D.	***	100	
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					rreva	lience							
	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 Health Coordination													
Percentage of schools that ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas:													
Physical activity						50.3	47.3	44.7	45.1	39.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Nutrition						47.7	43.5	39.2	41.5	34.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						43.8	40.8	33.9	37.9	32.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Asthma						24.9	23.9	22.3	23.3	17.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Injury and violence prevention							38.2	34.9	35.9	27.2	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	Decreased
HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention									27.0	20.2	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.

## 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 with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:														
Health education							39.3	28.2	25.9	16.9	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Physical education									27.6	18.2	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Physical activity									25.1	14.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
School meal programs									19.7	9.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs									16.8	6.2	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Health services							27.7	18.4	22.7	10.2	Decreased, 2010-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's								52.0	52.6	51.4	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.

	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>	
Percentage of schools that currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities						91.5	89.3	91.5	91.7	88.5	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					49.3	64.0	58.3	60.9	50.8	51.2	No linear change	Increased, 2006-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change	
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:*														
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data								76.9	76.2	72.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team								71.5	69.6	61.8	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	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 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								47.6	52.9	46.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members								82.1	80.7	81.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials								76.5	82.5	76.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessed the availability of physical									79.2	73.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

activity opportunities for students

<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									67.9	67.5	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									87.7	82.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Special events sponsored by the school or community organizations (e.g., multicultural week, family night)									78.5	67.0	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.

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>
Sexual Orientation													
Percentage of schools that have a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity						24.5	25.8	29.2	29.3	31.7	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							53.8	52.7	58.3	68.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Prohibit harassment based on a student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity							89.4	86.5	88.9	96.3	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							60.0	51.7	51.1	62.3	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	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 engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:													
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth							38.8	37.7	42.7	41.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth							42.4	39.7	39.7	50.2	No linear change	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							3.4	3.8	7.6	7.2	Increased, 2010-2016	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.

									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>
<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									82.4	82.2	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									91.9	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that use electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									91.6	94.2	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									51.4	39.9	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>&</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>	
Required Physical Education														
Percentage of schools that taught required physical education in the following grades:*														
6th grade					100.0	97.3	97.7	100.0	96.3	96.8	No linear change	†	No change	
7th grade					98.3	95.8	98.4	100.0	95.9	97.0	No linear change	†	No change	
8th grade					84.7	90.1	91.6	91.6	83.3	83.6	No linear change	No change, 2006-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change	
9th grade					100.0	100.0	98.7	99.2	99.1	99.1	No linear change	†	No change	
10th grade					99.1	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.2	99.1	No linear change	†	No change	
11th grade					6.8	7.8	7.6	7.1	15.2	7.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
12th grade					6.8	7.1	6.2	7.0	14.4	8.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.  $^{1}$ 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.

<sup>†</sup> Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of 0% or 100% are present.

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>	
Physical Education and Physical Activity														
Percentage of schools in which physical education teachers or specialists received professional development on physical education or physical activity during the past year									92.1	90.8	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						99.4	97.2	97.1	98.9	99.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education						90.4	88.8	88.5	89.8	91.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education						94.5	90.1	92.8	91.0	93.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
A written physical education curriculum						94.9	93.2	93.8	92.9	93.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Resources for fitness testing									95.6	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education									79.4	79.2	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.

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

					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								32.1	25.3	37.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for all students to participate in intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs						73.6	67.9	61.2	65.2	56.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students								75.8	84.0	75.8	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
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									23.6	24.2	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								83.0	80.9	69.6	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
CSPAP (2.6.03). Percentage of schools that have established, implemented, or									2.3	0.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

evaluated CSPAP

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>Based$  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>	
<b>Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies</b>														
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use			99.2		98.9	96.8	97.5	96.3	97.9	97.6	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	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			34.1		43.7	53.3	54.3	52.3	62.8	61.5	Increased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	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					61.2	70.9	73.1	79.7	78.3	82.4	Increased, 2006-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for the following:														
Faculty and staff						15.4	18.1	18.6	21.3	23.8	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Students						40.2	37.0	32.0	28.1	29.0	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.

	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						29.5	30.1	29.3	33.7	33.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Students						40.0	36.0	40.0	32.5	31.0	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)						25.5	25.8	27.9	28.7	24.6	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>
<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						35.1	37.2	32.8	37.8	32.9	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						14.1	13.2	11.0	14.5	11.4	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			81.0		80.2	78.8	72.5	66.3	67.8	61.1	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar:													
Chocolate candy			55.4		47.2	28.7	24.9	25.8	20.5	12.3	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
Other kinds of candy			58.1		51.5	36.5	33.4	30.9	26.2	16.0	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	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.

					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 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)			69.4		60.0	40.4	34.5	38.1	29.1	20.2	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips									49.3	47.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat						43.6	38.5	36.7	30.4	22.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat						27.8	24.6	22.3	18.3	13.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)					47.2	46.8	38.0	32.4	28.1	23.0	Decreased, 2006-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)									36.4	31.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice						17.6	14.1	13.2	14.7	11.6	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.

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:													
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice					62.4	45.4	37.1	34.8	28.5	32.2	Decreased, 2006-2016	Decreased, 2006-2010 No change, 2010-2016	No change
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)					67.0	56.5	46.1	42.5	44.2	36.2	Decreased, 2006-2016	Decreased, 2006-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	Decreased
Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Monster)									3.7	2.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Bottled water									65.8	58.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
100% fruit or vegetable juice									48.5	39.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Foods or beverages containing caffeine						34.0	27.6	24.2	20.5	20.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Fruits (not fruit juice)						34.5	30.9	30.6	31.3	25.5	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.

							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 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)						29.1	25.2	24.1	26.3	20.5	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						9.9	4.9	8.4	14.3	9.7	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						49.4	44.8	48.4	43.8	38.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available						58.7	58.5	64.5	60.9	62.5	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.

									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 done any of the following during the current school year:													
Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items						20.5	28.3	33.1	30.9	31.2	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						16.2	17.0	21.2	24.3	16.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms								46.0	47.5	44.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Planted a school food or vegetable garden								18.1	29.7	32.1	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								82.3	85.6	83.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria								72.3	72.5	70.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students								23.6	25.7	24.0	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>
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)								32.9	42.7	36.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Encouraged students to drink plain water									76.6	78.0	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									22.5	23.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g., candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes									26.0	35.9	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>&</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 prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:														
In school buildings						67.4	68.0	66.5	71.2	67.7	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						58.1	54.8	53.8	58.5	61.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students						75.5	78.3	77.1	75.2	70.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)						64.3	60.1	58.7	66.5	59.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media)									68.7	62.6	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.

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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 permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them in either all locations or certain locations during the school day								91.0	91.8	95.1	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the following locations:*													
Cafeteria during breakfast									95.9	91.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Cafeteria during lunch									95.9	93.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities									96.5	97.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields									64.9	58.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Hallways throughout the school									99.6	99.2	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.

# 2016 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal 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>		
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)						30.1	37.2	43.3	45.0	51.2	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change		
SSNE 2 (2.3.06). Percentage of schools that prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion for candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks									48.3	48.8	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						9.9	4.9	8.4	14.3	9.7	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						58.7	58.5	64.5	60.9	62.5	No linear change	Not available	No change		

sodium content of foods available

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

					Preva	lence							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>
SSNE 5 (2.3.09). Percentage of schools that place fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								82.3	85.6	83.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 6 (2.3.10). Percentage of schools that allow students to have access to drinking water									58.4	53.4	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						35.1	37.2	32.8	37.8	32.9	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						26.7	24.2	22.8	23.9	20.2	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>	
Health Services														
Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students						66.6	74.2	78.2	84.6	81.8	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:														
HIV testing								2.2	2.4	0.0	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
HIV treatment									2.7	0.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
STD testing									2.4	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
STD treatment									3.5	0.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
Pregnancy testing								2.6	3.1	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Provision of condoms								1.5	2.0	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									2.0	0.4	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.

							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 that provide the following services to students:													
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								0.3	2.0	0.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Prenatal care								2.2	4.7	0.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								1.3	2.7	0.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:													
HIV testing								44.4	43.2	22.7	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
HIV treatment									40.8	28.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD testing									44.3	23.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD treatment									43.1	22.5	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.

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 students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:														
Pregnancy testing								48.9	47.7	23.3	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of condoms								31.4	33.1	19.6	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									31.6	18.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								32.3	35.1	20.7	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Prenatal care								47.0	44.5	23.2	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased	
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								41.8	43.1	30.0	Decreased, 2012-2016	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.

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

#### Prevalence

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>
Percentage of schools that have a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, diabetes, food allergies) are enrolled in private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible									70.2	64.0	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									98.8	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									98.4	98.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Diabetes									98.8	98.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									98.1	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Obesity									45.8	36.2	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Hypertension/high blood pressure									79.9	73.5	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

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>
Percentage of schools that provide referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for students diagnosed with or suspected to have the following chronic conditions:													
Asthma									56.0	38.8	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Food allergies									56.4	37.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Diabetes									56.9	37.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									56.9	37.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Obesity									44.1	27.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Hypertension/high blood pressure									52.7	35.0	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.

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>
SHS PM 2. Percentage of schools that provide students with on-site services or referrals to healthcare providers for 7 key sexual health services									31.6	17.3	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)									98.8	98.7	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									70.2	64.0	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 chronic conditions									58.1	39.9	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.

					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>
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									26.4	17.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
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)									57.4	53.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services									27.4	15.9	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community									79.8	70.4	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									85.8	77.8	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

rievalence													
	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									49.9	38.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Percentage of schools that provide service-learning opportunities for students									67.7	58.2	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Percentage of schools that provide peer tutoring opportunities for students									82.8	84.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health during the past two years									39.3	28.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
SSE PM 5. Percentage of schools that implement school connectedness strategies									84.8	77.3	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
SSE PM 6. Percentage of schools that implement parent engagement strategies for all students									56.5	40.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ 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>	
Required Health Education														
Percentage of schools in which students take only one required health education course	11.1	14.3	11.5		12.5	11.5	13.5	12.1	13.3	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses	63.7	67.3	70.9		68.4	77.9	78.7	82.6	78.4	79.0	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*														
6th grade	54.1	61.8	64.0		57.4	72.3	74.5	79.9	71.7	70.3	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
7th grade	57.6	65.8	65.0		61.2	77.5	77.9	82.2	73.6	72.0	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
8th grade	60.9	60.6	62.0		56.3	73.7	72.6	78.4	66.6	60.0	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
9th grade	61.3	65.9	69.1		68.4	78.6	82.7	89.0	82.5	77.5	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	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.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ 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	55.1	61.6	63.5		63.3	69.3	74.5	79.2	73.3	69.7	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change
11th grade	5.4	6.5	5.1		2.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.5	2.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
12th grade	5.4	5.1	5.1		2.0	1.4	2.4	0.8	3.7	2.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Among schools that required a health education course, percentage that required students who fail the course to repeat it					48.3	38.1	42.7	41.0	44.9	41.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	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						96.5	93.6	94.3	92.0	86.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education						70.0	72.5	73.2	74.3	63.0	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

<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												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 those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:													
Plans for how to assess student performance in health education						71.8	70.4	71.9	72.2	60.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
A written health education curriculum						88.6	88.9	84.1	84.3	82.0	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						96.0	95.2	95.9	93.3	91.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors						94.8	94.9	96.6	93.8	90.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health						90.2	88.9	89.6	89.8	84.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks						94.3	92.0	96.5	94.9	90.0	No linear change	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													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 health education curriculum addresses the following skills:													
Using decision-making skills to enhance health						96.6	95.5	97.6	96.1	93.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using goal-setting skills to enhance health						95.4	93.4	96.6	94.5	92.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks						96.9	94.8	97.6	95.3	92.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Advocating for personal, family, and community health						93.0	93.8	93.8	92.1	87.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	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									93.1	94.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education									91.8	86.0	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.

Prevalence												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 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									71.3	63.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning									85.6	78.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education									72.5	66.1	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							13.2	9.4	17.9	27.9	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12							92.8	94.4	88.4	89.3	Decreased, 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							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						97.7	97.7	95.9	91.8	92.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Asthma						58.6	69.0	59.5	66.8	60.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Emotional and mental health						94.6	91.4	91.8	87.9	88.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									49.6	42.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									69.3	66.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						77.6	78.7	74.1	69.0	74.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention						91.9	91.3	89.9	85.0	84.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Human sexuality						87.1	84.7	83.1	81.3	75.1	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 - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

					Preva	llence							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)								86.7	86.4	84.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Injury prevention and safety						95.7	94.6	91.4	90.7	90.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior						96.4	98.2	96.8	94.8	94.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Physical activity and fitness						99.0	98.8	96.9	97.6	97.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Pregnancy prevention						84.4	84.6	85.9	78.1	79.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention						89.4	89.5	89.3	83.7	85.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Suicide prevention						73.8	73.4	72.3	71.1	70.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						96.8	96.8	95.7	92.8	93.7	Decreased,	Not available	No change

2008-2016

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ 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 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)						91.4	95.2	94.5	93.0	92.3	No linear change	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						93.9	95.3	94.0	90.8	85.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use						94.2	95.6	94.7	91.6	87.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use						91.9	92.2	90.9	88.2	83.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine						93.2	94.8	92.0	88.5	84.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance						90.2	90.1	91.3	83.8	81.9	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						92.9	94.1	93.7	89.9	85.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture						93.9	93.6	93.7	86.5	85.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco						92.3	93.6	92.4	86.5	85.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco						80.9	73.8	78.4	71.2	68.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)						91.0	90.8	92.6	86.5	82.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco						88.2	89.4	88.8	84.2	80.7	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>
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						82.3	82.4	83.4	72.4	69.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco						79.8	81.6	82.8	75.2	68.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development						86.0	85.3	87.0	81.2	75.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs									86.9	85.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
How addiction to tobacco use can be treated									78.2	75.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products									83.6	80.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of tobacco cessation programs									66.1	60.8	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.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ 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						86.8	84.5	82.9	78.9	84.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						84.5	82.2	83.2	79.6	83.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						87.3	85.2	82.3	81.6	84.8	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						73.7	71.6	73.1	66.0	72.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									76.4	82.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						80.7	77.5	76.2	70.7	77.6	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 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						81.6	78.6	77.5	75.0	76.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									70.0	76.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work							53.1	55.8	51.8	52.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly							35.5	43.9	38.7	41.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms							22.0	24.9	27.2	27.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							17.4	20.2	26.5	23.0	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 teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy								36.3	37.3	42.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								78.7	78.5	81.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									64.4	67.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health									59.3	66.1	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:													
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted							93.5	93.4	92.6	93.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy							90.4	93.3	92.6	93.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						96.9	92.3	94.1	91.8	93.2	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						89.0	89.0	91.1	86.7	87.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									91.1	91.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						85.3	86.7	93.3	90.8	89.7	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						90.4	87.2	90.9	89.9	87.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									86.3	87.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work						81.4	72.5	74.2	76.4	78.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly						72.9	64.9	66.9	70.8	71.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms						60.6	52.0	57.0	54.7	51.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							45.6	53.1	49.1	49.9	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.

					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								61.8	73.4	72.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								92.2	91.5	93.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									87.0	86.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health									87.5	88.2	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 assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									65.3	73.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									66.0	74.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									56.9	56.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									62.2	70.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									64.1	72.6	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.

											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:													
Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them									69.5	71.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									60.5	68.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do each of the following in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:													
Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									88.1	89.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									87.4	82.9	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 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									84.7	80.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									87.3	86.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									87.9	86.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them									85.5	80.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									82.7	85.0	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 teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:													
Benefits of healthy eating						94.8	96.8	95.5	94.0	90.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking plenty of water									94.4	90.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of eating breakfast every day									92.8	90.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate, MyPyramid)									90.1	86.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using food labels						89.4	93.7	93.4	89.7	87.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages									89.4	87.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Balancing food intake and physical activity						93.2	96.2	94.8	92.1	89.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products						92.9	95.4	94.8	91.6	89.2	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.

											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:													
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)						92.3	93.7	93.8	88.6	86.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars									90.1	86.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium									85.1	84.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium									84.3	81.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron									78.5	75.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food safety						85.7	85.3	87.5	79.8	78.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Preparing healthy meals and snacks						85.8	91.3	93.0	86.3	82.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices						91.3	93.9	92.3	88.9	84.9	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							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						84.4	87.4	91.3	85.4	82.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders						86.1	87.6	86.6	81.2	79.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Relationship between diet and chronic diseases									81.2	80.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessing body mass index (BMI)									76.1	72.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics during the current school year									60.4	55.6	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 physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:													
Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity, including reducing the risks for chronic disease									94.0	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Mental and social benefits of physical activity									94.0	93.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)						97.5	95.9	96.2	96.4	95.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)						97.4	96.2	94.8	95.2	93.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity									90.9	92.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)						95.8	95.9	95.2	94.1	93.1	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.

					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						95.1	94.5	92.9	94.0	93.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active)						89.3	92.9	86.2	87.6	84.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)						89.2	88.0	87.2	81.6	80.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Increasing daily physical activity									96.8	95.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Incorporating physical activity into daily life (without relying on a structured exercise plan or special equipment)									94.9	94.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using safety equipment for specific physical activities									90.6	90.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity									95.6	94.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 13 physical activity topics during the current school year									73.4	68.8	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.

	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									39.2	44.0	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									58.6	58.9	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									61.8	52.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p  $\leq$  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>
Collaboration													
Percentage of schools in which health education staff worked with the following groups on health education activities during the current school year:													
Physical education staff		83.5	87.9		88.7	93.0	93.4	90.6	93.7	87.7	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2010 No change, 2010-2016	
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)		74.0	73.9		77.2	86.2	82.0	82.7	80.9	68.8	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	Decreased
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, social workers)		50.3	53.5		56.7	67.7	67.5	63.7	68.7	57.2	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2010 No change, 2010-2016	
Nutrition or food service staff		15.8	20.4		31.7	43.9	40.5	41.2	35.5	27.9	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
School health council, committee, or team							43.0	41.6	35.2	30.6	Decreased, 2010-2016	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 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						28.9	30.0	21.8	26.5	22.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						32.9	32.0	28.1	29.4	25.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Physical activity						53.9	55.7	51.4	52.2	44.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Nutrition and healthy eating						47.5	48.4	45.1	50.4	39.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Asthma						20.2	25.1	22.1	26.2	23.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									34.4	33.5	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							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 provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year:													
Diabetes									28.3	26.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying)									69.7	60.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
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									59.9	57.1	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>
<b>Professional Development</b>													
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:													
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention		45.3	50.2		47.8	38.9	42.6	33.2	35.5	31.5	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Asthma					24.0	23.9	27.7	20.5	30.2	30.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Emotional and mental health		28.0	25.9		31.9	34.4	29.7	30.2	36.5	38.4	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									28.2	25.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									39.7	37.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention					16.5	24.5	20.7	18.9	23.0	22.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
HIV prevention		45.2	38.8		45.0	39.8	34.0	24.2	28.3	27.5	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	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													
	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		25.9	23.3		41.2	36.8	30.7	24.3	27.7	26.3	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2006 Decreased, 2006-2016	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								38.8	36.4	36.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Injury prevention and safety		38.9	46.8		44.4	53.9	44.3	55.4	57.3	47.1	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
Nutrition and dietary behavior		29.4	23.9		36.1	45.1	38.6	40.7	44.1	35.2	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2008 No change, 2008-2016	Decreased
Physical activity and fitness		61.9	67.3		64.4	76.6	75.9	76.1	70.4	64.6	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	No change
Pregnancy prevention		21.5	20.1		28.8	26.6	26.0	16.8	21.3	17.6	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2006 Decreased, 2006-2016	No change
STD prevention		31.3	27.5		36.6	32.3	29.9	20.7	24.4	21.6	Decreased, 2000-2016	No change, 2000-2006 Decreased, 2006-2016	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.

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 received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:													
Suicide prevention		21.2	19.2		38.5	30.4	32.5	31.4	34.5	36.5	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2006 No change, 2006-2016	No change
Tobacco-use prevention		32.8	32.6		30.8	32.3	32.4	25.4	27.2	22.3	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)		43.9	52.6		67.2	70.3	64.0	69.1	65.1	53.5	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	Decreased
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:													
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities		33.3	44.5		51.8	48.2	49.1	51.2	43.4	55.8	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2006 No change, 2006-2016	Increased
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds		38.3	41.2		42.5	46.5	40.3	37.4	40.0	45.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching students with limited English proficiency		16.6	21.8		29.3	29.1	26.2	27.8	30.6	41.4	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	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													
	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							8.8	10.0	8.1	14.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)		53.8	60.8		61.3	60.1	60.7	57.8	62.7	63.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement		33.7	34.9		38.2	41.3	38.1	36.3	40.5	39.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching skills for behavior change		37.7	45.0		46.2	45.4	47.4	44.1	41.9	45.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)					62.8	63.8	69.0	60.9	64.2	60.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education					31.6	41.6	47.4	40.1	45.5	45.0	Increased, 2006-2016	Increased, 2006-2010 No change, 2010-2016	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.

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:													
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention		63.1	63.0		63.1	73.6	73.9	71.7	65.9	60.3	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change
Asthma					62.3	67.8	62.8	61.5	57.0	43.7	Decreased, 2006-2016	No change, 2006-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	Decreased
Emotional and mental health		62.3	62.7		61.0	64.8	70.5	68.3	71.2	62.9	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									51.4	47.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									53.0	48.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention					45.7	51.7	51.5	49.1	41.9	38.9	Decreased, 2006-2016	No change, 2006-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change
HIV prevention		58.3	52.0		47.2	62.4	56.3	60.4	53.0	46.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Human sexuality		51.4	49.3		45.2	55.1	56.6	59.1	53.8	56.6	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	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)								58.5	52.3	44.8	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change	
Injury prevention and safety		49.8	48.7		55.1	64.9	69.4	62.6	57.6	52.4	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change	
Nutrition and dietary behavior		65.9	61.4		72.7	79.7	80.0	76.4	73.8	64.3	Increased, 2000-2016	Increased, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	Decreased	
Physical activity and fitness		66.4	72.8		67.7	72.6	76.5	75.0	76.5	67.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased	
Pregnancy prevention		49.1	50.7		46.2	54.9	54.2	56.8	51.0	48.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
STD prevention		53.4	54.0		46.2	61.0	56.9	57.7	52.4	50.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	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:													
Suicide prevention		67.8	67.2		63.8	73.8	68.9	69.8	71.9	62.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
Tobacco-use prevention		58.4	56.1		56.2	65.3	65.6	60.7	59.0	50.1	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)		75.1	78.2		73.9	73.8	75.0	72.9	74.0	66.3	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:													
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities		65.8	66.6		62.3	68.7	72.5	69.0	66.8	67.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds		49.8	51.1		53.8	60.1	58.5	59.4	59.1	59.9	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching students with limited English proficiency		49.2	53.3		54.1	56.7	58.3	56.7	54.5	52.4	No linear change	Increased, 2000-2010 No change, 2010-2016	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													
	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							46.6	51.7	53.7	55.8	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)		53.6	59.3		52.3	58.0	61.3	65.1	60.2	58.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement		62.4	64.3		53.8	67.5	68.0	67.5	61.8	65.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching skills for behavior change		75.2	80.1		69.3	76.3	75.8	72.8	71.0	62.1	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)					62.3	67.4	62.6	64.8	61.6	59.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education					66.4	67.4	70.5	70.3	65.5	60.2	No linear change	No change, 2006-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$  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													
	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)		83.5	85.8		84.2	85.7	88.3	82.1	87.1	76.1	No linear change	No change, 2000-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	Decreased
Physical education, kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology (c or e)					10.9	10.3	7.7	12.9	7.3	18.1	No linear change	No change, 2006-2010 Increased, 2010-2016	Increased
Home economics or family and consumer science, biology or other science, or nutrition (f, g, or k)					0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.3	Increased, 2006-2016	†	No change
Nursing or counseling (h or i)		1.4	1.0		0.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Public health or other (j or l)		0.0	2.4		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	No linear change	†	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.

<sup>†</sup> Analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of 0% or 100% are present.

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 was certified, licensed, or endorsed by the state to teach health education in middle school or high school					93.3	94.3	96.5	95.9	94.7	95.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had the following number of years of experience in teaching health education courses or topics:													
1 year		2.1	2.5		2.9	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	4.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
2 to 5 years		14.8	16.3		12.4	15.0	10.4	9.3	6.2	9.3	Decreased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
6 to 9 years		16.5	8.7		13.9	15.7	15.4	18.0	12.4	11.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
10 to 14 years		13.5	15.2		11.4	13.2	16.2	22.2	23.1	21.4	Increased, 2000-2016	No quadratic change	No change
15 years or more		53.2	57.3		59.4	54.9	56.0	48.1	56.0	54.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.