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

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2014-2016 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 Linear Change¹ Quadratic Change¹ Change² **School Health Coordination** Percentage of schools that ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas: No linear change Not available Physical activity 44.9 51.2 37.3 49.5 49.9 No change No linear change No change Nutrition 47.5 50.2 38.5 50.1 51.1 Not available Tobacco-use prevention No linear change No change 53.3 41.3 49.0 45.6 Not available Asthma 19.7 23.8 19.8 28.7 25.0 Increased, Not available No change 2008-2016 Injury and violence prevention 31.6 40.2 37.8 38.7 No linear change Not available No change HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy No linear change No change 40.1 34.8 Not available prevention

¹Based 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:													
Health education							30.1	28.1	28.0	29.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical education									27.0	27.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity									23.0	25.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
School meal programs									27.4	24.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs									27.0	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health services							25.2	22.7	27.0	24.6	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	77.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

^{*} 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.

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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	86.9	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						75.2	63.1	59.3	54.9	63.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did the following activities during the past year:*													
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data								74.2	66.3	74.3	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	74.7	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.

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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								63.7	62.3	58.8	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	84.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials								76.4	76.3	73.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessed the availability of physical activity opportunities for students									80.9	70.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

^{*} 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.

	Prevalence														
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²		
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									57.3	56.1	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									92.7	91.1	No linear change	Not available	No change		
Special events sponsored by the school or community organizations (e.g., multicultural week, family night)									66.7	69.7	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.

					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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						22.7	28.0	32.5	30.6	31.6	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							63.9	63.4	66.2	73.3	Increased, 2010-2016	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	97.9	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
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	69.2	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.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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 health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth							52.6	45.6	49.4	49.0	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							57.0	52.0	51.2	52.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
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							9.9	7.8	13.2	19.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased

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

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Bullying and Sexual Harassment													
Percentage of schools in which staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									74.2	66.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Percentage of schools that have a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression									93.3	94.7	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									95.5	94.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSE PM 4. Percentage of schools that prevent bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression, among all students									43.6	34.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	97.8	No linear change	†	Decreased
7th grade				100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.2	Decreased, 2004-2016	†	Decreased
8th grade				98.8		100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.2	No linear change	†	Decreased
9th grade				96.6		96.3	96.8	96.3	96.6	91.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
10th grade				95.9		92.0	93.4	89.2	93.2	86.3	Decreased, 2004-2016	No quadratic change	No change
11th grade				83.1		80.4	84.9	80.6	84.6	70.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
12th grade				42.4		49.1	51.5	43.3	50.5	41.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	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.

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									84.7	85.0	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						97.6	97.7	95.7	94.7	94.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	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	80.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education						84.2	87.5	83.5	85.7	86.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
A written physical education curriculum						95.3	93.4	91.0	88.6	85.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Resources for fitness testing									96.5	97.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education									83.8	84.9	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	56.6	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	67.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students								96.0	93.3	90.6	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in physical activity before the school day through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity									55.7	55.5	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	63.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
CSPAP (2.6.03). Percentage of schools that have established, implemented, or evaluated CSPAP									4.7	5.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

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²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	95.7	No linear change	No change, 2002-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	Decreased
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	57.0	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						82.6	82.4	85.6	79.0	80.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for the following:													
Faculty and staff						20.7	18.3	20.2	27.5	29.0	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Students						32.0	26.0	25.2	29.0	22.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	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.

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					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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						37.2	35.3	38.6	42.0	41.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Students						29.6	31.0	28.0	32.0	25.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco						25.9	27.3	26.9	29.7	24.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

cessation services for faculty, staff, and students at school or through arrangements with providers not on school property (formerly TOBACCO SLIM 5)

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	31.4	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						14.0	11.4	10.8	9.8	11.8	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	62.5	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
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	10.7	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	Decreased
Other kinds of candy			61.0	55.2		30.9	27.9	26.6	25.8	15.1	Decreased, 2002-2016	Decreased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	Decreased

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

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Prevalence 2014-2016 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 Linear Change¹ Quadratic Change¹ Change² 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., 63.7 60.9 33.8 31.7 32.0 26.9 20.9 Decreased. Decreased, 2002-2008 No change regular potato chips) 2002-2016 Decreased, 2008-2016 Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, 52.4 43.7 Decreased. Not available Decreased crackers, or chips 2014-2016 Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or 39.1 35.8 38.4 30.1 17.3 Decreased. Not available Decreased other baked goods that are not low in fat 2008-2016 Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not 23.9 18.0 19.1 10.8 5.8 Decreased, Not available Decreased low in fat 2008-2016 2% or whole milk (plain or flavored) 52.9 44.2 42.7 29.9 19.4 Decreased. Not available Decreased 2008-2016 Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain) 44.6 36.4 Decreased, Not available Decreased 2014-2016 Water ices or frozen slushes that do not 15.1 13.8 12.3 10.3 9.4 Decreased. Not available No change contain juice 2008-2016

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

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

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					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice						37.2	28.0	32.2	25.0	16.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)						71.0	58.4	66.6	56.9	42.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Monster)									3.2	3.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Bottled water									69.3	58.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
100% fruit or vegetable juice									54.9	45.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Foods or beverages containing caffeine						41.9	31.0	33.5	23.4	20.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Fruits (not fruit juice)						39.2	31.1	35.4	27.0	26.3	Decreased,	Not available	No change

2008-2016

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)						26.9	21.3	24.2	16.8	14.6	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						14.3	15.2	14.4	13.6	9.8	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	42.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	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	60.5	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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						21.8	24.9	30.5	31.4	37.5	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						21.8	23.4	26.0	20.9	23.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms								50.3	50.2	52.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Planted a school food or vegetable garden								29.7	38.5	40.0	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								70.2	71.7	71.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria								63.5	69.0	69.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students								72.5	66.9	63.9	Decreased, 2012-2016	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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)								29.3	35.9	39.9	Increased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Encouraged students to drink plain water									79.3	82.0	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									21.3	19.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g., candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes									26.7	33.8	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	64.6	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	59.8	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	64.4	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	64.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media)									60.7	62.1	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.

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					Preva	alence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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								95.6	96.6	95.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the following locations:*													
Cafeteria during breakfast									91.5	93.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Cafeteria during lunch									93.4	93.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities									95.0	95.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields									64.0	64.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Hallways throughout the school									99.3	100.0	Increased,	Not available	No change

2014-2016

^{*} Among schools with that location.

¹Based 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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)						24.0	33.5	26.8	37.1	49.4	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	Increased
SSNE 2 (2.3.06). Percentage of schools that prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion for candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks									44.2	47.5	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						14.3	15.2	14.4	13.6	9.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 4 (2.3.08). Percentage of schools that provide information to students or families on the nutrition, caloric, and sodium content of foods available						56.1	58.9	48.8	60.5	60.5	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.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
SSNE 5 (2.3.09). Percentage of schools that place fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								70.2	71.7	71.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
SSNE 6 (2.3.10). Percentage of schools that allow students to have access to drinking water									59.6	60.9	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						28.6	24.8	26.6	26.2	31.4	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						24.8	19.6	23.6	16.0	14.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	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.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	24.2	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:													
HIV testing								2.7	1.3	0.4	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
HIV treatment									1.6	0.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
STD testing									1.3	0.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
STD treatment									2.0	0.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Pregnancy testing								3.2	2.9	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Provision of condoms								1.6	4.8	3.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									2.7	1.3	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.

					Preva	llence							2014-2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	Change ²
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])								1.2	2.0	1.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Prenatal care								8.7	8.2	4.7	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								2.1	2.4	1.3	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								56.6	53.1	30.7	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
HIV treatment									52.3	35.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD testing									53.3	31.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
STD treatment									52.3	29.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	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.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Pregnancy testing								59.8	55.7	33.9	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Provision of condoms								44.0	39.4	25.3	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Provision of condom-compatible lubricants (i.e., water-or silicone-based)									38.9	23.1	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								44.8	40.7	25.6	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Prenatal care								59.6	54.3	32.9	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								51.7	47.1	35.4	Decreased, 2012-2016	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.

•	
Preva	lence

Prevalence														
		1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
	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									63.7	65.7	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									96.5	97.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
	Food allergies									97.6	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
	Diabetes									97.6	97.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
	Epilepsy or seizure disorder									96.6	98.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
	Obesity									31.9	34.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
	Hypertension/high blood pressure									62.4	66.0	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.

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

Prevalence

Frevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									53.5	48.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									52.8	47.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Diabetes									54.3	48.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

54.1 47.6

42.6 37.7

47.3 42.9

No linear change

No linear change

No linear change

Obesity

Epilepsy or seizure disorder

Hypertension/high blood pressure

No change

No change

No change

Not available

Not available

Not available

¹Based 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													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
SHS PM 2. Percentage of schools that provide students with on-site services or referrals to healthcare providers for 7 key sexual health services									37.4	22.5	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
SWCC_1 (4.5.02). Percentage of schools that identify and track students with chronic conditions that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, food allergies)									97.6	98.6	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									63.7	65.7	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									56.6	49.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

risk for activity, diet, and weight-related chronic conditions

 $^{^{1}}Based$ 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	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									32.4	29.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child (e.g., setting parental expectations, keeping track of their child, responding when their child breaks the rules)									58.1	50.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services									26.9	20.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community									74.3	65.4	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									84.6	77.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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

Prevalence 2014-2016 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 Linear Change¹ Quadratic Change¹ Change² Percentage of schools that participate in a 44.4 41.8 No linear change Not available No change program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students, such as the Big Brothers Big Sisters program Percentage of schools that provide 68.2 71.6 No linear change Not available No change service-learning opportunities for students Percentage of schools that provide peer 85.5 83.1 No linear change Not available No change tutoring opportunities for students Percentage of schools in which students' 41.3 32.5 Decreased. Not available Decreased families helped develop or implement 2014-2016 policies and programs related to school health during the past two years SSE PM 5. Percentage of schools that 80.7 87.3 Increased. Not available Increased implement school connectedness strategies

2014-2016

Decreased,

2014-2016

Not available

57.6 47.3

SSE PM 6. Percentage of schools that

for all students

implement parent engagement strategies

Decreased

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

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

Prevalence 200													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	36.3	Decreased, 1998-2016	Decreased, 1998-2010 No change, 2010-2016	
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	58.2	Increased, 1998-2016	Increased, 1998-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	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	51.5	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change
7th grade	61.1		54.6	51.1		66.0	62.5	64.1	63.8	61.0	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change
8th grade	52.7		53.2	54.4		61.9	65.7	64.0	64.5	59.9	Increased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change
9th grade	54.1		57.9	51.3		57.2	65.6	59.2	56.3	57.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

^{*} 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.

¹Based 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*													
10th grade	31.2		34.9	34.8		40.4	34.2	39.3	46.4	32.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
11th grade	16.8		20.2	17.7		11.9	14.5	9.5	11.6	10.2	Decreased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change
12th grade	7.6		14.1	10.6		4.4	7.1	6.4	9.3	11.6	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	72.6	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						85.6	85.5	81.9	84.2	79.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	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	62.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

^{*} 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.

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

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

Prevalence													2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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						69.0	66.1	62.1	65.9	62.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
A written health education curriculum						82.3	81.0	80.9	73.1	69.1	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						96.5	95.8	96.1	95.8	93.7	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	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health						90.3	89.4	88.4	89.7	90.2	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	92.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	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 2016					
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:													
Using decision-making skills to enhance health						97.4	96.3	96.7	95.8	94.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using goal-setting skills to enhance health						91.9	94.2	94.9	92.8	92.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks						96.2	95.8	95.9	95.4	93.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Advocating for personal, family, and community health						91.1	88.7	89.0	90.5	89.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with the following materials:													
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education									83.9	83.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education									78.9	77.2	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													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									57.8	62.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning									78.1	76.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education									72.1	74.0	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							26.0	30.1	36.6	53.6	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12							96.9	97.6	94.5	93.4	Decreased, 2010-2016	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	92.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Asthma						45.3	50.1	47.4	49.7	46.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Emotional and mental health						96.9	96.5	96.2	94.3	94.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									39.1	34.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									63.5	57.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						72.9	72.3	71.4	69.0	62.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention						96.4	94.9	95.6	95.1	87.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Human sexuality						93.7	93.5	95.4	94.2	88.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

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

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

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention)								83.1	87.3	79.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Injury prevention and safety						91.0	89.4	86.4	88.6	82.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Nutrition and dietary behavior						97.8	98.3	99.3	98.9	99.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Physical activity and fitness						99.6	99.1	99.7	98.9	99.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Pregnancy prevention						88.3	90.5	93.3	93.9	82.9	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention						93.6	94.0	96.3	95.9	88.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Suicide prevention						87.0	90.8	89.2	89.9	83.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Tobacco-use prevention						96.8	97.4	98.7	96.0	91.7	Decreased,	Not available	Decreased

2008-2016

 $^{^{1}}$ 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)						90.6	91.8	96.3	96.0	94.3	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:													
Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain						94.3	93.0	97.2	92.4	87.8	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use						95.0	95.0	96.7	94.3	88.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use						91.7	91.2	91.5	87.6	85.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine						94.2	93.2	95.5	93.3	87.6	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance						86.6	84.3	82.8	83.1	80.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

 $^{^{1}\}text{Based}$ 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment						94.2	93.2	94.6	91.2	88.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	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	85.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco						92.9	93.5	93.8	92.4	86.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco						66.7	74.2	70.8	68.7	67.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)						88.6	91.4	91.9	87.7	83.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco						85.5	88.4	87.3	82.2	81.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation						77.6	76.6	73.7	74.2	73.0	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	73.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development						85.7	87.0	87.8	85.1	78.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs									91.3	83.0	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
How addiction to tobacco use can be treated									80.4	74.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products									81.3	76.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of tobacco cessation programs									63.6	58.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted						88.8	86.9	85.5	86.7	75.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						88.8	82.6	82.4	85.0	77.9	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						88.6	89.9	87.1	91.8	81.1	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
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	64.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									82.7	72.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						78.7	79.7	74.9	74.7	68.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
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	66.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									76.9	69.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work							58.3	56.5	59.3	55.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly							48.2	46.8	48.8	46.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms							32.7	31.5	34.6	34.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							29.4	24.7	31.2	31.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2011 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:													
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy								45.2	53.6	51.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								80.8	89.3	80.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									76.7	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									69.5	62.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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							94.5	98.6	95.8	92.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy							93.5	98.6	95.0	93.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						97.2	95.1	98.6	94.2	90.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						93.6	87.3	91.1	90.3	89.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									93.8	89.7	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	89.6	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:													
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.8	87.3	92.9	84.1	85.7	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									91.1	84.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work						85.7	86.8	95.0	88.1	86.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly						78.5	81.6	90.9	81.0	83.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to obtain condoms						67.2	63.9	78.0	70.3	73.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							64.9	67.1	63.8	65.7	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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								91.6	84.3	84.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								97.1	93.0	89.0	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	No change
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners									92.6	88.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health									90.8	85.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									80.7	69.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									73.1	68.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									66.1	58.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									77.6	63.7	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									78.9	66.8	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									73.4	65.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									71.2	57.6	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
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									92.8	91.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors									85.7	87.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									82.8	86.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									87.5	83.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy									87.3	86.6	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									80.0	82.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors									83.2	82.3	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	97.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking plenty of water									97.3	97.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of eating breakfast every day									95.6	94.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans (e.g., MyPlate, MyPyramid)									93.0	93.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using food labels						91.9	93.4	92.3	93.7	92.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages									92.6	92.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Balancing food intake and physical activity						96.3	97.2	97.4	97.6	96.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products						95.7	96.5	95.7	96.3	95.0	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.

					Preva	lence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)						93.6	94.8	95.0	92.3	90.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars									93.9	92.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium									89.5	88.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium									86.8	83.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron									79.2	76.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food safety						80.5	81.3	80.0	75.3	72.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Preparing healthy meals and snacks						88.4	87.2	84.5	86.4	81.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices						95.3	93.8	93.8	92.7	89.4	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Accepting body size differences						89.8	92.1	89.6	91.2	85.2	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders						91.9	91.2	89.2	89.7	83.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Relationship between diet and chronic diseases									84.8	84.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessing body mass index (BMI)									76.9	76.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics during the current school year									52.5	47.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity, including reducing the risks for chronic disease									96.7	94.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Mental and social benefits of physical activity									97.0	95.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)						95.6	95.6	94.8	96.2	92.2	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)						92.8	91.8	90.1	86.8	84.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity									88.3	87.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)						94.2	93.6	90.4	95.3	91.7	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.

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Preventing injury during physical activity						91.8	90.1	88.7	88.9	86.0	Decreased, 2008-2016	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	73.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)						91.2	90.6	85.9	86.1	79.2	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Increasing daily physical activity									97.6	95.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Incorporating physical activity into daily life (without relying on a structured exercise plan or special equipment)									93.4	93.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Using safety equipment for specific physical activities									84.2	80.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity									93.3	92.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools that taught all 13 physical activity topics during the current school year									63.7	57.6	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.

					Preva	alence							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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									49.9	48.2	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									58.3	57.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
ESHE_PM_2c: Percentage of schools in which those who teach sexual health education are provided with key materials for teaching sexual health education									48.5	53.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

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

					Preva	lence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	86.5	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)			70.4	69.2		71.7	74.2	67.2	68.3	62.6	No linear change	No change, 2002-2010 Decreased, 2010-2016	
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, social workers)			64.1	62.6		69.7	68.6	70.8	65.6	66.6	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	38.8	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	
School health council, committee, or team							46.5	45.1	43.5	40.2	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.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	27.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						33.3	33.5	25.9	28.5	24.3	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
Physical activity						44.4	51.0	42.8	47.4	43.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Nutrition and healthy eating						49.4	49.9	43.3	46.4	44.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
Asthma						12.2	18.1	13.3	14.1	14.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									22.1	25.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Diabetes									19.8	16.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying)									64.6	59.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
Percentage of schools in which teachers have given students homework assignments or health education activities to do at home with their parents during the current school year									74.5	66.4	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased

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

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

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					Preva	alence							2014 2016
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	45.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Asthma						12.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Emotional and mental health			38.2	34.4		45.9	46.9	44.5	46.6	55.1	Increased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	Increased
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									20.1	18.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

43.0 39.4

19.6 19.4

13.8 15.2 15.6 15.9 11.9

32.1 30.0 25.3 28.9 29.9

No linear change

No linear change

Decreased,

2002-2016

Not available

Not available

No change, 2012-2016

Decreased, 2002-2012 No change

Food allergies

HIV prevention

Foodborne illness prevention

No change

No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Human sexuality			25.3	31.3		38.7	34.4	32.3	32.0	35.2	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								33.7	32.0	23.4	Decreased, 2012-2016	Not available	Decreased
Injury prevention and safety			42.9	36.5		45.1	41.1	37.7	36.7	34.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior			20.9	34.9		47.3	45.4	38.4	39.5	36.8	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
Physical activity and fitness			32.3	42.4		55.6	55.2	47.5	50.2	48.1	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
Pregnancy prevention			21.4	24.4		26.7	27.7	23.4	23.4	23.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
STD prevention			25.9	27.4		33.3	31.1	26.2	27.0	28.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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:													
Suicide prevention			21.6	25.7		39.2	47.9	47.9	46.5	49.1	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2010 No change, 2010-2016	
Tobacco-use prevention			34.6	33.9		36.9	34.5	29.6	30.6	26.0	Decreased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)			46.3	42.1		55.9	50.7	58.0	56.8	44.5	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	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			40.4	32.8		34.7	40.1	31.9	36.5	43.5	No linear change	No change, 2002-2012 Increased, 2012-2016	No change
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds			32.9	28.3		30.7	33.8	23.5	33.5	43.0	Increased, 2002-2016	No change, 2002-2012 Increased, 2012-2016	Increased
Teaching students with limited English proficiency			14.7	18.6		17.2	25.8	18.5	24.7	26.0	Increased, 2002-2016	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	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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 of different sexual orientations or gender identities							12.4	9.8	17.3	23.0	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	No change
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)			54.3	40.7		46.5	51.1	45.8	46.7	59.3	No linear change	No change, 2002-2012 Increased, 2012-2016	Increased
Encouraging family or community involvement			37.5	30.8		28.1	28.9	25.8	31.7	39.9	No linear change	Decreased, 2002-2012 Increased, 2012-2016	Increased
Teaching skills for behavior change			53.7	45.4		40.5	42.2	36.5	34.7	45.2	Decreased, 2002-2016	Decreased, 2002-2012 Increased, 2012-2016	Increased
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)						49.6	52.7	46.0	45.1	59.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						41.1	37.3	29.1	32.9	41.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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	72.6	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	No change
Asthma						60.1	50.6	44.7	41.1	33.5	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	Decreased
Emotional and mental health			63.4	66.3		75.0	71.7	70.8	74.0	76.7	Increased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Epilepsy or seizure disorder									44.0	40.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
Food allergies									48.2	38.9	Decreased, 2014-2016	Not available	Decreased
Foodborne illness prevention						58.3	42.6	41.9	38.7	35.1	Decreased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change
HIV prevention			58.6	60.9		77.8	65.8	62.8	57.9	58.1	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
Human sexuality			58.8	60.6		77.5	72.9	68.9	72.8	77.5	Increased, 2002-2016	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.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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)								47.4	46.1	44.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
Injury prevention and safety			39.7	40.8		60.7	51.3	51.6	48.9	47.9	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior			61.9	60.3		77.4	72.5	76.3	72.8	72.7	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	No change
Physical activity and fitness			54.9	56.5		68.0	63.9	62.9	65.0	60.8	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	No change
Pregnancy prevention			55.9	57.0		71.8	70.4	63.9	61.0	63.9	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change
STD prevention			58.8	60.4		78.0	73.5	66.8	62.7	68.3	Increased, 2002-2016	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:													
Suicide prevention			67.2	70.9		77.1	74.0	73.6	70.7	74.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Tobacco-use prevention			58.7	54.8		70.6	62.6	63.1	59.9	60.9	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 Decreased, 2008-2016	
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, dating violence prevention)			70.2	73.2		75.9	72.5	75.8	75.8	75.3	No linear change	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			55.3	51.6		59.4	57.3	55.6	56.9	58.4	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	55.4	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	48.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

 $^{^{1}\}text{Based}$ 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 Change ²
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							60.1	58.5	57.3	71.2	Increased, 2010-2016	Not available	Increased
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays, cooperative group activities)			60.0	59.2		69.5	64.9	67.0	65.1	63.2	No linear change	Increased, 2002-2008 No change, 2008-2016	
Encouraging family or community involvement			64.2	63.1		73.8	69.4	68.9	71.4	68.1	Increased, 2002-2016	No quadratic change	No change
Teaching skills for behavior change			74.3	71.2		79.0	74.8	68.2	72.5	72.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, behavior management)						67.3	59.9	65.3	59.0	59.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						74.8	71.8	76.7	75.6	73.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

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

²Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

	Prevalence													
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Linear Change ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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 education or health and physical education combined (a or b)	56.5		62.6	64.1		73.1	72.0	74.0	70.1	64.5	Increased, 1998-2016	Increased, 1998-2012 Decreased, 2012-2016	_	
Physical education, kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology (c or e)						10.1	12.3	9.0	18.1	19.0	Increased, 2008-2016	Not available	No change	
Home economics or family and consumer science, biology or other science, or nutrition (f, g, or k)						9.4	5.4	7.8	4.7	5.6	No linear change	Not available	No change	
Nursing or counseling (h or i)	6.3		5.2	4.9		1.5	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.9	Decreased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
Public health or other (j or l)			5.1	3.1		0.0	2.9	1.8	3.0	2.7	No linear 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.

[†] 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 ¹	Quadratic Change ¹	2014-2016 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	89.1	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	9.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased	
2 to 5 years	14.9		21.7	15.0		18.5	19.3	18.4	21.1	20.4	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	20.1	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	12.5	Decreased, 1998-2016	No quadratic change	No change	
15 years or more	41.0		37.9	46.4		39.3	46.9	39.9	40.0	37.2	No linear change	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.