
Alcohol Use During Pregnancy
Adult Alcohol Use (Heavy)
Office of Healthy Schools Website

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