					2012 2014							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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						44.9	51.2	37.3	49.5	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Nutrition						47.5	50.2	38.5	50.1	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Tobacco-use prevention						47.1	53.3	41.3	49.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Asthma						19.7	23.8	19.8	28.7	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased
Injury and violence prevention							40.2	31.6	37.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:												
Health education							29.7	28.1	28.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health services							24.8	22.7	27.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Mental health and social services							23.8	20.4	23.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:												
Healthy and safe school environment							43.1	36.2	44.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Family and community involvement							42.3	35.2	38.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Faculty and staff health promotion							29.9	22.7	25.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process.*								74.6	74.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities						91.7	85.0	87.8	83.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	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						75.2	63.1	59.3	54.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools that have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team:*												
School administrators						97.7	95.4	96.1	93.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health education teachers						92.6	92.4	94.6	91.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Physical education teachers						92.9	94.0	90.3	89.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Other classroom teachers								77.6	69.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., school counselors)						43.3	55.1	81.3	77.7	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Nutrition or food service staff						84.1	78.5	64.9	67.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Health services staff (e.g., school nurse)						81.8	78.1	75.9	73.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Maintenance and transportation staff						22.5	21.5	15.4	20.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change

^{*} 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.

¹Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

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

					2012 2014							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools that have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team:*												
Technology staff							25.9	13.1	19.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Library/media center staff							21.0	8.5	10.8	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	No change
Student body						56.0	54.2	45.2	41.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Parents or families of students						77.0	72.3	63.0	60.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Community members						71.5	63.0	55.9	59.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Local health departments, agencies, or organizations						45.1	46.4	49.4	49.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Faith-based organizations						16.3	16.3	13.8	20.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Businesses						18.9	18.4	20.0	16.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Local government agencies						15.7	17.1	24.2	22.5	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

^{*} 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.

¹Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did any of the following activities during the past year:*												
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data								74.2	66.3	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								74.6	78.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff								63.7	62.3	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								83.1	84.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials								76.4	76.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change

^{*} 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. 1 Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

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

				Pı	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
ADD 7 (formerly CSH SLIM 10): Percentage of schools that have a group that performs 5 actions to help plan and implement school health programs								24.0	18.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
ADD 3 (formerly CSH SLIM 2, 2012 version): Percentage of schools that had 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 with representation from at least 10 of 16 groups								41.4	40.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

				Pr	evalen	ice						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
HIV Prevention and Sexual Orientation												
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy that addresses the following issues:												
Attendance of students with HIV infection						49.4	56.3	58.4	53.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination						62.6	69.4	69.0	63.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff						72.5	78.6	75.3	69.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
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						22.7	28.0	32.5	30.6	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

					2012 2011							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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							63.9	63.4	66.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Prohibit harassment based on a student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity							90.8	91.4	95.2	Increased, 2010-2014	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							70.9	57.2	66.0	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth							52.6	45.6	49.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

				Pı	evalen	ice						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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 social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth							57.0	52.0	51.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
ADD 1 (formerly HIV SLIM 9): Percentage of schools with a policy on students or staff who have HIV infection or AIDS that addresses attendance of students with HIV infection, procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination, and maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff						47.8	54.2	57.3	51.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
SSE SLIM 4 (formerly HIV SLIM 10): 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							9.9	7.8	13.2	No linear change	Not Available	Increased

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Required Physical Education												
Percentage of schools that taught required physical education in the following grades:*												
6th grade				100.0		98.7	100.0	100.0	99.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
7th grade				100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	Decreased, 2004-2014	Not Available	No change
8th grade				98.8		100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
9th grade				96.6		96.3	96.8	96.3	96.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
10th grade				95.9		92.0	93.4	89.2	93.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
11th grade				83.1		80.4	84.9	80.6	84.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
12th grade				42.4		49.1	51.5	43.3	50.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

^{*} 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.

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Physical Education and Physical Activity												
Percentage of schools in which those who teach physical education are provided with the following materials:												
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education						97.6	97.7	95.7	94.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education						87.2	85.7	82.1	81.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education						84.2	87.5	83.5	85.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
A written physical education curriculum						95.3	93.4	91.0	88.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²		
Percentage of schools in which students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education								51.3	49.6	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						75.2	70.5	68.9	68.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students								96.0	93.3	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								70.3	66.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change		

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

				Pı	revalen	ice						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies												
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use			98.1	97.0		99.0	98.0	98.9	98.6	No linear change	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			53.4	52.9		50.2	55.3	55.1	62.1	No linear change	No change, 2002-2008 Increased, 2008-2014	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						82.6	82.4	85.6	79.0	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff						20.7	18.3	20.2	27.5	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased

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

2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

32.0 26.0 25.2 29.0

37.2 35.3 38.6 42.0

29.6 31.0 28.0 32.0

25.9 27.3 26.9 29.7

Prevalence

1998 2000 2002 2004

:	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹

No linear change

No linear change

No linear change

No linear change

Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for students

arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff

Percentage of schools that have

Percentage of schools that have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for students

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)

2012-2014

Change²

No change

No change

No change

No change

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 1}}\mbox{Based}$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices												
Percentage of schools that always or almost always offer fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods or beverages are offered						28.6	24.8	26.6	26.2	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			88.0	88.4		81.2	72.9	78.5	72.4	Decreased, 2002-2014	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			56.5	51.1		26.1	22.7	21.8	20.5	Decreased, 2002-2014	Decreased, 2002-2010 No change, 2010-2014	No change
Other kinds of candy			61.0	55.2		30.9	27.9	26.6	25.8	Decreased, 2002-2014	Decreased, 2002-2010 No change, 2010-2014	No change
Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips)			63.7	60.9		33.8	31.7	32.0	26.9	Decreased, 2002-2014	Decreased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change

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

			2012 2014									
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar:												
Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat						39.1	35.8	38.4	30.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat						23.9	18.0	19.1	10.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)						52.9	44.2	42.7	29.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice						15.1	13.8	12.3	10.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice						37.2	28.0	32.2	25.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)						71.0	58.4	66.6	56.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Foods or beverages containing caffeine						41.9	31.0	33.5	23.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Fruits (not fruit juice)						39.2	31.1	35.4	27.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)						26.9	21.3	24.2	16.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

 $^{^{1}}$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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						14.3	15.2	14.4	13.6	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						64.1	57.3	49.4	45.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available						56.1	58.9	48.8	60.5	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items						21.8	24.9	30.5	31.4	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics						21.8	23.4	26.0	20.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

					2012 2011							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year:												
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms								50.3	50.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Planted a school food or vegetable garden								29.7	38.5	Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								70.2	71.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria								63.5	69.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students								72.5	66.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots)								29.3	35.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²		
Percentage of schools that prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:														
In school buildings						64.0	60.2	56.0	60.1	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						51.9	54.4	46.9	54.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students						64.0	63.8	62.7	64.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)						61.5	61.4	56.4	58.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Percentage of schools that permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day								95.6	96.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change		

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

2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

14.0 11.4 10.8

26.2 30.7 29.7 30.1

9.8

Prevalence

1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
					24.0	33.5	26.8	37.1	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased

No linear change

No linear change

Not Available

Not Available

Percentage of schools that always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables in vending machines or school stores, and during celebrations when foods and beverages are offered (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 2)

SSNE 1 (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 1,

2010 version): Percentage of schools that did not sell less nutritious foods and

beverages (including sports drinks) anywhere outside the school food service program

Percentage of schools that used at least three different strategies to promote healthy eating (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 3)

 1 Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

No change

No change

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

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Health Services												
Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students						16.7	22.5	21.3	24.7	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:												
HIV testing								2.7	1.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Pregnancy testing								3.2	2.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Provision of condoms								1.6	4.8	Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								1.2	2.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Prenatal care								8.7	8.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								2.1	2.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²		
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								56.6	53.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Pregnancy testing								59.8	55.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Provision of condoms								44.0	39.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								44.8	40.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Prenatal care								59.6	54.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change		
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								51.7	47.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change		

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Required Health Education												
Percentage of schools in which students take only one required health education course	45.2		47.1	43.5		28.1	31.8	31.9	38.0	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses	43.7		45.3	47.5		68.0	65.5	64.4	58.3	Increased, 1998-2014	Increased, 1998-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*												
6th grade	48.1		48.4	41.2		52.9	56.5	59.5	52.4	Increased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
7th grade	61.1		54.6	51.1		66.0	62.5	64.1	63.8	Increased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
8th grade	52.7		53.2	54.4		61.9	65.7	64.0	64.5	Increased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change

^{*} The 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 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.

¹Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

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

						2012 2014						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²	
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*												
9th grade	54.1		57.9	51.3		57.2	65.6	59.2	56.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
10th grade	31.2		34.9	34.8		40.4	34.2	39.3	46.4	Increased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
11th grade	16.8		20.2	17.7		11.9	14.5	9.5	11.6	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
12th grade	7.6		14.1	10.6		4.4	7.1	6.4	9.3	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				72.9		72.9	72.2	75.7	74.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change

^{*} The 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 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.

¹Based 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:												
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education						85.6	85.5	81.9	84.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education						69.1	67.5	61.6	61.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Plans for how to assess student performance in health education						69.0	66.1	62.1	65.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
A written health education curriculum						82.3	81.0	80.9	73.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
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						96.5	95.8	96.1	95.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors						96.4	94.4	95.3	94.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:												
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health						90.3	89.4	88.4	89.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks						96.7	94.6	95.2	93.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using decision-making skills to enhance health						97.4	96.3	96.7	95.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using goal-setting skills to enhance health						91.9	94.2	94.9	92.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks						96.2	95.8	95.9	95.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Advocating for personal, family, and community health						91.1	88.7	89.0	90.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12							96.9	97.6	94.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012-2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	Change ²
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						96.5	98.3	98.7	95.7	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Asthma						45.3	50.1	47.4	49.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Emotional and mental health						96.9	96.5	96.2	94.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						72.9	72.3	71.4	69.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention						96.4	94.9	95.6	95.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Human sexuality						93.7	93.5	95.4	94.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention)								83.1	87.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Injury prevention and safety						91.0	89.4	86.4	88.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior						97.8	98.3	99.3	98.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Physical activity and fitness						99.6	99.1	99.7	98.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Pregnancy prevention						88.3	90.5	93.3	93.9	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

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

					2012 2014							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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:												
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention						93.6	94.0	96.3	95.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Suicide prevention						87.0	90.8	89.2	89.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						96.8	97.4	98.7	96.0	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)						90.6	91.8	96.3	96.0	Increased, 2008-2014	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						94.3	93.0	97.2	92.4	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use						95.0	95.0	96.7	94.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012-2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	Change ²
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 social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use						91.7	91.2	91.5	87.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine						94.2	93.2	95.5	93.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance						86.6	84.3	82.8	83.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment						94.2	93.2	94.6	91.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture						92.4	92.5	93.8	92.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco						92.9	93.5	93.8	92.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco						66.7	74.2	70.8	68.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)						88.6	91.4	91.9	87.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco						85.5	88.4	87.3	82.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation						77.6	76.6	73.7	74.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco						77.9	80.0	76.8	75.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development						85.7	87.0	87.8	85.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pı	revalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention 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						88.8	86.9	85.5	86.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						88.8	82.6	82.4	85.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						88.6	89.9	87.1	91.8	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						71.9	71.2	67.8	69.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						78.7	79.7	74.9	74.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						77.0	78.9	74.2	78.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:												
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work							58.3	56.5	59.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly							48.2	46.8	48.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to obtain condoms							32.7	31.5	34.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							29.4	24.7	31.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy								45.2	53.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								80.8	89.3	Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pı	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention 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							94.5	98.6	95.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy							93.5	98.6	95.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						97.2	95.1	98.6	94.2	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						93.6	87.3	91.1	90.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.8	87.7	94.3	91.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.8	87.3	92.9	84.1	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:												
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work						85.7	86.8	95.0	88.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly						78.5	81.6	90.9	81.0	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
How to obtain condoms						67.2	63.9	78.0	70.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							64.9	67.1	63.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy								91.6	84.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								97.1	93.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

				Pr	evalen			2012 2014				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following contraceptive topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Birth control pill (e.g., OrthoTri-cyclen)								90.6	82.7	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Birth control patch (e.g., Ortho Evra)								84.8	78.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing)								84.7	77.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Birth control shot (e.g., Depo-Provera)								85.4	78.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Implants (e.g., Implanon)								77.6	71.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Intrauterine device (IUD; e.g., Mirena, ParaGard)								86.1	77.1	Decreased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Emergency contraception (e.g., Plan B)								76.1	65.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

				Pı	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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						97.5	97.8	97.6	97.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using food labels						91.9	93.4	92.3	93.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Balancing food intake and physical activity						96.3	97.2	97.4	97.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products						95.7	96.5	95.7	96.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)						93.6	94.8	95.0	92.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Food safety						80.5	81.3	80.0	75.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Preparing healthy meals and snacks						88.4	87.2	84.5	86.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices						95.3	93.8	93.8	92.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Accepting body size differences						89.8	92.1	89.6	91.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders						91.9	91.2	89.2	89.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					2012 2014							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)						95.6	95.6	94.8	96.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)						92.8	91.8	90.1	86.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)						94.2	93.6	90.4	95.3	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Preventing injury during physical activity						91.8	90.1	88.7	88.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active)						79.9	77.4	79.4	77.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)						91.2	90.6	85.9	86.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

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

2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

	Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²			
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education were provided with key materials for teaching health education (formerly CSH SLIM 6)						56.2	55.3	48.6	49.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change			
ADD 5 (formerly CSH SLIM 7): Percentage of schools that follow a written health education curriculum that addresses 8 skills						68.8	68.6	66.7	64.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change			
ADD 2 (formerly HIV SLIM 11): Percentage of schools that teach about 7 contraceptive topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9 through 12 during the								67.0	60.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change			

current school year

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

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

2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

Prevalence

2012-2014 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 Linear Change¹ Quadratic Change² Change²

26.0 30.1 36.6

Increased, 2010-2014

HIV Prevention

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 No change

Not Available

¹Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model, p < 0.05.

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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			68.7	76.5		86.7	83.9	83.2	87.1	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)			70.4	69.2		71.7	74.2	67.2	68.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, and social workers)			64.1	62.6		69.7	68.6	70.8	65.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Nutrition or food service staff			17.0	24.6		37.8	41.3	40.5	41.9	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
School health council, committee, or team							46.5	45.1	43.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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						26.3	30.4	28.2	32.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						33.3	33.5	25.9	28.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Physical activity						44.4	51.0	42.8	47.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Nutrition and healthy eating						49.4	49.9	43.3	46.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Asthma						12.2	18.1	13.3	14.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Lead Health Education Teacher Survey

				Pı			2012 2014					
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
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			50.8	51.4		49.6	51.7	43.5	48.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Asthma						12.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Emotional and mental health			38.2	34.4		45.9	46.9	44.5	46.6	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						13.8	15.2	15.6	15.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
HIV prevention			43.0	39.4		32.1	30.0	25.3	28.9	Decreased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Human sexuality			25.3	31.3		38.7	34.4	32.3	32.0	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								33.7	32.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change

45.1 41.1 37.7 36.7

No linear change

42.9 36.5

Injury prevention and safety

No quadratic change No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Nutrition and dietary behavior			20.9	34.9		47.3	45.4	38.4	39.5	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Physical activity and fitness			32.3	42.4		55.6	55.2	47.5	50.2	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Pregnancy prevention			21.4	24.4		26.7	27.7	23.4	23.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
STD prevention			25.9	27.4		33.3	31.1	26.2	27.0	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Suicide prevention			21.6	25.7		39.2	47.9	47.9	46.5	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2010 No change, 2010-2014	No change
Tobacco-use prevention			34.6	33.9		36.9	34.5	29.6	30.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)			46.3	42.1		55.9	50.7	58.0	56.8	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections						29.5	28.5	21.3	24.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies for HIV and other STDs						29.7	31.6	23.1	25.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected with HIV and other STDs						24.9	24.9	17.0	23.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth						35.9	33.3	33.7	28.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills						25.1	23.0	20.6	21.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

				Pı	evalen			2012 2014				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education						18.0	16.2	12.8	15.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy								23.7	22.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant								17.6	19.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities			40.4	32.8		34.7	40.1	31.9	36.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds			32.9	28.3		30.7	33.8	23.5	33.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
Teaching students with limited English proficiency			14.7	18.6		17.2	25.8	18.5	24.7	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities							12.4	9.8	17.3	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities)			54.3	40.7		46.5	51.1	45.8	46.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement			37.5	30.8		28.1	28.9	25.8	31.7	Decreased, 2002-2014	Decreased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change

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

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

				Pı	evalen	ce				2012 2014		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Teaching skills for behavior change			53.7	45.4		40.5	42.2	36.5	34.7	Decreased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management)						49.6	52.7	46.0	45.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						41.1	37.3	29.1	32.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
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			62.3	65.2		77.6	72.0	74.5	74.0	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Asthma						60.1	50.6	44.7	41.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

				Pı	evalen	ce						2012 2014
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Emotional and mental health			63.4	66.3		75.0	71.7	70.8	74.0	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						58.3	42.6	41.9	38.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
HIV prevention			58.6	60.9		77.8	65.8	62.8	57.9	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Human sexuality			58.8	60.6		77.5	72.9	68.9	72.8	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								47.4	46.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Injury prevention and safety			39.7	40.8		60.7	51.3	51.6	48.9	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior			61.9	60.3		77.4	72.5	76.3	72.8	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change

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

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

				Pr	evalen	ice				2012 2014		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Physical activity and fitness			54.9	56.5		68.0	63.9	62.9	65.0	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Pregnancy prevention			55.9	57.0		71.8	70.4	63.9	61.0	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
STD prevention			58.8	60.4		78.0	73.5	66.8	62.7	Increased, 2002-2014	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Suicide prevention			67.2	70.9		77.1	74.0	73.6	70.7	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Tobacco-use prevention			58.7	54.8		70.6	62.6	63.1	59.9	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)			70.2	73.2		75.9	72.5	75.8	75.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²	
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			55.3	51.6		59.4	57.3	55.6	56.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds			50.3	52.3		54.9	54.3	51.4	48.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
Teaching students with limited English proficiency			47.0	39.9		51.3	47.3	45.4	48.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities							60.1	58.5	57.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities)			60.0	59.2		69.5	64.9	67.0	65.1	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change	
Encouraging family or community involvement			64.2	63.1		73.8	69.4	68.9	71.4	Increased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change	

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Teaching skills for behavior change			74.3	71.2		79.0	74.8	68.2	72.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management)						67.3	59.9	65.3	59.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						74.8	71.8	76.7	75.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²
Professional Preparation												
Percentage of schools in which the major emphasis of the lead health education teacher's professional preparation was on the following.												
Health and physical education combined (a)	48.0		55.6	55.2		64.7	61.9	65.7	60.3	Increased, 1998-2014	Increased, 1998-2008 No change, 2008-2014	No change
Health education (b)	8.5		7.1	8.9		8.4	10.1	8.3	9.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Physical education (c)	25.5		15.5	13.8		9.4	11.7	8.3	16.8	Decreased, 1998-2014	Decreased, 1998-2008 Increased, 2008-2014	Increased
Other education degree (d)			5.9	7.8		5.9	4.8	5.3	2.8	Decreased, 2002-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Kinesiology, exercise science, exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; biology or other science (e, f, or g)	10.5		9.8	10.6		10.2	6.0	8.2	6.0	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Nursing or counseling (h or i)	1.3		3.0	2.4		1.5	2.6	2.1	1.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Public health, nutrition, or other $(j, k, or l)$	0.0		3.2	1.3		0.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	No linear change	†	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

[†] Joinpoint analysis cannot be conducted when prevalence estimates of 0% or 100% are present.

	Prevalence												
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2012-2014 Change ²	
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						91.8	88.8	93.0	91.5	No linear change	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	6.2		7.9	5.9		6.9	6.4	7.2	4.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
2 to 5 years	14.9		21.7	15.0		18.5	19.3	18.4	21.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
6 to 9 years	17.5		14.9	17.5		18.2	14.1	16.2	19.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
10 to 14 years	20.3		17.6	15.3		17.1	13.3	18.3	15.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
15 years or more	41.0		37.9	46.4		39.3	46.9	39.9	40.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

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