## 2016 School Health Profiles Report **Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey**

**Prevalence** 2014-2016 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 Linear Change<sup>1</sup> Quadratic Change<sup>1</sup> Change<sup>2</sup> **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: No linear change Not available Physical activity 34.0 35.5 41.1 40.1 36.5 No change No linear change No change Nutrition 37.2 37.1 43.1 41.1 39.3 Not available Tobacco-use prevention No linear change No change 41.4 47.7 47.5 47.045.5 Not available Asthma 19.0 18.2 17.5 18.9 16.0 No linear change Not available No change Injury and violence prevention 29.4 30.9 31.5 30.2 Not available No linear change No change HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy 33.3 28.7 No linear change Not available No change

prevention

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

					Preva	alence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:													
Health education							24.7	28.8	23.5	21.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical education									25.7	23.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity									18.3	15.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
School meal programs									19.6	16.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs									15.0	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health services							20.6	28.6	22.6	24.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's								41.7	35.2	40.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

improvement planning process\*

<sup>\*</sup> Among schools that engaged in an improvement planning process during the past year.  $^1$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities						91.6	87.1	90.7	86.8	87.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that have one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics						71.3	63.6	61.9	54.8	54.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:*													
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data								63.6	58.5	66.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team								69.8	75.2	74.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

<sup>\*</sup> Among those schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:*													
Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff								56.0	57.3	68.6	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	Increased
Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members								81.3	81.5	87.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials								75.7	72.7	74.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

74.2 77.4

No linear change

Not available

Assessed the availability of physical

activity opportunities for students

No change

<sup>\*</sup> Among those schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
School Connectedness													
Percentage of schools that have any clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them, such as students with disabilities, homeless youth, or people from different cultures									67.5	69.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer each of the following activities for students to learn about people different from them, such as students with disabilities, homeless youth, or people from different cultures:													
Lessons in class									90.5	87.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Special events sponsored by the school or community organizations (e.g., multicultural week, family night)									65.1	65.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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						19.1	26.0	22.9	28.8	36.4	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:													
Identify "safe spaces" (e.g., a counselor's office, designated classroom, or student organization) where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff							52.3	50.6	68.6	75.5	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Prohibit harassment based on a student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity							90.4	87.5	93.6	97.8	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity							40.2	45.0	51.0	67.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:													
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth							38.1	34.5	44.8	46.9	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth							42.1	38.6	46.4	57.7	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
LGBTQ. Percentage of schools that implement HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention strategies that meet the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth							2.5	3.3	6.6	13.3	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
<b>Bullying and Sexual Harassment</b>													
Percentage of schools in which staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									93.9	91.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that have a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									96.1	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that use electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									94.7	97.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSE PM 4. Percentage of schools that prevent bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression, among all students									53.5	56.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Required Physical Education													
Percentage of schools that taught required physical education in the following grades:*													
6th grade						100.0	96.2	100.0	92.0	87.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
7th grade						99.4	99.0	98.0	91.7	89.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
8th grade						99.4	98.5	98.7	91.1	87.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
9th grade						98.5	97.1	96.9	95.6	96.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
10th grade						43.7	34.2	48.5	50.6	58.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
11th grade						20.5	12.7	16.4	25.0	23.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
12th grade						20.0	13.3	13.7	25.0	22.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

<sup>\*</sup> The results published here for 2012 and prior years may not match previously published numbers because the manner in which these variables were calculated changed for 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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									71.7	77.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which those who teach physical education are provided with the following materials:													
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education						95.4	91.5	93.4	93.3	90.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education						71.6	71.7	76.0	72.0	78.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education						78.3	74.4	82.6	78.9	80.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
A written physical education curriculum						91.8	90.8	88.9	85.2	84.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Resources for fitness testing									89.9	92.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education									69.2	72.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools in which students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education								26.7	26.1	30.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for all students to participate in intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs						63.6	56.3	65.0	57.9	56.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students								95.7	91.0	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in physical activity before the school day through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity									36.4	37.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that have a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities								61.3	55.5	47.2	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
CSPAP (2.6.03). Percentage of schools that have established, implemented, or evaluated CSPAP									2.7	2.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

					Preva	lence							2014-2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
<b>Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies</b>													
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use						98.1	99.3	98.9	99.0	96.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that prohibit tobacco use by students, staff, and visitors in school buildings, at school functions, in school vehicles, on school grounds, and at off-site school events, applicable 24 hours a day and seven days a week						44.7	53.2	52.0	57.0	57.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed  Percentage of schools that provide tobacco						75.9	75.3	82.7	86.4	86.8	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
cessation services for the following:													
Faculty and staff						18.4	15.2	18.2	18.0	27.3	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
Students						33.3	31.8	25.2	24.0	25.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

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

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for the following:													
Faculty and staff						28.4	31.0	30.1	35.2	31.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Students						45.5	48.2	38.9	36.7	31.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for faculty, staff, and students at school or through arrangements with providers not on school property (formerly TOBACCO SLIM 5)						29.6	28.0	24.3	29.2	28.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence 20													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
<b>Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices</b>													
Percentage of schools that always or almost always offer fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods or beverages are offered						24.4	22.3	25.6	24.4	30.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
The percentage of schools that offer fruits or non-fried vegetables in vending machines or school stores, and always or almost always during celebrations when foods and beverages are offered						11.2	8.1	12.4	7.0	9.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar						78.8	77.0	74.7	71.1	64.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	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						46.3	37.5	36.4	37.5	14.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Other kinds of candy						50.7	41.0	44.9	41.4	20.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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)						48.8	43.3	44.9	41.2	19.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips									50.5	45.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat						47.5	42.3	50.3	42.2	20.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat						28.9	22.8	20.6	18.4	10.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)						50.3	41.0	34.8	26.9	20.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)									36.0	30.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice						22.2	18.6	19.3	15.4	11.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
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:														
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice						56.8	47.4	48.5	45.2	29.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)						70.4	67.7	62.7	55.6	43.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Monster)									3.1	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Bottled water									70.6	60.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
100% fruit or vegetable juice									50.9	40.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Foods or beverages containing caffeine						52.7	45.7	44.3	39.2	27.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Fruits (not fruit juice)						41.2	33.2	35.4	27.1	29.3	Decreased,	Not available	No change	

2008-2016

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 2014													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
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:														
Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)						32.4	23.3	23.8	19.1	18.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
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						17.0	11.4	13.5	13.5	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating						54.6	49.0	53.7	41.2	45.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available						55.5	46.8	55.1	51.3	62.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased	

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

	Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year:															
Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items						22.8	21.5	27.6	35.0	34.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics						19.1	15.2	14.5	20.4	15.6	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms								28.7	25.3	33.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased		
Planted a school food or vegetable garden								8.6	12.1	20.0	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	Increased		
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								79.3	83.7	81.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria								68.3	73.0	73.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students								47.8	45.0	44.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		

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

	Prevalence 2014-													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year:														
Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots)								37.0	41.5	38.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Encouraged students to drink plain water									76.2	76.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance									15.1	25.6	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased	
Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g., candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes									21.4	41.0	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased	

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:													
In school buildings						54.2	54.7	53.2	59.1	54.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus						47.2	42.5	39.7	45.2	42.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students						66.5	67.1	65.2	72.3	63.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)						46.6	46.9	42.3	49.0	47.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media)									64.1	51.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>Based$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	•
Preva	lence

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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								77.5	80.7	88.2	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the following locations:*													
Cafeteria during breakfast									92.0	89.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Cafeteria during lunch									94.8	89.9	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities									94.9	95.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields									80.8	82.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Hallways throughout the school									98.6	99.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

<sup>\*</sup> Among schools with that location. ^Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 2014														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
SSNE 1 (2.3.04). Percentage of schools that do not sell less healthy foods and beverages (soda pop or fruit drinks, sports drinks, baked goods, salty snacks, candy)						23.7	28.5	30.3	34.5	47.5	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		
SSNE 2 (2.3.06). Percentage of schools that prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion for candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks									35.7	33.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		
SSNE 3 (2.3.07). Percentage of schools that price nutritional foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages						17.0	11.4	13.5	13.5	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change		
SSNE 4 (2.3.08). Percentage of schools that provide information to students or families on the nutrition, caloric, and sodium content of foods available						55.5	46.8	55.1	51.3	62.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased		

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

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
SSNE 5 (2.3.09). Percentage of schools that place fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								79.3	83.7	81.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 6 (2.3.10). Percentage of schools that allow students to have access to drinking water									59.7	66.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 7 (2.3.11). Percentage of schools that offer fruits or non-fried vegetables when foods or beverages are offered at school celebrations						24.4	22.3	25.6	24.4	30.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 8 (2.3.12). Percentage of schools that allow students to purchase fruits and vegetables from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar						31.7	23.0	23.4	18.4	17.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Health Services													
Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students						63.2	63.5	65.4	65.9	76.6	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:													
HIV testing								1.2	1.6	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
HIV treatment									1.9	0.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD testing									1.6	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
STD treatment									2.2	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Pregnancy testing								1.7	3.2	2.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Provision of condoms								0.4	1.0	0.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									0.3	0.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence 20													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:													
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								0.4	0.3	0.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Prenatal care								7.9	8.2	0.5	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								0.8	0.7	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:													
HIV testing								47.7	50.2	25.9	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
HIV treatment									48.9	33.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD testing									51.3	28.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD treatment									49.9	28.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

Prevalence 2														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:														
Pregnancy testing								55.5	55.7	31.1	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of condoms								25.3	32.2	22.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									30.9	22.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								28.1	34.0	22.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
Prenatal care								52.1	54.2	31.7	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								48.0	47.8	39.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

# 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

#### Prevalence

	Frevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
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									58.6	59.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Percentage of schools that routinely use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of the following chronic conditions:														
Asthma									97.4	98.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Food allergies									97.4	98.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Diabetes									97.8	98.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									96.7	98.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Obesity									40.2	29.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Hypertension/high blood pressure									76.4	71.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	

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

•	
Preva	lence

					Preva	llence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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									54.3	43.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Food allergies									53.0	43.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Diabetes									55.0	43.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									53.4	43.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Obesity									40.8	30.8	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Hypertension/high blood pressure									49.9	38.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

## 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

Prevalence 201														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
SHS PM 2. Percentage of schools that provide students with on-site services or referrals to healthcare providers for 7 key sexual health services									30.5	21.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
SWCC_1 (4.5.02). Percentage of schools that identify and track students with chronic conditions that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, food allergies)									97.8	98.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
SWCC_2 (4.5.05). Percentage of schools that have protocols that ensure students with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible									58.6	59.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
SWCC_3 (4.5.08). Percentage of schools that provide referrals to community-based medical care providers for students identified with chronic conditions or at risk for activity, diet, and weight-related									56.4	44.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	

chronic conditions

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 20													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Family and Community Involvement														
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following activities during the current school year:														
Provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex									27.5	21.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child (e.g., setting parental expectations, keeping track of their child, responding when their child breaks the rules)									56.7	48.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services									27.1	18.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community									77.5	66.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Percentage of schools that use electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about school health services and programs									86.5	83.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

## 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

Prevalence

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools that participate in a program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students, such as the Big Brothers Big Sisters program									43.7	46.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide service-learning opportunities for students									71.9	74.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide peer tutoring opportunities for students									86.1	86.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health during the past two years									35.8	36.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

82.3 87.6

54.6 42.0

No linear change

Decreased,

2014-2016

SSE PM 5. Percentage of schools that

SSE PM 6. Percentage of schools that

for all students

implement parent engagement strategies

implement school connectedness strategies

No change

Decreased

Not available

Not available

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence 2														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Required Health Education														
Percentage of schools in which students take only one required health education course						21.8	32.4	28.8	42.4	32.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses						72.9	63.0	65.0	51.1	59.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*														
6th grade						74.4	68.5	68.7	58.8	54.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
7th grade						86.1	79.5	82.2	68.7	71.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
8th grade						86.9	80.1	81.6	67.4	72.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
9th grade						43.8	49.9	49.6	54.2	50.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	

<sup>\*</sup> The 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*														
10th grade						67.3	68.9	62.2	60.4	63.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
11th grade						5.1	9.5	9.2	12.1	13.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
12th grade						4.3	9.5	9.4	12.8	12.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Among schools that required a health education course, percentage that required students who fail the course to repeat it						57.9	61.5	59.2	63.4	68.1	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:														
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education						92.2	86.9	84.5	83.2	82.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education						58.6	59.0	59.8	57.9	55.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	

<sup>\*</sup> The 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:														
Plans for how to assess student performance in health education						62.3	61.1	61.4	65.6	62.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
A written health education curriculum						84.4	81.7	76.4	72.3	64.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
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						98.4	98.0	97.3	94.0	92.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors						97.2	97.4	97.3	93.3	93.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health						90.5	89.6	93.8	91.6	91.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks						95.7	95.6	95.7	92.9	93.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:															
Using decision-making skills to enhance health						97.6	98.3	97.3	94.4	93.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Using goal-setting skills to enhance health						93.7	94.5	96.2	93.3	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks						96.9	97.4	97.0	93.3	93.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Advocating for personal, family, and community health						95.1	92.6	93.0	92.6	92.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with the following materials:															
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education									70.7	69.1	No linear change	Not available	No change		
A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education									69.7	61.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with the following materials:													
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education									54.4	50.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning									74.1	67.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education									69.4	63.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
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							8.7	10.6	20.5	41.3	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12							96.1	94.2	92.5	89.7	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014-2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
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						98.5	97.0	97.3	93.5	94.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Asthma						63.0	69.3	71.8	68.4	72.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Emotional and mental health						96.7	91.8	96.6	89.5	92.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									46.4	51.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									73.9	76.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						84.3	84.7	85.5	77.8	79.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention						96.1	96.1	95.8	92.4	90.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Human sexuality						93.1	92.4	89.2	84.6	80.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

### 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention)								92.2	88.4	90.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Injury prevention and safety						90.7	91.8	89.5	86.8	89.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior						99.6	96.5	98.4	96.9	97.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity and fitness						99.6	99.0	99.2	98.1	97.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Pregnancy prevention						90.5	91.4	90.4	85.2	84.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention						96.1	97.1	94.7	90.3	89.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Suicide prevention						76.4	78.7	82.3	77.8	85.5	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
Tobacco-use prevention						98.1	97.6	97.3	94.1	94.4	Decreased,	Not available	No change

2008-2016

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)						90.8	89.0	96.6	93.9	94.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
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						96.1	96.9	92.9	89.6	91.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use						96.9	97.2	94.5	90.9	91.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use						94.3	94.2	91.0	90.2	88.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine						96.9	96.6	93.6	90.6	90.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance						91.4	88.8	86.9	86.6	84.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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						96.5	96.5	94.5	89.8	90.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture						93.8	94.6	93.2	89.9	90.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco						95.7	94.4	93.7	90.3	89.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco						76.6	71.9	74.8	74.2	78.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)						94.5	90.9	92.4	89.2	89.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco						89.3	86.8	87.3	87.4	86.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation						84.5	78.4	82.3	79.4	81.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco						84.0	83.8	83.1	80.9	82.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development						94.2	91.3	88.4	86.4	86.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs									89.3	89.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
How addiction to tobacco use can be treated									84.3	85.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products									85.7	84.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of tobacco cessation programs									74.0	72.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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						95.1	91.5	88.3	81.9	82.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						93.8	90.2	89.0	82.5	81.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						94.3	93.8	92.8	84.3	82.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						76.0	73.0	78.1	75.4	70.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									82.0	78.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						85.6	83.1	85.5	80.2	75.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						87.1	80.1	84.3	81.3	75.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									79.5	75.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work							57.4	55.4	51.5	42.8	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly							31.3	42.0	33.8	31.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms							16.6	14.7	20.1	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							10.7	10.8	18.9	20.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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								29.2	32.5	33.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								88.0	85.6	85.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									73.5	65.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health									72.4	61.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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							99.4	97.9	97.5	95.1	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy							97.5	98.5	97.5	95.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						97.7	99.3	98.5	96.3	95.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						94.1	90.0	92.6	94.0	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									96.0	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						93.9	93.4	90.8	94.8	93.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:													
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.3	92.6	92.6	94.8	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									95.4	94.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work						76.9	77.3	77.8	76.6	66.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly						60.9	62.3	62.8	61.9	57.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms						40.5	39.8	37.7	41.5	46.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							35.0	30.3	33.6	40.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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								57.3	60.4	64.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								96.1	97.6	95.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									92.0	86.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health									93.5	88.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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									79.8	75.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									74.3	70.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									65.5	59.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									76.6	74.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									79.8	75.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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:  Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them  Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors  Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for													2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
take steps to achieve these goals, and									80.0	70.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
									74.9	72.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:													
Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									97.5	93.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									95.5	92.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									90.8	87.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									94.8	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									96.8	91.9	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	No change
Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them									93.5	85.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									96.1	87.2	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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  Benefits of drinking plenty of water  Benefits of eating breakfast every day  Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate, MyPyramid)  Using food labels  Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages  Balancing food intake and physical											2014 2016		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12													
Benefits of healthy eating						99.2	95.8	98.0	95.9	96.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking plenty of water									94.8	96.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of eating breakfast every day									93.8	96.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate,									89.0	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using food labels						94.6	90.7	93.7	89.3	92.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
									90.2	92.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Balancing food intake and physical activity						99.3	93.0	97.7	94.0	95.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products						97.3	94.4	96.4	91.3	95.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	96.9 94.7 95.2 88.8 93.0 Decreased, Not available No chan 2008-2016  90.6 94.0 No linear change Not available No chan 86.4 90.0 No linear change Not available No chan 86.4 90.9 No linear change Not available No chan 79.4 89.2 Increased, Not available Increased 2014-2016  87.9 88.9 87.2 83.4 85.9 No linear change Not available No chan No change Not available No change Not available No change Not available No change No chang									2011 2016			
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)						96.9	94.7	95.2	88.8	93.0	,	Not available	No change
Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars									90.6	94.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium									86.4	90.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium									86.4	90.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron									79.4	89.2	,	Not available	Increased
Food safety						87.9	88.9	87.2	83.4	85.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preparing healthy meals and snacks						92.7	89.1	88.1	84.0	88.9	,	Not available	No change
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices						96.9	93.1	94.1	92.0	94.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Accepting body size differences						93.5	88.5	88.1	89.2	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders						93.1	90.4	88.6	86.3	86.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Relationship between diet and chronic diseases									85.2	90.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessing body mass index (BMI)									82.9	85.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics during the current school year									64.6	69.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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  Mental and social benefits of physical activity  Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic disease  **Total Not available and social benefits of physical activity including reducing the risks for chronic d													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the													
physical activity, including reducing the									95.3	96.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
									96.3	94.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility,						97.2	95.7	98.4	96.0	96.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)						93.4	93.5	93.7	93.3	94.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity									90.8	92.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)						94.5	93.8	93.7	95.2	95.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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:													
Preventing injury during physical activity						93.9	92.8	92.1	92.2	92.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active)						92.0	84.0	85.9	82.8	86.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)						93.8	92.1	89.7	85.3	89.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Increasing daily physical activity									96.6	97.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Incorporating physical activity into daily life (without relying on a structured exercise plan or special equipment)									96.3	95.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using safety equipment for specific physical activities									89.8	91.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity									95.3	96.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 13 physical activity topics during the current school year									73.5	78.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
ESHE_PM_2a: Percentage of schools that teach 11 key HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics in a required course during grades 6, 7, or 8 and during grades 9, 10, 11, or 12									34.8	38.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
ESHE_PM_2b: Percentage of schools that assess the ability of students to do 7 skills in a required course taught during grades 6, 7, or 8 and during grades 9, 10, 11, or 12									68.7	63.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
ESHE_PM_2c: Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with key materials for teaching sexual health education									48.7	44.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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						85.2	84.8	83.9	90.0	86.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)						76.8	79.4	78.0	77.0	69.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, social workers)						51.1	59.1	63.0	59.6	54.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Nutrition or food service staff						36.8	38.3	40.6	40.8	31.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
School health council, committee, or team							40.9	42.9	34.1	41.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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 prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention						23.0	19.7	16.8	21.6	19.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						31.6	25.8	22.2	23.3	25.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity						36.2	31.5	30.2	34.2	36.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Nutrition and healthy eating						32.4	31.6	31.5	35.3	37.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Asthma						11.5	11.8	11.7	14.7	19.5	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Food allergies									19.0	26.4	Increased, 2014-2016	Not available	Increased

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
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:															
Diabetes									17.3	20.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying)									61.5	66.8	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Percentage of schools in which teachers have given students homework assignments or health education activities to do at home with their parents during the current school year									57.8	57.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

Prevalence 2014													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
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						30.3	21.4	24.3	22.4	24.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Asthma						11.8	10.2	9.5	11.5	16.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Emotional and mental health						23.8	20.4	19.6	22.9	31.6	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									16.1	16.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									14.7	18.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						15.8	11.6	9.9	7.4	12.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased
HIV prevention						47.0	28.4	28.7	25.7	21.9	Decreased,	Not available	No change

2008-2016

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:														
Human sexuality						33.7	17.8	23.8	20.2	16.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								26.7	26.7	26.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Injury prevention and safety						28.8	29.3	27.7	25.3	33.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased	
Nutrition and dietary behavior						23.3	21.0	23.9	19.9	23.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Physical activity and fitness						39.9	38.2	39.2	32.2	39.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Pregnancy prevention						22.9	16.5	17.6	18.6	11.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	
STD prevention						37.2	20.3	27.3	25.5	15.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased	

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 2														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:															
Suicide prevention						14.5	12.8	20.7	22.3	33.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		
Tobacco-use prevention						27.4	19.5	17.1	18.3	16.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)						41.7	37.7	49.0	55.6	53.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
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						32.7	34.1	39.2	36.2	44.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds						22.6	28.3	28.8	29.8	37.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		
Teaching students with limited English proficiency						19.6	21.9	19.5	24.7	36.1	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
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 of different sexual orientations or gender identities							6.6	8.8	5.5	15.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased		
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)						38.9	42.5	39.1	44.8	46.3	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Encouraging family or community involvement						21.3	28.3	22.9	24.1	30.0	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Teaching skills for behavior change						31.7	35.4	31.8	34.1	39.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)						41.4	50.8	46.4	51.5	51.9	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						21.9	21.4	19.6	28.2	32.4	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014-2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
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						72.1	71.4	74.7	74.1	61.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Asthma						49.1	41.7	39.6	44.3	33.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Emotional and mental health						56.4	61.7	66.3	65.7	61.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									42.4	38.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									44.4	33.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Foodborne illness prevention						43.7	35.3	39.1	37.5	29.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
HIV prevention						63.6	58.0	56.3	57.1	45.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Human sexuality						58.1	59.1	56.0	58.7	55.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:															
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								49.0	48.6	43.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Injury prevention and safety						51.6	48.8	48.5	46.5	44.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Nutrition and dietary behavior						68.4	63.9	63.1	64.2	60.7	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Physical activity and fitness						59.8	65.0	62.1	61.2	56.3	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Pregnancy prevention						58.0	59.1	58.1	57.8	45.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased		
STD prevention						63.8	62.8	60.9	59.8	49.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:															
Suicide prevention						67.7	70.0	70.5	68.7	64.4	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Tobacco-use prevention						64.7	60.3	61.6	61.8	49.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased		
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)						68.5	75.7	76.0	75.5	61.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased		
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						50.5	52.9	56.8	59.9	50.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased		
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds						45.6	37.7	44.9	50.1	42.2	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Teaching students with limited English proficiency						39.4	35.0	39.5	45.2	38.9	No linear change	Not available	No change		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:													
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities							40.3	45.9	48.5	52.4	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)						52.3	58.4	62.3	62.7	54.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement						56.8	58.1	67.2	64.8	59.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Teaching skills for behavior change						68.8	62.9	67.7	65.5	62.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)						56.2	58.5	57.7	58.9	48.8	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						60.5	59.5	72.4	64.5	57.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>		
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)						80.3	81.0	80.0	74.8	70.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Physical education, kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology (c or e)						13.7	12.0	13.6	16.7	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Home economics or family and consumer science, biology or other science, or nutrition (f, g, or k)						1.2	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.0	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Nursing or counseling (h or i)						0.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.7	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
Public health or other (j or l)						0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.3	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence 20														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2014-2016 Change <sup>2</sup>	
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						95.4	95.2	95.4	93.3	89.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	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						3.6	3.0	3.3	8.1	8.8	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
2 to 5 years						14.8	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
6 to 9 years						12.2	9.3	13.2	16.7	14.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
10 to 14 years						15.4	13.8	13.3	15.4	11.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
15 years or more						53.9	56.7	52.8	42.2	47.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.