

School Health Profiles 2014

Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools

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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

In the United States, more than 54 million young people are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools.¹ Because young people attend school about six hours a day approximately 180 days per year, schools are in a unique position to help improve the health status of children and adolescents throughout the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with state and local education and health agencies, developed the School Health Profiles (Profiles) to measure school health policies and practices. Profiles has been conducted biennially since 1996 and includes state, large urban school district, territorial, and tribal (through 2012) surveys of principals and lead health education teachers in middle and high schools. Starting in 2014, tribal governments were no longer eligible to receive funding for Profiles. Profiles helps education and health agencies at these various levels monitor and assess characteristics of and trends in school health education; physical education and physical activity; school health policies related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tobacco-use prevention, and nutrition; school-based health services; family engagement; community involvement; and school health coordination.

In support of a unified and collaborative approach to learning and health, ASCD and CDC led the development of a new model, released in 2014, called the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) model.² This model “incorporates the components of a coordinated school health program around the tenets of a whole child approach to education and provides a framework to address the symbiotic relationship between learning and health.”² Profiles provides information on seven of the 10 components of the WSCC model: health education, physical education and physical activity, nutrition environment and services, social and emotional

climate, health services, family engagement, and community involvement.² Profiles also provides information on the coordination of all components of school health.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Curricula

Comprehensive health education includes curricula for students in all grades— from pre-K through grade 12— and covers a variety of topics.²⁻⁵ Reviews conducted by CDC and others have shown that effective health education curricula emphasize teaching functional health information; shaping personal values that support healthy behaviors; shaping group norms that value a healthy lifestyle; and developing the essential health skills necessary to adopt, practice, and maintain healthy behaviors.⁶ In addition, effective curricula incorporate learning strategies, teaching methods, and materials that are age-appropriate, developmentally appropriate, and culturally inclusive.⁶

Health education curricula can be designed to address the National Health Education Standards (NHES).⁷ The NHES, released in 2007, are written expectations for what students should know and be able to do by specified grade levels to promote personal, family, and community health.⁷ They provide a framework for curriculum development and selection, instruction, and student assessment in health education to enable students to:

1. comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.
2. analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors.

3. demonstrate the ability to access valid information and products and services to enhance health.
4. demonstrate the ability to use interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.
5. demonstrate the ability to use decision-making skills to enhance health.
6. demonstrate the ability to use goal-setting skills to enhance health.
7. demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.
8. demonstrate the ability to advocate for personal, family, and community health.

Support for comprehensive, standards-based school health education is found in the following U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2020⁸ objectives, under Educational and Community-based Programs (ECBP):

- **ECBP-2:** "Increase the proportion of elementary, middle, and senior high schools that provide comprehensive school health education to prevent health problems in the following areas: unintentional injury; violence; suicide; tobacco use and addiction; alcohol or other drug use; unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and STD infection; unhealthy dietary patterns; and inadequate physical activity."
- **ECBP-3:** "Increase the proportion of elementary, middle, and senior high schools that have health education goals or objectives that address the knowledge and skills articulated in the National Health Education Standards."

Requirements

Adequate instructional time is vital for learning and supports the adoption and maintenance of healthy behaviors.^{6,9} The NHES recommends that students in pre-kindergarten through grade 2 receive 40 hours of instruction in health education per year and students

in grades 3 through 12 receive 80 hours of instruction per academic year.⁷ The importance of adequate instructional time in health education is articulated in a Healthy People 2020⁸ sub-objective, under Early and Middle Childhood (EMC):

- **EMC 4.3:** "Increase the proportion of schools that require cumulative instruction in health education that meet the U.S. National Health Education Standards for elementary, middle, and senior high schools."

Professional Preparation and Professional Development

The quality of school health education is determined, in part, by teacher preparation.¹⁰ Professional development for teachers through continuing education and training is critical for the implementation of effective school health education.¹¹⁻¹³ Effective professional development for health education teachers focuses on strategies that actively engage students and help them master important health information and skills.¹⁴ Studies have shown that teachers who receive training tend to implement health education with more fidelity than do teachers who do not receive such training, resulting in increased knowledge gain among students.¹² The need for adequate teacher preparation and ongoing professional development for health education teachers is supported by two Healthy People 2020⁷ EMC sub-objectives:

- **EMC-4.1:** "Increase the proportion of schools that require newly hired staff who teach required health education to have undergraduate or graduate training in health education."
- **EMC-4.2:** "Increase the proportion of schools that require newly hired staff who teach required health instruction to be certified, licensed, or endorsed by the State in health education."

Sexual Health Education

Many adolescents engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in negative sexual health outcomes. In 2010, young people aged 13–24 accounted for 26% of all new HIV infections in the United States.¹⁵ Almost half of the nearly 20 million new STDs reported each year are among people under age 24.¹⁶ Sexual health education is important to the prevention of HIV; it can help modify sexual behaviors and address the social and cultural conditions that put youth at risk for infection.¹⁷ When well-planned and implemented, sexual health education is associated with delayed sexual debut, fewer sexual partners, and more widespread and consistent use of condoms.¹⁷ Exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) is a systematic, evidence-informed approach to sexual health education that includes the use of grade-specific, evidence-based interventions.^{18–20} ESHE provides adolescents the essential knowledge and critical skills needed to avoid HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.¹⁹ It is important for schools to provide sexual health educators with the materials needed to effectively teach students in these areas. ESHE components align with the Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool²⁰ and the National Health Education Standards.⁷ Further, assessment of students' ability to engage in behaviors to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy, such as role-playing refusal skills, can help ensure that students will be confident enough to implement protective behaviors in real world settings.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ACTIVITY

Physical education provides students with a planned, sequential curriculum that provides knowledge and learning experiences in various physical activities. Physical education promotes, through a variety of planned physical activities, each student's optimum physical, mental, emotional, and social development and promotes activities and sports that all students may enjoy and can pursue throughout their lives.

According to the 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, children and adolescents should participate in 60 minutes or more of physical activity every day. As part of this recommendation, youth should engage in vigorous physical activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening activities at least three days per week.²¹

Regular participation in physical activity during youth contributes to improved cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness, improved cardiovascular and metabolic health markers, improved bone health, favorable body composition, and reduced symptoms of depression.²¹ In 2011–2012, 17.7% of 6-year-olds to 11-year-olds and 20.5% of 12-year-olds to 19-year-olds were considered obese.²² Unfortunately, youth become less active as they move from childhood into adolescence and adulthood.^{23–26} Because participation in physical activity during youth influences participation in physical activity during adulthood, youth physical activity can contribute to decreased risk for the development of chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes, throughout life.²¹

Schools play an important role in helping students attain recommended levels of physical activity.^{27,28} They can create an environment that offers many opportunities for students to be physically active throughout the school day. Many recent federal documents such as CDC's *School Health Guidelines to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity*²⁷ and the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans Midcourse Report*²⁹ recommend school-based physical activity programs and interventions, including those that involve multiple components (e.g., physical education, recess, and before- and after-school activities) and active transport to school. A Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (CSPAP) addresses this recommendation and provides a national framework for physical education and youth physical activity.³⁰ In addition, schools and outside organizations can establish joint use or shared use agreements that allow not only students, families, and staff but also

community members to use school facilities for physical activity opportunities or events.

The importance of physical education and activity in promoting the health of young people, from elementary school through high school, is also supported by the following Healthy People 2020⁸ physical activity (PA) objectives:

- **PA-4:** “Increase the proportion of the Nation’s public and private schools that require daily physical education for all students.”
- **PA-5:** “Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education.”
- **PA-10:** “Increase the proportion of the Nation’s public and private schools that provide access to their physical activity spaces and facilities for all persons outside of normal school hours (that is, before and after the school day, on weekends, and during summer and other vacations).”

NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES

According to the WSCC model, the school nutrition environment provides students with opportunities to learn about and practice healthy eating through foods and beverages available at school, nutrition education, and messages about food in the cafeteria and throughout the school campus.² Schools typically provide food and beverage items through the USDA school meal programs (e.g., National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program) and may also offer other items outside these programs. These foods or beverages sold or served at school separately from the USDA school meal programs are known as competitive foods.³¹ Competitive foods are often relatively low in nutrient density and relatively high in fat, added sugars, and calories.^{32,33} Previous research has observed that the school food environment is associated with youth dietary behaviors and obesity.³⁴⁻³⁷

Students may consume as much as half of their daily calories at school.³⁸ Therefore, schools are in a unique position to provide students with healthy dietary choices and to help students learn about healthy food choices. The passage of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA)³⁹ updated and strengthened school meal requirements and established new federal nutrition standards for competitive foods, called Smart Snacks in School. These requirements ensure that foods and beverages served and sold on school campus during the school day are consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010*,⁴⁰ the cornerstone of federal nutrition policy and nutrition education activities.⁴¹ HHFKA³⁹ also requires that schools participating in the National School Lunch Program make free drinking water available to students when meals are served during meal service hours. The new nutrition standards for school meals went into effect for the 2012–2013 school year and the Smart Snacks implementation went into effect for the 2014–2015 school year. The implementation of these requirements helps support the achievement of a Healthy People 2020⁸ objective for Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS) and its sub-objectives:

- **NWS-2:** “Increase the proportion of schools that offer nutritious foods and beverages outside of school meals.”
- **NWS-2.1:** “Increase the proportion of schools that do not sell or offer calorically sweetened beverages to students.”
- **NWS-2.2:** “Increase the proportion of school districts that require schools to make fruits or vegetables available whenever other food is offered or sold.”

HEALTHY AND SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDES SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL CLIMATE)

Healthy and safe school environment refers to the physical and aesthetic surroundings and the psychosocial climate and culture of the school. A safe,

positive physical and psychosocial environment helps to prevent school failure, substance use, and violence.⁴² Schools can create a safe and supportive environment by implementing school health policies and activities that support the health and well-being of all students at the school. Many elements might promote such an environment; those measured with Profiles data include tobacco-use prevention, policies to prevent bullying and sexual harassment, and creating safe and supportive environments for sexual minority students.

Tobacco-Use Prevention

Both tobacco use and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke contribute to diminished health, via the development of a variety of medical conditions.⁴³ Tobacco use, particularly cigarette smoking, remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.⁴⁴ Each year, 480,000 people die from cigarette smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke.⁴³ Each day in the United States, approximately 2,900 young people between the ages of 12 and 17 years smoke their first cigarette, and an estimated 700 persons in that age group become daily cigarette smokers.⁴⁵ Thus, to be most effective, school-based programs must target young people before they initiate tobacco use. *CDC's Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014* provides evidence-based guidance to assist in planning and establishing comprehensive and effective tobacco control programs that include efforts to prevent initiation of and to reduce tobacco use among youth.⁴⁶ Additionally, *CDC's Guidelines for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction*⁴⁷ recommends strategies to aid schools in preventing initiation and reducing tobacco use among youth. The following are key elements of those strategies:

- Develop and enforce a comprehensive school policy on tobacco-use prevention that prohibits all forms of tobacco use by students, school staff, parents, and visitors on school property, in school buildings, in all school vehicles, and at school functions away from school property.

- Prohibit tobacco advertising in school buildings, on school property, and in school publications.
- Provide instruction about the negative consequences of short-term and long-term tobacco use, social influences on tobacco use, peer norms regarding tobacco use, and refusal skills.
- Provide tobacco-use prevention education for students in kindergarten through grade 12.
- Provide program-specific training for teachers.
- Support cessation efforts among students and staff who use tobacco.

A comprehensive tobacco-use prevention policy is one that prohibits all tobacco use by students, faculty, staff, and visitors during school and non-school hours, in school buildings, on school grounds, in school buses and other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events.⁴⁷ Instituting such a policy can assist schools in achieving a Healthy People 2020⁸ objective for Tobacco Use (TU):

- **TU-15:** “Increase tobacco-free environments in schools, including all school facilities, property, vehicles, and school events.”

Practices to Prevent Bullying and Sexual Harassment

Bullying and sexual harassment can lead to adverse academic, psychological, and health outcomes.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ Federally funded schools are required to distribute a formal policy for addressing sexual harassment to students, parents, and employees.⁵¹ In addition, professional development for school staff regarding how to appropriately respond to bullying and sexual harassment is needed to help prevent these behaviors.⁵²

Safe and Supportive Environments for Sexual Minority Students

Research shows that safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved

education and health outcomes, including sexual health outcomes, for all students,⁵³ and are especially important for students at disproportionate risk of HIV and other STDs, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth.^{54,55} Sexual minority youth are more likely than their heterosexual peers to be threatened or injured with a weapon on school property and to skip school because they felt unsafe.⁵⁶ In addition, sexual minority youth who are victimized at school are at increased risk of attempting suicide compared to those who are not.⁵⁶ Sexual minority youth typically have fewer supportive resources to draw upon and experience lower family and school connectedness, lower connectedness to other adults, and lower peer support than their heterosexual peers.⁵⁷ Supportive schools foster pro-social attitudes and positive health behaviors among students by promoting students' sense of connectedness during the school day.⁵⁸ Additionally, sexual minority youth who attend schools with an anti-bullying policy have a lower risk of suicidality than those who do not attend schools with such policies.⁵⁶ The importance of improving the health and safety of LGBTQ youth is underscored by the addition of a new objective for Healthy People 2020⁸ Adolescent Health (AH):

- **AH-9:** "Increase the proportion of middle and high schools that prohibit harassment based on a student's sexual orientation or gender identity."

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services are provided for students to appraise, protect, and promote health. School health services are designed to provide a continuum of care from home to school to community health care providers. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), even though school systems offer a wide range of health services, at a minimum, schools should provide at least the following three types of services:

1. state-mandated services, including health screenings, verification of immunization status, and infectious disease reporting,
2. assessment of minor health complaints, medication administration, and care for students with special health care needs, and
3. capability to handle emergencies and other urgent situations.⁵⁹ Comprehensive health services also include individual health education.

Schools also play an important role in facilitating access through direct provision of on-site services or referrals to adolescent-friendly, community-based providers for more comprehensive services, such as administration of immunizations, case management and counseling, wellness promotion, and patient education, as well as care and prevention of HIV, other STDs, teen pregnancy, and chronic conditions such as diabetes, seizure disorders, and asthma.

School nurses are important gatekeepers and play many roles in the school setting, but their main purpose is to support student success by providing health care assessment, intervention, and follow-up for all children within the school setting.⁶⁰ School nurses serve as an extension of the public health system by caring for school-aged children and adolescents during the school day.⁶¹ The importance of having sufficient school nurses for all students is reflected in a Healthy People 2020⁸ objective under ECBP:

- **ECBP-5:** "Increase the proportion of the nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have a nurse-to-student ratio of at least 1:750."

Chronic Conditions

Chronic health conditions such as epilepsy or seizure disorder, diabetes, asthma, obesity, high blood pressure/hypertension, and food allergies might affect students' physical and emotional well-being, school attendance, academic performance, and social participation.⁶²⁻⁶⁴ The opportunity for academic success is increased when communities, schools, families, and

students work together to meet the needs of students with chronic health conditions and provide safe and supportive learning environments.^{64,65} Schools and school-based health centers can play a role in ensuring that students with chronic conditions have access to appropriate clinical care and disease management through a primary care provider and medical home. Further, by identifying and tracking students with chronic conditions, schools can help to assess the potential need for additional case management of these students. School health personnel can establish systematic protocols and processes for determining the health insurance status of students with chronic conditions and if necessary, assist parents and families in enrolling eligible students into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs.^{66,67} Organizations and health care professionals in the community can address health, mental health, and social service gaps that schools might not have the resources or expertise to address adequately.

FAMILY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Family engagement and community involvement provide an integrated school, family, and community approach for enhancing the health and well-being of students. Schools can actively solicit parent engagement in decision-making, school activities, and/or advocacy and use community resources and services to respond more effectively to the health-related needs of students. Family engagement also can help family members become more knowledgeable about health issues, thereby enabling them to serve as positive role models and reinforce healthy behaviors at home. Parent engagement in schools is linked to better student behavior,⁶⁸⁻⁷¹ higher academic achievement,⁷²⁻⁷⁴ and enhanced social skills.^{71,75} This specific strategy for involving parents is supported by CDC's *Parent Engagement: Strategies for Involving Parents in School Health*.⁷⁶

Schools can use internal and community resources to foster connectedness between students and the rest

of their school. CDC's *School Connectedness: Strategies for Increasing Protective Factors Among Youth*⁴² report describes how schools can create trusting and caring relationships that promote open communication among administrators, teachers, staff, students, families, and communities. One avenue for creating such an environment includes increasing understanding of similarities and differences among different student groups. By reducing the threat of being embarrassed or teased, schools can foster a sense of safety and connectedness.⁷⁷ Further, by encouraging students to be involved in their school and their community at large, for example with peer tutoring or service learning, schools can foster pro-social behavior.

Partnerships between schools, families, and community members are key aspects of effective school health programs.^{76,78} Schools that have a good relationship with families and community members are more likely to gain their cooperation with school health efforts.⁷⁶ These relationships can also increase the probability of successful school health programs and improved student health outcomes.^{76,79} Interventions aimed at preventing and treating childhood obesity,^{80,81} school-based tobacco-use prevention programs,^{82,83} asthma interventions,^{84,85} and school-based sexual health programs⁸⁶ have all been found to be more effective when they involve parents and community organizations. Efforts to increase family and community involvement support a Healthy People 2020⁸ objective under AH:

- **AH-3:** “increase the proportion of adolescents who are connected to a parent or other positive adult caregiver.”

SCHOOL HEALTH COORDINATION

To ensure that all components of a school health program are coordinated, it is critical to have one person appointed to oversee the school health program.⁴ This individual (known as a school health coordinator) coordinates school health program activities; leads a school health council, committee, or team; and integrates community-based programs

with school-based programs.^{87,88} Administration and management of school health programs requires devoted time, attention, training, and expertise.^{89,90} School health councils, committees, or teams also are integral parts of coordinated school health. Effective school health committees or teams include a coalition of representatives from within and outside of the school community interested in improving the health of youth in schools.^{89,91} Participation on such committees or teams can empower others through increased awareness and knowledge of the school health program, increase the chance of ownership and commitment, activate channels of communication, and increase involvement in decision making.^{78,87,89,91-94}

Conducting an assessment is a critical first step in improving implementation of policies, programs, or environmental strategies to effect change or improvement in school health.⁹⁵ This can be accomplished through the use of assessment tools such as the *School Health Index*,⁹⁶ which has been shown to bring health issues to the school's attention, build school commitment, identify changes that do not require resources, encourage development of policy and action, raise awareness of federal policies, and help schools set policies and standards that meet national health objectives.⁹⁷⁻¹⁰¹

Such assessments also help inform school improvement planning. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act requires certain schools to have a written School Improvement Plan (SIP). Many states and districts also require schools to have such a plan. SIPs can include health-related objectives, since healthy students are present in school and ready to learn, while poor health is a barrier to learning and a frequent cause of underachievement.¹⁰ In turn, academic success is an indicator of overall student well-being and a strong predictor of adult health outcomes.¹⁰²⁻¹⁰⁴ The WSCC model recognizes the close relationship between health and education and the need to embed health into the educational environment for all students.¹⁰⁵

REPORT CONTENTS

This report summarizes 2014 Profiles data related to all of the topics mentioned above and provides data for performance measures for two of CDC's Funding Opportunity Announcements: 1) CDC-RFA-PS13-1308 Strategy 2: School-Based HIV/STD Prevention and 2) CDC-RFA-DP13-1305 State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease, Obesity, and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health. These performance measures assess the percentage of secondary schools in a jurisdiction that were implementing specific policies and practices recommended by CDC to address critical health problems faced by children and adolescents. The measures were based on research findings and derived from CDC scientific guidance documents.¹⁰⁶ Some performance measures are based on a single Profiles question, while others represent the combination of several Profiles questions. Throughout this report, including in the tables, these performance measures will be noted as such in parentheses.

This report provides information about 45 states, 19 large urban school districts, two territories with weighted Profiles data from both principal and lead health education teacher surveys, and three states with weighted data from the principal survey only (Table 1). Principal and lead health education teacher data from two states (Louisiana and New Mexico) and one territory (Puerto Rico) with unweighted data are not included in this report. In addition, results from two large urban school district surveys (New York City and Palm Beach County) with weighted data are not included in this report because permission to use the data was not granted to CDC. This report also examines both long-term (2004–2014) and short-term (2012–2014) changes in school health policies and practices among states and large urban school districts with weighted data for both years.

METHODS

SAMPLING

Profiles employs random, systematic, equal-probability sampling strategies to produce representative samples of schools that serve students in grades 6 through 12 in each jurisdiction. In most jurisdictions, the sampling frame consists of all regular secondary public schools with one or more of grades 6 through 12. In 2014, 13 states, 18 large urban school districts, and both territories modified this sampling procedure and invited all secondary schools, rather than just a sample, to participate.

DATA COLLECTION

For the 2014 Profiles cycle, all 48 states, 19 large urban school districts, and two territories included in this report completed data collection in sampled schools during the 2014 spring semester. For each middle or high school that was sampled, the principal and the lead health education teacher (the person most knowledgeable about health education at the school) each completed a self-administered questionnaire. In 36 states, 13 large urban school districts, and both territories, the principal and lead health education teacher questionnaire booklets were mailed by the state, local, or territorial education or health agency to the principal, who then designated the school's lead health education teacher to complete the teacher questionnaire. Participation in the survey was confidential and voluntary; follow-up telephone calls, emails, and written reminders were used to encourage participation. The principal and teacher recorded their responses in the computer-scannable questionnaire booklets and returned them directly to the state, local, or territorial education or health agency.

In 2014, 12 states (Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) and six large urban school districts

(Boston, MA; DeKalb County, GA; District of Columbia; Fort Worth, TX; Memphis, TN; and Shelby County, TN) conducted Profiles using Web-based software that contained the same questions as the computer-scannable questionnaire booklets. Principals were notified by the state agency or large urban school district about Profiles and were provided with directions about how to access the Web-based questionnaire. They also were asked to designate the school's lead health education teacher to complete the Web-based teacher questionnaire. Respondents who had difficulty with the Web-based system or who did not want to use it were offered paper questionnaires. Responses to these paper questionnaires were then entered into the Web-based system by the state agency or large urban school district. Data collected via Web-based systems were processed using the same procedures as those used for the computer-scannable booklets.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from states, large urban school districts, and territories that had response rates of 70% or greater and appropriate documentation (separately for the principal and teacher surveys) were weighted. The data are weighted to reflect the likelihood of principals or teachers being selected and to adjust for differing patterns of nonresponse.

Across states included in this report, the sample sizes of the principal surveys ranged from 64 to 654, and response rates ranged from 70% to 91%; across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 31 to 335, and response rates ranged from 71% to 100% (Table 1). The sample sizes of the lead health education teacher surveys across states ranged from 66 to 660, and response rates ranged from 70% to 89%; across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 34 to 290, and the response rates ranged from 71% to 100% (Table 1). The sample sizes and response

rates for the two participating territories can be found in Table 1.

SAS software was used to compute point estimates.¹⁰⁷ Medians and ranges are presented separately for states and large urban school districts, and are available in the Results section and in Tables 2–49. Because only two territories conducted surveys, medians and ranges are not presented for these sites. Data for all variables by site, including territories, are available in Tables 2–49. Estimates are produced for all individual questions on the Profiles questionnaires and all performance measures. Additional summary variables that are not performance measures are also presented in the text and figures. The majority of variables are presented according to their organization on the questionnaires. Other variables may be presented according to the topic areas in the report text. Some variables are presented in the report twice because they function alone and as part of a performance measure.

Although the Profiles questionnaires are modified each year, some questions remain constant, which allows for the analysis of changes over time. Analyses of long-term changes were conducted for 13 variables from the principal questionnaire and 42 variables from the teacher questionnaire. These analyses included only the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both 2004¹⁰⁸ and 2014: 22 states and five large urban school districts for the principal questionnaire and 20 states and five large urban school districts for the teacher questionnaire. Previous Profiles reports have analyzed long-term trends back to 1996, the first Profiles administration. However, this report examines trends back to 2004 so that changes over the past decade can be examined and because no variables appeared on both the 1996 and 2014 versions of the principal questionnaire. Further, this approach allows more sites to be included in the analysis. Analyses of short-term changes were conducted for 109 variables from the principal questionnaire and 164 variables from the teacher questionnaire. These analyses included only the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both 2012¹⁰⁹ and 2014: 37 states

and 11 large urban school districts for the principal questionnaire and 33 states and 17 large urban school districts for the teacher questionnaire. Analyses of changes were not conducted for territories because their participation in Profiles has not been consistent over time.

The Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to test for differences between 2004 and 2014 data and between 2012 and 2014 data across states and large urban school districts. This is a nonparametric analogue to a two sample t-test¹¹⁰ and provides the greatest power under logistic distributions.¹¹¹ This statistical procedure (1) rank ordered all sites for both years separately for states and large urban school districts, (2) summed the ranks separately by year and for states and large urban school districts, and (3) compared the rank sums separately for states and large urban school districts to determine whether the distribution of a variable was the same for 2004 and 2014, or for 2012 and 2014. Assuming the percentages have an underlying continuous distribution, the distribution of ranks is approximately normal; however, because of the small sample sizes, 2-tailed p values were obtained from the t distribution rather than from the normal distribution. Because multiple comparisons were made, the distributions were considered statistically significant if p was less than or equal to 0.01. All statistically significant changes are reported; the remaining variables examined did not show significant change over time.

To analyze long-term changes, some variables from the 2004 Profiles were recalculated so that the denominators used for each year of data were defined identically. In most cases, this denominator included all schools, rather than a subset of schools. As a result of this recalculation, percentages previously reported for the 2004 Profiles might differ from those reported here. In addition, because short- and long-term change analyses were restricted to the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both years, median percentages for 2004, 2012, and 2014 reported for changes across years might differ from those reported elsewhere.

RESULTS

HEALTH EDUCATION

Required Health Education

Required health education is defined on the Profiles questionnaire as any classroom instruction on health topics, including instruction that occurs outside of health education courses, which students must receive for graduation or promotion from school. The percentage of schools that required health education instruction for students in any of grades 6 through 12 ranged from 44.4% to 98.3% across states (median: 89.7%) and from 35.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.8%) (Table 2).

A required health education course is defined as one that students must take for graduation or promotion from school and includes instruction about health topics such as injuries and violence, alcohol and other drug use, tobacco use, nutrition, HIV infection, and physical activity. The percentage of schools that required students to take only one health education course ranged from 7.5% to 67.7% across states (median: 38.0%) and from 5.6% to 71.4% across large urban school districts (median: 44.0%) (Table 2). The percentage of schools that required students to take two or more health education courses ranged from 15.3% to 90.7% across states (median: 51.0%) and from 7.8% to 53.3% across large urban school districts (median: 28.9%) (Table 2).

Among schools that required a health education course for students in any of grades 6 through 12, the percentage that required students who fail such a course to repeat it ranged from 38.3% to 80.8% across states (median: 63.0%) and from 16.7% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 52.8%) (Table 2).

Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in that grade ranged as follows (Table 3, Figure 1):

- **Grade 6:** from 9.3% to 93.7% across states (median: 54.9%) and from 14.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 41.3%).
- **Grade 7:** from 16.2% to 95.1% across states (median: 68.7%) and from 11.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 42.2%).
- **Grade 8:** from 24.1% to 95.0% across states (median: 67.4%) and from 7.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 39.8%).
- **Grade 9:** from 7.1% to 99.1% across states (median: 74.3%) and from 19.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%).
- **Grade 10:** from 4.9% to 95.4% across states (median: 52.1%) and from 7.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 52.9%).
- **Grade 11:** from 2.4% to 99.0% across states (median: 20.3%) and from 0.0% to 92.6% across large urban school districts (median: 55.6%).
- **Grade 12:** from 2.5% to 96.9% across states (median: 19.3%) and from 0.0% to 92.6% across large urban school districts (median: 53.9%).

Materials for Health Education Teachers

Schools can provide materials to health education teachers to help them teach. The percentage of schools that provided the following materials to those who teach health education ranged as follows (Table 4):

- **Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education:** from 61.1% to 94.8% across states (median: 82.5%) and from 52.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education:** from 35.1% to 78.5% (median: 60.5%) across states and from 25.7% to 94.3% across large urban school districts (median: 71.8%).

- **Plans for how to assess student performance in health education:** from 43.9% to 78.3% across states (median: 65.6%) and from 28.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 62.7%).
- **A written health education curriculum:** from 44.3% to 93.7% across states (median: 71.9%) and from 34.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.3%).

Materials for Staff Who Teach Sexual Health Education

Schools can provide materials specific to sexual health education to those who teach these topics. The percentage of schools that provided the following materials to those who teach sexual health education ranged as follows (Table 5):

- **Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education:** from 51.4% to 94.9% across states (median: 78.0%) and from 53.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.0%).
- **A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education:** from 44.8% to 94.2% across states (median: 74.2%) and from 49.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.8%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education:** from 32.5% to 77.1% (median: 55.8%) across states and from 32.3% to 94.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.9%).
- **Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning:** from 51.8% to 91.6% across states (median: 74.6%) and from 57.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.1%).

- **Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education:** from 52.4% to 87.9% across states (median: 71.3%) and from 48.7% to 93.1% across large urban school districts (median: 81.4%).
- **All five types of materials (performance measure):** from 29.3% to 72.6% across states (median: 49.7%) and from 32.3% to 86.4% across large urban school districts (median: 65.2%).

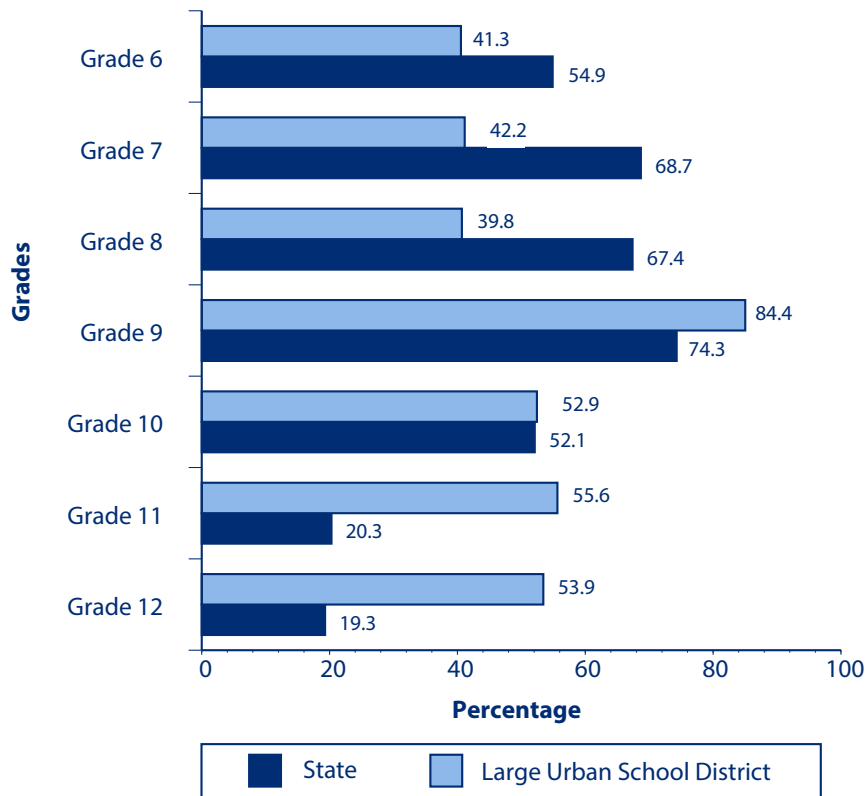
Content of Required Health Education

Required health education aims to increase student knowledge about a variety of health-related topics. The percentage of schools that tried to increase student knowledge on specific health-related topics in a required course during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 6a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 64.0% to 99.1% across states (median: 92.0%) and from 51.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.9%).
- **Asthma:** from 33.3% to 77.0% across states (median: 59.0%) and from 23.6% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 59.2%).
- **Diabetes:** from 44.3% to 90.1% across states (median: 76.3%) and from 33.9% to 93.7% across large urban school districts (median: 62.2%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 48.6% to 98.2% across states (median: 88.3%) and from 51.1% to 99.2% across large urban school districts (median: 79.7%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 19.2% to 58.8% across states (median: 41.3%) and from 16.1% to 54.3% across large urban school districts (median: 33.7%).
- **Food allergies:** from 41.3% to 87.5% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 29.3% to 85.5% across large urban school districts (median: 54.6%).

- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 33.8% to 85.9% across states (median: 69.0%) and from 30.5% to 85.5% across large urban school districts (median: 55.0%).
 - **HIV prevention:** from 40.2% to 97.1% across states (median: 88.6%) and from 62.3% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 82.6%).
 - **Human sexuality:** from 36.1% to 96.1% across states (median: 83.6%) and from 61.0% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 77.8%).
 - **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention):** from 51.0% to 95.5% across states (median: 85.4%) and from 41.8% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.8%).
 - **Injury prevention and safety:** from 61.1% to 96.5% across states (median: 85.9%) and from 53.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.5%).
 - **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 77.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.0%) and from 68.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.7%).
 - **Physical activity and fitness:** from 87.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.6%) and from 87.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.9%).
 - **Pregnancy prevention:** from 35.5% to 93.9% across states (median: 81.1%) and from 52.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.1%).
 - **STD prevention:** from 38.5% to 95.9% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 60.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.4%).
 - **Suicide prevention:** from 36.9% to 95.6% across states (median: 76.5%) and from 26.5% to 91.6% across large urban school districts (median: 64.4%).
 - **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 56.6% to 99.4% across states (median: 92.4%) and from 48.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%).
 - **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence):** from 73.4% to 98.1% across states (median: 92.6%) and from 71.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.9%).
- Health education curricula can be designed to address student skills that correspond to the National Health Education Standards.⁷ The percentage of schools with a health education curriculum that addressed eight specific skills ranged as follows (Table 7):
- **Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health:** from 58.7% to 97.7% across states (median: 92.6%) and from 45.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.2%).
 - **Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors:** from 55.9% to 98.6% across states (median: 91.7%) and from 43.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.2%).
 - **Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health:** from 53.2% to 95.9% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 38.2% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%).
 - **Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks:** from 57.5% to 98.1% across states (median: 91.6%) and from 45.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.0%).
 - **Using decision-making skills to enhance health:** from 60.4% to 98.6% across states (median: 93.6%) and from 46.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.9%).

FIGURE 1. Median percentages of schools that taught a required health education course in each grade,* School Health Profiles, 2014



*Among schools with students in each grade.

- **Using goal-setting skills to enhance health:** from 58.6% to 98.0% across states (median: 91.7%) and from 43.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%).
- **Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks:** from 59.6% to 98.2% across states (median: 92.4%) and from 45.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.7%).
- **Advocating for personal, family, and community health:** from 55.3% to 96.2% across states (median: 87.7%) and from 40.5% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.6%).
- **All eight skills (performance measure):** from 31.2% to 87.0% across states (median: 64.4%) and from 15.3% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.6%).

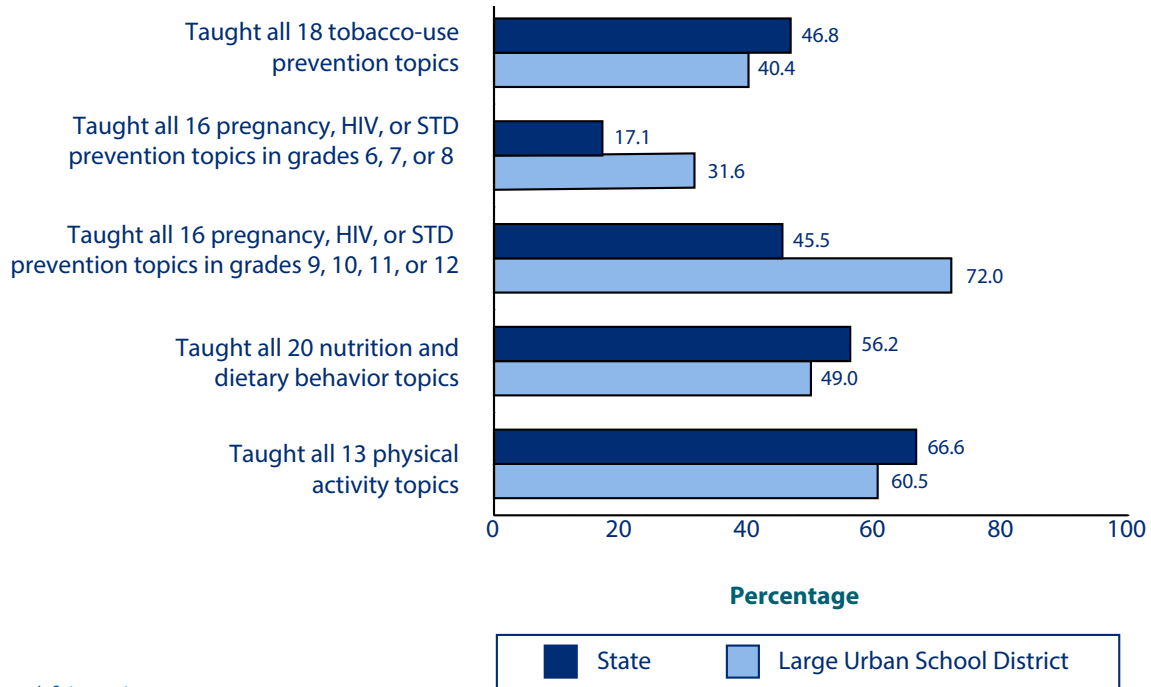
Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics

Tobacco-use prevention topics taught in a required course can include consequences of tobacco use, external influences on tobacco use, and skills to avoid and to stop using tobacco. The percentage of schools that taught 18 specific tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 8a, b, c):

- **Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain:** from 43.2% to 98.0% across states (median: 87.4%) and from 32.3% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 72.1%).

- **Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use:** from 44.1% to 97.8% across states (median: 88.7%) and from 37.1% to 96.4% across large urban school districts (median: 73.1%).
- **Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use:** from 38.5% to 95.6% across states (median: 84.1%) and from 30.0% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.2%).
- **Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine:** from 41.9% to 97.8% across states (median: 86.2%) and from 30.9% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 69.2%).
- **Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance:** from 36.6% to 93.8% across states (median: 80.0%) and from 27.4% to 89.4% across large urban school districts (median: 67.8%).
- **Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment:** from 41.8% to 97.5% across states (median: 86.7%) and from 30.0% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 71.9%).
- **Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture:** from 40.1% to 96.1% across states (median: 85.6%) and from 29.7% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 68.5%).
- **Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco:** from 39.3% to 96.8% across states (median: 86.3%) and from 28.4% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 67.1%).
- **Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco:** from 30.9% to 83.3% across states (median: 68.5%) and from 19.0% to 97.2% across large urban school districts (median: 56.8%).
- **Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness):** from 36.0% to 97.8% across states (median: 85.8%) and from 28.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 68.3%).
- **Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco:** from 34.8% to 94.3% across states (median: 82.2%) and from 28.4% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.8%).
- **Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation:** from 31.5% to 89.3% across states (median: 72.4%) and from 17.4% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 58.2%).
- **Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco:** from 32.2% to 89.8% across states (median: 74.6%) and from 20.2% to 88.2% across large urban school districts (median: 59.0%).
- **Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development:** from 32.1% to 93.3% across states (median: 78.5%) and from 25.5% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 65.0%).
- **Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs:** from 38.3% to 95.0% across states (median: 85.4%) and from 28.0% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 71.2%).
- **How addiction to tobacco use can be treated:** from 31.1% to 96.2% across states (median: 77.0%) and from 25.5% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 60.8%).
- **Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products:** from 36.3% to 95.5% across states (median: 79.0%) and from 27.3% to 97.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.1%).
- **Benefits of smoking cessation programs:** from 25.7% to 83.5% across states (median: 62.2%) and from 17.4% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 50.0%).

FIGURE 2. Median percentage of schools that taught all 18 tobacco-use prevention topics; all 16 pregnancy, HIV,* or STD† prevention topics; all 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics; or all 13 physical activity topics in a required course during the 2011–2013 school year, School Health Profiles, 2014



*Human immunodeficiency virus.
 †Sexually transmitted disease.

- **All 18 tobacco-use prevention topics:** from 19.2% to 71.6% across states (median: 46.8%) and from 11.3% to 78.7% across large urban school districts (median: 40.4%) (Table 8c, Figure 2).

HIV, STD, or Pregnancy Prevention Topics

HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics taught in a required course can include how HIV and STDs are transmitted and how to reduce the risk of HIV, STDs, and pregnancy, including the benefits of being sexually abstinent, negotiation and decision-making skills, and condom use. The HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics taught in a required course can vary by school level. The percentage of schools in which teachers taught 16 specific HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 9a, b, c, d):

- **Benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 23.3% to 96.5% across states (median: 77.2%) and from 43.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.6%).
- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 19.7% to 85.2% across states (median: 63.7%) and from 43.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior:** from 22.0% to 90.3% across states (median: 72.7%) and from 43.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%).

- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 19.5% to 89.6% across states (median: 70.3%) and from 36.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.7%).
 - **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 21.7% to 89.7% across states (median: 68.6%) and from 38.3% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 67.3%).
 - **Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 21.1% to 87.6% across states (median: 67.0%) and from 36.0% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 69.0%).
 - **Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 9.1% to 72.9% across states (median: 39.9%) and from 16.7% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 59.1%).
 - **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 10.3% to 73.2% across states (median: 39.4%) and from 21.7% to 94.3% across large urban school districts (median: 54.9%).
 - **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 24.2% to 94.7% across states (median: 75.2%) and from 31.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%).
 - **Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners:** from 14.1% to 83.3% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 35.5% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 63.9%).
 - **Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health:** from 14.0% to 85.1% across states (median: 58.0%) and from 38.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 60.8%).
 - **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 23.8% to 95.3% across states (median: 74.9%) and from 46.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.1%).
 - **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 23.3% to 95.2% across states (median: 74.5%) and from 43.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.5%).
 - **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 13.7% to 79.1% across states (median: 48.0%) and from 22.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 59.9%).
 - **How to obtain condoms:** from 7.7% to 57.0% across states (median: 27.3%) and from 17.6% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 41.3%).
 - **How to correctly use a condom:** from 4.7% to 54.7% across states (median: 23.3%) and from 5.9% to 94.3% across large urban school districts (median: 40.8%).
 - **All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in grades 6, 7, or 8:** from 3.7% to 45.6% across states (median: 17.1%) and from 5.6% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 31.6%) (Table 9c, Figure 2).
- The percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do seven specific skills in a required course taught in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 10):
- **Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 18.7% to 90.6% across states (median: 67.6%) and from 42.9% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 64.3%).
 - **Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 17.5% to 85.3% across states (median: 65.3%) and from 35.2% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 60.0%).

- **Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 12.9% to 78.7% across states (median: 56.4%) and from 31.1% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 57.1%).
- **Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 18.0% to 85.4% across states (median: 65.2%) and from 35.2% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 62.7%).
- **Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 17.5% to 88.4% across states (median: 66.5%) and from 38.4% to 95.9% across large urban school districts (median: 65.0%).
- **Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them:** from 25.2% to 87.1% across states (median: 67.0%) and from 34.5% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 62.6%).
- **Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 18.1% to 81.2% across states (median: 61.7%) and from 34.5% to 89.0% across large urban school districts (median: 62.7%).
- **Benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 56.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 93.9%) and from 64.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.2%).
- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 48.0% to 100.0% across states (median: 89.8%) and from 73.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.2%).
- **Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior:** from 52.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 92.1%) and from 40.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 52.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 90.8%) and from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.5%).
- **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 49.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 88.9%) and from 42.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.9%).
- **Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 51.7% to 98.3% across states (median: 88.5%) and from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.9%).
- **Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 40.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 70.1%) and from 53.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.3%).
- **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 38.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 73.2%) and from 60.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.1%).
- **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 56.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.8%) and from 46.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners:** from 51.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 88.3%) and from 64.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.8%).

The percentage of schools in which teachers taught 16 specific HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 11a, b, c):

- **Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health:** from 50.0% to 98.3% across states (median: 86.4%) and from 57.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.7%).
- **All 11 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure):** from 15.5% to 69.2% across states (median: 39.6%) and from 29.8% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 50.1%) (Table 11b, Figure 2).
- **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 58.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.8%) and from 80.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.1%).
- **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 60.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.7%) and from 80.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.1%).
- **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 44.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 78.8%) and from 66.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.9%).
- **How to obtain condoms:** from 28.5% to 96.4% across states (median: 59.5%) and from 46.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%).
- **How to correctly use a condom:** from 26.2% to 93.3% across states (median: 53.7%) and from 26.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.6%).
- **All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in grades 9, 10, 11, or 12:** from 21.0% to 89.5% across states (median: 45.5%) and from 14.3% to 92.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.0%) (Table 11c, Figure 2).

The percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do seven specific skills in a required course taught in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 12):

- **Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 54.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.8%) and from 64.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.6%).
- **Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 49.3% to 99.1% across states (median: 88.1%) and from 35.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.9%).
- **Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 47.5% to 99.1% across states (median: 84.7%) and from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.2%).
- **Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 48.3% to 99.0% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 57.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.0%).
- **Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 47.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 88.9%) and from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.3%).
- **Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them:** from 49.7% to 98.3% across states (median: 84.0%) and from 25.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.5%).
- **Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 48.1% to 97.4% across states (median: 83.9%) and from 42.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.5%).

- **All seven skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure):** from 21.8% to 79.5% across states (median: 53.9%) and from 26.2% to 90.5% across large urban school districts (median: 63.7%).

The percentage of schools that taught about seven specific contraceptives methods in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 13):

- **Birth control pill (e.g., OrthoTri-cyclen):** from 27.2% to 97.2% across states (median: 65.5%) and from 40.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%).
- **Birth control patch (e.g., Ortho Evra):** from 21.7% to 93.3% across states (median: 60.8%) and from 26.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.2%).
- **Birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing):** from 19.6% to 95.5% across states (median: 57.9%) and from 20.0% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 68.8%).
- **Birth control shot (e.g., Depo-Provera):** from 20.8% to 95.5% across states (median: 61.1%) and from 26.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.6%).
- **Implants (e.g., Implanon):** from 18.4% to 90.7% across states (median: 55.3%) and from 6.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.2%).
- **Intrauterine device (IUD; e.g., Mirena, ParaGard):** from 19.9% to 95.8% across states (median: 59.8%) and from 13.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.2%).
- **Emergency contraception (e.g., Plan B):** from 18.6% to 94.6% across states (median: 48.9%) and from 26.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 71.4%).

- **All seven contraceptives (performance measure):** from 15.9% to 86.8% across states (median: 43.0%) and from 6.7% to 94.7% across large urban school districts (median: 56.5%).

Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics

Nutrition and dietary behavior topics taught in a required course can include choosing healthful foods, food safety, and behaviors that contribute to maintaining a healthy weight. The percentage of schools that taught 20 specific nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 14a, b, c):

- **Benefits of healthy eating:** from 69.1% to 99.5% across states (median: 93.5%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.6%).
- **Benefits of drinking plenty of water:** from 69.9% to 99.5% across states (median: 92.6%) and from 56.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.4%).
- **Benefits of eating breakfast every day:** from 65.4% to 98.2% across states (median: 91.4%) and from 54.4% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 87.1%).
- **Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans:** from 57.2% to 96.6% across states (median: 87.6%) and from 39.1% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.4%).
- **Using food labels:** from 54.9% to 96.6% across states (median: 86.9%) and from 40.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.6%).
- **Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages:** from 58.9% to 97.0% across states (median: 88.4%) and from 46.2% to 97.2% across large urban school districts (median: 83.9%).

- **Balancing food intake and physical activity:** from 62.0% to 98.1% across states (median: 91.2%) and from 50.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.4%).
- **Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products:** from 62.6% to 98.6% across states (median: 91.3%) and from 47.1% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 85.3%).
- **Choosing foods that are low in solid fat:** from 56.5% to 98.1% across states (median: 87.1%) and from 40.8% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 82.6%).
- **Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars:** from 58.7% to 98.1% across states (median: 88.6%) and from 41.8% to 97.3% across large urban school districts (median: 82.6%).
- **Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium:** from 53.6% to 95.1% across states (median: 85.1%) and from 41.3% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 75.6%).
- **Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium:** from 51.7% to 93.7% across states (median: 83.0%) and from 37.1% to 91.6% across large urban school districts (median: 76.3%).
- **Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron:** from 48.5% to 92.7% across states (median: 77.6%) and from 29.3% to 91.6% across large urban school districts (median: 73.5%).
- **Food safety:** from 49.1% to 91.7% across states (median: 79.0%) and from 37.5% to 97.3% across large urban school districts (median: 72.5%).
- **Preparing healthy meals and snacks:** from 51.8% to 95.0% across states (median: 82.0%) and from 32.0% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 76.9%).
- **Risks of unhealthy weight control practices:** from 52.4% to 96.0% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 39.9% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 77.2%).
- **Accepting body size differences:** from 53.2% to 98.0% across states (median: 85.2%) and from 39.4% to 93.6% across large urban school districts (median: 75.1%).
- **Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders:** from 41.2% to 96.6% across states (median: 82.2%) and from 30.1% to 93.5% across large urban school districts (median: 67.8%).
- **Relationship between diet and chronic diseases:** from 44.6% to 93.7% across states (median: 81.1%) and from 37.6% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 71.2%).
- **Assessing body mass index:** from 39.7% to 93.5% across states (median: 73.7%) and from 37.7% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **All 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics:** from 27.7% to 79.4% across states (median: 56.2%) and from 15.0% to 78.9% across large urban school districts (median: 49.0%) (Table 14c, Figure 2).

Physical Activity Topics

Physical activity topics taught in a required course can include the benefits of physical activity, guidance for engaging in physical activity, and the challenges to engaging in physical activity. The percentage of schools in which teachers taught 13 specific physical activity topics in a required course during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 15a, b):

- **Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity:** from 74.5% to 98.9% across states (median: 93.6%) and from 75.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.2%).
- **Mental and social benefits of physical activity:** from 70.6% to 99.0% across states (median: 92.8%) and from 75.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.0%).

- **Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition):** from 76.0% to 99.0% across states (median: 93.6%) and from 78.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.4%).
- **Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, and cool down):** from 76.2% to 99.0% across states (median: 89.7%) and from 75.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.4%).
- **Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity:** from 69.9% to 98.1% across states (median: 87.7%) and from 60.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.3%).
- **Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing):** from 72.0% to 98.2% across states (median: 91.7%) and from 70.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.6%).
- **Preventing injury during physical activity:** from 74.8% to 98.0% across states (median: 89.5%) and from 70.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.1%).
- **Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active):** from 63.3% to 94.0% across states (median: 80.5%) and from 42.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.1%).
- **Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids):** from 49.0% to 93.8% across states (median: 82.4%) and from 48.0% to 93.9% across large urban school districts (median: 74.1%).
- **Increasing daily physical activity:** from 75.8% to 99.4% across states (median: 95.1%) and from 76.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.5%).
- **Incorporating physical activity into daily life:** from 73.2% to 98.8% across states (median: 92.3%) and from 73.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.0%).
- **Using safety equipment for specific physical activities:** from 63.3% to 94.7% across states (median: 84.3%) and from 58.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.9%).
- **Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity:** from 77.8% to 99.0% across states (median: 92.7%) and from 78.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.9%).
- **All 13 physical activity topics:** from 38.9% to 83.7% across states (median: 66.6%) and from 32.8% to 90.4% across large urban school districts (median: 60.5%) (Table 15b, Figure 2).

Collaboration

During the 2013–2014 school year, health education staff worked on health education activities with other school staff. The percentage of schools in which health education staff worked on health education activities with other specific types of staff or groups ranged as follows (Table 16):

- **Physical education staff:** from 53.3% to 95.4% across states (median: 81.9%) and from 32.1% to 92.7% across large urban school districts (median: 80.1%).
- **Health services staff (e.g., nurses):** from 29.0% to 84.2% across states (median: 66.2%) and from 31.0% to 85.3% across large urban school districts (median: 55.4%).
- **Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, and social workers):** from 38.0% to 80.6% across states (median: 60.6%) and from 35.6% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 63.0%).

- **Nutrition or food service staff:** from 13.6% to 56.8% across states (median: 37.0%) and from 18.9% to 68.5% across large urban school districts (median: 40.5%).
- **School health council, committee, or team:** from 17.7% to 69.1% across states (median: 38.2%) and from 23.3% to 77.6% across large urban school districts (median: 44.7%).
- **Diabetes:** from 8.7% to 38.3 % across states (median: 20.7%) and from 11.1% to 52.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.8%).
- **Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 44.3% to 78.6% across states (median: 64.6%) and from 40.0% to 84.4% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%).

Health Information to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge

During the 2013–2014 school year, schools provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge. The percentage of schools that provided this information on specific health topics ranged as follows (Table 17):

- **HIV prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention:** from 7.7% to 48.6% across states (median: 24.7%) and from 17.3% to 71.4% across large urban school districts (median: 37.1%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 18.1% to 49.4% across states (median: 28.5%) and from 12.5% to 52.0% across large urban school districts (median: 36.1%).
- **Physical activity:** from 22.1% to 57.8% across states (median: 41.9%) and from 25.7% to 71.8% across large urban school districts (median: 51.3%).
- **Nutrition and healthy eating:** from 26.6% to 58.5% across states (median: 41.2%) and from 28.5% to 73.6% across large urban school districts (median: 53.8%).
- **Asthma:** from 6.9% to 40.4% across states (median: 19.4%) and from 11.1% to 58.5% across large urban school districts (median: 30.8%).
- **Food allergies:** from 11.2% to 50.4% across states (median: 24.1%) and from 11.2% to 58.5% across large urban school districts (median: 29.4%).

Professional Preparation and Professional Development

Lead health education teachers reported professional preparation in many disciplines. The percentage of schools in which the major emphasis of the lead health education teacher's professional preparation was in each specific discipline ranged as follows (Table 18):

- **Health and physical education combined:** from 15.1% to 86.7% across states (median: 51.6%) and from 5.1% to 85.5% across large urban school districts (median: 41.2%).
- **Health education only:** from 0.0% to 32.4% across states (median: 6.2%) and from 0.0% to 27.6% across large urban school districts (median: 4.7%).
- **Physical education only:** from 4.2% to 49.3% across states (median: 15.4%) and from 0.0% to 49.9% across large urban school districts (median: 16.6%).
- **Other education degree:** from 0.0% to 29.1% across states (median: 4.6%) and from 0.0% to 16.1% across large urban school districts (median: 5.0%).
- **Kinesiology, exercise science, or exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; or biology or other science:** from 0.0% to 25.5% across states (median: 7.3%) and from 1.4% to 69.6% across large urban school districts (median: 7.6%).
- **Nursing or counseling:** from 0.0% to 23.7% across states (median: 3.5%) and from 0.0% to 28.2% across large urban school districts (median: 3.0%).

- **Public health, nutrition, or another discipline:** from 0.0% to 20.5% across states (median: 3.0%) and from 0.0% to 17.4% across large urban school districts (median: 4.1%).

The 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 ranged from 29.9% to 99.3% across states (median: 82.6%) and from 29.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 63.8%) (Table 19).

The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had experience teaching health education courses or topics for a specific number of years ranged as follows (Table 19):

- **1 year:** from 1.1% to 26.0% across states (median: 8.1%) and from 0.0% to 27.8% across large urban school districts (median: 12.2%).
- **2 to 5 years:** from 6.2% to 35.8% across states (median: 21.6%) and from 2.7% to 42.3% across large urban school districts (median: 22.4%).
- **6 to 9 years:** from 10.0% to 24.3% across states (median: 18.0%) and from 7.8% to 32.8% across large urban school districts (median: 16.1%).
- **10 to 14 years:** from 10.0% to 26.2% across states (median: 16.5%) and from 2.6% to 22.6% across large urban school districts (median: 15.2%).
- **15 years or more:** from 13.3% to 56.0% across states (median: 35.0%) and from 15.4% to 73.8% across large urban school districts (median: 32.6%).

Lead health education teachers received professional development during the two years before the survey on many topics. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on specific topics ranged as follows (Table 20a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 10.9% to 69.3% across states (median: 33.7%) and from 20.8% to 68.1% across large urban school districts (median: 46.2%).
- **Asthma:** from 4.8% to 48.6% across states (median: 16.2%) and from 12.7% to 71.0% across large urban school districts (median: 32.4%).
- **Diabetes:** from 11.7% to 45.5% across states (median: 21.5%) and from 13.2% to 55.9% across large urban school districts (median: 32.4%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 14.8% to 69.2% across states (median: 34.4%) and from 32.7% to 75.6% across large urban school districts (median: 46.8%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 9.1% to 38.3% across states (median: 18.2%) and from 7.6% to 46.1% across large urban school districts (median: 22.3%).
- **Food allergies:** from 8.5% to 45.1% across states (median: 21.3%) and from 12.3% to 59.7% across large urban school districts (median: 28.4%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 4.4% to 33.6% across states (median: 15.9%) and from 5.6% to 47.4% across large urban school districts (median: 27.0%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 5.4% to 52.7% across states (median: 29.5%) and from 36.7% to 87.2% across large urban school districts (median: 57.8%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 5.5% to 61.7% across states (median: 26.8%) and from 33.3% to 83.1% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%).
- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 16.8% to 52.7% across states (median: 30.7%) and from 14.6% to 66.6% across large urban school districts (median: 43.8%).
- **Injury prevention and safety:** from 18.6% to 66.0% across states (median: 37.7%) and from 8.7% to 74.4% across large urban school districts (median: 53.4%).

- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 14.3% to 71.1% across states (median: 30.2%) and from 17.5% to 69.4% across large urban school districts (median: 45.8%).
- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 25.9% to 71.0% across states (median: 47.8%) and from 19.0% to 87.9% across large urban school districts (median: 72.1%).
- **Pregnancy prevention:** from 4.7% to 41.8% across states (median: 21.9%) and from 28.5% to 70.2% across large urban school districts (median: 43.2%).
- **STD prevention:** from 5.3% to 47.8% across states (median: 26.1%) and from 31.6% to 89.4% across large urban school districts (median: 49.4%).
- **Suicide prevention:** from 16.1% to 76.4% across states (median: 33.6%) and from 5.6% to 73.8% across large urban school districts (median: 39.3%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 9.8% to 47.8% across states (median: 22.4%) and from 11.5% to 68.1% across large urban school districts (median: 35.4%).
- **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention):** from 31.8% to 82.1% across states (median: 56.8%) and from 47.8% to 83.5% across large urban school districts (median: 65.3%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 55.4% to 85.9% across states (median: 70.6%) and from 50.0% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 79.3%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 32.9% to 71.7% across states (median: 49.0%) and from 22.4% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 64.5%).
- **Food allergies:** from 38.1% to 69.8% across states (median: 51.4%) and from 31.0% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 31.1% to 66.0% across states (median: 45.6%) and from 20.7% to 76.8% across large urban school districts (median: 64.1%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 45.5% to 76.2% across states (median: 59.2%) and from 19.0% to 84.8% across large urban school districts (median: 70.2%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 44.0% to 82.7% across states (median: 64.8%) and from 29.3% to 87.9% across large urban school districts (median: 73.9%).
- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 35.8% to 75.8% across states (median: 53.7%) and from 22.4% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 64.0%).

The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on specific topics ranged as follows (Table 21a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 56.6% to 84.3% across states (median: 72.8%) and from 39.7% to 89.7% across large urban school districts (median: 76.3%).
- **Asthma:** from 34.7% to 74.1% across states (median: 48.0%) and from 32.8% to 92.7% across large urban school districts (median: 65.4%).
- **Diabetes:** from 41.7% to 76.4% across states (median: 57.6%) and from 36.2% to 89.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.3%).
- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 51.7% to 80.7% across states (median: 69.9%) and from 31.0% to 92.1% across large urban school districts (median: 74.2%).
- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 40.7% to 80.7% across states (median: 66.0%) and from 29.3% to 90.8% across large urban school districts (median: 68.9%).

- **Pregnancy prevention:** from 44.3% to 77.3% across states (median: 59.5%) and from 20.7% to 82.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.8%).
- **STD prevention:** from 44.5% to 78.2% across states (median: 62.4%) and from 20.7% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 69.1%).
- **Suicide prevention:** from 59.5% to 84.5% across states (median: 71.3%) and from 41.4% to 91.1% across large urban school districts (median: 80.6%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 46.2% to 75.0% across states (median: 61.8%) and from 29.3% to 82.1% across large urban school districts (median: 63.9%).
- **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention):** from 59.9% to 86.5% across states (median: 73.7%) and from 42.1% to 91.9% across large urban school districts (median: 80.9%).

Lead health education teachers also received professional development during the two years before the survey on topics related to HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on these specific topics ranged as follows (Table 22):

- **Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections:** from 5.2% to 53.6% across states (median: 24.7%) and from 30.5% to 87.2% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%).
- **Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies for HIV and other STDs:** from 5.9% to 52.2% across states (median: 25.3%) and from 26.5% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 52.4%).
- **Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected with HIV and other STDs:** from 3.9% to 50.9% across states (median: 23.2%) and from 33.8% to 83.0% across large urban school districts (median: 48.3%).

- **Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth:** from 8.8% to 55.2% across states (median: 29.5%) and from 31.6% to 76.3% across large urban school districts (median: 49.5%).
- **Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills:** from 4.6% to 46.4% across states (median: 22.0%) and from 27.3% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 46.0%).
- **Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education:** from 2.3% to 38.8% across states (median: 16.0%) and from 17.6% to 63.5% across large urban school districts (median: 40.2%).
- **Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy:** from 7.3% to 41.3% across states (median: 21.8%) and from 25.9% to 72.2% across large urban school districts (median: 45.8%).
- **Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant:** from 5.7% to 43.5% across states (median: 19.5%) and from 21.1% to 72.2% across large urban school districts (median: 43.4%).
- **Current district- or school-based policies or curriculum guidance regarding HIV education or sexual health education:** from 5.8% to 53.2% across states (median: 20.4%) and from 27.3% to 76.6% across large urban school districts (median: 49.9%).

Lead health education teachers also received professional development during the two years before the survey on teaching methods. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on these specific teaching methods ranged as follows (Table 23):

- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 18.3% to 63.2% across states (median: 41.5%) and from 19.5% to 64.4% across large urban school districts (median: 52.3%).

- **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 19.1% to 59.1% across states (median: 38.4%) and from 34.4% to 73.5% across large urban school districts (median: 48.4%).
- **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 7.0% to 56.1% across states (median: 26.9%) and from 14.8% to 78.2% across large urban school districts (median: 56.5%).
- **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 4.6% to 28.8% across states (median: 13.5%) and from 13.2% to 69.2% across large urban school districts (median: 33.9%).
- **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 34.4% to 71.2% across states (median: 52.1%) and from 34.3% to 80.2% across large urban school districts (median: 65.2%).
- **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 17.7% to 69.0% across states (median: 36.8%) and from 31.8% to 68.8% across large urban school districts (median: 49.8%).
- **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 22.2% to 61.7% across states (median: 41.9%) and from 28.1% to 60.3% across large urban school districts (median: 52.0%).
- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 31.0% to 78.4% across states (median: 55.8%) and from 41.1% to 82.4% across large urban school districts (median: 66.2%).
- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 17.2% to 57.4% across states (median: 32.5%) and from 18.1% to 72.9% across large urban school districts (median: 45.5%).
- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 47.1% to 80.8% across states (median: 63.8%) and from 38.6% to 91.7% across large urban school districts (median: 75.8%).
- **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 36.0% to 69.1% across states (median: 55.3%) and from 28.1% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 70.5%).
- **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 31.7% to 70.3% across states (median: 48.3%) and from 33.9% to 82.7% across large urban school districts (median: 71.1%).
- **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 32.5% to 77.5% across states (median: 56.0%) and from 47.4% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 75.0%).
- **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 48.3% to 78.7% across states (median: 62.7%) and from 33.3% to 89.4% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%).
- **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 46.4% to 79.8% across states (median: 66.4%) and from 33.3% to 88.2% across large urban school districts (median: 76.3%).
- **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 56.0% to 83.7% across states (median: 71.0%) and from 46.4% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 79.2%).
- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 46.4% to 75.3% across states (median: 60.5%) and from 30.4% to 84.6% across large urban school districts (median: 69.7%).

The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on these specific teaching methods ranged as follows (Table 24):

- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 49.0% to 84.0% across states (median: 70.0%) and from 30.4% to 88.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.8%).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Required Physical Education

Physical education is defined on the Profiles questionnaire as instruction that helps students develop the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and confidence needed to adopt and maintain a physically active lifestyle that students must receive for graduation or promotion from school. Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in that grade ranged as follows (Table 25, Figure 3):

- **Grade 6:** from 71.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.3%) and from 79.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%).
- **Grade 7:** from 46.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.7%) and from 72.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%).
- **Grade 8:** from 57.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.9%) and from 74.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.7%).
- **Grade 9:** from 27.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.0%) and from 60.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.3%).
- **Grade 10:** from 14.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 69.3%) and from 50.0% to 98.1% across large urban school districts (median: 87.1%).
- **Grade 11:** from 9.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 46.5%) and from 35.3% to 93.3% across large urban school districts (median: 65.2%).
- **Grade 12:** from 9.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 43.1%) and from 34.6% to 93.3% across large urban school districts (median: 64.7%).

Professional Development

The percentage of schools in which at least one physical education teacher or specialist at the school received professional development on physical education during the year before the survey ranged from 38.2% to 97.0% across states (median: 83.6%) and from 75.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.2%) (Table 26).

Exclusion from Physical Education or Physical Activity as Punishment

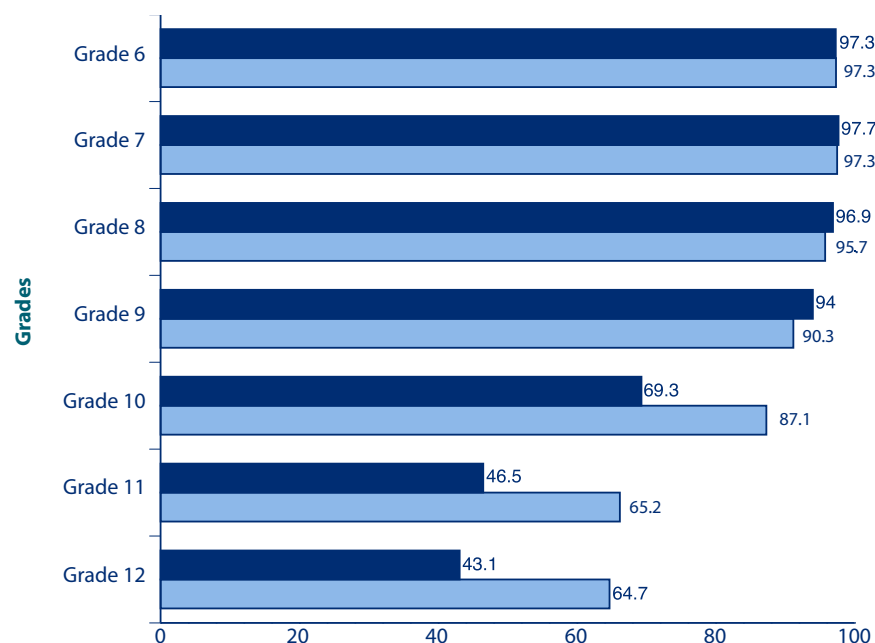
The percentage of schools that prohibit staff from excluding students from physical education or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete class work in another class ranged from 49.0% to 71.9% across states (median: 62.4%) and from 47.7% to 87.8% across large urban school districts (median: 63.6%) (Table 26).

Materials for Physical Education Teachers

Schools can provide materials to physical education teachers to help them with appropriate classroom instruction and student assessment. The percentage of schools that provided the following specific materials to those who teach physical education ranged as follows (Table 27):

- **Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education:** from 69.6% to 99.5% across states (median: 94.1%) and from 80.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.3%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education:** from 45.8% to 93.8% (median: 78.9%) across states and from 64.7% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 87.9%).
- **Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education:** from 54.4% to 97.1% across states (median: 85.4%) and from 72.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).

FIGURE 3. Median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in each grade,*
School Health Profiles, 2014



*Among schools with students in each grade.

- **A written physical education curriculum:** from 49.9% to 98.6% across states (median: 85.4%) and from 60.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.2%).
- **Resources for fitness testing:** from 60.3% to 99.0% across states (median: 92.8%) and from 75.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.0%).
- **Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education:** from 40.3% to 87.9% across states (median: 72.3%) and from 39.5% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 73.7%).

Physical Activity

To promote physical activity, schools can offer students opportunities to be physically active through comprehensive school physical activity programs that incorporate practices such as intramural sports or physical activity or clubs, interscholastic sports, or physical activity breaks. Intramural sports programs

or physical activity clubs were defined on the questionnaire as any physical activity programs that are voluntary for students, in which students are given an equal opportunity to participate regardless of physical ability. The percentage of schools that offered specific physical activity opportunities for students ranged as follows (Table 28):

- **Physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day:** from 24.4% to 71.9% across states (median: 39.9%) and from 14.7% to 74.6% across large urban school districts (median: 44.8%).
- **Physical activity breaks before the school day through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity:** from 19.3% to 66.0% across states (median: 38.2%) and from 17.0% to 79.4% across large urban school districts (median: 41.3%).

- **Intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs:** from 31.4% to 86.3% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 61.7% to 91.5% across large urban school districts (median: 80.5%).
- **Interscholastic sports:** from 71.8% to 97.3% across states (median: 84.8%) and from 55.2% to 93.2% across large urban school districts (median: 76.5%).

Schools employ other methods to promote physical activity among students. The percentage of schools that have a school health council that assessed the availability of physical activity opportunities for students ranged from 60.7% to 89.9% across states (median: 75.3%) and from 43.5% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 80.5%) (Table 28).

Joint use agreements can also help promote physical activity. A joint use agreement was defined on the questionnaire as a formal agreement between a school or school district and another public or private entity to jointly use either school facilities or community facilities to share costs and responsibilities. The percentage of schools that, either directly or through the school district, had a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities ranged from 43.0% to 87.5% across states (median: 64.1%), from 30.9% to 79.2% across large urban school districts (median: 56.6%) (Table 28).

The goals of a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (CSPAP) are to provide (1) a variety of school-based physical activities to enable all students to participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity each day and (2) coordination among the CSPAP components so that all students will be fully physically educated and well-equipped for a lifetime of physical activity.³⁰ Components of a CSPAP include physical education, physical activity during school (e.g., recess, classroom physical activity breaks), physical activity before and after school (e.g., physical activity clubs or intramural sports and interscholastic sports), staff involvement, and family and community engagement. For this report, a school is defined as

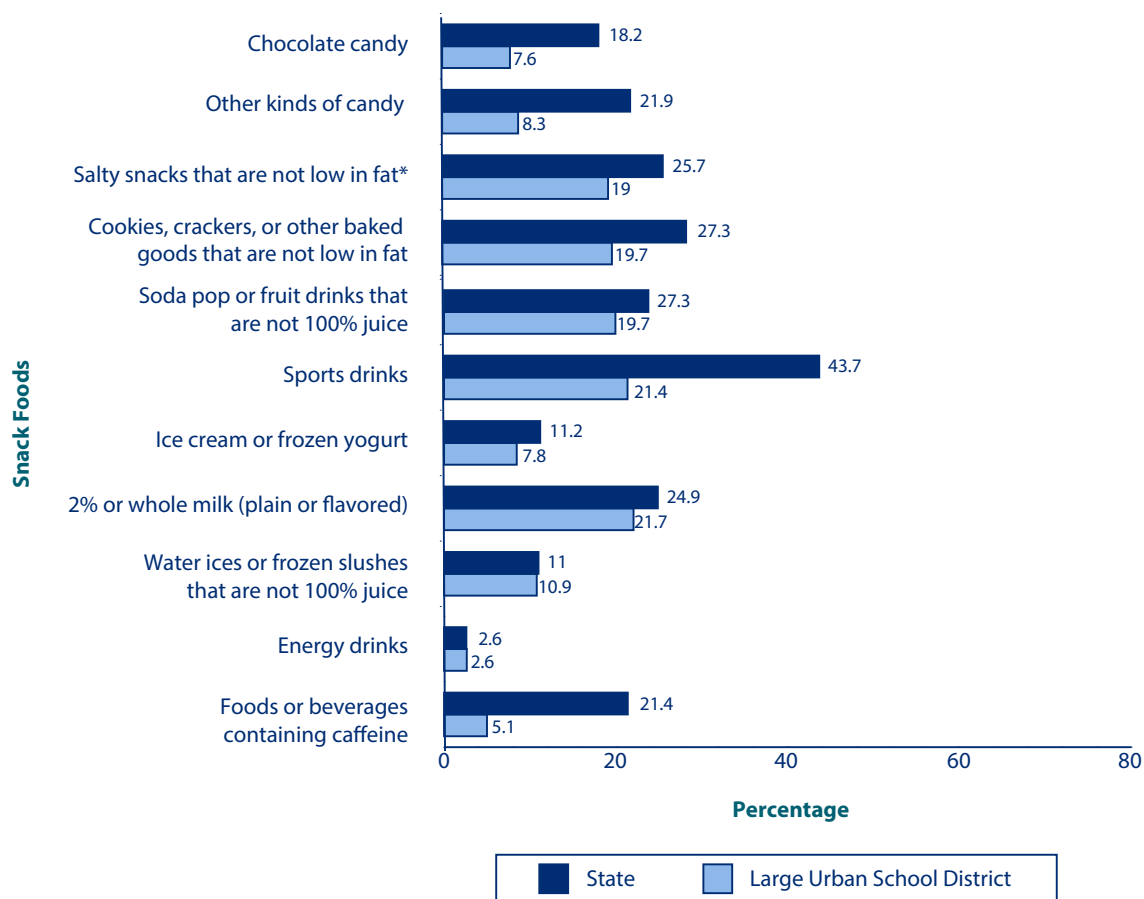
having a CSPAP if it meets all criteria in Table 28, and a required physical education course is taught in each grade in the school (see Table 25). The percentage of schools that have established and implemented a CSPAP ranged from 0.0% to 10.2% across states (median: 3.1%) and from 0.0% to 14.3% across large urban school districts (median: 5.9%) (Table 28).

NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES

The school nutrition environment includes not only the federal school meal programs, but also foods and beverages sold at school separately from these programs. The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged from 28.5% to 85.6% across states (median: 66.2%) and from 12.1% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 44.8%) (Table 29). The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase specific less nutritious snack foods and beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged as follows (Table 29, Figure 4):

- **Chocolate candy:** from 1.4% to 66.4% across states (median: 18.2%) and from 2.0% to 78.8% across large urban school districts (median: 7.6%).
- **Other kinds of candy:** from 1.4% to 69.6% across states (median: 21.9%) and from 2.8% to 88.6% across large urban school districts (median: 8.3%).
- **Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips):** from 5.2% to 61.0% across states (median: 25.7%) and from 0.0% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 19.0%).
- **Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat:** from 2.3% to 57.0% across states (median: 27.3%) and from 3.8% to 80.0% across large urban school districts (median: 19.7%).

FIGURE 4. Median percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase less nutritious snack foods or beverages, School Health Profiles, 2014



- **Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice:** from 3.3% to 50.4% across states (median: 23.8%) and from 1.9% to 70.5% across large urban school districts (median: 13.6%).
- **Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade):** from 7.8% to 70.7% across states (median: 43.7%) and from 2.0% to 81.3% across large urban school districts (median: 21.4%).

The percentage of schools that did not sell candy, baked goods that are not low in fat, salty snacks that are not low in fat, soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice, or sports drinks in vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar (performance measure) ranged from 19.2% to 87.6% across states (median: 45.3%) and from 8.6% to 90.8% across large urban school districts (median: 65.3%) (Table 29).

The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase other specific less nutritious snack foods and beverages (not included in the performance measure described directly above) from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged as follows (Table 30, Figure 4):

- **Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat:** from 0.6% to 30.5% across states (median: 11.2%) and from 0.0% to 55.9% across large urban school districts (median: 7.8%).
- **2% or whole milk (plain or flavored):** from 4.3% to 36.8% across states (median: 24.9%) and from 5.0% to 65.7% across large urban school districts (median: 21.7%).

- **Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice:** from 3.4% to 20.8% across states (median: 11.0%) and from 0.0% to 35.8% across large urban school districts (median: 10.9%).
- **Energy drinks:** from 0.0% to 6.7% across states (median: 2.6%) and from 0.0% to 11.6% across large urban school districts (median: 2.6%).
- **Foods or beverages containing caffeine:** from 2.1% to 50.5% across states (median: 21.4%) and from 0.0% to 54.0% across large urban school districts (median: 5.1%).

The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase specific more nutritious snack foods and beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged as follows (Table 31):

- **Low sodium or “no added salt” pretzels, crackers, or chips:** from 8.5% to 69.8% across states (median: 45.7%) and from 8.4% to 76.4% across large urban school districts (median: 29.4%).
- **Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain):** from 3.3% to 50.2% across states (median: 35.4%) and from 4.5% to 70.6% across large urban school districts (median: 23.0%).
- **Bottled water:** from 27.5% to 85.3% across states (median: 62.7%) and from 9.6% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 35.9%).
- **100% fruit or vegetable juice:** from 11.9% to 64.1% across states (median: 45.7%) and from 5.8% to 70.6% across large urban school districts (median: 31.8%).
- **Fruits (not fruit juice):** from 4.2% to 44.5% across states (median: 26.8%) and from 3.8% to 50.0% across large urban school districts (median: 22.6%).
- **Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice):** from 1.9% to 40.7% across states (median: 17.3%) and from 2.9% to 42.6% across large urban school districts (median: 14.4%).

Among all schools, the percentage of schools that always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods and beverages were offered ranged from 17.1% to 59.1% across states (median: 33.2%) and from 19.1% to 59.1% across large urban school districts (median: 43.2%) (Table 31).

The percentage of schools that implemented specific strategies to promote healthy eating during the 2013–2014 school year ranged as follows (Table 32a, b):

- **Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages:** from 4.4% to 25.8% across states (median: 10.3%) and from 1.2% to 20.7% across large urban school districts (median: 11.6%).
- **Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating:** from 22.3% to 66.3% across states (median: 41.9%) and from 17.6% to 57.4% across large urban school districts (median: 42.6%).
- **Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available:** from 30.0% to 69.4% across states (median: 51.4%) and from 23.9% to 63.8% across large urban school districts (median: 51.5%).
- **Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items:** from 6.1% to 58.7% across states (median: 28.7%) and from 12.0% to 54.1% across large urban school districts (median: 27.1%).
- **Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, and other nutrition-related topics:** from 12.2% to 48.0% across states (median: 20.3%) and from 7.3% to 37.6% across large urban school districts (median: 21.4%).

- **Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms:** from 11.6% to 94.6% across states (median: 43.8%) and from 10.9% to 79.7% across large urban school districts (median: 40.1%).
 - **Planted a school food or vegetable garden:** from 8.9% to 73.3% across states (median: 24.6%) and from 20.6% to 76.7% across large urban school districts (median: 44.1%).
 - **Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access:** from 47.7% to 90.1% across states (median: 75.8%) and from 61.8% to 96.2% across large urban school districts (median: 78.1%).
 - **Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria:** from 35.0% to 87.3% across states (median: 68.5%) and from 27.6% to 86.2% across large urban school districts (median: 63.0%).
 - **Offered a self-serve salad bar to students:** from 11.2% to 89.9% across states (median: 46.0%) and from 2.9% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 17.6%).
 - **Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots):** from 10.3% to 47.6% across states (median: 35.4%) and from 14.7% to 50.9% across large urban school districts (median: 27.6%).
 - **Encouraged students to drink plain water:** from 67.5% to 90.6% across states (median: 76.8%) and from 53.0% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 78.2%).
 - **Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance:** from 10.2% to 72.2% across states (median: 23.4%) and from 10.4% to 54.9% across large urban school districts (median: 26.9%).
 - **Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages from being sold for fundraising purposes:** from 10.9% to 64.4% across states (median: 29.1%) and from 11.4% to 70.7% across large urban school districts (median: 44.1%).
- Another important aspect of the school nutrition environment is advertisements for and promotion of candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks. The percentage of schools that prohibited advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in five specific locations ranged as follows (Table 33):
- **In the school building:** from 46.3% to 89.8% across states (median: 70.1%) and from 51.7% to 92.1% across cities (median: 78.7%).
 - **On school grounds, including outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other area of the campus:** from 36.6% to 87.2% across states (median: 59.4%) and from 48.1% to 92.1% across large urban school districts (median: 71.7%).
 - **On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students:** from 55.0% to 86.6% across states (median: 74.5%) and from 48.2% to 91.4% across large urban school districts (median: 72.7%).
 - **In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, Web sites, or other school publications):** from 48.0% to 87.0% across states (median: 64.7%) and from 44.2% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%).
 - **In curricula or other educational materials:** from 48.4% to 84.9% across states (median: 68.1%) and from 42.8% to 92.1% across large urban school districts (median: 70.6%).
 - **Prohibited advertisements in all five locations:** from 26.5% to 77.9% across states (median: 49.8%) and from 38.7% to 86.4% across large urban school districts (median: 58.3%).

In addition to the HHFKA39 requirement that schools participating in the National School Lunch Program make free water available to students where meals are served during service hours, drinking water can also be made available to students at other times and locations. The percentage of schools that permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day in all locations ranged from 36.9% to 90.9% across states (median: 69.3%) and from 32.5% to 96.2% across large urban school districts (median: 57.6%) and the percentage that permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them in certain locations ranged from 7.3% to 50.7% across states (median: 25.1%) and from 3.8% to 52.6% across large urban school districts (median: 32.0%) (Table 34).

The percentage of schools that offered a free source of drinking water in five specific locations ranged as follows (Table 34):

- **In the cafeteria during breakfast:** from 85.6% to 98.4% across states (median: 92.5%) and from 76.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.3%).
- **In the cafeteria during lunch:** from 86.6% to 98.9% across states (median: 93.4%) and from 76.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.9%).
- **In the gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities:** from 88.1% to 99.6% across states (median: 95.1%) and from 75.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.2%).
- **In outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields:** from 51.4% to 93.7% across states (median: 71.3%) and from 35.1% to 98.2% across large urban school districts (median: 76.7%).
- **In hallways throughout the school:** from 95.2% to 99.7% across states (median: 98.3%) and from 85.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.0%).

The percentage of schools that permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them in at

least certain locations and offered a free source of drinking water in each of the five specific locations (performance measure) ranged from 42.2% to 87.5% across states (median: 62.8%) and from 31.7% to 89.6% across large urban school districts (median: 67.2%) (Table 34).

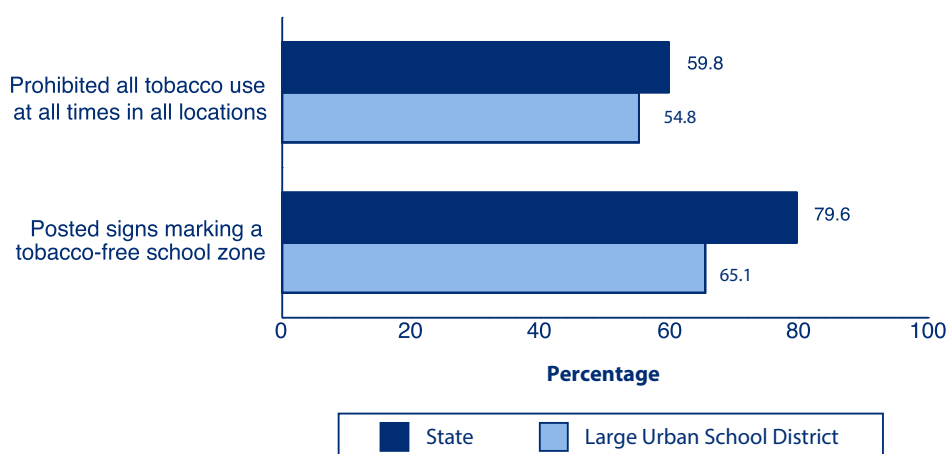
HEALTHY AND SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDES SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL CLIMATE)

Tobacco-Use Prevention

Policies prohibiting tobacco use at school can help prevent tobacco use among students.⁴⁸ The percentage of schools that had a policy prohibiting tobacco use ranged from 90.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.9%) and from 58.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.4%) (Table 35). The percentage of schools that prohibited the use of all tobacco, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip), cigars, and pipes by students, faculty, school staff, and visitors in school buildings, outside on school grounds (including parking lots and playing fields), on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events during school hours and non-school hours ranged from 34.2% to 77.3% across states (median: 59.8%) and from 29.1% to 96.2% across large urban school districts (median: 54.8%) (Table 35, Figure 5). The percentage of schools that posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed, ranged from 42.3% to 97.2% across states (median: 79.6%) and from 36.5% to 94.3% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%) (Table 35, Figure 5).

Tobacco cessation efforts are an important component of creating a tobacco-free environment at school. The percentage of schools that provided tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff ranged from 3.2% to 44.3% across states (median: 19.2%) and from 6.5%

FIGURE 5. Median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations* and posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone,† School Health Profiles, 2014



* Prohibited the use of all tobacco, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes, by faculty, school staff, and visitors, in school buildings, outside on school grounds, on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events, during school hours and non-school hours.

† A specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed.

to 38.4% across large urban school districts (median: 19.3%), and the percentage of schools that provided tobacco cessation services for students ranged from 6.9% to 72.4% across states (median: 25.6%) and from 6.0% to 73.1% across large urban school districts (median: 22.7%) (Table 36). The percentage of schools with arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff ranged from 7.9% to 50.4% across states (median: 28.9%) and from 10.9% to 55.8% across large urban school districts (median: 27.1%), and the percentage with such arrangements for students ranged from 11.8% to 65.3% across states (median: 31.4%) and from 8.4% to 56.9% across large urban school districts (median: 30.2%) (Table 36).

Practices to Prevent Bullying and Sexual Harassment

Bullying and sexual harassment can result in adverse academic, psychological, and health effects. Bullying was defined on the Profiles questionnaire as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about,

hit, shove, or hurt another student repeatedly, and sexual harassment was defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The 2014 Profiles questionnaire includes electronic aggression in its assessment of these behaviors. Electronic aggression, sometimes called cyber-bullying, is a type of bullying or sexual harassment that occurs when students use a cell phone, the Internet, or other electronic communication devices to send or post text, pictures, or videos intended to threaten, harass, humiliate, or intimidate other students. The percentage of schools with four specific practices that address preventing bullying and sexual harassment ranged as follows (Table 37):

- **All school staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 64.9% to 98.7% across states (median: 86.9%) and from 58.5% to 99.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.1%).

- **Has a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 78.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.9%) and from 88.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.1%).
- **Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment:** from 75.8% to 99.6% across states (median: 94.0%) and from 66.7% to 98.3% across large urban school districts (median: 90.3%).
- **Provides parents and families with health information on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment (also presented on page 23 and 50):** from 44.3% to 78.6% across states (median: 64.6%) and from 40.0% to 84.4% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%).
- **All four practices (performance measure):** from 27.0% to 76.2% across states (median: 49.9%) and from 15.2% to 73.2% across large urban school districts (median: 47.7%).

Policies Related to HIV Infection

School policies can provide critical support for HIV-infected students and staff. The percentage of schools with a policy that addresses three specific issues for students or staff with HIV infection ranged as follows (Table 38):

- **Attendance of students with HIV infection:** from 21.5% to 84.3% across states (median: 55.2%) and from 16.4% to 80.7% across large urban school districts (median: 37.1%).
- **Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination:** from 28.5% to 88.0% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 19.9% to 86.0% across large urban school districts (median: 46.7%).

- **Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff:** from 37.1% to 89.0% across states (median: 69.2%) and from 22.3% to 87.7% across large urban school districts (median: 57.8%).
- **All three issues (performance measure):** from 21.0% to 84.3% across states (median: 54.4%) and from 15.2% to 80.7% across large urban school districts (median: 34.6%).

Safe and Supportive School Environments for Sexual Minority Students

Schools can implement multiple policies and practices that help create a safe and supportive environment for all students, including LGBTQ youth. The percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials that include HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information that is relevant to LGBTQ youth (e.g., curricula or materials that use inclusive language or terminology) ranged from 11.0% to 56.4% across states (median: 24.4%) and from 5.6% to 85.2% across large urban school districts (median: 37.6%) (Table 39). The percentage of schools that engage in five other specific practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged as follows (Table 39):

- **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:** from 36.8% to 84.7% across states (median: 61.4%) and from 47.0% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.9%).
- **Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 72.9% to 97.1% across states (median: 89.4%) and from 64.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.8%).

- **Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 38.9% to 82.4% across states (median: 59.0%) and from 44.0% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 67.5%).
- **Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth:** from 29.7% to 69.0% across states (median: 46.3%) and from 29.6% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 50.5%).
- **Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth:** from 30.0% to 72.9% across states (median: 49.2%) and from 34.4% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 54.5%).

The percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all five other practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged from 2.1% to 27.2% across states (median: 7.6%) and from 2.3% to 68.7% across large urban school districts (median: 15.6%) (Table 39).

The percentage of schools with 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 (sometimes called gay/straight alliances) ranged from 12.5% to 55.7% across states (median: 26.7%) and from 22.7% to 75.3% across large urban school districts (median: 38.5%) (Table 39).

HEALTH SERVICES

A full-time nurse was defined on the questionnaire as one who is at the school during all school hours, 5 days per week. The percentage of schools that had a full-time registered nurse who provided health services to students ranged from 4.6% to 98.6% across states

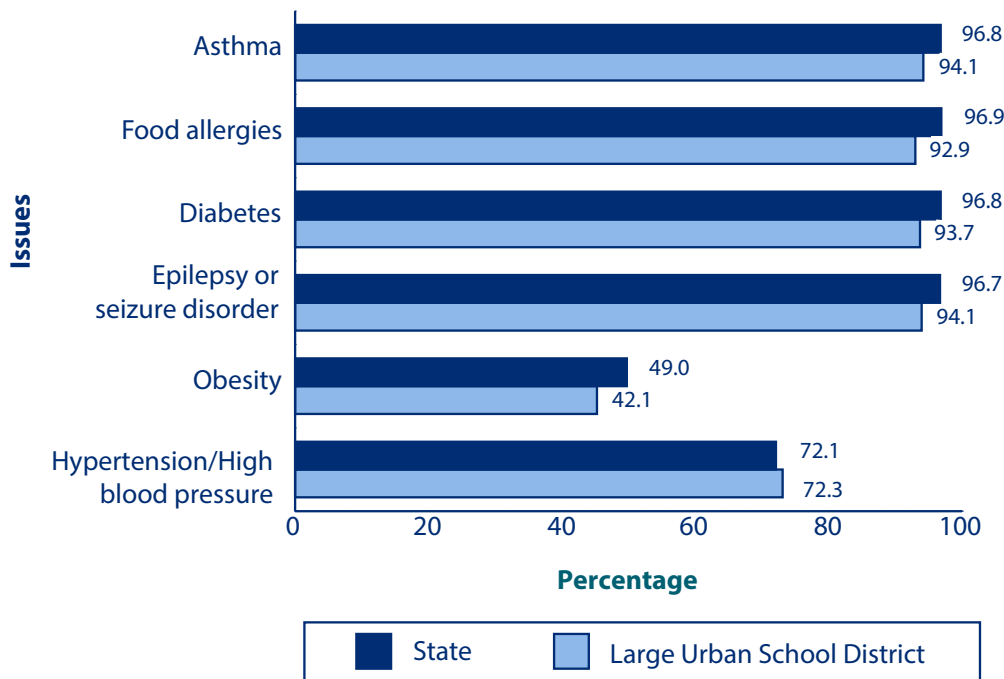
(median: 50.3%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 42.7%) (Table 40).

Chronic health conditions can affect students' physical, emotional, and social well-being as well as academic factors.^{62,63} The percentage of schools that have a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible ranged from 46.2% to 84.1% across states (median: 65.3%) and from 45.5% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 75.1%) (Table 40).

School records might include student emergency cards, medication records, health room visit information, emergency care and daily management plans, physical exam forms, or parent notes. The percentage of schools that routinely use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of the following six specific chronic conditions ranged as follows (Table 40, Figure 6):

- **Asthma:** from 78.6% to 99.3% across states (median: 96.8%) and from 87.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Food allergies:** from 79.1% to 99.3% across states (median: 96.9%), from 80.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.9%).
- **Diabetes:** from 70.4% to 99.0% across states (median: 96.8%) and from 83.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 74.9% to 99.0% across states (median: 96.7%) and from 82.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Obesity:** from 16.2% to 72.1% across states (median: 42.1%) and from 28.3% to 67.2% across large urban school districts (median: 49.0%).
- **Hypertension/high blood pressure:** from 42.6% to 89.5% across states (median: 72.1%) and from 38.7% to 86.2% across large urban school districts (median: 72.3%).

FIGURE 6. Median percentage of schools that use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of a chronic condition, School Health Profiles, 2014



- **Any of the six conditions (performance measures):** from 81.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.6%) and from 89.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.1%).

The percentage of schools that provided students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property (including referrals to school-based health centers, even if they were located on property) for students diagnosed with or suspected to have six specific chronic conditions ranged as follows (Table 41):

- **Asthma:** from 31.2% to 78.9% across states (median: 56.2%) and from 33.3% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 72.5%).
- **Food allergies:** from 28.4% to 78.0% across states (median: 56.0%), from 30.3% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 66.8%).
- **Diabetes:** from 31.6% to 78.9% across states (median: 56.4%) and from 30.3% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.6%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 32.6% to 78.9% across states (median: 56.0%) and from 30.3% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.6%).
- **Obesity:** from 24.6% to 66.7% across states (median: 45.5%) and from 26.7% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 52.9%).
- **Hypertension/high blood pressure:** from 25.5% to 74.9% across states (median: 52.8%) and from 30.3% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 58.2%).
- **All six conditions (performance measure):** from 33.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 58.4%), from 33.3% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 73.9%).

Schools can help prevent and manage HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy among students by offering sexual health care services. The percentage of schools that provided specific sexual health care services for students ranged as follows (Table 42):

- **HIV treatment:** from 0.0% to 9.3% across states (median: 1.4%) and from 0.0% to 15.9% across large urban school districts (median: 4.6%).
- **STD treatment:** from 0.0% to 19.2% across states (median: 1.7%) and from 0.0% to 30.0% across large urban school districts (median: 5.6%).
- **Prenatal care:** from 0.9% to 11.5% across states (median: 4.0%) and from 0.0% to 24.3% across large urban school districts (median: 7.0%).
- **HIV testing:** from 0.0% to 22.4% across states (median: 1.3%) and from 0.0% to 36.5% across large urban school districts (median: 6.8%).
- **STD testing:** from 0.0% to 24.0% across states (median: 1.5%) and from 0.0% to 41.5% across large urban school districts (median: 7.0%).
- **Pregnancy testing:** from 0.0% to 24.0% across states (median: 3.1%) and from 0.0% to 41.5% across large urban school districts (median: 6.8%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 0.0% to 29.7% across states (median: 1.8%) and from 0.0% to 53.0% across large urban school districts (median: 5.5%).
- **Provision of condom-compatible lubricants:** from 0.0% to 18.7% across states (median: 1.0%) and from 0.0% to 33.3% across large urban school districts (median: 4.0%).
- **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 13.1% across states (median: 0.9%) and from 0.0% to 30.2% across large urban school districts (median: 3.4%).
- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration:** from 0.0% to 20.8% across states (median: 2.4%) and from 0.0% to 21.4% across large urban school districts (median: 4.2%).

The percentage of schools that provided students with referrals to any organizations or health care providers not on school property for specific sexual health care services ranged as follows (Table 43):

- **HIV treatment:** from 25.5% to 65.8% across states (median: 44.6%) and from 11.8% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 44.2%).
- **STD treatment:** from 26.4% to 67.2% across states (median: 45.8%) and from 14.7% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 43.5%).
- **Prenatal care:** from 26.4% to 68.5% across states (median: 46.4%) and from 23.5% to 88.5% across large urban school districts (median: 43.8%).
- **HIV testing:** from 26.5% to 67.6% across states (median: 46.2%) and from 11.8% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 44.5%).
- **STD testing:** from 27.4% to 69.0% across states (median: 46.5%) and from 14.7% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 44.6%).
- **Pregnancy testing:** from 29.8% to 71.0% across states (median: 48.9%) and from 20.6% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 46.6%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 18.8% to 56.2% across states (median: 35.5%) and from 11.8% to 88.1% across large urban school districts (median: 35.9%).
- **Provision of condom-compatible lubricants:** from 17.8% to 53.2% across states (median: 33.9%) and from 11.8% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 34.1%).
- **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:** from 17.3% to 55.8% across states (median: 35.1%) and from 11.8% to 88.5% across large urban school districts (median: 36.6%).
- **HPV vaccine administration:** from 23.6% to 63.4% across states (median: 43.1%) and from 14.7% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 39.7%).

- **Provision of the last seven health services (performance measure):** from 17.2% to 52.2% across states (median: 32.4%) and from 11.1% to 83.1% across large urban school districts (median: 32.6%).

FAMILY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Partnerships between schools, families, and community members can help build support for school health programs. The percentage of schools that implemented seven specific parent engagement strategies for all students ranged as follows (Table 44):

- **Provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex:** from 12.1% to 38.8% across states (median: 24.2%) and from 14.7% to 78.0% across large urban school districts (median: 30.2%).
- **Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child:** from 36.3% to 74.1% across states (median: 56.7%) and from 45.8% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 72.7%).
- **Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services:** from 15.0% to 40.1% across states (median: 27.5%) and from 21.7% to 54.0% across large urban school districts (median: 37.9%).
- **Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community:** from 44.9% to 86.3% across states (median: 73.7%) and from 57.6% to 97.2% across large urban school districts (median: 82.1%).
- **Gave students homework assignments or health education activities to do at home with their parents:** from 36.8% to 78.0% across states (median: 58.9%) and from 21.1% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 61.3%).

- **Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about school health services and programs:** from 62.0% to 91.6% across states (median: 79.1%) and from 57.1% to 90.7% across large urban school districts (median: 80.0%).
- **Students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health:** from 21.5% to 62.0% across states (median: 39.3%) and from 23.2% to 66.2% across large urban school districts (median: 39.5%).
- **Implemented at least four parent engagement strategies (performance measure):** from 25.3% to 66.3% across states (median: 50.6%) and from 28.5% to 87.5% across large urban school districts (median: 63.4%).

School connectedness is the belief by students that adults and peers in their school care about their learning and about them as individuals.⁴² The percentage of schools that implemented eight specific school connectedness strategies ranged as follows (Table 45):

- **Participates in a program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students (e.g., the Big Brothers Big Sisters program):** from 18.6% to 63.5% across states (median: 39.8%) and from 38.4% to 75.1% across large urban school districts (median: 50.0%).
- **Provides service-learning opportunities (i.e., a specific type of community service designed to meet specific learning objectives for a course):** from 51.3% to 97.6% across states (median: 62.8%) and from 46.8% to 95.8% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%).
- **Provides peer training opportunities for students:** from 64.8% to 94.6% across states (median: 81.4%) and from 61.3% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 83.0%).

- **Lead health education teacher received professional development on classroom management techniques (also presented on page 27):** from 31.0% to 78.4% across states (median: 55.8%) and from 41.1% to 82.4% across large urban school districts (median: 66.2%).
- **Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club (also presented on page xx):** from 12.5% to 55.7% across states (median: 26.7%) and from 22.7% to 75.3% across large urban school districts (median: 38.5%).
- **Has clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them:** from 27.8% to 76.6% across states (median: 59.5%) and from 38.5% to 93.2% across large urban school districts (median: 69.3%).
- **Offered lessons in class for students to learn about people different from them:** from 73.5% to 94.7% across states (median: 86.5%) and from 58.8% to 91.8% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%).
- **Offered special events sponsored by the school or community organizations for students to learn about people different from them:** from 38.5% to 87.7% across states (median: 61.9%) and from 61.2% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 79.5%).
- **Implemented at least three school connectedness strategies (performance measure):** from 60.9% to 93.2% across states (median: 79.6%) and from 70.7% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 85.6%).

SCHOOL HEALTH COORDINATION

To ensure that the components of school health are coordinated, it is critical to have one person appointed to oversee the school health program.⁴ This person's responsibilities might include coordinating school health activities; leading a school health council, committee, or team; and integrating community-based programs with school-based programs.^{89,90}

The percentage of schools in which someone at the school oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities ranged from 60.7% to 95.9% across states (median: 86.0%) and from 63.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.8%) (Table 46).

The percentage of schools with one or more than one group at the school that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) ranged from 28.8% to 76.0% across states (median: 55.5%) and from 28.4% to 77.1% across large urban school districts (median: 61.4%) (Table 47a). Among schools with school health councils, the percentage in which specific groups were represented on any council, committee, or team ranged as follows (Table 47a, b, c):

- **School administrators:** from 82.5% to 98.7% across states (median: 93.1%) and from 65.2% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 88.9%).
- **Health education teachers:** from 60.4% to 95.8% across states (median: 88.2%) and from 42.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%).
- **Physical education teachers:** from 62.8% to 96.8% across states (median: 88.1%) and from 61.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.2%).
- **Other classroom teachers:** from 59.0% to 93.7% across states (median: 73.9%) and from 50.0% to 90.5% across large urban school districts (median: 81.1%).
- **Mental health or social services staff:** from 53.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 73.7%) and from 54.2% to 96.7% across large urban school districts (median: 82.4%).

- **Nutrition or food service staff:** from 25.1% to 83.4% across states (median: 58.4%) and from 13.0% to 71.1% across large urban school districts (median: 46.7%).
 - **Health services staff (e.g., school nurse):** from 19.5% to 93.8% across states (median: 74.1%) and from 25.0% to 96.7% across large urban school districts (median: 66.4%).
 - **Parents or families of students:** from 34.4% to 84.8% across states (median: 56.6%) and from 29.2% to 86.6% across large urban school districts (median: 57.8%).
 - **Community members:** from 28.0% to 75.5% across states (median: 48.6%) and from 18.5% to 71.7% across large urban school districts (median: 47.7%).
 - **Local health departments, agencies, or organizations:** from 17.2% to 51.6% across states (median: 39.4%) and from 13.0% to 73.5% across large urban school districts (median: 42.5%).
 - **Faith-based organizations:** from 1.3% to 44.4% across states (median: 9.5%) and from 3.7% to 43.2% across large urban school districts (median: 17.0%).
 - **Businesses:** from 6.4% to 40.9% across states (median: 15.5%) and from 8.7% to 48.3% across large urban school districts (median: 23.7%).
 - **Local government agencies:** from 7.6% to 37.6% across states (median: 20.2%) and from 7.4% to 53.9% across large urban school districts (median: 18.8%).
 - **Six or more of these groups* (performance measure):** from 10.2% to 64.3% across states (median: 36.5%) and from 11.1% to 48.9% across large urban school districts (median: 31.0%).
 - **Maintenance and transportation staff:** from 4.2% to 45.2% across states (median: 20.3%) and from 3.3% to 36.8% across large urban school districts (median: 18.7%).
 - **Technology staff:** from 7.6% to 38.0% across states (median: 19.8%) and from 9.7% to 44.2% across large urban school districts (median: 26.0%).
 - **Library/media center staff:** from 5.9% to 36.0% across states (median: 16.2%) and from 5.4% to 48.7% across large urban school districts (median: 24.1%).
 - **Student body:** from 22.6% to 85.3% across states (median: 43.9%) and from 33.6% to 80.4% across large urban school districts (median: 52.4%).
- Among schools with school health councils, the percentage with a council that did five specific activities during the past year ranged as follows (Table 48):
- **Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data:** from 46.0% to 80.9% across states (median: 67.7%) and from 50.2% to 94.9% across large urban school districts (median: 76.0%).
 - **Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team:** from 49.8% to 85.7% across states (median: 70.7%) and from 41.9% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 66.3%).
 - **Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff:** from 29.9% to 85.1% across states (median: 53.4%) and from 37.7% to 72.2% across large urban school districts (median: 58.5%).
 - **Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members:** from 64.9% to 89.4% across states (median: 79.9%) and from 62.5% to 92.5% across large urban school districts (median: 83.1%).

* Mental health or social services staff and health services staff are considered one group. Community members; local health departments, agencies, or organizations; faith-based organizations; businesses; or local government organizations are considered one group.

- **Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials:** from 53.7% to 88.7% across states (median: 72.6%) and from 51.0% to 84.4% across large urban school districts (median: 72.1%).
- **School health council did all five activities:** from 5.5% to 32.4% across states (median: 17.1%) and from 5.9% to 42.1% across large urban school districts (median: 20.1%).

Schools can use the *School Health Index*⁹⁶ or other self-assessment tools to assess their health and safety policies around each of the components of coordinated school health and plan for improvement. The percentage of schools that ever used the *School Health Index*⁹⁶ or other self-assessment tool to assess their school's policies, activities, and programs in specific areas ranged as follows (Table 46):

- **Asthma:** from 12.2% to 57.0% across states (median: 25.7%) and from 21.4% to 63.5% across large urban school districts (median: 33.9%).
- **Injury and violence prevention:** from 22.5% to 68.1% across states (median: 37.8%) and from 27.4% to 78.0% across large urban school districts (median: 47.2%).
- **Physical activity:** from 27.5% to 82.0% across states (median: 44.8%) and from 33.0% to 93.2% across large urban school districts (median: 55.9%).
- **Nutrition:** from 27.5% to 76.1% across states (median: 41.8%) and from 33.3% to 84.9% across large urban school districts (median: 47.4%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 27.4% to 68.4% across states (median: 41.6%) and from 21.1% to 76.5% across large urban school districts (median: 45.3%).
- **HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention:** from 18.6% to 58.5% across states (median: 34.0%) and from 21.7% to 69.7% across large urban school districts (median: 40.3%).

- **Physical activity; nutrition; tobacco-use prevention; and HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention (performance measure):** from 16.5% to 53.1% across states (median: 27.1%) and from 16.8% to 62.1% across large urban school districts (median: 26.1%).

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act requires certain schools to have a written SIP. Many states and school districts also require schools to have a written SIP. Schools that are required to have a SIP can incorporate health and safety objectives into their written plan for improvement. Among schools with a SIP, the percentage of schools that included health-related objectives in their SIP on the following specific topics ranged as follows (Table 49):

- **Health education:** from 13.3% to 83.8% across states (median: 28.0%) and from 16.9% to 81.3% across large urban school districts (median: 36.9%).
- **Physical education:** from 14.9% to 80.6% across states (median: 29.2%) and from 18.2% to 90.6% across large urban school districts (median: 39.3%).
- **Physical activity:** from 12.6% to 78.8% across states (median: 23.3%) and from 14.3% to 90.6% across large urban school districts (median: 33.7%).
- **School meal programs:** from 7.3% to 68.7% across states (median: 22.6%) and from 11.6% to 75.0% across large urban school districts (median: 31.9%).
- **Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs:** from 8.2% to 61.9% across states (median: 18.9%) and from 2.3% to 61.2% across large urban school districts (median: 24.2%).
- **Health services:** from 8.8% to 72.0% across states (median: 24.5%) and from 9.3% to 67.1% across large urban school districts (median: 36.5%).
- **Mental health and social services:** from 12.9% to 64.5% across states (median: 28.6%) and from 20.3% to 78.7% across large urban school districts (median: 51.5%).

- **Healthy and safe school environment:** from 22.3% to 83.8% across states (median: 57.5%) and from 38.6% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 63.9%).
- **Family and community involvement:** from 20.0% to 85.8% across states (median: 61.1%) and from 42.9% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%).
- **Faculty and staff health promotion:** from 6.9% to 61.3% across states (median: 24.5%) and from 12.2% to 62.7% across large urban school districts (median: 27.8%).

During the past year, the percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of the school's improvement planning process ranged from 33.3% to 90.2% across states (median: 54.8%) and from 32.9% to 86.0% across large urban school districts (median: 63.5%). School improvement planning may involve including any health-related objectives in the school's plan, completing a self-assessment of school health policies and practices (see Table 46), and reviewing health and safety data as part of the school's improvement planning process. The percentage of schools that engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning (performance measure) ranged from 10.3% to 52.9% across states (median: 24.1%) and from 16.1% to 61.2% across large urban school districts (median: 37.1%).

CHANGES OVER TIME

LONG-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements in school health practices were detected between 2004 and 2014 in the following specific areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which health education staff worked on health education activities with nutrition or food service staff increased from 23.1% to 39.4%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on suicide prevention increased from 23.0% to 31.2%.
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on emotional and mental health (from 64.7% to 72.6%), injury prevention and safety (from 42.6% to 57.6%), nutrition and dietary behavior (from 64.7% to 73.2%), and physical activity and fitness (from 57.1% to 67.6%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase snacks from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar decreased for three less healthful snacks: chocolate candy (52.6% to 19.0%), other candy (56.2% to 23.9%), and salty snacks not low in fat (65.8% to 26.6%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations increased from 48.4% to 58.7%.
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education received professional development during the two years before the survey on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention (47.5% to 34.2%) and tobacco-use prevention (33.3% to 20.0%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on teaching skills for behavior change decreased from 50.3% to 40.4%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase bottled water from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar decreased from 83.8% to 66.8%.

Significant deteriorations in school health practices were detected between 2004 and 2014 in the following specific areas:

SHORT-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements in school health practices and policies were detected between 2012 and 2014 in the following specific areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff increased from 53.8% to 61.4%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria during the 2013–2014 school year increased from 63.1% to 66.8%.

The only significant deterioration in school health practices and policies detected between 2012 and 2014 was in the percentage of schools that provided HIV testing to students. Across **states**, the median percentage decreased from 3.9% to 1.7%.

DISCUSSION

Health education and other components of the WSCC model can help improve health behaviors, as well as health, educational, and social outcomes among adolescents and young adults in the United States.² Profiles provides information to help assess some aspects of seven of the ten components of the WSCC model. Point-in-time data from each Profiles cycle, along with long-term and short-term changes in Profiles data, illustrate not only how school health policies and practices have improved over time to meet the needs of students, but also identify areas for improvement.

By providing school-level data that are representative of each participating state, large urban school district, and territory, Profiles allows comparisons of school health policies and practices across these jurisdictions. Differences in the prevalence of these policies and practices can be explained by a variety of factors, including differences in how resources are allocated in each jurisdiction, which in turn reflect varying priorities in implementation of these policies and practices. Profiles also complements the School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS),¹¹² which provides nationally representative data on school health policies and practices related to all 10 components of the WSCC model.¹¹³ Because SHPPS provides national data, it is the official data source for all but one of the Healthy People 2020⁸ objectives mentioned in this report. Profiles, however, provides related data for states, large urban school districts, and territories. While Profiles has been conducted every even-numbered year since 1996, school-level data collection for SHPPS is less frequent; although the most recent school-level data collection for SHPPS was conducted in 2014, prior to that study, SHPPS had not collected school-level data since 2006.¹¹³

School health education can be guided by the National Health Education Standards, which provide

expectations for specific student skills related to health.⁷ Across states and large urban school districts, a median of more than 80% of middle schools and high schools had a health education curriculum that addressed each of these skills individually, but the median percentage of schools addressing all eight skills was lower. Schools can strive to address all of these critical skills as part of their health education curricula.

More than 75% of middle and high schools, across states and large urban school districts, tried to increase student knowledge about most health-related topics. However, lower percentages were observed for asthma, diabetes (large urban school districts only), epilepsy or seizure disorder, food allergies, foodborne illness prevention, and suicide prevention (large urban school districts only). No changes since 2004 or 2012 were observed for any health-related topics. These findings may indicate room for improvement in the comprehensiveness of school health education.

ESHE is delivered by well-qualified and trained teachers, uses strategies that are relevant and engaging, and consists of elements that are medically accurate, developmentally and culturally appropriate, and consistent with the scientific research on sexual health education.^{6,18,20} In general, across states and large urban school districts, a median of more than 70% of secondary schools provided those who teach sexual health education with materials for teaching sexual health education. However, among states, only a median of 55.8% of schools provided a chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education. As a result, among states, the median percentage of schools that provided all five types of materials was less than 50%, although the median percentage was higher among large urban school districts (64.7%). This may indicate that sexual health educators need additional support to provide ESHE successfully.

When adolescents are confident in their ability to perform behaviors (called self-efficacy) and when they have practice in implementing behaviors, they are more likely to engage in protective behaviors and to refrain from risk behaviors, including sexual risk behaviors.^{19,114} For the first time in 2014, Profiles measured the extent to which students were assessed on their skills to perform behaviors that reduce sexual risks. Across states and large urban school districts, the percentage of schools in which teachers assessed the ability of students to do specific skills to avoid HIV, other STDs, or pregnancy in a required course was higher for grades 9–12 than in grades 6–8. The percentage of schools in which teachers assessed all seven skills in both grades 6–8 and grades 9–12 varied widely by site and the median percentage was 53.9% for states and 64.1% for large urban school districts. Increased focus on assessing these student skills will help ensure that students are able to perform the behaviors needed to prevent pregnancy, HIV infection, or other STDs.

Professional development is a critical tool to help school staff maintain the knowledge, abilities, skills, and attitudes needed to teach most effectively. Between 2004 and 2014, the median percentage of schools across states in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development significantly increased for emotional and mental health, injury prevention, nutrition and dietary behavior, and physical activity and fitness. During this time, the median percentage of schools across states in which teachers received professional development increased for only suicide prevention. Significant declines in the median percentage of schools across states in which teachers received professional development were observed for professional development on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention and tobacco-use prevention. This is unfortunate given that substance use is associated with other adolescent health risk behaviors.¹¹⁵ School districts can work to ensure that professional development is provided for priority topics according to school and district needs and staff interest and need.

Teacher certification is another important aspect of quality health education that is supported by a Healthy People 2020⁸ objective. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher is certified to teach health education varied widely across states and large urban school districts. Jurisdictions with few certified health education teachers might choose to focus on improving access to and requirements for certification.

Coordination of health education activities with other components of the school health program helps ensure that health issues are addressed and reinforced at school. Since 2004, the median percentage of schools in which health education staff worked on health education activities with nutrition or food service staff has increased across states. This might be a reflection of increased emphasis on obesity prevention efforts in schools. Collaboration between staff helps to eliminate gaps and avoid duplications in programs and activities, creates and strengthens partnerships, and increases the focus on helping students engage in protective, health-enhancing behaviors and avoid health-risk behaviors. Such collaboration can be strengthened by school health coordinators and school health councils, committees, and teams. Fortunately, the median percentage of schools with a school health coordinator is greater than 85% across states and large urban school districts. School health councils are less common, however. In addition, across states and large urban school districts, among schools with such groups, representation varied. To promote awareness, ownership, and involvement in school health activities among faculty, staff, and students, it is important to continue to coordinate such activities.^{78,87,89,91-94}

Institute of Medicine recommendations,²⁸ CDC guidelines,²⁹ and Healthy People 2020⁸ objectives recommend that schools require daily physical education to promote active, productive, and healthy lifestyles among youth. While Profiles does not assess whether schools provide daily physical education, it does measure required physical education in specific

grade levels. Across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in a particular grade generally decreased as grade level increased. This finding is problematic because as students' grade increases, the amount of physical activity they engage in tends to decrease.¹¹⁶ In addition to requiring more physical education, schools can do more to increase physical activity among students, through Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs (CSPAPs), which include physical activity before, during, and after the school day.³⁰ Across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that offered 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 was only approximately 40%. The same was also true for physical activity breaks during the school day. Greater percentages of schools offered intramural sports or programs or physical activity clubs or interscholastic sports. In addition, the median percentage of schools that prohibited staff from excluding students from physical education or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete class work in another class was approximately 60% for both states and large urban school districts. Schools can support all students becoming fully physically educated and well-equipped for a physically active lifestyle throughout their lifespan through CSPAPs. Unfortunately, few schools have established and implemented a CSPAP. By implementing CSPAPs, schools can help students meet the national physical activity recommendations and develop the knowledge, skills, and confidence to be physically active throughout their life.

In addition to increasing physical activity among students, schools can also help address obesity and help students make healthy dietary choices as well as support students' overall health by improving the school nutrition environment. This includes ensuring that students have access to healthy and appealing foods and beverages, consistent and accurate

messages about healthy eating, and opportunities to learn about and practice healthy eating. Across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools selling each less nutritious food and beverage in vending machines, school stores, canteens, or snack bars was below 50%. These venues also provide an opportunity to make fruits or non-fried vegetables and 100% fruit or vegetable juice available to students, but the median percentage of schools doing so was less than 50%, as was the median percentage of schools making fruits and vegetables available at school celebrations. Schools can implement various strategies to promote healthy eating among students, and there is a wide variation in the percent of schools using these strategies. Across states and large urban school districts, less than 15% of schools priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages. In contrast, across states and large urban school districts, more than 75% of schools placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier and encouraged students to drink plain water. Increased efforts are needed to encourage healthy eating habits, particularly greater daily consumption of fruits and vegetables, whenever students have the opportunity to eat and drink at school.

The HHFKA³⁹ authorized USDA to establish nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold outside of the school meal program during the school day. These Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards set limits on calories, salt, sugar, and fat in foods and beverages and promote snack foods that have whole grains, low-fat dairy, fruits, vegetables, or protein foods as their main ingredients. These standards are the minimum requirement for schools, and states and local education agencies can adopt standards that exceed the Smart Snacks in School standards. Additionally, all school districts that participate in the school meal programs must establish a local school wellness policy with goals for nutrition education and promotion, physical activity, and other wellness activities, as well as nutrition standards for all foods available during the school day.

As school districts and schools continue to implement the federal nutrition standards and local school wellness policies, the school nutrition environment will likely continue to improve.

According to CDC guidelines, a tobacco-use prevention policy should prohibit all tobacco use at all times by students, faculty, staff, and visitors on school property, in all school vehicles, and at school sponsored off-campus events.⁴⁷ Although the median percentage of schools across states and large urban school districts that had a policy prohibiting tobacco use exceeded 85%, the median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use in all locations was much lower. To meet the Healthy People 2020⁸ target of 100% tobacco-free environments in schools, more schools will need to adopt and enforce components of a tobacco-use prevention policy. It is, however, good news that the percentage of schools with a tobacco-free policy has increased since 2004 among states. It is important to note that the tobacco landscape is changing and there has been a rapid increase in the use of emerging tobacco products, such as e-cigarettes.¹¹⁷ The addition of these products in policies regarding tobacco-free environments is essential.

Ensuring a safe and supportive environment for all students, including LGBTQ students, is important in improving health risk behaviors, school attendance, and academic performance.⁴² Profiles 2014 results showed that states and large urban school districts, varied widely in the percentage of schools with such practices. In 2014, the median percentages of schools with a gay/straight alliance, shown to foster positive youth development and reduce the association between victimization and negative well-being,¹¹⁸ were low across states and large urban school districts, demonstrating a ripe area for improvement. It is encouraging, however, that the median percentage of schools that identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff increased since 2012.

As mentioned previously, Profiles is related to a number of Healthy People 2020⁸ objectives, but is the official data source for only one objective, AH-9: “to increase the proportion of middle and high schools that prohibit harassment based on a student’s sexual orientation or gender identity.” In 2014, Profiles found that across states and large urban school districts, a median of approximately 90% of schools prohibit such harassment. Efforts are needed to encourage schools to prohibit harassment based on a student’s sexual orientation or gender identity so that the Healthy People 2020 target of 92.2% can be met.

National level data has demonstrated that high school students are at risk for bullying, both on school property and electronically, and sexual harassment.^{48,116} These negative experiences can result in adverse academic, psychological, and health outcomes, including absenteeism, depression and anxiety, and increased risk of violence involvement later in life.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ Quick and consistent response to bullying and sexual harassment by school staff can help stop this behavior over time.¹¹⁹ In 2014, across states and large urban school districts, a median of more than 85% of schools had all school staff receive professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment; had a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment; and used electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment. However, fewer schools provided parents and families with health information on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment. A median of less than 55% of schools had all of these practices in place.

Increasing understanding of similarities and differences can engender respect among students.¹²⁰ Across states and large urban school districts, a median of more than 50% of schools had clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them. However, more schools offered either lessons in class or special events sponsored by the school or

community organizations so that students could learn about people different than them. School staff who promote mutual respect in the school foster a sense of safety and connectedness by reducing the threat of being embarrassed or teased.⁷⁷

Health services can help support student success, and school nurses play a central role in the provision of these services. Profiles revealed wide variability in the percentage of schools with a full-time registered nurse with overall median percentages across states and large urban school districts at approximately 50% or less. That such a large percentage of schools lack a full-time registered nurse is unfortunate. Additional resources and a higher priority placed on school nurses could help alleviate this shortage. Chronic health conditions such as epilepsy or seizure disorder, diabetes, asthma, obesity, high blood pressure/hypertension, and food allergies can affect students' physical and emotional well-being, school attendance, academic performance, and social participation.^{62,63} The health of students with chronic conditions can be supported through identification and tracking by school staff, appropriate care and case management, and enrollment in adequate insurance coverage. In 2014, across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that had a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in insurance programs if eligible was at least 65%. The median percentage of schools that routinely use school records to identify and track students with chronic conditions varied by condition, but the median percentage that identified and tracked students with any of the six conditions was greater than 95% for both states and large urban school districts.

Family engagement and community involvement provides an integrated school, family, and community approach for enhancing the health and well-being of students. In 2014, Profiles assessed a number of practices related to family engagement and community involvement for the first time. Implementation of parent engagement strategies varied widely across states and large urban school

districts and by strategy. The median percentage of schools that implemented at least four parent engagement strategies was at least 50%. In 2014, the median percentage of schools that provided service learning opportunities and provided peer training opportunities for students was 60% and 80%, respectively. Fewer schools participated in a program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students. Community involvement can foster pro-social behavior among students. In addition, partnerships between schools, families, and community members are key elements of effective, sustainable school health programs, and need to be actively promoted and maintained.

Several limitations of Profiles should be noted. First, the data presented in this report apply only to public middle schools and high schools; policies and practices among nonpublic schools were not assessed. Second, because the data were combined across middle schools and high schools for the majority of questions, differences in policies and practices between the two school levels might be masked. Third, the data were self-reported by school principals and lead health education teachers and might be subject to bias toward the reporting of more positive policies and practices. Finally, the Profiles data do not provide an in-depth assessment of all elements of school health.

State and local education and health agencies use Profiles data to describe school health policies and practices, identify professional development needs, plan and monitor programs, support health-related policies and legislation, seek funding, and garner support for future surveys.¹²¹ For example, the Montana Office of Public Instruction has used Profiles results to identify professional development needs around tobacco within school districts. The data are used to identify gaps in knowledge and understanding of current state law and district policy. The Office, in its collaboration with the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, also used current Profiles results to develop customized technical assistance plans for the 2015–2016 school year for selected

schools chosen to receive training and technical assistance to increase attention toward nutrition, physical activity, and employee wellness. The Florida Department of Education used Profiles 2014 results to develop the agenda for their annual Healthy Schools Summer Academy professional development event for persons involved in various components of school health. The Department, in conjunction with the Florida Department of Health, presented their state's current results at the bi-annual Coordinated School Health Partnership meeting. The CSHP is a public/private partnership of approximately 50 members who promote health and wellness to their stakeholders. The sharing of the Profiles 2014 data helps support state and community level policy development and implementation and garner support for the Profiles 2016 survey. The Alaska Department of Health & Social Services presented their 2014 Profiles data at a meeting of their School Health Collaborative, which includes key stakeholders in State Departments of Health, Education, and Transportation. This presentation highlighted the usefulness of Profiles, the need for support of Profiles, and how Profiles data could be used to monitor individual programs. Specific attention was also given to professional development questions to help inform topics of interest to consider in the planning of Alaska's annual School Health & Wellness Institute. The Alaska School Nurses Association used Profiles data to help write a grant to support rural school health services. The association also used Profiles data to develop their testimony and supporting data during a nurse's legislative fly-in during the last legislative session to raise awareness about what school nurses do and why they are important. As a result, the Division of Public Health received two legislative inquiries asking for more information.

Profiles data help state, local, and territorial education and health agencies promote program strengths and advocate for resources to address gaps and weaknesses. Numerous resources exist to help states and districts address gaps and weaknesses identified

through their Profiles data. For example, CDC's *School Health Guidelines to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity*²⁷ identifies evidence-based guidelines and implementation strategies for developing school-based healthy eating and physical activity policies and practices. CDC also has developed several tools designed for use at the school level. The *School Health Index* helps schools identify strengths, gaps, and weaknesses of their health and safety policies and practices through a self-assessment process, and helps them develop an action plan for improvement.⁹⁶ The *Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool* helps schools analyze health education curricula based on alignment with national standards and characteristics of effective health education curricula.¹²² Similarly, the *Physical Education Curriculum Analysis Tool* helps schools analyze written physical education curricula based on alignment with national standards, guidelines, and best practices for quality physical education programs.¹²³ The *Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program: A Guide for Schools* is a step-by-step guide for schools and school districts to develop, implement, and evaluate comprehensive school physical activity programs.³⁰ CDC also offers a *Food Allergies in Schools Toolkit*¹²⁴ that contains tip sheets, training presentations, and podcasts to help school staff implement the *Voluntary Guidelines for Managing Food Allergies*¹²⁵ in order to prevent and manage severe allergic reactions in schools. In addition, *Fit, Healthy, and Ready to Learn* is a guide to help schools develop policies to address physical activity, healthy eating, tobacco-use prevention, asthma, health services, and a healthy school environment.⁸⁹ The guide includes information on the policy development process, general school health policies, and examples of specific policies for all topic areas. Use of these and other resources can help schools improve their school health policies and practices, which in turn can help improve the health status of children and adolescents.

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TABLES

TABLE 1. Sample Sizes and Response Rates, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	314	75	309	74
Alaska	197	75	194	73
Arizona	307	78	287	73
Arkansas	215	72	208	70
California	386	77	369	73
Colorado	256	70	NA	NA
Connecticut	232	71	230	70
Delaware*	64	73	66	75
Florida	326	76	319	75
Georgia	299	77	279	72
Hawaii**	94	80	90	77
Idaho	184	73	181	72
Illinois	328	71	335	73
Indiana	300	72	295	71
Iowa	257	72	256	72
Kansas	300	71	295	70
Kentucky	238	73	234	72
Maine*	226	78	224	77
Maryland	269	80	273	81
Massachusetts*	654	84	660	85
Michigan	324	82	308	78
Minnesota	291	82	282	79
Mississippi	227	73	221	71
Missouri	289	75	294	76
Montana*	241	83	242	84
Nebraska	238	80	233	78
Nevada*	135	74	133	73
New Hampshire*	195	91	173	80
New Jersey	301	71	300	71
New York	368	74	362	73
North Carolina	249	78	232	73
North Dakota*	151	82	151	82
Ohio	332	72	336	73
Oklahoma	290	70	NA	NA
Oregon	293	72	287	71
Pennsylvania	352	80	364	83
Rhode Island*	100	88	101	89
South Carolina	266	81	265	81
South Dakota	172	75	165	72
Tennessee	328	84	324	83
Texas	367	72	NA	NA

TABLE 1. Sample Sizes and Response Rates, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
Utah*	205	78	202	77
Vermont*	129	83	126	81
Virginia	265	70	265	70
Washington	288	76	281	74
West Virginia	194	81	189	79
Wisconsin	306	73	308	74
Wyoming*	120	77	110	71
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD*	67	71	67	71
Boston, MA*	59	81	53	73
Broward County, FL*	78	98	79	99
Chicago, IL	252	77	254	77
Cleveland, OH*	85	91	82	88
DeKalb County, GA*	35	95	35	95
Detroit, MI*	54	92	54	92
District of Columbia*	43	98	41	93
Duval County, FL*	47	100	47	100
Fort Worth, TX*	37	88	38	90
Houston, TX*	79	99	79	99
Los Angeles, CA*	111	89	113	90
Miami-Dade County, FL*	148	95	150	97
Oakland, CA*	34	94	34	94
Orange County, FL*	52	91	53	93
Philadelphia, PA*	144	80	139	78
San Diego, CA*	59	100	59	100
San Francisco, CA*	31	78	36	90
Shelby County, TN*	72	95	68	89
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam*	13	100	13	100
Northern Mariana Islands*	7	100	7	100

NA= Data not available.

*Sample included a census of secondary schools.

TABLE 2. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required Health Education Instruction in Any of Grades 6–12, the Percentage That Required Students to Take Only One Health Education Course or Two or More Courses, and Among Schools That Required a Health Education Course, the Percentage That Required Students Who Fail Such a Course to Repeat It, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Required health education instruction	Required only one health education course	Required two or more health education courses	Required students who fail a required health education course to repeat it*
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	74.2	59.1	15.8	79.2
Alaska	85.4	46.8	41.2	79.9
Arizona	44.4	29.7	15.3	54.6
Arkansas	94.8	37.7	58.7	80.8
California	67.2	42.9	24.0	48.6
Connecticut	82.7	23.2	63.0	47.6
Delaware	89.7	31.6	55.4	53.2
Florida	62.8	43.0	17.1	67.3
Georgia	78.9	47.9	36.2	63.0
Hawaii	81.5	52.3	31.2	76.8
Idaho	92.3	40.1	55.8	76.2
Illinois	96.3	36.1	60.6	56.5
Indiana	92.5	42.4	51.1	63.4
Iowa	83.7	32.4	49.7	60.6
Kansas	84.2	47.6	37.2	69.9
Kentucky	79.9	44.6	37.6	60.8
Maine	91.7	33.5	59.3	53.5
Maryland	92.1	42.8	51.0	50.3
Massachusetts	81.9	26.6	57.9	43.3
Michigan	87.3	46.4	43.8	71.7
Minnesota	95.0	18.2	78.1	66.0
Mississippi	87.3	53.0	33.0	73.2
Missouri	91.3	33.0	58.8	69.7
Montana	97.1	7.5	90.7	63.3
Nebraska	89.8	43.5	48.8	63.7
Nevada	90.1	67.7	24.3	56.9
New Hampshire	94.8	36.7	58.0	50.4
New Jersey	96.1	19.3	77.1	38.3
New York	96.1	33.9	62.7	67.2
North Carolina	87.6	45.5	34.6	68.8
North Dakota	94.8	21.6	76.9	54.9
Ohio	81.1	47.3	36.3	76.1
Oregon	90.4	16.3	76.1	61.6
Pennsylvania	92.3	17.4	77.1	64.6
Rhode Island	92.1	13.3	81.9	45.6
South Carolina	75.8	36.8	40.7	38.9
South Dakota	89.6	46.2	48.1	76.7
Tennessee	67.5	40.9	34.6	66.2

TABLE 2. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required Health Education Instruction in Any of Grades 6–12, the Percentage That Required Students to Take Only One Health Education Course or Two or More Courses, and Among Schools That Required a Health Education Course, the Percentage That Required Students Who Fail Such a Course to Repeat It, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Required health education instruction	Required only one health education course	Required two or more health education courses	Required students who fail a required health education course to repeat it*
Utah	95.6	56.3	40.7	47.7
Vermont	89.7	40.7	48.0	60.2
Virginia	88.4	13.3	78.4	44.9
Washington	88.9	45.0	44.8	67.0
West Virginia	98.3	31.9	66.4	51.4
Wisconsin	94.5	38.0	58.3	74.6
Wyoming	92.2	37.2	59.5	56.8
Median	89.7	38.0	51.0	63.0
Range	44.4-98.3	7.5-67.7	15.3-90.7	38.3-80.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	82.7	53.7	26.9	52.7
Boston, MA	57.4	26.4	28.9	41.7
Broward County, FL	75.5	52.3	19.6	71.1
Chicago, IL	55.8	39.1	24.2	40.5
Cleveland, OH	35.0	36.0	9.8	75.2
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	46.7	53.3	52.5
Detroit, MI	50.0	42.1	9.3	70.7
District of Columbia	75.8	44.0	35.5	57.6
Duval County, FL	97.9	60.0	40.0	47.7
Fort Worth, TX	97.1	57.1	40.0	58.6
Houston, TX	82.2	57.0	32.2	60.7
Los Angeles, CA	98.2	71.4	27.7	45.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	43.0	20.8	12.8	52.8
Oakland, CA	67.6	18.1	35.2	35.6
Orange County, FL	67.8	36.7	7.8	74.1
Philadelphia, PA	77.7	45.3	35.9	50.8
San Diego, CA	81.4	5.6	42.6	16.7
San Francisco, CA	83.6	53.1	13.1	89.2
Shelby County, TN	69.2	40.6	36.8	58.6
Median	75.8	44.0	28.9	52.8
Range	35.0-100.0	5.6-71.4	7.8-53.3	16.7-89.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	100.0	75.0	25.0	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0

* Among schools that required a health education course.

TABLE 3. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Health Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	30.8	26.8	25.7	53.2	77.6	27.6	26.9
Alaska	36.7	43.7	47.2	75.3	50.1	39.6	34.7
Arizona	18.4	24.1	24.1	37.7	23.9	20.3	19.1
Arkansas	54.5	78.9	67.3	85.6	73.3	65.9	66.7
California	34.3	50.4	30.9	67.4	29.8	17.5	19.8
Connecticut	64.9	70.7	69.6	76.7	66.7	49.2	40.7
Delaware	69.6	73.9	75.7	71.4	45.5	25.0	22.2
Florida	30.2	32.0	31.2	68.4	36.0	28.0	26.1
Georgia	53.1	53.8	54.6	94.1	16.2	15.5	14.3
Hawaii	35.9	48.6	26.6	48.6	63.0	15.7	9.4
Idaho	26.4	69.7	59.6	37.6	63.8	35.7	9.4
Illinois	65.1	80.5	75.5	69.3	52.1	8.7	8.8
Indiana	61.5	68.7	67.4	63.3	70.0	14.6	15.4
Iowa	48.4	56.4	56.0	56.0	29.4	19.0	15.6
Kansas	40.9	49.4	44.9	87.1	10.1	3.1	3.1
Kentucky	54.2	56.2	49.1	98.9	16.5	11.9	13.0
Maine	70.2	75.9	76.7	63.8	55.0	15.8	10.0
Maryland	77.1	81.2	81.1	67.7	57.0	38.3	43.2
Massachusetts	64.7	71.8	71.2	75.4	56.2	31.1	22.2
Michigan	32.9	49.3	38.5	91.0	19.6	10.1	12.9
Minnesota	41.0	69.3	68.2	51.3	72.2	9.8	7.1
Mississippi	52.5	56.7	53.3	94.8	80.6	77.6	76.1
Missouri	58.7	74.7	72.1	75.0	52.2	32.4	31.8
Montana	77.8	93.2	94.4	91.0	83.4	9.3	4.8
Nebraska	64.7	60.0	55.5	62.7	36.0	10.5	12.5
Nevada	9.3	16.2	76.7	81.4	46.9	17.9	19.1
New Hampshire	77.3	80.5	77.8	78.1	59.2	36.1	29.4
New Jersey	91.5	93.1	93.6	99.1	94.0	99.0	96.9
New York	48.2	69.5	55.6	44.1	74.6	51.9	45.9
North Carolina	80.4	79.4	81.1	75.2	4.9	2.4	2.5
North Dakota	54.4	91.8	90.5	75.0	34.4	6.9	8.4
Ohio	31.7	40.3	38.2	66.2	46.5	20.3	22.3
Oregon	58.7	73.2	78.2	74.6	57.7	56.6	25.1
Pennsylvania	62.8	64.4	67.9	64.2	47.8	43.9	19.3
Rhode Island	93.7	95.1	95.0	87.9	92.3	89.7	86.8
South Carolina	65.8	69.5	69.8	64.8	31.3	25.0	25.0
South Dakota	54.9	53.8	51.5	74.3	19.4	15.5	12.5
Tennessee	44.7	45.1	45.1	90.9	51.8	36.3	36.6
Utah	23.5	37.9	77.4	7.1	95.4	32.0	27.3
Vermont	62.3	63.7	65.0	70.1	65.7	29.7	29.3
Virginia	72.4	74.2	70.2	97.4	86.9	5.6	4.5
Washington	55.9	53.7	55.4	84.6	50.5	32.8	29.7

TABLE 3. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Health Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
West Virginia	82.8	82.8	86.5	66.0	77.3	18.5	18.8
Wisconsin	53.4	64.3	65.0	61.0	50.4	12.6	10.2
Wyoming	56.2	71.9	70.5	79.0	51.9	10.9	10.9
Median	54.9	68.7	67.4	74.3	52.1	20.3	19.3
Range	9.3-93.7	16.2-95.1	24.1-95.0	7.1-99.1	4.9-95.4	2.4-99.0	2.5-96.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	51.8	56.5	48.9	100.0	71.4	71.4	78.3
Boston, MA	31.3	37.4	41.5	44.6	42.9	30.0	22.2
Broward County, FL	35.7	42.2	39.8	84.4	55.2	51.7	51.7
Chicago, IL	41.3	41.0	39.8	83.0	27.4	13.2	11.0
Cleveland, OH	16.2	16.2	16.2	31.3	23.5	55.6	81.0
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	23.4	20.3	25.6	66.7	81.8	66.7	80.0
District of Columbia	56.3	56.3	56.3	84.4	100.0	63.2	53.9
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.8	52.9	72.2	56.3
Fort Worth, TX	93.8	14.3	14.3	84.6	90.0	80.0	80.0
Houston, TX	71.6	71.0	65.7	92.9	88.9	92.6	92.6
Los Angeles, CA	40.2	98.5	7.1	94.9	34.3	23.5	24.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	16.5	18.7	21.9	19.9	21.7	15.9	16.7
Oakland, CA	28.0	43.3	21.9	41.7	23.1	15.4	7.7
Orange County, FL	14.9	11.9	8.9	100.0	29.4	23.5	17.6
Philadelphia, PA	54.2	56.3	56.5	79.9	71.3	63.5	68.7
San Diego, CA	53.6	35.7	57.1	27.3	31.8	14.3	18.2
San Francisco, CA	29.0	23.4	23.4	95.0	63.2	63.2	63.2
Shelby County, TN	49.1	46.0	46.0	95.8	76.2	78.9	78.9
Median	41.3	42.2	39.8	84.4	52.9	55.6	53.9
Range	14.9-100.0	11.9-100.0	7.1-100.0	19.9-100.0	7.7-100.0	0.0-92.6	0.0-92.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	50.0	66.7	16.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	75.0	50.0	80.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

NA= Data not available.

* Among schools with students in that grade.

Table 4. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Health Education with Materials for Teaching Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education	Plans for how to assess student performance in health education	Written health education curriculum
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	83.9	62.8	69.6	78.8
Alaska	70.7	43.2	48.4	64.6
Arizona	61.1	35.1	43.9	44.3
Arkansas	94.8	65.0	77.4	83.2
California	69.0	48.1	53.5	58.8
Connecticut	79.4	64.3	64.4	75.4
Delaware	75.8	67.9	63.3	55.3
Florida	81.0	60.4	62.2	66.8
Georgia	87.5	66.2	71.0	76.0
Hawaii	74.0	47.8	44.5	46.1
Idaho	79.2	66.2	67.0	68.5
Illinois	82.2	52.7	62.5	66.1
Indiana	83.2	57.9	65.6	72.3
Iowa	76.7	46.4	53.2	58.0
Kansas	74.0	51.5	55.5	65.2
Kentucky	83.4	60.5	66.8	74.4
Maine	74.2	57.2	58.4	67.1
Maryland	92.6	78.5	78.3	88.6
Massachusetts	75.7	60.4	63.6	69.8
Michigan	82.5	61.4	65.0	78.1
Minnesota	83.2	64.3	64.7	67.4
Mississippi	90.8	62.8	76.7	86.8
Missouri	88.4	64.7	71.8	78.1
Montana	88.1	61.5	66.7	82.2
Nebraska	77.5	54.6	66.5	69.0
Nevada	85.1	70.6	65.2	73.1
New Hampshire	87.7	71.3	75.0	83.1
New Jersey	93.8	76.7	78.0	93.7
New York	79.9	65.8	68.2	71.9
North Carolina	91.2	67.9	69.5	84.1
North Dakota	73.5	49.3	60.6	67.4
Ohio	67.2	46.3	50.0	57.3
Oregon	81.1	57.3	54.9	65.7
Pennsylvania	86.6	72.8	66.7	80.7
Rhode Island	90.2	75.3	72.2	86.0
South Carolina	82.7	60.2	61.0	70.3
South Dakota	73.8	49.3	57.4	61.6
Tennessee	82.3	54.7	65.6	73.6
Utah	90.9	56.7	61.1	77.9
Vermont	76.1	57.1	58.4	60.8

Table 4. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Health Education with Materials for Teaching Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education	Plans for how to assess student performance in health education	Written health education curriculum
Virginia	92.0	74.3	72.2	84.3
Washington	80.4	56.1	67.2	64.0
West Virginia	91.7	47.7	67.3	73.0
Wisconsin	84.2	61.1	65.9	73.1
Wyoming	83.9	71.0	75.5	71.3
Median	82.5	60.5	65.6	71.9
Range	61.1-94.8	35.1-78.5	43.9-78.3	44.3-93.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	84.6	63.6	70.1	74.3
Boston, MA	73.5	51.9	57.1	69.0
Broward County, FL	84.4	75.3	79.2	80.2
Chicago, IL	62.2	41.8	49.4	48.2
Cleveland, OH	52.3	49.3	31.7	38.0
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	94.3	100.0	100.0
Detroit, MI	71.7	65.6	58.0	67.8
District of Columbia	92.4	92.8	81.8	74.7
Duval County, FL	83.0	26.7	48.9	42.6
Fort Worth, TX	88.2	79.4	91.2	91.2
Houston, TX	93.6	92.1	83.1	92.2
Los Angeles, CA	83.1	61.3	55.1	72.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	78.8	59.2	62.7	68.7
Oakland, CA	52.2	25.7	28.5	34.4
Orange County, FL	85.8	71.8	55.5	78.1
Philadelphia, PA	82.7	78.7	68.1	60.7
San Diego, CA	94.9	74.6	79.7	96.6
San Francisco, CA	90.6	80.0	49.4	88.1
Shelby County, TN	87.6	77.1	74.2	82.9
Median	84.4	71.8	62.7	74.3
Range	52.2-100.0	25.7-94.3	28.5-100.0	34.4-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	100.0	76.9	53.8	84.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	57.1	57.1	71.4

Table 5. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Sexual Health Education with Materials for Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education	Written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education	Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning	Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education	All 5 types of materials (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	79.1	75.5	55.4	74.6	69.4	53.2
Alaska	60.8	59.5	40.2	55.8	52.4	37.6
Arizona	70.9	64.7	47.5	70.8	62.3	44.3
Arkansas	77.0	70.3	50.0	74.6	71.3	48.0
California	81.3	77.6	59.4	80.7	72.8	54.0
Connecticut	80.1	77.1	60.1	75.4	71.7	53.1
Delaware	58.8	49.8	48.3	59.1	53.6	43.1
Florida	86.9	82.7	69.9	84.1	81.8	67.8
Georgia	80.9	75.0	56.7	77.8	72.7	53.7
Hawaii	68.5	53.2	46.0	58.2	56.9	42.3
Idaho	74.2	65.2	57.2	72.5	72.9	50.7
Illinois	66.6	60.8	45.2	69.5	64.8	41.1
Indiana	70.7	69.7	54.4	74.1	69.4	48.7
Iowa	70.6	64.5	44.0	70.1	67.8	41.7
Kansas	73.2	63.5	43.9	71.9	67.3	40.8
Kentucky	74.6	67.0	50.6	72.3	66.7	48.6
Maine	73.7	68.8	52.3	73.0	66.7	46.0
Maryland	92.1	89.2	77.1	87.8	83.8	72.6
Massachusetts	77.9	74.7	63.1	77.6	71.0	55.6
Michigan	87.4	87.4	67.7	82.9	78.2	61.4
Minnesota	72.0	66.6	54.5	72.2	68.2	46.3
Mississippi	93.3	90.4	70.8	91.0	87.9	67.0
Missouri	84.5	80.6	60.7	80.1	76.9	56.4
Montana	74.1	74.2	54.5	74.5	66.0	49.7
Nebraska	68.0	66.3	47.6	73.2	72.7	44.9
Nevada	88.8	87.2	73.8	86.4	82.1	67.0
New Hampshire	82.8	80.6	68.1	85.9	77.1	63.6
New Jersey	93.5	94.2	76.5	88.2	84.8	69.8
New York	76.4	73.8	61.6	75.0	72.5	55.2
North Carolina	94.9	91.7	71.2	91.6	83.9	69.1
North Dakota	66.6	62.6	44.1	67.9	67.9	40.7
Ohio	62.1	58.7	40.1	63.1	58.8	35.8
Oregon	78.6	68.8	54.2	72.6	66.6	45.4
Pennsylvania	81.1	78.6	66.0	75.4	72.4	57.3
Rhode Island	85.2	80.1	69.3	76.4	68.1	58.8
South Carolina	86.7	84.8	68.3	82.3	77.4	63.2
South Dakota	51.4	44.8	32.5	51.8	54.3	29.3

Table 5. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Sexual Health Education with Materials for Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education	Written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education	Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning	Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education	All 5 types of materials (performance measure)
Tennessee	80.9	76.5	59.0	82.5	76.0	56.2
Utah	89.0	79.7	43.7	74.0	65.7	39.4
Vermont	78.0	71.0	56.4	79.0	73.3	50.4
Virginia	93.1	91.8	71.3	85.6	72.5	61.8
Washington	80.6	78.7	55.8	82.1	75.0	48.0
West Virginia	77.2	63.9	43.6	65.6	64.7	40.6
Wisconsin	83.9	78.9	57.8	78.1	72.1	48.5
Wyoming	75.3	59.0	48.7	73.1	70.9	43.4
Median	78.0	74.2	55.8	74.6	71.3	49.7
Range	51.4-94.9	44.8-94.2	32.5-77.1	51.8-91.6	52.4-87.9	29.3-72.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	77.7	73.8	67.4	75.2	75.2	63.5
Boston, MA	84.3	83.8	65.3	86.1	81.4	64.1
Broward County, FL	90.1	92.9	80.1	90.1	91.5	75.8
Chicago, IL	79.7	76.3	67.7	78.2	78.6	65.2
Cleveland, OH	93.8	89.2	68.0	90.7	74.1	55.8
DeKalb County, GA	89.2	77.9	70.6	78.3	81.4	67.1
Detroit, MI	90.3	86.5	80.0	87.0	86.5	76.2
District of Columbia	91.3	83.5	80.4	86.1	85.9	72.6
Duval County, FL	80.0	65.9	46.3	80.5	68.3	41.5
Fort Worth, TX	72.0	68.0	59.3	73.1	72.0	51.9
Houston, TX	92.5	91.0	94.0	85.0	84.9	81.8
Los Angeles, CA	85.3	81.6	61.9	77.1	70.6	57.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	93.9	88.7	78.8	91.9	89.9	75.7
Oakland, CA	53.2	49.2	32.3	57.1	48.7	32.3
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	90.1	100.0	92.4	86.4
Philadelphia, PA	84.3	75.2	78.4	77.5	74.9	59.5
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	75.9	100.0	93.1	74.1
San Francisco, CA	93.1	90.1	79.4	100.0	84.0	64.1
Shelby County, TN	90.0	91.9	81.7	91.9	87.7	79.7
Median	90.0	83.8	75.9	86.1	81.4	65.2
Range	53.2-100.0	49.2-100.0	32.3-94.0	57.1-100.0	48.7-93.1	32.3-86.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	55.6	55.6	22.2	33.3	33.3	22.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	57.1	100.0	85.7	57.1

TABLE 6a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	89.5	68.9	76.4	80.3	58.0	71.5	70.6	78.4	65.2
Alaska	87.2	35.5	69.4	77.3	25.9	48.1	51.0	62.1	62.7
Arizona	64.0	33.3	44.3	48.6	19.2	41.3	33.8	40.2	36.1
Arkansas	98.6	74.9	84.4	98.2	58.8	80.1	78.8	89.3	74.8
California	79.9	46.9	59.9	64.4	23.8	45.4	46.7	75.6	69.5
Connecticut	89.6	44.9	63.6	87.5	24.5	58.8	56.8	83.9	80.5
Delaware	93.5	38.0	63.1	92.0	37.9	50.0	55.3	87.0	86.7
Florida	80.3	53.3	63.1	68.6	34.4	51.8	53.2	78.2	69.5
Georgia	90.5	61.3	77.3	86.1	43.6	62.5	66.5	84.1	76.2
Hawaii	90.8	48.3	74.6	89.2	34.2	52.1	63.8	86.8	85.0
Idaho	91.8	66.4	80.6	91.7	48.4	71.0	79.5	88.6	82.0
Illinois	98.2	69.9	87.5	93.0	47.1	74.6	75.1	92.0	83.8
Indiana	93.5	68.4	81.9	89.5	46.4	73.9	77.8	92.4	84.6
Iowa	90.3	42.8	67.3	83.9	31.9	63.9	66.2	88.7	87.3
Kansas	91.8	44.5	67.2	77.8	35.4	55.9	57.8	86.8	84.5
Kentucky	92.8	70.4	81.6	90.1	44.4	73.5	75.1	82.0	74.1
Maine	91.7	53.0	71.9	91.8	27.7	62.8	66.2	89.8	89.2
Maryland	96.0	57.1	76.3	94.5	34.8	64.5	72.9	90.1	88.1
Massachusetts	88.4	40.2	63.3	88.3	26.6	58.6	57.0	80.5	82.5
Michigan	89.9	41.2	67.0	84.9	27.7	59.8	65.1	90.4	81.3
Minnesota	96.8	51.0	78.0	94.7	40.3	56.0	69.0	93.8	91.9
Mississippi	94.1	74.2	78.5	84.7	57.0	72.4	73.8	81.1	74.5
Missouri	90.6	63.7	78.7	87.8	46.2	77.0	76.6	86.5	71.3
Montana	98.9	62.8	83.7	94.6	43.9	71.2	77.7	90.2	84.0
Nebraska	92.5	61.2	68.2	87.4	41.3	70.0	70.5	81.8	75.5
Nevada	90.0	64.7	80.2	87.1	49.6	72.2	69.6	91.4	84.5
New Hampshire	97.0	55.1	77.0	95.4	40.6	79.2	85.9	91.1	89.6
New Jersey	98.6	73.7	82.8	95.8	56.1	81.7	71.9	97.1	93.3
New York	97.1	60.4	82.8	97.4	46.0	70.5	72.5	96.7	93.1
North Carolina	92.0	70.1	83.5	90.2	48.6	73.4	76.0	88.3	84.8
North Dakota	96.1	63.2	78.9	91.3	48.6	68.6	80.8	92.4	81.8
Ohio	85.4	52.3	65.9	82.2	35.3	55.1	57.3	80.7	73.1
Oregon	95.3	49.4	80.9	90.7	39.0	57.1	71.4	94.7	88.9
Pennsylvania	95.3	62.9	74.6	88.1	42.9	67.5	66.4	89.7	84.1
Rhode Island	98.0	62.2	78.1	96.0	43.2	66.2	65.5	95.9	96.1
South Carolina	86.8	59.0	69.7	83.0	38.9	59.0	56.4	86.5	76.4
South Dakota	91.2	58.7	76.0	87.6	40.4	63.5	65.9	80.5	67.9
Tennessee	84.0	64.0	72.7	81.2	47.8	63.8	61.7	68.7	65.1
Utah	99.1	57.7	83.6	96.0	42.1	62.7	76.6	92.0	88.9
Vermont	92.4	36.4	58.4	88.0	29.8	59.6	58.3	83.1	86.7
Virginia	91.8	66.8	76.1	87.9	49.6	69.3	69.0	85.0	81.3
Washington	91.4	51.2	72.1	85.6	37.5	63.7	68.1	94.3	83.6

TABLE 6a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV* prevention	Human sexuality
West Virginia	98.9	77.0	90.1	97.7	53.9	87.5	85.3	93.6	82.2
Wisconsin	95.7	49.7	76.7	94.3	39.1	63.5	69.0	95.1	94.2
Wyoming	93.5	59.0	75.2	88.5	48.3	64.6	67.6	88.7	84.2
Median	92.0	59.0	76.3	88.3	41.3	63.9	69.0	88.6	83.6
Range	64.0-99.1	33.3-77.0	44.3-90.1	48.6-98.2	19.2-58.8	41.3-87.5	33.8-85.9	40.2-97.1	36.1-96.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	86.3	57.5	58.8	79.7	32.6	54.6	62.9	72.3	66.8
Boston, MA	73.3	44.9	51.8	79.9	16.5	49.8	49.3	74.2	83.5
Broward County, FL	78.7	66.4	68.2	68.6	47.7	59.8	61.0	86.4	85.0
Chicago, IL	73.9	63.9	61.0	78.7	33.7	66.4	48.1	64.2	68.0
Cleveland, OH	51.3	28.6	33.9	51.1	17.7	30.5	30.5	68.8	61.0
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	90.9	90.9	97.0	51.5	85.5	85.5	94.6	74.7
Detroit, MI	74.6	70.9	67.8	64.4	52.0	58.2	54.7	62.3	61.5
District of Columbia	90.2	48.2	61.2	87.9	29.9	49.3	56.9	92.2	81.0
Duval County, FL	95.7	76.6	74.5	93.6	54.3	63.8	78.7	95.7	85.1
Fort Worth, TX	97.0	60.6	84.4	90.6	35.5	65.6	65.6	79.3	77.8
Houston, TX	93.8	76.6	81.0	89.8	51.2	65.7	65.7	89.8	80.8
Los Angeles, CA	98.3	79.4	93.7	99.2	40.7	73.5	79.7	99.1	97.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	87.9	50.2	60.4	71.6	37.1	53.4	52.9	82.6	74.1
Oakland, CA	71.1	46.7	41.1	55.7	17.8	29.3	40.7	78.9	61.1
Orange County, FL	84.1	59.0	70.0	69.0	28.1	47.7	55.0	94.0	92.2
Philadelphia, PA	81.8	59.2	60.2	77.1	26.4	53.5	46.9	71.3	73.4
San Diego, CA	88.1	23.6	42.9	69.5	16.1	37.5	33.3	98.3	96.6
San Francisco, CA	93.6	49.4	62.2	96.8	25.2	43.6	47.4	96.7	96.7
Shelby County, TN	90.5	76.4	77.7	87.4	45.2	57.9	62.6	76.6	73.1
Median	87.9	59.2	62.2	79.7	33.7	54.6	55.0	82.6	77.8
Range	51.3-100.0	23.6-90.9	33.9-93.7	51.1-99.2	16.1-54.3	29.3-85.5	30.5-85.5	62.3-99.1	61.0-97.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	69.2	84.6	100.0	38.5	69.2	69.2	92.3	84.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	28.6	42.9	28.6	100.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 6b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD* prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	84.2	87.5	91.5	96.9	74.8	78.6	75.3	88.3	91.3
Alaska	73.9	74.8	89.0	93.0	59.6	62.1	73.4	86.1	87.8
Arizona	51.0	61.1	77.6	87.9	35.5	38.5	36.9	56.6	73.4
Arkansas	93.9	96.2	99.5	100.0	84.5	87.5	87.5	98.6	98.1
California	69.9	65.4	89.2	96.5	66.4	75.2	52.8	80.4	83.4
Connecticut	79.1	77.0	93.8	97.0	72.8	79.9	69.8	89.0	91.8
Delaware	63.2	77.7	93.3	94.9	86.9	89.5	81.8	94.9	90.7
Florida	68.8	76.4	86.9	94.5	70.8	77.2	62.7	79.1	84.0
Georgia	81.1	83.5	92.2	93.4	78.0	84.0	69.0	89.8	89.9
Hawaii	75.4	79.6	95.4	95.6	83.9	84.9	60.1	83.6	92.7
Idaho	85.4	89.6	97.5	98.9	80.8	89.1	84.2	93.1	92.6
Illinois	93.4	92.2	98.5	98.8	85.8	91.7	83.5	97.6	96.8
Indiana	88.4	86.8	96.9	98.1	85.2	90.3	77.8	94.1	93.9
Iowa	80.4	80.1	93.2	96.9	85.5	85.9	70.4	91.7	90.4
Kansas	73.8	79.0	96.2	98.9	82.3	87.5	61.6	91.8	89.4
Kentucky	90.1	90.7	94.0	96.4	79.0	82.0	87.9	92.8	95.2
Maine	85.6	83.2	96.3	97.2	86.3	89.5	67.0	91.9	92.7
Maryland	86.6	84.0	97.7	99.2	87.4	88.9	84.4	95.5	96.1
Massachusetts	74.1	77.5	93.7	98.2	77.1	80.6	71.8	86.0	91.9
Michigan	77.0	78.1	95.0	98.0	77.2	86.6	70.6	87.0	91.0
Minnesota	86.1	86.5	98.1	99.3	90.2	94.2	85.0	96.0	95.8
Mississippi	85.7	91.9	93.5	97.6	81.4	84.2	76.5	92.4	92.0
Missouri	87.7	87.5	95.3	96.1	76.3	85.5	78.9	91.8	90.2
Montana	94.7	96.3	97.8	100.0	81.8	89.3	80.1	97.8	96.8
Nebraska	82.8	80.3	96.0	99.5	76.9	83.8	69.1	93.2	94.4
Nevada	82.4	86.8	94.3	96.0	85.2	89.9	80.8	91.3	92.3
New Hampshire	90.0	90.9	98.8	98.8	86.0	90.1	81.7	97.5	95.9
New Jersey	92.7	93.8	99.3	99.3	89.6	93.1	87.4	98.2	97.3
New York	92.1	90.3	99.0	99.0	91.3	95.1	86.1	98.0	96.8
North Carolina	86.6	87.6	93.9	94.1	87.0	89.3	83.3	91.9	92.5
North Dakota	86.8	91.4	98.0	98.0	85.2	89.6	85.5	96.0	94.7
Ohio	76.7	77.8	89.8	96.7	78.7	82.8	75.1	84.1	89.6
Oregon	86.8	82.4	95.6	98.1	87.0	91.3	81.2	94.4	93.8
Pennsylvania	85.3	85.9	97.0	98.5	80.1	87.7	68.4	94.6	90.8
Rhode Island	87.6	87.9	97.8	100.0	87.3	93.1	78.9	94.9	98.0
South Carolina	78.2	80.6	91.2	95.9	81.0	85.3	60.4	86.1	86.4
South Dakota	83.7	88.1	91.6	94.2	67.1	74.0	71.9	88.4	91.8
Tennessee	77.3	82.6	90.1	96.7	64.7	69.7	73.5	82.5	88.3
Utah	90.2	93.6	99.5	100.0	79.0	90.0	95.6	99.0	98.0
Vermont	79.9	82.1	94.7	97.2	79.2	81.9	76.0	92.2	93.3
Virginia	86.4	90.7	94.8	97.6	78.1	83.7	71.1	92.8	93.0

TABLE 6b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD* prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
Washington	78.5	78.0	94.4	97.3	79.7	88.6	70.6	90.8	90.5
West Virginia	95.5	96.5	100.0	100.0	85.1	92.5	88.1	99.4	97.7
Wisconsin	87.3	88.6	98.9	98.9	93.9	95.9	89.9	96.0	96.0
Wyoming	87.7	85.8	95.0	99.1	81.1	89.7	78.4	94.2	97.2
Median	85.4	85.9	95.0	97.6	81.1	87.5	76.5	92.4	92.6
Range	51.0-95.5	61.1-96.5	77.6-100.0	87.9-100.0	35.5-93.9	38.5-95.9	36.9-95.6	56.6-99.4	73.4-98.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	73.6	79.2	96.5	98.1	59.4	62.4	62.2	84.4	88.0
Boston, MA	59.1	59.1	86.7	94.0	76.1	79.4	52.9	68.1	81.0
Broward County, FL	82.7	81.4	80.0	93.0	79.6	85.0	60.3	77.2	82.9
Chicago, IL	64.3	77.6	92.7	96.3	62.0	65.8	43.3	70.9	87.2
Cleveland, OH	41.8	53.1	68.1	95.5	67.1	72.8	37.8	48.1	71.1
DeKalb County, GA	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.1	94.6	91.6	100.0	100.0
Detroit, MI	68.9	80.5	89.5	87.7	52.0	60.2	51.0	75.9	87.9
District of Columbia	73.3	84.7	95.0	95.0	84.0	87.3	61.2	85.8	87.9
Duval County, FL	93.6	95.7	97.8	100.0	87.2	93.6	87.0	95.7	97.9
Fort Worth, TX	97.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	70.4	77.8	87.5	100.0	97.0
Houston, TX	87.4	89.8	97.2	98.7	84.6	89.7	73.5	91.0	97.5
Los Angeles, CA	93.9	85.2	99.1	98.3	96.5	96.4	88.6	98.2	99.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	74.8	80.2	92.7	99.3	69.3	78.4	64.4	83.7	89.9
Oakland, CA	51.8	53.9	87.4	96.7	69.3	78.9	26.5	72.1	75.9
Orange County, FL	78.4	74.4	90.3	100.0	88.2	98.1	64.7	77.9	89.9
Philadelphia, PA	72.9	78.1	90.8	94.6	65.9	71.6	56.9	81.4	85.5
San Diego, CA	74.1	60.7	88.4	96.5	100.0	100.0	66.7	87.0	94.9
San Francisco, CA	78.8	82.7	100.0	100.0	96.7	93.4	81.4	90.4	93.6
Shelby County, TN	84.2	84.3	93.3	96.9	68.9	75.3	78.1	84.8	93.6
Median	74.8	80.5	92.7	96.9	76.1	79.4	64.4	84.4	89.9
Range	41.8-97.0	53.1-100.0	68.1-100.0	87.7-100.0	52.0-100.0	60.2-100.0	26.5-91.6	48.1-100.0	71.1-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	76.9	91.7	100.0	100.0	76.9	76.9	76.9	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	85.7	85.7

* Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 7. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health	Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors	Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health	Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks	Using decision-making skills to enhance health	Using goal-setting skills to enhance health	Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks	Advocating for personal, family, and community health	All 8 skills (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	81.8	81.7	80.2	79.9	82.1	81.1	82.2	81.0	70.1
Alaska	84.5	80.1	72.0	79.4	82.8	77.8	78.8	76.8	50.3
Arizona	58.7	55.9	53.2	57.5	60.4	58.6	59.6	55.3	31.2
Arkansas	96.7	98.6	95.8	98.1	98.6	96.6	98.1	96.2	78.0
California	76.5	72.3	64.2	73.9	77.6	72.2	77.6	70.0	42.6
Connecticut	88.1	87.0	84.5	88.3	89.3	87.9	87.1	84.6	68.1
Delaware	89.8	89.6	84.6	91.4	91.4	91.4	89.6	89.6	48.9
Florida	79.1	76.6	74.0	79.3	79.4	76.2	79.7	73.9	54.0
Georgia	92.7	92.3	88.3	91.3	93.1	92.7	92.7	90.5	70.4
Hawaii	92.2	91.7	88.3	92.1	93.6	91.7	93.6	87.8	44.5
Idaho	94.0	93.0	88.7	94.1	94.6	93.3	93.0	91.0	63.0
Illinois	94.1	91.9	83.4	93.1	94.0	92.5	91.9	87.9	58.4
Indiana	94.0	93.3	91.6	92.9	94.4	93.3	93.3	92.6	68.6
Iowa	91.3	90.5	84.5	88.9	91.9	87.2	90.6	85.5	48.7
Kansas	89.1	87.3	81.0	85.3	89.2	81.3	89.2	82.7	53.2
Kentucky	94.6	91.6	85.0	91.4	94.2	93.0	93.8	86.6	64.4
Maine	92.0	89.8	87.4	90.1	92.6	88.7	91.6	83.9	55.1
Maryland	96.1	95.7	93.0	94.5	95.7	94.2	95.7	93.5	81.9
Massachusetts	88.5	89.0	80.9	89.0	91.1	87.9	90.1	82.6	58.7
Michigan	87.3	87.0	80.9	85.9	87.0	85.1	85.9	81.1	65.2
Minnesota	96.4	96.0	93.5	94.9	97.8	94.6	97.1	93.4	62.1
Mississippi	91.7	90.8	87.8	89.9	91.7	90.7	91.2	90.3	76.6
Missouri	90.9	90.5	86.7	89.7	91.2	87.3	90.2	86.0	67.5
Montana	97.4	95.6	92.1	96.1	97.9	95.2	97.0	92.0	73.8
Nebraska	93.4	93.0	87.5	91.6	93.9	87.3	92.4	87.5	56.6
Nevada	91.6	91.6	88.5	90.8	91.5	90.9	91.6	87.8	68.8
New Hampshire	97.6	96.9	95.9	96.4	97.1	95.9	96.5	94.0	76.9
New Jersey	96.1	95.4	91.7	95.4	96.4	95.7	96.4	93.3	87.0
New York	95.2	94.2	91.3	95.6	95.9	94.9	95.6	93.4	65.7
North Carolina	92.6	93.1	91.0	92.6	93.1	92.0	92.6	90.4	80.6
North Dakota	95.9	94.5	89.6	93.8	93.8	93.2	93.8	92.4	62.8
Ohio	82.2	79.6	76.4	80.6	82.5	81.2	80.6	78.5	48.0
Oregon	94.5	94.1	84.7	92.7	95.2	93.4	94.5	85.5	56.7
Pennsylvania	94.4	93.0	86.5	93.5	95.5	92.6	94.6	87.7	66.6
Rhode Island	96.0	95.1	92.0	95.1	96.0	94.0	94.9	91.1	80.0
South Carolina	89.0	86.6	80.5	89.0	89.4	88.2	89.8	86.7	61.3
South Dakota	89.1	87.3	85.7	86.4	87.7	85.8	88.4	86.0	56.8

TABLE 7. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health	Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors	Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health	Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks	Using decision-making skills to enhance health	Using goal-setting skills to enhance health	Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks	Advocating for personal, family, and community health	All 8 skills (performance measure)
Tennessee	82.9	82.5	77.2	80.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	80.7	63.4
Utah	97.1	97.6	89.2	96.6	98.1	98.0	97.4	93.1	67.0
Vermont	91.1	92.0	88.8	93.8	93.7	89.7	92.9	82.6	56.2
Virginia	93.3	93.8	89.8	94.9	96.1	94.5	95.3	92.1	72.5
Washington	91.5	88.0	80.4	89.9	90.8	87.8	89.5	82.0	50.4
West Virginia	97.7	96.6	94.2	97.1	97.6	97.6	98.2	95.4	69.3
Wisconsin	95.8	94.4	89.7	93.7	95.8	92.8	95.4	90.5	64.5
Wyoming	92.7	90.7	88.0	94.1	94.9	93.0	90.0	87.0	66.3
Median	92.6	91.7	87.5	91.6	93.6	91.7	92.4	87.7	64.4
Range	58.7-97.7	55.9-98.6	53.2-95.9	57.5-98.1	60.4-98.6	58.6-98.0	59.6-98.2	55.3-96.2	31.2-87.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	82.6	82.6	72.4	84.0	85.7	81.2	84.0	77.0	56.3
Boston, MA	74.6	76.5	70.7	78.1	76.1	73.6	76.8	69.6	60.4
Broward County, FL	87.8	85.1	79.6	87.8	87.9	83.8	85.1	79.6	67.4
Chicago, IL	68.1	67.7	62.8	68.2	71.0	68.4	68.5	65.7	36.9
Cleveland, OH	45.7	43.2	38.2	45.7	46.9	43.1	45.6	40.5	22.9
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0
Detroit, MI	64.6	62.8	66.0	64.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	55.2
District of Columbia	87.2	89.9	84.7	89.9	89.9	87.2	89.9	89.9	64.6
Duval County, FL	86.7	84.4	84.4	86.7	86.7	84.4	86.7	84.4	42.6
Fort Worth, TX	96.9	97.0	87.9	97.0	97.0	93.8	93.9	93.9	81.2
Houston, TX	94.4	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.8	91.6	84.5
Los Angeles, CA	98.2	94.6	89.2	94.7	98.2	94.6	93.7	87.3	66.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	77.3	75.0	72.0	77.3	78.0	75.8	78.8	74.3	57.8
Oakland, CA	62.7	45.6	42.4	54.8	54.8	46.0	54.8	43.2	15.3
Orange County, FL	89.2	89.2	87.3	87.0	89.2	89.2	89.2	84.7	70.8
Philadelphia, PA	92.3	88.4	86.6	90.5	92.3	91.4	91.5	87.4	54.2
San Diego, CA	92.9	92.9	89.3	94.6	94.6	87.5	92.9	89.1	80.4
San Francisco, CA	93.2	93.2	87.0	93.6	96.6	93.2	93.8	83.6	74.7
Shelby County, TN	82.0	85.2	77.4	80.5	83.5	83.3	83.5	78.7	71.5
Median	87.2	85.2	84.4	87.0	87.9	84.4	86.7	83.6	64.6
Range	45.7-100.0	43.2-100.0	38.2-97.0	45.7-100.0	46.9-100.0	43.1-100.0	45.6-100.0	40.5-97.0	15.3-97.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	100.0	92.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	84.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	57.1

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain	Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use	Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use	Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	82.8	83.1	79.3	80.7	79.4	82.1
Alaska	70.1	73.5	63.1	70.6	65.7	67.7
Arizona	43.2	44.1	38.5	41.9	36.6	41.8
Arkansas	95.3	96.2	92.2	95.6	92.2	96.2
California	70.0	71.5	63.1	68.1	61.5	67.8
Connecticut	84.0	84.0	82.3	84.8	79.2	82.1
Delaware	88.7	91.5	83.7	91.3	81.9	90.2
Florida	68.6	71.0	64.2	66.7	66.2	67.6
Georgia	84.6	86.1	83.1	85.3	82.5	85.3
Hawaii	77.8	78.0	73.6	77.8	68.4	71.6
Idaho	86.2	87.9	86.1	85.0	77.7	86.7
Illinois	94.1	95.1	93.0	92.4	87.9	93.9
Indiana	89.6	90.9	90.2	90.6	86.6	89.8
Iowa	85.1	85.6	78.6	82.7	70.8	83.6
Kansas	84.0	86.0	79.0	84.7	79.0	81.1
Kentucky	90.0	90.8	82.7	86.2	80.3	87.9
Maine	86.3	88.3	84.1	87.1	75.9	86.5
Maryland	92.0	92.0	90.9	92.4	85.1	90.1
Massachusetts	79.0	80.5	73.9	78.6	73.1	77.0
Michigan	84.3	84.3	82.0	83.4	77.9	83.0
Minnesota	93.0	94.5	91.3	93.4	81.2	92.4
Mississippi	87.4	86.5	82.3	84.1	82.4	87.2
Missouri	84.5	87.6	81.9	85.3	78.6	85.7
Montana	93.3	94.9	91.8	94.9	92.4	93.2
Nebraska	85.7	88.7	84.2	84.4	80.0	84.1
Nevada	89.0	89.8	86.0	86.6	79.8	86.1
New Hampshire	92.4	95.2	91.7	93.0	88.2	93.4
New Jersey	94.8	96.1	92.6	95.4	91.1	95.1
New York	96.1	97.1	92.6	96.3	90.9	96.3
North Carolina	89.2	89.8	84.8	85.4	81.1	87.5
North Dakota	90.0	91.5	88.4	88.5	82.3	88.0
Ohio	79.1	79.6	73.7	77.3	71.5	77.6
Oregon	89.4	92.3	86.1	89.4	80.5	88.8
Pennsylvania	89.4	90.2	85.8	89.1	81.1	88.7
Rhode Island	89.7	91.8	84.4	88.4	80.3	87.6
South Carolina	80.2	82.5	75.2	77.3	75.1	78.9
South Dakota	85.9	84.6	82.1	85.9	79.8	82.7
Tennessee	75.9	75.9	74.0	73.9	72.9	75.2

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain	Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use	Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use	Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment
Utah	98.0	97.5	94.5	96.5	84.7	97.5
Vermont	88.1	87.6	86.1	87.6	79.8	86.9
Virginia	90.8	91.6	88.2	88.5	83.8	89.9
Washington	83.7	85.5	80.9	84.9	74.6	82.5
West Virginia	97.8	97.8	95.6	97.8	93.8	96.6
Wisconsin	92.4	94.3	87.6	93.3	83.1	91.2
Wyoming	86.5	91.1	83.4	90.2	74.2	85.6
Median	87.4	88.7	84.1	86.2	80.0	86.7
Range	43.2-98.0	44.1-97.8	38.5-95.6	41.9-97.8	36.6-93.8	41.8-97.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	75.0	75.0	70.7	73.6	73.2	73.6
Boston, MA	52.9	52.9	46.9	49.8	50.5	51.0
Broward County, FL	66.4	70.0	64.7	68.2	62.1	67.3
Chicago, IL	52.7	54.2	47.9	51.5	53.7	53.6
Cleveland, OH	32.3	37.1	30.0	30.9	27.4	30.0
DeKalb County, GA	96.9	93.8	96.9	96.9	88.2	93.8
Detroit, MI	64.9	62.9	58.9	62.2	61.4	61.2
District of Columbia	70.2	76.2	72.7	76.8	71.1	79.0
Duval County, FL	91.5	93.6	89.4	93.6	89.4	89.4
Fort Worth, TX	90.9	94.1	85.3	88.2	88.2	94.1
Houston, TX	80.2	81.5	77.6	81.5	77.5	77.7
Los Angeles, CA	93.8	96.4	92.0	93.8	87.5	93.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	72.1	72.8	64.6	68.8	67.8	71.9
Oakland, CA	39.2	57.6	36.3	43.9	30.6	39.2
Orange County, FL	64.7	68.4	60.9	64.7	60.5	64.8
Philadelphia, PA	73.1	73.1	66.2	67.8	66.4	65.7
San Diego, CA	66.0	67.9	59.3	69.2	60.4	67.3
San Francisco, CA	86.8	86.8	80.8	83.4	80.8	84.1
Shelby County, TN	73.8	76.9	69.0	69.6	69.9	74.2
Median	72.1	73.1	66.2	69.2	67.8	71.9
Range	32.3-96.9	37.1-96.4	30.0-96.9	30.9-96.9	27.4-89.4	30.0-94.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	92.3	92.3	84.6	92.3	92.3	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4	71.4	85.7

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Understanding social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture	Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco	Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco	Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use	Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco	Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	81.1	82.3	71.4	80.2	77.9	76.5
Alaska	67.9	63.6	52.3	65.2	60.4	55.3
Arizona	40.1	39.3	30.9	36.0	34.8	31.5
Arkansas	92.6	93.0	78.7	91.7	89.9	87.2
California	66.2	64.6	50.8	64.0	60.1	53.3
Connecticut	82.4	82.5	65.9	80.0	77.6	70.2
Delaware	88.4	91.7	67.5	88.7	89.9	70.6
Florida	66.1	66.4	56.5	67.6	65.3	59.2
Georgia	85.0	84.9	70.9	84.6	83.1	75.8
Hawaii	76.1	73.2	52.0	74.4	71.6	66.0
Idaho	84.8	84.5	68.5	86.2	84.5	74.9
Illinois	91.7	93.2	71.4	91.7	85.5	74.9
Indiana	89.9	90.3	74.2	89.2	87.4	79.4
Iowa	78.2	80.0	61.4	78.9	71.6	65.5
Kansas	79.7	80.9	60.5	81.2	71.9	65.5
Kentucky	86.4	87.5	69.4	87.5	84.7	72.6
Maine	82.7	84.1	60.0	79.5	73.3	68.8
Maryland	90.5	91.0	73.0	92.1	89.9	78.4
Massachusetts	76.8	75.4	61.5	74.9	71.5	62.3
Michigan	83.4	82.9	68.5	81.3	75.8	70.0
Minnesota	91.9	91.6	68.5	90.1	85.3	72.3
Mississippi	85.5	84.6	72.0	83.8	82.2	77.1
Missouri	84.6	83.2	69.3	84.3	78.2	68.8
Montana	94.4	92.9	75.9	90.0	86.1	84.1
Nebraska	82.2	83.3	64.7	80.0	73.7	67.1
Nevada	86.7	86.7	75.1	85.8	82.1	76.7
New Hampshire	89.7	92.7	76.7	92.6	87.8	82.6
New Jersey	93.0	93.5	75.6	94.0	91.9	83.2
New York	95.0	96.1	80.8	93.6	92.9	84.0
North Carolina	86.9	87.5	74.5	87.0	84.2	77.8
North Dakota	89.9	88.7	69.7	86.8	81.2	79.1
Ohio	76.7	75.6	57.4	73.8	68.7	60.7
Oregon	87.0	86.3	65.1	86.4	82.2	72.2
Pennsylvania	86.7	86.6	68.1	86.8	84.7	73.5
Rhode Island	85.6	88.5	69.1	84.3	85.4	72.2
South Carolina	78.4	77.2	62.1	75.3	72.1	63.5
South Dakota	82.5	84.5	72.6	84.1	79.0	71.9
Tennessee	74.7	73.7	64.2	71.8	68.9	65.1
Utah	94.9	94.4	67.9	96.0	92.5	79.1

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Understanding social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture	Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco	Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco	Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use	Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco	Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation
Vermont	86.8	87.5	76.6	87.6	83.8	73.2
Virginia	86.5	86.5	71.2	86.5	84.2	72.4
Washington	83.1	78.4	58.2	79.6	72.6	64.7
West Virginia	96.1	96.8	83.3	97.8	94.3	89.3
Wisconsin	92.2	92.4	68.7	87.7	82.2	74.2
Wyoming	86.6	86.8	68.5	88.3	85.4	76.1
Median	85.6	86.3	68.5	85.8	82.2	72.4
Range	40.1-96.1	39.3-96.8	30.9-83.3	36.0-97.8	34.8-94.3	31.5-89.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	72.1	76.4	67.4	75.7	74.7	61.5
Boston, MA	51.6	48.5	42.6	48.5	46.7	48.5
Broward County, FL	66.0	65.1	54.4	64.7	60.9	58.2
Chicago, IL	47.9	50.9	39.7	47.3	45.5	45.5
Cleveland, OH	29.7	28.4	19.0	28.0	28.4	21.8
DeKalb County, GA	96.9	96.9	97.2	100.0	96.9	94.1
Detroit, MI	60.4	60.9	54.5	57.5	55.5	53.4
District of Columbia	76.7	72.0	50.5	72.3	67.5	54.0
Duval County, FL	91.5	91.5	78.7	93.6	91.3	87.2
Fort Worth, TX	88.2	88.2	64.7	85.3	91.2	66.7
Houston, TX	77.6	79.9	63.8	76.2	77.5	65.6
Los Angeles, CA	92.7	91.8	69.0	92.0	88.4	80.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	67.6	67.1	56.8	66.9	66.8	56.5
Oakland, CA	40.7	41.5	33.5	35.9	29.8	17.4
Orange County, FL	64.8	64.5	59.1	66.2	66.8	58.7
Philadelphia, PA	68.5	66.8	46.7	68.3	62.4	52.2
San Diego, CA	64.2	63.0	50.9	58.5	54.7	54.7
San Francisco, CA	86.8	86.8	67.5	81.5	71.5	71.5
Shelby County, TN	74.2	75.8	64.8	72.6	66.9	61.0
Median	68.5	67.1	56.8	68.3	66.8	58.2
Range	29.7-96.9	28.4-96.9	19.0-97.2	28.0-100.0	28.4-96.9	17.4-94.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	92.3	92.3	53.8	100.0	84.6	76.9
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	85.7	71.4	85.7	85.7	71.4

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco	Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development	Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs	How addiction to tobacco use can be treated	Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products	Benefits of smoking cessation programs	All 18 tobacco-use prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	74.6	76.1	81.2	76.6	80.2	64.4	58.0
Alaska	55.9	57.1	60.0	57.6	61.9	44.7	32.5
Arizona	32.2	32.1	38.3	31.1	36.3	25.7	19.2
Arkansas	86.0	88.8	92.7	90.3	92.3	77.9	65.3
California	52.6	58.2	64.8	55.0	56.7	47.3	34.2
Connecticut	66.3	71.2	82.3	72.9	74.1	62.2	45.4
Delaware	66.0	78.5	89.8	76.7	77.4	55.6	38.9
Florida	58.2	60.1	66.2	59.1	62.4	53.1	42.7
Georgia	77.1	81.4	84.2	79.4	82.6	68.5	56.7
Hawaii	58.9	63.4	71.4	63.9	64.9	51.7	27.8
Idaho	77.4	83.5	85.0	79.4	79.0	68.9	55.2
Illinois	78.6	86.6	91.7	86.2	87.6	60.1	43.7
Indiana	80.9	86.4	89.3	84.3	85.7	74.0	57.7
Iowa	64.5	70.1	78.8	70.1	72.0	49.8	38.2
Kansas	68.8	74.2	82.0	69.5	79.0	56.0	41.5
Kentucky	74.8	75.5	85.9	76.9	80.5	61.3	50.9
Maine	62.1	65.7	80.7	71.1	69.4	52.6	32.0
Maryland	78.0	84.5	90.6	87.3	87.4	69.2	53.4
Massachusetts	61.9	65.0	75.8	67.6	68.8	51.7	38.4
Michigan	73.0	73.6	80.1	74.4	76.8	59.9	42.5
Minnesota	75.1	84.0	90.1	82.6	78.6	64.0	46.9
Mississippi	78.0	81.1	85.4	79.2	82.3	67.9	59.0
Missouri	72.8	79.6	85.2	74.8	76.1	57.8	47.0
Montana	88.0	85.5	90.5	87.0	89.4	70.2	58.2
Nebraska	72.8	77.2	82.5	73.1	73.6	54.1	41.7
Nevada	79.1	84.4	88.2	82.0	85.9	72.6	54.9
New Hampshire	81.4	83.6	90.4	86.6	84.6	74.5	61.0
New Jersey	81.3	87.8	92.5	89.3	88.9	74.8	58.6
New York	86.7	91.5	94.0	88.6	88.3	80.4	61.4
North Carolina	80.1	82.4	88.0	81.1	82.2	69.7	59.2
North Dakota	76.6	84.2	88.7	79.3	83.1	63.4	52.9
Ohio	65.9	69.8	74.3	68.9	71.7	54.1	38.9
Oregon	73.6	81.1	86.4	80.1	78.1	65.7	44.8
Pennsylvania	72.2	79.6	85.6	78.7	78.7	65.8	48.0
Rhode Island	73.2	73.1	85.6	77.0	79.9	58.6	44.5
South Carolina	68.6	73.2	76.0	68.4	75.3	55.0	44.2
South Dakota	76.8	77.9	82.8	76.2	80.9	59.7	50.1
Tennessee	67.4	65.7	71.3	66.4	70.3	55.9	47.6

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco	Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development	Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs	How addiction to tobacco use can be treated	Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products	Benefits of smoking cessation programs	All 18 tobacco-use prevention topics
Utah	84.5	89.0	95.0	85.1	88.2	62.9	42.6
Vermont	75.1	75.7	87.3	77.6	78.3	62.2	45.8
Virginia	75.2	81.2	86.9	78.2	83.6	66.1	52.6
Washington	66.1	72.1	76.5	71.5	70.0	56.3	36.2
West Virginia	89.8	93.3	93.9	96.2	95.5	83.5	71.6
Wisconsin	75.6	85.1	91.3	80.4	81.3	63.6	41.9
Wyoming	68.7	75.4	84.5	75.3	76.8	59.7	46.8
Median	74.6	78.5	85.4	77.0	79.0	62.2	46.8
Range	32.2-89.8	32.1-93.3	38.3-95.0	31.1-96.2	36.3-95.5	25.7-83.5	19.2-71.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	66.5	70.8	75.7	69.4	61.7	47.9	40.3
Boston, MA	43.0	37.8	48.8	39.0	50.0	39.7	26.9
Broward County, FL	59.0	61.6	65.1	60.8	62.2	58.2	47.9
Chicago, IL	43.7	46.8	48.9	42.2	45.9	35.4	29.4
Cleveland, OH	20.8	25.5	28.0	25.5	28.0	19.0	11.3
DeKalb County, GA	88.2	96.9	96.9	93.8	97.2	76.5	70.9
Detroit, MI	49.7	53.2	61.2	55.2	53.4	48.0	38.8
District of Columbia	61.2	74.0	78.6	59.5	67.7	49.1	37.4
Duval County, FL	87.2	83.0	87.2	85.1	87.2	80.9	78.7
Fort Worth, TX	73.5	82.4	85.3	78.8	85.3	61.8	52.9
Houston, TX	69.2	73.1	77.5	71.9	74.9	55.9	43.9
Los Angeles, CA	78.5	90.2	89.3	84.9	84.6	76.7	52.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	55.7	61.3	69.1	54.4	65.6	47.7	38.8
Oakland, CA	20.2	30.6	40.0	35.9	27.3	17.4	17.4
Orange County, FL	57.3	65.0	72.0	60.9	64.1	51.8	42.5
Philadelphia, PA	53.3	59.3	68.7	59.6	60.1	40.2	28.5
San Diego, CA	49.1	59.6	64.7	48.1	60.4	50.0	40.4
San Francisco, CA	71.2	68.2	77.6	71.5	77.5	61.2	51.0
Shelby County, TN	67.0	67.6	71.2	64.8	69.4	56.2	50.7
Median	59.0	65.0	71.2	60.8	64.1	50.0	40.4
Range	20.2-88.2	25.5-96.9	28.0-96.9	25.5-93.8	27.3-97.2	17.4-80.9	11.3-78.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	76.9	84.6	84.6	76.9	92.3	61.5	46.2
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	57.1	85.7	71.4	71.4	42.9	28.6

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Benefits of being sexually abstinent	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior	Communication and negotiation skills [†]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [†]	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	57.5	45.5	49.7	45.2	45.5	49.9
Alaska	40.9	32.8	36.4	34.6	34.2	34.6
Arizona	23.3	19.7	22.0	19.5	21.7	21.1
Arkansas	70.1	61.2	69.9	65.0	65.3	68.5
California	65.6	56.5	61.1	59.7	57.9	54.2
Connecticut	69.4	54.8	66.1	57.0	62.1	57.3
Delaware	85.0	76.1	78.3	75.1	81.9	78.3
Florida	71.0	62.7	68.6	65.1	66.2	63.9
Georgia	71.3	57.6	71.9	68.0	69.8	64.5
Hawaii	68.4	64.6	65.4	62.3	63.1	64.6
Idaho	77.1	59.9	74.2	59.6	63.1	63.5
Illinois	84.4	61.4	80.6	72.8	72.6	71.8
Indiana	84.3	75.4	82.0	80.2	81.3	79.5
Iowa	77.2	62.5	73.7	71.7	62.3	68.9
Kansas	62.9	47.9	59.3	51.0	50.3	54.6
Kentucky	61.8	50.1	56.2	51.9	54.0	49.0
Maine	80.7	73.8	75.9	71.6	63.9	64.8
Maryland	81.7	70.8	81.1	77.9	80.5	75.9
Massachusetts	67.9	55.2	65.9	61.3	62.0	59.4
Michigan	79.2	68.4	72.9	71.4	71.8	71.2
Minnesota	83.8	65.5	81.9	73.0	74.0	73.8
Mississippi	75.3	66.3	70.7	73.8	74.3	71.5
Missouri	71.6	61.3	65.9	62.3	61.2	63.1
Montana	79.1	62.7	75.2	67.8	70.4	68.5
Nebraska	55.5	43.5	60.2	48.6	49.1	51.6
Nevada	84.6	77.9	76.4	74.0	75.3	70.8
New Hampshire	84.7	77.6	80.9	79.0	80.0	76.2
New Jersey	87.7	82.0	85.2	82.4	83.8	82.3
New York	96.5	85.2	89.5	89.6	89.7	82.9
North Carolina	89.3	82.7	90.3	86.1	87.6	87.6
North Dakota	79.6	69.2	79.9	79.3	70.6	74.7
Ohio	73.0	53.8	63.1	58.4	63.2	60.1
Oregon	83.3	77.1	83.3	81.6	74.5	73.0
Pennsylvania	74.2	58.4	64.4	63.2	62.5	62.1
Rhode Island	86.4	82.7	90.2	84.6	86.6	86.2
South Carolina	83.8	68.6	79.9	77.1	77.6	82.0
South Dakota	41.7	34.3	41.5	31.8	31.8	33.3
Tennessee	52.4	41.1	49.2	44.7	47.3	47.9

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Benefits of being sexually abstinent	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior	Communication and negotiation skills‡	Goal-setting and decision-making skills‡	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	71.0	64.6	71.8	69.8	67.6	64.0
Virginia	81.6	66.0	76.4	70.7	75.0	70.0
Washington	82.6	69.3	72.5	73.8	69.5	65.2
West Virginia	85.8	72.7	80.2	78.7	80.8	77.7
Wisconsin	91.8	69.6	82.7	74.7	78.6	76.9
Wyoming	74.3	58.1	70.7	63.3	63.7	65.5
Median	77.2	63.7	72.7	70.3	68.6	67.0
Range	23.3-96.5	19.7-85.2	22.0-90.3	19.5-89.6	21.7-89.7	21.1-87.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	49.5	46.5	49.1	49.1	51.6	45.7
Boston, MA	62.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	56.5
Broward County, FL	72.1	66.7	71.4	69.7	67.3	69.0
Chicago, IL	57.9	53.1	57.1	54.5	52.3	52.4
Cleveland, OH	67.4	60.5	54.9	54.0	58.0	56.0
DeKalb County, GA	94.2	83.4	94.5	87.6	89.0	82.5
Detroit, MI	43.8	43.8	43.8	36.9	38.3	36.0
District of Columbia	72.6	65.2	70.9	69.5	69.5	78.0
Duval County, FL	92.9	81.5	89.3	85.7	89.3	78.6
Fort Worth, TX	58.8	50.0	61.1	55.6	55.6	64.7
Houston, TX	86.7	76.4	81.2	84.4	81.7	78.4
Los Angeles, CA	97.2	89.2	91.9	91.7	89.0	90.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	83.5	78.6	78.2	75.7	77.9	77.8
Oakland, CA	68.2	59.9	52.4	54.9	44.4	50.0
Orange County, FL	88.5	85.0	85.4	91.3	88.2	82.4
Philadelphia, PA	55.3	50.1	52.4	47.7	53.1	49.8
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.1
San Francisco, CA	80.0	73.3	73.3	73.3	66.7	66.7
Shelby County, TN	79.6	69.8	69.8	73.3	76.5	73.3
Median	72.6	66.7	70.9	69.7	67.3	69.0
Range	43.8-100.0	43.8-100.0	43.8-100.0	36.9-100.0	38.3-97.1	36.0-97.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	71.4	57.1	71.4	57.1	71.4	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy.

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships	Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners	Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	23.6	27.6	51.1	41.0	38.9
Alaska	21.5	20.6	41.6	29.5	26.2
Arizona	9.1	10.3	24.2	14.1	14.0
Arkansas	36.4	39.1	68.3	57.4	54.6
California	42.4	42.6	54.3	48.0	45.4
Connecticut	42.1	39.6	69.9	57.0	48.9
Delaware	45.3	32.9	80.3	67.6	66.6
Florida	41.1	40.0	65.5	50.1	53.0
Georgia	33.7	28.0	69.4	58.5	57.9
Hawaii	45.9	51.9	71.6	63.1	55.3
Idaho	24.9	24.7	70.4	53.6	60.1
Illinois	34.6	35.7	79.4	64.9	60.0
Indiana	33.8	32.5	85.6	73.5	72.4
Iowa	48.8	51.9	76.5	68.1	62.4
Kansas	25.7	34.4	58.1	46.2	40.9
Kentucky	15.9	19.5	61.3	38.4	35.4
Maine	63.5	62.1	81.4	67.6	58.0
Maryland	57.4	59.5	81.1	69.5	70.2
Massachusetts	44.9	45.7	72.9	58.8	55.8
Michigan	38.4	33.6	72.8	66.7	56.7
Minnesota	37.3	40.8	79.9	63.9	62.1
Mississippi	41.4	45.4	73.8	60.9	58.0
Missouri	31.0	31.5	68.8	55.2	53.2
Montana	33.7	34.5	78.8	59.7	56.2
Nebraska	22.8	28.3	64.5	44.5	46.1
Nevada	61.0	56.7	78.4	76.6	69.8
New Hampshire	59.1	54.7	86.2	73.1	78.3
New Jersey	55.6	56.0	86.8	74.2	78.8
New York	65.9	62.6	94.7	81.2	81.7
North Carolina	72.9	73.2	89.3	83.3	85.1
North Dakota	30.1	30.0	83.8	70.3	68.4
Ohio	35.2	37.2	67.1	57.2	48.2
Oregon	53.8	54.9	80.6	68.5	61.0
Pennsylvania	30.4	31.9	69.8	58.9	54.4
Rhode Island	50.1	51.9	90.2	75.8	68.4
South Carolina	42.0	46.4	82.0	65.9	67.7
South Dakota	13.0	12.7	38.2	33.8	27.4
Tennessee	21.8	23.6	49.9	37.5	38.0

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships	Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners	Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	56.9	57.8	80.3	63.8	58.2
Virginia	38.7	37.3	78.5	64.4	59.3
Washington	49.9	52.6	67.4	65.8	59.1
West Virginia	47.2	47.4	85.8	72.5	73.0
Wisconsin	48.8	53.6	89.3	76.7	69.5
Wyoming	31.1	36.6	79.9	52.3	48.4
Median	39.9	39.4	75.2	63.5	58.0
Range	9.1-72.9	10.3-73.2	24.2-94.7	14.1-83.3	14.0-85.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	40.6	39.3	52.5	35.5	42.5
Boston, MA	59.8	59.8	62.8	61.9	59.8
Broward County, FL	60.3	62.6	67.4	69.7	60.8
Chicago, IL	50.3	50.1	58.9	51.3	53.8
Cleveland, OH	45.9	45.8	55.1	63.9	53.1
DeKalb County, GA	59.1	35.7	89.5	64.9	77.9
Detroit, MI	21.7	21.7	31.6	38.8	39.7
District of Columbia	67.0	67.8	75.8	68.1	63.9
Duval County, FL	44.4	53.8	89.3	70.4	74.1
Fort Worth, TX	16.7	23.5	66.7	41.2	52.9
Houston, TX	63.2	66.7	87.0	71.1	71.0
Los Angeles, CA	85.8	80.5	83.5	83.4	89.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	57.3	59.2	75.2	60.7	61.6
Oakland, CA	59.9	54.9	49.3	45.1	50.0
Orange County, FL	82.4	85.4	79.6	85.4	82.7
Philadelphia, PA	32.2	34.5	54.6	48.2	38.2
San Diego, CA	97.1	94.3	100.0	97.1	100.0
San Francisco, CA	80.0	71.4	81.0	64.3	66.7
Shelby County, TN	38.5	38.1	69.8	54.0	53.3
Median	59.1	54.9	69.8	63.9	60.8
Range	16.7-97.1	21.7-94.3	31.6-100.0	35.5-97.1	38.2-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	42.9	42.9	75.0	37.5	28.6
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0

NA= Data not available.
 * Human immunodeficiency virus.
 † Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Efficacy of condoms	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	55.4	53.7	30.1	19.1	17.3	16.7
Alaska	36.2	40.5	24.9	19.4	17.0	11.9
Arizona	23.8	23.3	13.7	8.0	5.5	4.3
Arkansas	71.4	71.1	44.5	31.2	22.1	20.4
California	68.2	66.9	47.8	29.3	24.3	19.7
Connecticut	68.1	69.0	45.5	26.9	18.1	11.5
Delaware	85.0	84.6	58.4	27.4	30.2	15.7
Florida	73.3	72.9	46.4	30.5	25.3	21.4
Georgia	69.7	70.7	49.0	16.0	14.4	10.6
Hawaii	69.9	66.9	54.3	44.3	37.9	29.8
Idaho	71.6	72.6	38.0	15.3	8.9	8.8
Illinois	80.2	80.6	42.7	23.1	16.0	12.9
Indiana	81.9	82.5	51.5	20.1	18.9	12.6
Iowa	75.3	74.7	57.8	39.8	33.1	28.2
Kansas	61.0	58.2	34.6	16.5	11.7	9.9
Kentucky	62.5	60.9	26.7	12.0	4.7	3.7
Maine	82.8	79.4	63.1	53.9	39.5	30.5
Maryland	82.6	83.4	67.5	35.6	28.0	18.2
Massachusetts	67.0	67.3	48.1	36.0	30.7	25.2
Michigan	82.2	78.4	46.8	23.7	21.2	17.6
Minnesota	78.5	78.8	47.9	25.7	22.3	15.0
Mississippi	69.2	71.0	50.6	36.4	30.4	26.4
Missouri	69.8	71.5	43.8	22.2	15.3	12.1
Montana	74.5	74.2	32.8	20.2	15.7	12.2
Nebraska	50.7	52.6	33.9	16.6	16.5	13.2
Nevada	83.1	83.1	71.3	36.1	33.6	25.9
New Hampshire	84.8	83.6	60.7	42.2	31.4	28.4
New Jersey	89.9	88.2	63.1	43.2	31.2	24.7
New York	95.3	95.2	71.2	52.8	43.5	37.9
North Carolina	89.2	87.4	79.1	57.0	54.7	45.6
North Dakota	78.7	79.6	39.2	22.3	16.8	15.0
Ohio	64.8	67.2	44.7	21.7	17.3	12.6
Oregon	86.1	84.2	61.4	42.5	37.7	24.9
Pennsylvania	69.9	70.2	42.9	19.9	14.5	11.4
Rhode Island	88.5	88.5	62.3	45.1	24.5	20.5
South Carolina	82.7	81.5	52.1	29.7	27.8	22.7
South Dakota	42.9	38.6	23.8	7.7	7.7	6.2
Tennessee	51.5	50.0	28.8	16.7	15.5	14.5

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Efficacy of condoms	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	72.6	70.4	59.4	50.0	39.5	31.9
Virginia	78.9	79.6	51.8	27.2	26.5	17.4
Washington	88.0	86.4	56.4	31.6	25.3	15.7
West Virginia	86.1	85.9	59.9	37.9	30.8	24.8
Wisconsin	86.7	85.0	59.3	34.6	31.2	23.9
Wyoming	76.4	78.1	41.6	18.1	10.3	10.1
Median	74.9	74.5	48.0	27.3	23.3	17.1
Range	23.8-95.3	23.3-95.2	13.7-79.1	7.7-57.0	4.7-54.7	3.7-45.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	50.4	50.7	39.3	34.3	27.1	20.3
Boston, MA	59.8	56.5	62.8	56.5	56.5	53.1
Broward County, FL	76.1	75.5	62.7	38.4	40.8	31.6
Chicago, IL	58.5	59.6	50.5	44.8	41.8	34.7
Cleveland, OH	63.9	66.0	50.2	34.8	38.8	28.0
DeKalb County, GA	94.8	94.8	59.1	29.9	24.1	24.1
Detroit, MI	46.8	43.8	25.4	21.2	18.7	18.0
District of Columbia	72.6	72.6	73.0	50.4	50.4	35.2
Duval County, FL	89.3	89.3	55.6	33.3	15.4	15.4
Fort Worth, TX	66.7	66.7	22.2	17.6	5.9	5.6
Houston, TX	84.4	87.0	69.5	56.5	55.3	51.4
Los Angeles, CA	97.2	97.2	90.0	80.4	70.7	60.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	86.8	85.7	64.7	41.3	35.8	27.7
Oakland, CA	64.8	64.8	59.9	54.9	50.0	32.9
Orange County, FL	94.4	91.3	85.4	59.4	49.8	46.9
Philadelphia, PA	55.1	54.4	37.6	29.5	22.1	19.2
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	94.3	91.2
San Francisco, CA	92.9	80.0	86.7	73.3	73.3	50.0
Shelby County, TN	76.5	76.5	36.1	38.1	31.2	31.2
Median	76.1	75.5	59.9	41.3	40.8	31.6
Range	46.8-100.0	43.8-100.0	22.2-100.0	17.6-97.1	5.9-94.3	5.6-91.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	57.1	57.1	42.9	42.9	16.7	16.7
Northern Mariana Islands	75.0	75.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 10. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do Specific Skills in a Required Course Taught in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV,* other STDs, [†] and pregnancy	Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them	Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	45.8	44.9	39.2	40.6	42.6	47.3	41.1
Alaska	29.3	26.5	25.8	29.5	30.6	35.1	29.2
Arizona	18.7	17.5	12.9	18.0	17.5	25.2	18.1
Arkansas	66.7	65.0	55.8	65.0	67.4	68.2	61.3
California	57.9	48.3	42.7	52.0	53.8	51.5	44.9
Connecticut	58.8	55.3	45.3	57.3	54.2	59.9	47.6
Delaware	81.9	72.9	75.1	74.3	75.8	77.9	74.8
Florida	66.0	60.8	52.5	59.4	61.2	62.2	56.5
Georgia	63.5	63.2	55.4	63.2	64.6	68.5	65.1
Hawaii	64.5	60.4	56.4	63.6	62.7	66.9	61.1
Idaho	61.7	64.0	50.1	62.3	62.5	69.7	57.0
Illinois	75.9	71.6	51.6	68.1	74.2	67.3	62.1
Indiana	79.8	74.3	65.5	76.6	79.8	80.0	74.9
Iowa	69.4	67.6	61.2	66.4	67.8	60.5	62.6
Kansas	52.5	50.5	40.7	47.3	50.0	47.3	47.0
Kentucky	55.3	48.3	42.8	48.5	55.4	56.3	45.2
Maine	68.6	60.9	54.6	63.1	62.8	52.3	51.6
Maryland	78.3	76.3	70.1	78.8	78.3	77.4	73.7
Massachusetts	57.7	58.3	46.3	58.8	58.0	62.2	51.7
Michigan	71.5	66.2	57.9	67.9	70.6	62.3	64.7
Minnesota	73.6	70.1	57.8	72.7	72.2	68.9	63.0
Mississippi	62.6	64.5	59.4	65.3	65.5	67.8	64.4
Missouri	65.2	61.8	55.5	62.9	65.2	64.2	60.1
Montana	65.0	65.9	52.9	68.0	68.4	67.8	68.8
Nebraska	49.6	55.9	39.3	49.5	49.7	52.4	49.2
Nevada	80.9	74.9	70.8	78.2	78.1	69.0	69.1
New Hampshire	76.8	73.9	67.9	73.5	76.3	75.9	70.7
New Jersey	85.3	83.2	72.8	80.2	84.0	82.1	79.2
New York	90.6	85.3	78.7	85.4	88.4	87.1	80.5
North Carolina	83.6	77.6	73.1	81.4	78.4	79.9	81.2
North Dakota	74.1	76.0	62.5	72.6	76.0	75.3	69.1
Ohio	60.8	60.4	46.6	56.8	64.5	61.2	54.1
Oregon	78.7	72.3	62.2	72.1	75.1	67.5	65.7
Pennsylvania	66.4	57.2	49.7	59.3	62.5	62.6	55.2
Rhode Island	86.1	84.1	71.7	78.6	82.0	64.0	75.4
South Carolina	74.2	70.7	62.5	69.4	73.8	67.5	70.4
South Dakota	31.9	30.1	25.3	27.7	31.6	36.7	25.7
Tennessee	42.5	40.0	31.9	34.5	40.0	43.1	38.8

TABLE 10. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do Specific Skills in a Required Course Taught in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV,* other STDs,† and pregnancy	Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them	Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	68.5	65.5	65.4	72.5	68.9	67.1	60.1
Virginia	65.3	66.0	56.9	62.2	64.1	69.5	60.5
Washington	71.8	54.7	56.3	60.8	64.5	55.1	47.6
West Virginia	77.1	75.1	63.0	73.1	75.9	77.8	76.8
Wisconsin	80.7	73.1	66.1	77.6	78.9	73.4	71.2
Wyoming	70.8	66.3	57.8	66.1	75.9	66.3	62.9
Median	67.6	65.3	56.4	65.2	66.5	67.0	61.7
Range	18.7-90.6	17.5-85.3	12.9-78.7	18.0-85.4	17.5-88.4	25.2-87.1	18.1-81.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	49.1	43.9	43.2	44.6	47.8	53.6	42.1
Boston, MA	51.7	55.1	51.7	50.3	51.7	55.1	55.1
Broward County, FL	74.3	67.3	60.3	62.7	65.0	62.6	62.7
Chicago, IL	49.8	50.3	46.7	48.4	49.7	50.2	49.7
Cleveland, OH	54.5	43.8	42.1	43.8	56.3	43.8	38.5
DeKalb County, GA	94.8	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.0
Detroit, MI	42.9	42.4	31.1	38.4	38.4	34.5	34.5
District of Columbia	73.2	69.7	71.3	77.0	72.6	77.0	77.0
Duval County, FL	89.3	88.9	77.8	85.2	89.3	85.2	82.1
Fort Worth, TX	55.6	55.6	50.0	66.7	61.1	61.1	64.7
Houston, TX	80.7	72.6	70.1	82.7	82.7	83.0	79.6
Los Angeles, CA	94.5	87.5	81.6	88.9	95.9	81.8	81.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	79.2	68.5	69.7	73.2	76.1	71.2	71.2
Oakland, CA	55.6	35.2	48.1	35.2	40.1	40.1	35.2
Orange County, FL	88.2	82.4	82.0	85.4	88.2	85.0	79.3
Philadelphia, PA	53.3	51.0	41.5	47.5	50.9	50.6	44.0
San Diego, CA	87.9	91.2	88.2	91.2	91.2	75.8	84.8
San Francisco, CA	64.3	60.0	57.1	60.0	71.4	66.7	53.3
Shelby County, TN	61.9	59.1	54.6	58.7	61.9	55.1	58.3
Median	64.3	60.0	57.1	62.7	65.0	62.6	62.7
Range	42.9-94.8	35.2-91.2	31.1-89.5	35.2-91.2	38.4-95.9	34.5-89.5	34.5-89.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	71.4	57.1	57.1	71.4	71.4	42.9	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Benefits of being sexually abstinent	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior	Communication and negotiation skills†	Goal-setting and decision-making skills†	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	93.8	90.7	93.8	90.6	93.2	91.0
Alaska	60.4	55.9	58.4	52.6	50.0	51.7
Arizona	56.1	48.0	52.5	53.1	49.9	54.0
Arkansas	95.0	92.0	89.0	90.4	87.7	89.9
California	91.5	88.4	89.2	86.8	82.2	84.8
Connecticut	96.9	95.0	94.4	95.8	95.8	94.8
Delaware	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3
Florida	84.4	79.6	80.6	77.4	77.3	76.6
Georgia	94.7	92.4	92.3	90.8	91.4	89.8
Hawaii	85.5	87.4	82.1	86.7	83.9	82.4
Idaho	96.9	88.8	94.1	92.8	96.8	88.9
Illinois	99.2	96.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	92.2
Indiana	96.3	94.0	96.0	94.8	94.8	95.4
Iowa	81.1	78.2	80.2	77.0	74.5	74.0
Kansas	93.4	89.7	91.3	90.8	82.7	86.8
Kentucky	98.0	96.1	95.1	93.2	97.0	94.0
Maine	97.3	95.3	93.5	94.4	89.4	90.0
Maryland	99.1	95.7	99.1	97.2	99.1	96.6
Massachusetts	87.8	86.8	85.6	85.3	86.0	80.4
Michigan	93.8	90.5	93.4	91.3	88.6	91.5
Minnesota	94.7	86.6	91.8	90.0	91.2	88.4
Mississippi	95.2	89.9	90.7	91.6	89.5	84.8
Missouri	92.6	89.2	92.6	84.3	86.2	83.4
Montana	91.6	87.5	89.9	87.7	83.6	86.0
Nebraska	81.3	72.4	80.7	70.9	69.3	73.0
Nevada	90.8	84.7	89.3	87.4	87.1	84.3
New Hampshire	100.0	98.3	98.3	100.0	96.5	94.8
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	99.1	98.3
New York	99.5	98.8	98.1	97.8	97.2	96.0
North Carolina	96.3	92.7	97.3	93.6	95.5	95.5
North Dakota	84.4	81.5	85.4	84.2	78.3	76.8
Ohio	91.4	85.7	89.5	85.1	82.2	86.7
Oregon	96.9	95.4	96.2	95.3	91.3	93.0
Pennsylvania	94.0	88.6	92.4	91.3	89.5	89.4
Rhode Island	90.0	89.9	89.7	87.9	87.7	81.2
South Carolina	88.4	81.5	86.5	81.5	84.3	84.2
South Dakota	66.4	64.3	72.5	62.8	65.5	62.6

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Benefits of being sexually abstinent	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behavior	Communication and negotiation skills‡	Goal-setting and decision-making skills‡	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
Tennessee	93.5	88.5	94.3	92.8	91.2	88.5
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	98.1	98.1	92.6	93.9	89.1	88.6
Virginia	91.8	86.7	91.1	90.8	89.9	86.3
Washington	95.4	94.0	91.3	91.1	87.9	85.5
West Virginia	98.7	98.7	97.4	98.7	98.7	96.0
Wisconsin	94.2	90.3	93.8	91.2	84.1	91.1
Wyoming	93.4	87.1	85.7	81.0	84.0	76.3
Median	93.9	89.8	92.1	90.8	88.9	88.5
Range	56.1-100.0	48.0-100.0	52.5-100.0	52.6-100.0	49.9-100.0	51.7-98.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	92.3	92.3	92.3	88.5	88.5	92.3
Boston, MA	92.7	92.7	89.1	92.7	92.7	92.7
Broward County, FL	94.9	97.4	92.3	89.7	92.3	92.1
Chicago, IL	96.1	94.0	92.0	96.0	96.1	93.8
Cleveland, OH	86.4	85.7	90.5	81.0	81.8	86.4
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.2	94.1	100.0
Detroit, MI	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	94.1	93.7	92.7	100.0
Duval County, FL	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	92.3	100.0	92.3	92.3	92.3
Houston, TX	94.1	91.2	94.1	94.1	91.2	91.2
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	95.7	97.8	93.5	95.7	93.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	83.7	79.5	75.5	71.1	73.4	75.5
Oakland, CA	64.3	73.3	40.0	50.0	42.9	50.0
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia, PA	93.8	96.2	96.2	94.0	96.2	96.2
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	96.2	96.2	96.2	92.3
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	94.7
Shelby County, TN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3
Median	95.2	95.2	94.1	93.5	92.9	92.9
Range	64.3-100.0	73.3-100.0	40.0-100.0	50.0-100.0	42.9-100.0	50.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	80.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	80.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy.

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,[†] STD,[†] or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 11 Topics in a Required Course in Grades 6, 7, or 8 and Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships	Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners	Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health	All 11 topics in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 [†] (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	64.0	71.3	92.3	87.8	89.1	31.0
Alaska	47.8	47.2	58.0	53.2	51.7	22.6
Arizona	40.5	39.7	56.2	51.8	50.0	15.5
Arkansas	65.7	72.0	91.4	86.6	82.2	36.5
California	85.5	85.3	88.3	89.0	87.7	46.5
Connecticut	91.6	95.5	96.8	94.9	93.4	45.6
Delaware	96.6	86.2	96.7	100.0	93.3	52.4
Florida	64.8	65.1	77.7	79.6	80.1	38.4
Georgia	56.5	51.2	90.5	88.5	85.7	30.2
Hawaii	84.2	81.9	87.1	84.2	81.9	45.1
Idaho	66.9	68.6	95.4	92.2	93.1	30.7
Illinois	79.9	77.6	93.8	92.1	90.6	38.5
Indiana	61.9	60.4	97.6	92.0	93.5	34.8
Iowa	69.3	71.9	80.8	79.4	74.4	42.9
Kansas	60.9	66.7	89.7	86.3	81.0	30.3
Kentucky	73.4	81.6	97.0	96.9	92.2	32.5
Maine	93.5	94.5	95.3	95.4	90.5	54.8
Maryland	91.8	92.8	98.3	98.3	96.3	57.5
Massachusetts	83.4	82.2	88.7	86.0	85.3	46.1
Michigan	68.9	67.4	92.8	89.5	89.3	37.6
Minnesota	73.6	78.4	90.1	90.0	83.6	34.3
Mississippi	58.4	60.4	92.8	83.8	81.8	40.0
Missouri	67.4	71.3	89.6	84.3	83.0	30.3
Montana	63.8	65.5	92.3	85.9	83.3	41.8
Nebraska	52.9	55.1	78.4	75.2	73.7	20.1
Nevada	69.2	75.4	87.6	87.6	84.4	49.6
New Hampshire	98.2	100.0	96.5	100.0	98.3	61.0
New Jersey	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	59.2
New York	95.1	93.3	96.6	98.4	97.2	63.2
North Carolina	75.2	78.9	94.5	93.6	93.7	69.2
North Dakota	57.8	59.7	85.2	80.9	78.3	23.5
Ohio	66.5	68.4	88.9	84.2	81.5	32.7
Oregon	85.8	85.9	97.0	97.0	94.6	46.4
Pennsylvania	72.3	72.2	89.2	89.9	86.7	35.4
Rhode Island	88.0	85.3	92.0	85.3	85.1	50.3
South Carolina	66.9	73.0	81.3	81.1	82.5	42.8
South Dakota	41.0	38.2	67.4	60.8	60.1	18.9
Tennessee	59.0	69.8	92.0	88.0	86.1	27.6
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 11 Topics in a Required Course in Grades 6, 7, or 8 and Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships	Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners	Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health	All 11 topics in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 [‡] (performance measure)
Vermont	94.2	98.1	96.3	92.7	96.1	47.4
Virginia	70.8	73.4	91.5	87.0	87.5	39.2
Washington	83.2	82.8	89.3	91.7	89.0	47.2
West Virginia	87.2	90.2	97.2	96.6	95.3	54.8
Wisconsin	81.0	84.3	93.0	92.6	90.8	49.9
Wyoming	64.5	62.8	86.6	80.6	70.7	28.7
Median	70.1	73.2	91.8	88.3	86.4	39.6
Range	40.5-100.0	38.2-100.0	56.2-100.0	51.8-100.0	50.0-98.3	15.5-69.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	92.3	92.3	96.0	92.3	88.5	45.4
Boston, MA	92.7	89.4	92.7	92.4	92.7	67.3
Broward County, FL	91.9	92.1	92.1	94.7	94.7	60.6
Chicago, IL	94.1	94.1	94.1	93.8	94.0	50.1
Cleveland, OH	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	43.0
DeKalb County, GA	53.3	60.0	94.1	88.2	82.4	35.7
Detroit, MI	85.7	85.7	92.9	92.9	85.7	37.0
District of Columbia	100.0	93.7	81.4	100.0	93.7	60.6
Duval County, FL	95.0	95.2	90.5	95.2	90.5	60.0
Fort Worth, TX	92.3	76.9	92.3	100.0	84.6	35.5
Houston, TX	84.8	78.8	94.1	85.3	93.9	59.4
Los Angeles, CA	97.8	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	73.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	72.8	75.5	73.4	82.2	81.8	46.1
Oakland, CA	78.6	71.4	46.2	64.3	57.1	29.8
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.5
Philadelphia, PA	96.1	93.9	96.2	91.8	94.0	49.9
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	91.2
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	73.2
Shelby County, TN	73.1	85.2	100.0	96.3	92.3	48.0
Median	92.3	92.1	94.1	93.8	92.7	50.1
Range	53.3-100.0	60.0-100.0	46.2-100.0	64.3-100.0	57.1-100.0	29.8-91.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	60.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	36.4
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	57.1

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Taught all topics in Tables 9a, 9b, 11a, and 11b.

TABLE 11c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Efficacy of condoms	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	92.6	92.5	75.0	49.2	45.1	41.5
Alaska	60.0	61.1	52.4	46.1	37.8	31.9
Arizona	58.7	60.3	45.3	28.5	26.2	21.0
Arkansas	95.7	95.0	74.3	58.8	52.6	45.5
California	93.9	93.1	88.4	79.4	81.3	70.2
Connecticut	98.0	97.9	94.5	87.9	82.7	68.5
Delaware	100.0	100.0	96.6	75.9	82.8	67.9
Florida	83.0	83.6	68.6	55.4	52.0	46.3
Georgia	96.3	96.2	65.8	38.8	33.9	32.0
Hawaii	87.4	87.4	84.2	79.3	78.0	65.2
Idaho	96.9	96.8	79.2	60.6	45.9	41.8
Illinois	96.9	98.4	84.8	59.9	54.0	43.3
Indiana	97.5	97.5	76.6	41.5	33.6	27.6
Iowa	83.2	83.4	74.9	51.0	48.8	35.4
Kansas	94.9	94.8	68.1	54.7	46.5	36.3
Kentucky	98.0	98.0	83.5	71.7	61.1	53.7
Maine	95.5	94.6	93.5	88.6	87.4	74.0
Maryland	99.1	99.1	93.6	81.1	75.4	67.9
Massachusetts	89.0	88.8	83.0	79.0	72.3	62.1
Michigan	96.1	95.2	75.2	59.5	53.3	45.1
Minnesota	94.2	94.2	79.9	58.9	54.4	39.5
Mississippi	95.0	95.0	72.0	52.7	46.1	40.9
Missouri	92.7	92.7	77.2	49.0	39.4	31.4
Montana	91.8	90.2	70.5	60.1	50.1	45.1
Nebraska	84.3	85.2	63.1	39.0	35.4	26.2
Nevada	88.0	88.0	71.8	59.4	56.2	45.4
New Hampshire	100.0	100.0	98.3	96.4	88.9	79.4
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	93.3	89.5
New York	99.5	99.0	97.3	92.8	87.0	80.1
North Carolina	96.4	96.4	81.7	63.0	57.0	50.5
North Dakota	86.7	85.9	63.9	49.0	36.2	33.9
Ohio	92.3	90.3	78.4	47.6	40.5	32.2
Oregon	97.7	97.7	91.2	81.2	76.1	67.8
Pennsylvania	94.6	95.1	80.2	58.7	53.1	46.9
Rhode Island	94.0	94.0	92.0	73.3	74.3	54.8
South Carolina	89.4	90.4	72.7	55.4	63.3	45.1
South Dakota	71.1	69.2	44.6	30.8	28.4	23.8
Tennessee	92.1	92.9	69.9	56.6	48.4	45.5
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	98.1	96.4	96.0	92.3	92.2	73.7

TABLE 11c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Efficacy of condoms	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 16 HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics
Virginia	92.6	92.6	76.4	54.7	49.1	42.0
Washington	96.1	95.5	86.6	73.6	66.7	55.6
West Virginia	100.0	100.0	90.0	81.3	66.7	64.3
Wisconsin	95.8	95.0	88.1	70.3	63.8	54.1
Wyoming	87.3	85.3	64.4	54.0	39.7	33.7
Median	94.8	94.7	78.8	59.5	53.7	45.5
Range	58.7-100.0	60.3-100.0	44.6-100.0	28.5-96.4	26.2-93.3	21.0-89.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	92.3	92.3	88.5	88.5	80.8	76.9
Boston, MA	89.4	92.7	92.7	85.9	85.9	81.8
Broward County, FL	94.9	94.9	92.1	77.8	72.2	70.3
Chicago, IL	96.1	96.1	94.0	90.0	90.0	85.2
Cleveland, OH	91.3	91.3	90.9	81.8	77.3	68.2
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	66.7	46.7	26.7	20.0
Detroit, MI	92.9	92.9	92.9	84.6	91.7	61.5
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	94.1	72.0
Duval County, FL	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	90.0	85.0
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	69.2	61.5
Houston, TX	94.1	94.1	81.8	63.6	62.5	50.0
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	89.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.1	84.1	79.5	70.5	65.9	60.0
Oakland, CA	80.0	80.0	78.6	78.6	64.3	14.3
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	88.9
Philadelphia, PA	96.2	96.2	94.0	91.9	83.6	81.1
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	88.9
Shelby County, TN	100.0	100.0	81.5	76.9	69.2	68.0
Median	96.1	96.1	92.9	85.9	83.6	72.0
Range	80.0-100.0	80.0-100.0	66.7-100.0	46.7-100.0	26.7-100.0	14.3-92.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	50.0	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 12. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do Specific Skills in a Required Course Taught in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, [†] and pregnancy	Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them	Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	All 7 skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	93.6	92.2	92.5	91.1	93.6	91.4	92.5	52.0
Alaska	54.5	52.1	50.1	48.3	47.8	49.7	49.6	25.3
Arizona	54.5	49.3	47.5	50.9	51.1	55.8	48.1	21.8
Arkansas	89.8	88.4	84.7	90.5	93.3	85.6	86.1	54.3
California	87.3	82.3	81.5	83.3	83.9	76.6	79.3	46.2
Connecticut	94.2	88.7	92.7	93.0	95.0	89.1	85.8	52.1
Delaware	100.0	85.2	92.6	88.9	92.6	92.3	92.6	66.5
Florida	76.7	73.1	72.5	76.3	77.1	75.7	73.1	53.4
Georgia	90.7	89.0	81.8	84.9	91.1	89.0	86.8	64.3
Hawaii	86.8	82.0	82.0	82.0	86.8	79.2	82.8	52.3
Idaho	91.8	91.8	87.1	86.2	91.3	90.1	86.6	53.2
Illinois	96.2	92.6	90.8	94.0	94.8	85.8	89.5	56.0
Indiana	97.5	95.5	90.8	94.8	96.8	93.5	96.1	68.7
Iowa	82.2	76.1	73.7	76.9	78.5	71.9	73.8	49.2
Kansas	86.4	83.6	81.0	84.0	84.7	72.8	81.0	46.5
Kentucky	98.0	93.3	93.3	92.3	98.0	90.2	91.2	50.6
Maine	93.6	89.8	91.5	87.4	89.5	80.3	84.4	52.0
Maryland	99.1	98.1	94.4	98.3	99.1	98.3	97.4	75.1
Massachusetts	85.5	78.4	79.0	80.1	81.2	74.2	74.6	47.6
Michigan	91.8	89.4	85.2	90.0	88.1	83.4	87.3	59.9
Minnesota	93.7	87.9	87.2	88.4	91.4	81.3	82.0	53.4
Mississippi	92.3	88.8	85.9	88.6	89.4	89.6	89.3	65.2
Missouri	91.2	88.2	84.2	88.6	87.6	82.4	83.3	49.8
Montana	86.8	83.5	77.5	82.5	83.4	73.6	78.2	56.9
Nebraska	79.0	73.7	66.7	67.2	67.8	61.7	67.1	31.4
Nevada	88.0	87.8	80.1	83.1	84.7	84.5	81.5	62.4
New Hampshire	100.0	96.4	98.2	96.4	98.2	86.3	91.0	66.5
New Jersey	100.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	100.0	96.5	97.4	72.5
New York	99.0	95.8	95.9	95.3	97.0	93.7	90.9	75.0
North Carolina	97.2	93.4	91.5	94.3	94.3	90.6	92.3	79.5
North Dakota	84.0	83.3	72.6	84.2	83.0	76.8	77.2	46.7
Ohio	86.0	84.8	77.2	82.2	84.6	74.4	78.4	46.9
Oregon	96.9	94.1	92.1	96.2	95.3	90.3	90.7	58.8
Pennsylvania	93.5	90.2	84.7	87.8	88.8	83.2	85.6	49.6
Rhode Island	91.8	81.5	83.9	79.7	77.3	71.5	73.2	59.9
South Carolina	85.4	80.5	79.6	80.5	82.5	78.8	75.6	58.4
South Dakota	62.4	62.9	52.4	55.2	59.9	62.7	55.7	28.9
Tennessee	90.8	89.6	85.7	89.1	90.8	88.3	85.7	41.9
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	98.1	92.3	96.2	92.2	92.3	87.9	88.4	55.8
Virginia	88.1	87.4	84.7	87.3	87.9	85.5	82.7	58.6
Washington	92.5	83.3	88.3	85.3	88.9	78.8	79.4	50.9

TABLE 12. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do Specific Skills in a Required Course Taught in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV,* and pregnancy	Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them	Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	All 7 skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure)
West Virginia	95.8	94.3	92.8	94.3	95.8	91.3	94.3	70.3
Wisconsin	92.8	85.7	82.8	87.5	87.3	80.0	83.2	58.3
Wyoming	83.7	82.7	82.3	86.0	84.2	88.6	76.3	54.5
Median	91.8	88.1	84.7	87.5	88.9	84.0	83.9	53.9
Range	54.5-100.0	49.3-99.1	47.5-99.1	48.3-99.0	47.8-100.0	49.7-98.3	48.1-97.4	21.8-79.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	92.6	88.9	85.2	88.9	92.6	92.6	92.6	51.0
Boston, MA	88.6	88.6	84.9	92.4	88.6	92.4	84.9	56.2
Broward County, FL	89.7	84.6	87.2	92.3	92.3	86.8	87.2	64.4
Chicago, IL	91.5	84.9	87.2	87.1	91.4	91.2	88.8	47.9
Cleveland, OH	87.0	90.9	73.9	77.3	82.6	73.9	73.9	41.7
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	93.3	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5
Detroit, MI	92.9	92.9	85.7	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	48.7
District of Columbia	100.0	87.0	100.0	93.2	93.7	100.0	93.7	72.2
Duval County, FL	90.5	81.0	90.5	90.0	90.5	90.5	90.5	78.3
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	91.7	91.7	91.7	100.0	75.0	100.0	60.0
Houston, TX	87.1	90.3	87.1	87.1	87.1	83.9	80.6	67.2
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	97.7	95.4	97.7	100.0	92.9	95.4	79.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	73.3	63.1	71.1	65.2	68.9	66.7	64.5	56.9
Oakland, CA	64.3	35.7	50.0	57.1	50.0	25.0	42.9	26.2
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0	82.3
Philadelphia, PA	93.9	93.8	91.7	93.9	93.9	95.6	93.9	54.8
San Diego, CA	96.2	88.0	92.3	84.6	92.3	84.6	84.6	76.8
San Francisco, CA	100.0	94.7	94.7	89.5	94.7	94.7	94.7	69.7
Shelby County, TN	92.3	84.6	84.6	88.5	88.5	84.6	88.5	63.7
Median	92.6	88.9	87.2	90.0	92.3	90.5	90.5	63.7
Range	64.3-100.0	35.7-100.0	50.0-100.0	57.1-100.0	50.0-100.0	25.0-100.0	42.9-100.0	26.2-90.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	41.7
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 13. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught About Specific Contraceptives in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Birth control pill	Birth control patch	Birth control ring	Birth control shot	Implants	Intrauterine device	Emergency contraception	All 7 contraceptives (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	42.1	34.1	30.4	34.6	27.2	28.0	26.9	23.5
Alaska	37.3	33.2	34.5	35.2	30.7	33.4	31.5	28.8
Arizona	28.1	21.7	19.7	25.9	20.9	23.8	25.9	16.7
Arkansas	54.4	37.8	35.5	43.0	28.0	31.2	26.5	19.0
California	75.7	70.3	69.6	73.4	70.4	70.4	68.9	64.2
Connecticut	87.0	83.3	82.3	79.3	76.4	81.2	75.6	72.7
Delaware	96.3	85.2	88.9	88.9	85.2	85.2	88.9	85.2
Florida	45.7	40.1	36.4	38.5	36.6	38.8	36.9	31.3
Georgia	45.7	36.0	33.6	40.7	31.0	38.7	29.2	21.0
Hawaii	77.1	67.9	72.5	71.7	72.5	72.6	66.1	64.2
Idaho	58.1	46.2	40.3	48.8	42.4	49.2	42.9	36.5
Illinois	73.6	67.5	63.7	68.3	56.3	63.1	53.3	43.6
Indiana	50.5	38.8	30.4	38.0	33.9	34.7	27.7	20.0
Iowa	59.9	54.5	51.5	55.9	47.9	52.8	43.9	36.6
Kansas	50.3	42.1	37.4	43.9	34.7	39.5	31.1	25.3
Kentucky	69.3	61.3	62.4	66.1	61.5	63.4	52.4	48.7
Maine	85.7	81.7	80.8	81.9	76.8	76.7	80.4	68.7
Maryland	87.9	79.9	81.7	86.1	82.7	85.2	80.7	70.6
Massachusetts	75.6	70.2	68.6	70.5	65.2	70.0	68.2	60.4
Michigan	59.4	55.4	55.2	57.1	48.1	53.2	40.7	33.5
Minnesota	76.0	68.5	60.0	68.6	59.6	67.5	61.1	49.1
Mississippi	46.0	38.0	37.6	38.8	35.4	38.0	28.0	26.3
Missouri	58.3	48.9	43.0	50.7	42.4	50.6	42.5	34.1
Montana	49.5	45.4	43.7	47.0	45.4	44.6	45.3	39.5
Nebraska	42.9	33.9	30.8	34.0	34.6	35.8	29.3	26.4
Nevada	70.6	66.0	63.0	64.4	54.3	66.0	53.5	44.1
New Hampshire	97.2	92.4	95.5	95.5	89.3	95.8	92.7	84.8
New Jersey	97.1	93.3	92.4	92.6	90.7	94.4	94.6	86.8
New York	89.8	86.0	84.9	87.6	80.9	86.0	85.9	77.1
North Carolina	73.8	69.9	69.6	71.8	64.7	64.7	56.9	50.0
North Dakota	47.7	34.6	31.8	36.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	23.8
Ohio	52.7	43.8	40.4	45.9	39.0	41.5	36.9	32.1
Oregon	84.5	82.1	79.7	82.9	79.1	80.7	73.1	70.2
Pennsylvania	66.4	61.0	56.3	61.7	57.4	59.1	56.3	50.0
Rhode Island	73.4	67.2	65.1	67.2	63.1	69.2	65.2	61.0
South Carolina	64.5	60.5	59.5	60.5	56.5	60.5	44.4	42.3
South Dakota	27.2	22.0	19.6	20.8	18.4	19.9	18.6	15.9
Tennessee	41.6	36.7	35.8	36.5	33.6	34.6	31.6	27.4
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	87.1	92.5	88.8	85.4
Virginia	61.1	56.9	53.3	57.8	50.8	56.9	42.7	38.6
Washington	74.0	72.3	70.8	72.8	69.6	71.9	64.5	61.3

TABLE 13. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught About Specific Contraceptives in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Birth control pill	Birth control patch	Birth control ring	Birth control shot	Implants	Intrauterine device	Emergency contraception	All 7 contraceptives (performance measure)
West Virginia	82.4	76.6	73.3	75.8	63.3	74.6	72.0	58.3
Wisconsin	82.7	78.7	77.8	78.0	71.5	77.1	65.8	60.1
Wyoming	56.5	50.6	47.9	52.6	47.8	46.3	44.9	39.8
Median	65.5	60.8	57.9	61.1	55.3	59.8	48.9	43.0
Range	27.2-97.2	21.7-93.3	19.6-95.5	20.8-95.5	18.4-90.7	19.9-95.8	18.6-94.6	15.9-86.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	76.0	69.2	65.4	76.0	65.4	69.2	76.9	57.7
Boston, MA	74.5	67.2	70.8	67.2	67.2	70.8	81.8	67.2
Broward County, FL	61.5	52.6	39.5	44.7	48.7	53.8	46.2	39.5
Chicago, IL	85.1	82.9	78.2	78.9	66.3	69.9	72.5	61.2
Cleveland, OH	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.6	65.2	65.2	69.6	56.5
DeKalb County, GA	46.7	26.7	20.0	26.7	6.7	13.3	26.7	6.7
Detroit, MI	50.0	41.7	33.3	41.7	16.7	16.7	41.7	16.7
District of Columbia	80.7	80.2	80.2	73.9	54.1	60.9	73.9	54.1
Duval County, FL	85.7	76.2	71.4	81.0	81.0	81.0	71.4	66.7
Fort Worth, TX	66.7	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	41.7	41.7
Houston, TX	63.6	60.6	54.5	57.6	45.5	51.5	51.5	42.4
Los Angeles, CA	95.6	89.1	86.9	89.1	82.6	89.1	93.5	78.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	48.9	44.2	41.9	41.9	37.2	44.2	41.9	32.6
Oakland, CA	60.0	53.3	53.3	60.0	53.3	53.3	53.3	40.0
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7
Philadelphia, PA	79.1	74.9	68.8	79.2	73.0	70.9	77.1	66.7
San Diego, CA	96.2	92.3	96.0	96.2	92.3	96.0	96.2	92.3
San Francisco, CA	94.4	88.9	94.4	88.9	83.3	88.9	94.4	83.3
Shelby County, TN	40.7	33.3	29.6	33.3	25.9	25.9	30.8	19.2
Median	74.5	69.2	68.8	69.6	65.2	65.2	71.4	56.5
Range	40.7-100.0	26.7-100.0	20.0-96.0	26.7-100.0	6.7-100.0	13.3-100.0	26.7-100.0	6.7-94.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	40.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0

NA= Data not available.

TABLE 14a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Benefits of healthy eating	Benefits of drinking plenty of water	Benefits of eating breakfast every day	Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans	Using food labels	Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages	Balancing food intake and physical activity
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	86.0	85.6	85.9	81.5	80.3	81.0	83.9
Alaska	84.8	83.6	79.8	74.5	74.4	78.1	80.0
Arizona	69.1	69.9	65.4	57.2	54.9	58.9	62.0
Arkansas	99.0	98.0	98.1	95.6	93.9	97.0	97.7
California	78.5	78.5	76.7	70.4	71.6	71.8	74.6
Connecticut	90.5	88.8	86.9	84.9	83.5	83.4	87.2
Delaware	91.6	89.8	91.6	85.0	84.5	86.3	88.4
Florida	82.7	83.3	80.5	75.7	73.6	77.0	81.2
Georgia	90.3	90.0	89.1	86.0	86.7	86.0	89.0
Hawaii	91.0	89.5	83.3	81.1	78.2	82.3	86.1
Idaho	96.0	95.9	93.0	88.7	88.1	89.4	90.4
Illinois	96.6	96.0	95.4	93.9	93.6	93.0	95.4
Indiana	95.9	94.8	93.8	89.0	89.3	90.2	94.0
Iowa	90.2	89.8	87.7	84.7	81.5	87.7	89.0
Kansas	93.8	94.1	88.7	87.3	83.2	88.0	91.5
Kentucky	93.6	93.2	90.9	91.2	87.8	88.7	91.2
Maine	94.7	92.2	92.6	89.7	90.6	88.4	91.1
Maryland	95.3	94.6	93.8	90.6	89.5	91.3	93.4
Massachusetts	88.4	87.7	86.7	82.8	81.9	83.9	85.0
Michigan	92.6	90.8	92.1	87.0	86.3	86.9	90.4
Minnesota	96.6	95.9	94.8	91.8	91.5	91.5	95.5
Mississippi	92.1	92.6	93.0	83.6	84.5	86.3	88.7
Missouri	93.5	93.2	91.4	92.5	90.4	89.2	92.8
Montana	97.3	97.3	96.9	93.1	91.4	95.3	96.5
Nebraska	94.0	93.6	91.7	88.6	84.5	88.5	92.8
Nevada	92.1	91.9	88.8	86.7	86.9	88.4	91.3
New Hampshire	98.2	98.2	97.1	96.6	96.6	95.9	97.1
New Jersey	98.6	97.9	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.9
New York	99.1	98.7	98.2	96.0	96.4	95.7	98.1
North Carolina	93.6	92.6	91.5	90.5	90.3	89.2	92.5
North Dakota	95.4	96.0	90.6	90.8	88.8	88.0	90.7
Ohio	86.9	87.0	84.4	82.6	79.5	80.6	85.0
Oregon	93.5	92.4	90.9	87.0	87.6	89.8	91.9
Pennsylvania	95.9	95.0	94.1	88.0	88.7	91.6	92.3
Rhode Island	93.9	94.9	94.9	87.6	87.7	92.0	92.0
South Carolina	86.9	87.2	82.3	80.2	75.9	77.3	85.6
South Dakota	91.6	91.1	90.5	88.2	86.8	86.1	89.2
Tennessee	84.8	86.9	85.1	79.2	75.8	78.9	81.2
Utah	99.5	99.5	98.0	96.5	96.5	95.0	98.1

TABLE 14a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Benefits of healthy eating	Benefits of drinking plenty of water	Benefits of eating breakfast every day	Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans	Using food labels	Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages	Balancing food intake and physical activity
Vermont	88.8	87.1	88.0	77.9	80.5	84.2	85.1
Virginia	94.0	94.4	92.8	90.1	89.7	89.4	92.1
Washington	92.7	92.3	90.1	85.5	86.6	86.7	90.2
West Virginia	98.8	98.2	97.0	96.4	96.4	95.3	97.0
Wisconsin	97.7	97.3	95.6	93.0	93.7	92.6	97.6
Wyoming	92.5	92.5	90.6	86.2	85.1	86.1	91.6
Median	93.5	92.6	91.4	87.6	86.9	88.4	91.2
Range	69.1-99.5	69.9-99.5	65.4-98.2	57.2-96.6	54.9-96.6	58.9-97.0	62.0-98.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	93.2	93.2	93.1	85.2	81.2	88.8	88.9
Boston, MA	78.9	78.9	76.8	67.6	65.7	63.2	73.3
Broward County, FL	72.7	73.8	70.4	64.0	67.2	64.6	70.0
Chicago, IL	84.7	85.2	83.2	77.9	76.8	77.5	80.0
Cleveland, OH	58.2	56.7	54.4	39.1	40.4	46.2	50.7
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	97.3	97.3	97.0	100.0	97.2	100.0
Detroit, MI	85.9	83.5	85.3	77.9	70.9	78.2	81.8
District of Columbia	97.5	95.2	92.2	87.5	87.5	90.7	97.6
Duval County, FL	95.7	97.8	97.8	93.5	93.5	93.5	97.8
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0	90.9	97.0	97.0
Houston, TX	95.8	95.8	93.0	88.0	85.0	89.3	94.6
Los Angeles, CA	99.1	96.4	99.1	95.6	95.7	95.6	97.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	86.6	86.5	84.4	79.5	76.3	78.9	82.5
Oakland, CA	80.9	68.6	69.9	60.0	66.1	69.4	70.3
Orange County, FL	84.4	88.4	84.2	80.4	70.2	74.2	81.3
Philadelphia, PA	87.9	86.9	88.8	79.9	77.6	86.1	86.4
San Diego, CA	66.7	68.9	63.8	55.1	64.0	63.3	66.0
San Francisco, CA	90.3	90.0	87.1	81.3	78.1	84.4	87.1
Shelby County, TN	85.6	88.6	87.2	85.8	81.1	83.9	88.4
Median	86.6	88.4	87.1	80.4	77.6	83.9	86.4
Range	58.2-100.0	56.7-100.0	54.4-99.1	39.1-97.0	40.4-100.0	46.2-97.2	50.7-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	71.4	100.0

TABLE 14b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat	Choosing food, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium	Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium	Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	84.8	81.1	81.7	79.1	78.5	76.5
Alaska	80.7	74.2	75.9	70.3	68.4	63.4
Arizona	62.6	56.5	58.7	53.6	51.7	48.5
Arkansas	98.6	95.5	96.7	91.6	93.7	92.7
California	74.4	69.5	71.1	65.8	62.5	59.3
Connecticut	87.5	84.4	84.5	80.9	76.3	70.6
Delaware	88.1	83.6	82.0	76.5	74.8	71.5
Florida	79.3	74.7	76.3	73.9	72.3	69.7
Georgia	88.8	87.0	86.5	84.7	82.0	80.1
Hawaii	86.7	82.4	85.3	73.9	73.9	65.9
Idaho	93.0	87.1	89.8	86.4	86.2	81.4
Illinois	95.4	92.4	94.2	90.3	88.5	83.7
Indiana	91.3	88.8	90.6	86.4	86.4	79.4
Iowa	88.3	83.4	84.7	81.3	76.2	72.7
Kansas	92.4	85.4	87.1	79.8	76.7	75.0
Kentucky	91.3	88.5	89.5	87.2	84.9	81.2
Maine	93.9	90.4	91.7	85.1	83.0	73.0
Maryland	93.8	91.5	91.5	87.7	85.4	81.5
Massachusetts	85.6	81.8	82.4	77.9	76.0	68.9
Michigan	90.6	85.3	87.9	81.5	82.0	74.8
Minnesota	94.1	90.5	92.0	90.1	87.1	79.4
Mississippi	89.8	85.3	87.4	84.4	85.2	84.8
Missouri	92.5	90.0	91.2	87.8	85.7	83.7
Montana	95.6	94.4	94.4	91.9	92.8	88.9
Nebraska	92.7	86.9	89.7	85.1	87.8	80.2
Nevada	90.4	85.9	88.2	84.3	81.4	75.6
New Hampshire	97.0	95.9	97.0	94.6	90.7	86.5
New Jersey	98.2	97.2	96.8	94.8	92.5	88.8
New York	98.0	95.1	97.7	94.3	89.9	85.8
North Carolina	91.4	88.7	89.9	88.6	85.2	84.2
North Dakota	90.7	85.9	88.6	87.3	83.3	80.6
Ohio	85.4	78.9	79.3	73.8	72.5	67.8
Oregon	93.8	88.1	90.2	83.1	81.9	74.8
Pennsylvania	93.1	91.9	91.7	88.3	86.3	79.7
Rhode Island	92.9	90.0	90.0	86.8	84.8	76.7
South Carolina	82.2	76.6	77.9	74.9	72.5	69.6
South Dakota	87.9	88.0	87.9	85.7	82.2	77.6
Tennessee	79.4	76.7	77.1	75.6	73.7	71.6

TABLE 14b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat	Choosing food, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium	Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium	Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron
Utah	98.5	98.1	98.1	95.1	90.0	82.2
Vermont	83.7	80.0	82.6	78.3	73.4	68.7
Virginia	91.6	88.6	90.1	85.1	84.3	78.5
Washington	89.8	87.4	87.7	84.1	81.2	76.6
West Virginia	97.0	94.7	96.4	94.1	91.9	89.0
Wisconsin	96.3	92.3	93.9	89.5	86.8	79.2
Wyoming	91.4	84.3	87.6	80.1	80.1	71.4
Median	91.3	87.1	88.6	85.1	83.0	77.6
Range	62.6-98.6	56.5-98.1	58.7-98.1	53.6-95.1	51.7-93.7	48.5-92.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	91.7	86.9	86.6	82.0	77.5	78.7
Boston, MA	67.6	65.8	67.6	63.2	63.2	61.3
Broward County, FL	69.4	64.6	65.9	61.9	60.7	59.4
Chicago, IL	81.7	72.4	76.4	71.3	69.6	67.3
Cleveland, OH	47.1	40.8	41.8	41.3	37.1	29.5
DeKalb County, GA	97.0	96.9	97.3	94.3	91.6	91.6
Detroit, MI	87.4	83.5	82.1	72.9	69.2	63.4
District of Columbia	93.0	92.8	95.1	90.4	90.0	78.2
Duval County, FL	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	89.1	84.8
Fort Worth, TX	97.0	90.9	97.0	90.9	90.9	81.2
Houston, TX	89.3	83.8	85.2	85.2	82.5	78.5
Los Angeles, CA	97.4	95.6	96.5	94.7	89.4	85.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.0	75.6	76.3	73.0	74.4	71.0
Oakland, CA	71.1	61.3	64.2	47.4	41.5	29.3
Orange County, FL	77.7	74.6	75.4	70.5	66.2	64.0
Philadelphia, PA	86.2	84.0	84.9	79.2	77.9	74.7
San Diego, CA	63.8	54.0	55.1	48.0	42.3	41.5
San Francisco, CA	84.4	81.3	84.4	75.6	76.3	73.8
Shelby County, TN	85.3	82.6	82.6	79.6	76.5	73.5
Median	85.3	82.6	82.6	75.6	76.3	73.5
Range	47.1-97.4	40.8-96.9	41.8-97.3	41.3-95.7	37.1-91.6	29.3-91.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	84.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	85.7	100.0	71.4	85.7	71.4

TABLE 14c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks	Risks of unhealthy weight control practices	Accepting body size differences	Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders	Relationship between diet and chronic diseases	Assessing body mass index	All 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	79.0	78.1	81.4	79.9	76.0	75.8	69.4	62.0
Alaska	64.7	70.5	69.6	70.3	61.5	61.0	57.3	39.8
Arizona	49.1	51.8	52.4	53.2	41.2	44.6	39.7	27.7
Arkansas	91.7	95.0	95.8	95.4	94.0	93.7	93.5	76.5
California	61.0	62.2	66.4	65.1	57.3	60.2	61.5	41.4
Connecticut	65.5	75.3	82.1	78.0	74.5	74.8	54.1	38.2
Delaware	71.8	72.5	80.6	76.6	66.3	72.4	61.0	34.6
Florida	67.8	71.8	75.1	72.2	65.4	68.4	72.4	50.7
Georgia	80.1	83.3	87.9	82.5	83.1	82.0	86.2	67.2
Hawaii	66.1	73.8	76.9	80.6	67.1	69.0	57.6	38.2
Idaho	82.6	87.2	91.2	91.2	88.3	85.4	75.4	58.8
Illinois	84.5	86.1	93.9	91.1	87.1	85.1	74.3	58.9
Indiana	83.4	84.0	92.0	89.2	86.3	85.2	82.9	64.6
Iowa	75.4	76.2	82.0	80.0	76.9	72.8	70.5	48.5
Kansas	75.6	81.5	84.2	84.5	75.8	75.9	70.2	50.6
Kentucky	81.1	84.2	88.6	85.6	83.9	82.2	80.1	62.4
Maine	73.7	76.4	84.2	83.7	77.5	80.4	62.6	37.6
Maryland	82.0	84.9	89.8	89.1	86.7	86.2	81.1	61.4
Massachusetts	64.2	73.3	77.9	78.2	69.7	75.0	61.4	42.1
Michigan	71.8	79.4	85.4	82.5	77.3	76.9	72.2	48.5
Minnesota	81.6	82.0	91.8	90.6	87.0	84.8	75.8	54.6
Mississippi	84.2	86.5	87.5	86.6	82.2	81.4	78.2	68.9
Missouri	85.5	86.5	89.8	86.3	85.2	83.8	78.9	64.2
Montana	87.8	90.2	94.5	91.0	89.1	91.0	82.8	65.5
Nebraska	80.2	81.3	89.0	82.4	83.2	79.9	73.7	58.0
Nevada	77.3	82.7	87.5	87.4	83.9	81.1	69.8	55.8
New Hampshire	88.9	93.6	92.4	93.4	87.9	87.6	78.6	66.0
New Jersey	87.0	94.2	94.7	92.8	90.1	90.7	79.1	67.9
New York	85.1	89.6	94.6	93.5	92.0	91.8	87.5	65.4
North Carolina	84.5	86.3	89.8	89.8	87.4	87.1	88.5	75.1
North Dakota	81.4	79.3	89.8	85.2	84.6	80.1	67.6	53.4
Ohio	72.6	74.5	80.1	78.8	76.2	73.5	69.9	49.0
Oregon	77.3	81.0	88.1	86.6	81.2	82.8	69.3	51.8
Pennsylvania	79.0	83.6	90.6	85.7	79.8	83.3	80.2	57.4
Rhode Island	74.7	82.7	83.8	86.7	84.0	85.6	68.8	56.3
South Carolina	68.7	74.2	77.4	80.5	71.0	71.9	77.6	53.6
South Dakota	84.0	86.0	86.6	84.1	83.0	77.8	77.8	58.8
Tennessee	72.0	76.2	76.8	78.1	70.6	68.9	72.2	56.2
Utah	81.7	89.0	96.0	98.0	96.6	89.1	86.6	59.5

TABLE 14c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks	Risks of unhealthy weight control practices	Accepting body size differences	Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders	Relationship between diet and chronic diseases	Assessing body mass index	All 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
Vermont	68.8	73.3	75.6	80.8	71.0	75.6	58.0	42.8
Virginia	79.8	86.3	88.9	85.4	81.2	81.2	76.1	60.4
Washington	72.1	76.5	83.8	83.1	76.3	78.2	71.9	49.3
West Virginia	90.0	91.8	95.9	97.0	95.3	90.6	91.9	79.4
Wisconsin	75.3	86.4	92.7	91.2	89.7	84.8	76.9	52.5
Wyoming	77.3	80.4	80.7	82.4	79.9	80.6	71.7	52.6
Median	79.0	82.0	87.5	85.2	82.2	81.1	73.7	56.2
Range	49.1-91.7	51.8-95.0	52.4-96.0	53.2-98.0	41.2-96.6	44.6-93.7	39.7-93.5	27.7-79.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	76.0	79.1	83.9	81.8	73.3	71.2	69.7	48.1
Boston, MA	53.9	65.8	66.6	66.6	50.9	53.1	62.2	42.7
Broward County, FL	64.0	65.5	65.0	67.3	56.8	64.5	62.4	50.9
Chicago, IL	63.3	69.8	72.5	69.6	58.9	65.0	55.7	43.8
Cleveland, OH	37.5	32.0	39.9	39.4	30.1	37.6	37.7	19.4
DeKalb County, GA	97.3	96.9	96.9	91.6	91.6	94.1	93.8	78.9
Detroit, MI	66.7	73.9	70.4	60.2	51.7	60.1	54.0	41.5
District of Columbia	85.1	87.5	89.9	89.6	74.3	75.7	87.8	47.6
Duval County, FL	91.3	89.1	91.3	89.1	93.5	93.5	86.7	75.6
Fort Worth, TX	81.8	87.9	87.9	90.9	78.8	90.9	66.7	48.5
Houston, TX	77.1	85.2	87.8	83.2	80.9	79.6	83.7	61.5
Los Angeles, CA	85.0	92.9	95.6	93.6	91.1	91.3	86.6	71.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	74.4	74.9	77.2	76.5	67.8	65.6	78.1	54.3
Oakland, CA	47.4	50.6	50.6	55.1	32.4	50.2	41.1	15.0
Orange County, FL	64.5	67.9	70.9	70.9	66.8	67.0	62.1	49.0
Philadelphia, PA	72.5	76.9	76.2	75.1	66.9	72.6	59.5	51.0
San Diego, CA	42.0	48.1	58.8	64.4	44.2	49.0	53.1	26.9
San Francisco, CA	71.3	81.9	78.7	81.3	72.5	79.4	76.1	54.4
Shelby County, TN	79.5	81.1	80.9	74.7	78.0	77.4	77.8	60.5
Median	72.5	76.9	77.2	75.1	67.8	71.2	66.7	49.0
Range	37.5-97.3	32.0-96.9	39.9-96.9	39.4-93.6	30.1-93.5	37.6-94.1	37.7-93.8	15.0-78.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	91.7	92.3	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	84.6	75.0
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	71.4	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	57.1

TABLE 15a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity	Mental and social benefits of physical activity	Health-related fitness	Phases of a workout	Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity	Decreasing sedentary activities	Preventing injury during physical activity
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	90.5	88.6	92.1	89.0	85.8	88.8	90.3
Alaska	80.9	83.3	81.4	76.5	71.8	78.8	77.1
Arizona	74.5	70.6	76.0	76.2	69.9	72.0	74.8
Arkansas	98.9	97.0	98.1	96.1	94.2	95.5	95.1
California	85.9	82.1	88.9	85.2	80.2	85.4	82.2
Connecticut	90.6	91.3	91.6	88.7	85.3	91.9	88.2
Delaware	91.8	89.8	91.5	84.0	86.9	89.8	83.8
Florida	89.2	88.4	90.3	88.3	86.7	87.7	88.5
Georgia	90.0	89.6	90.4	88.2	86.0	88.3	89.4
Hawaii	84.4	88.8	83.3	83.0	79.3	86.2	83.3
Idaho	96.1	98.7	97.8	94.6	89.1	96.7	93.1
Illinois	97.5	97.5	96.6	94.8	90.5	95.4	93.6
Indiana	95.3	96.3	96.0	93.3	90.8	95.2	92.2
Iowa	89.5	88.9	90.9	86.3	84.4	88.6	84.7
Kansas	93.3	91.4	94.4	94.2	88.5	91.3	89.5
Kentucky	95.1	95.1	94.3	94.0	90.1	93.9	92.2
Maine	92.1	91.3	93.6	89.2	85.7	91.7	89.6
Maryland	95.3	94.9	91.5	85.6	87.4	93.4	88.5
Massachusetts	92.6	93.4	93.5	89.3	86.3	91.3	86.1
Michigan	93.6	92.1	93.0	90.2	90.3	94.0	88.2
Minnesota	94.7	96.1	93.9	89.7	85.2	92.5	87.5
Mississippi	94.2	92.8	94.6	93.3	90.9	90.9	94.7
Missouri	94.7	93.9	94.0	92.2	89.9	92.0	91.9
Montana	97.8	97.8	97.4	96.0	92.7	96.6	97.4
Nebraska	94.0	94.9	96.5	95.5	92.8	91.6	91.3
Nevada	90.7	92.1	89.9	86.9	87.7	90.5	88.4
New Hampshire	95.3	97.5	96.4	91.8	92.9	97.5	92.2
New Jersey	98.2	98.6	99.0	98.3	95.7	98.0	98.0
New York	98.4	97.4	94.0	89.2	91.4	95.6	89.9
North Carolina	92.7	92.1	91.5	87.6	88.7	91.5	87.6
North Dakota	92.7	92.6	92.7	88.5	84.5	91.9	90.1
Ohio	91.4	90.7	92.3	90.5	85.8	88.4	87.5
Oregon	94.9	93.0	93.1	86.6	85.9	93.4	85.4
Pennsylvania	95.1	94.0	97.3	93.8	92.2	94.6	91.3
Rhode Island	97.9	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.1	95.9	96.8
South Carolina	91.5	90.3	93.0	91.0	84.0	87.9	88.9
South Dakota	91.7	92.2	90.3	85.2	82.7	89.1	89.2

TABLE 15a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity	Mental and social benefits of physical activity	Health-related fitness	Phases of a workout	Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity	Decreasing sedentary activities	Preventing injury during physical activity
Tennessee	92.4	91.1	91.4	91.0	86.1	90.8	90.6
Utah	97.0	98.0	96.6	94.5	92.6	96.5	94.0
Vermont	89.5	91.1	89.5	89.2	84.7	89.8	88.1
Virginia	94.0	94.0	96.4	95.2	90.9	94.1	94.0
Washington	90.1	90.1	93.6	89.6	87.7	88.9	86.9
West Virginia	98.2	98.2	97.6	96.5	94.2	98.2	97.6
Wisconsin	96.7	97.0	96.2	86.8	88.3	95.3	88.9
Wyoming	94.2	95.6	97.4	96.5	92.3	90.6	93.9
Median	93.6	92.8	93.6	89.7	87.7	91.7	89.5
Range	74.5-98.9	70.6-99.0	76.0-99.0	76.2-99.0	69.9-98.1	72.0-98.2	74.8-98.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	90.3	90.3	88.9	90.4	77.8	88.9	86.0
Boston, MA	83.9	83.9	88.5	84.6	83.9	85.8	88.2
Broward County, FL	75.8	77.2	78.2	79.3	71.5	70.1	74.4
Chicago, IL	88.2	88.9	93.7	92.4	88.7	87.2	88.0
Cleveland, OH	76.7	78.2	87.7	87.9	80.3	81.6	79.4
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detroit, MI	85.4	75.3	83.2	75.7	74.7	79.3	83.5
District of Columbia	94.8	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	95.2	97.6
Duval County, FL	97.8	100.0	97.9	97.9	93.6	97.9	97.9
Fort Worth, TX	97.0	97.0	97.0	93.9	90.6	93.9	90.9
Houston, TX	97.3	97.3	98.7	97.3	93.3	97.3	95.9
Los Angeles, CA	96.5	95.5	90.9	84.7	88.1	96.3	88.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	93.9	91.2	94.6	93.9	88.5	90.6	92.5
Oakland, CA	87.4	80.3	79.5	83.1	60.2	80.6	70.7
Orange County, FL	89.2	89.0	91.4	91.4	89.2	91.2	87.5
Philadelphia, PA	87.1	87.7	90.7	88.9	88.3	88.6	87.0
San Diego, CA	83.9	83.6	89.1	83.6	83.6	87.3	85.5
San Francisco, CA	90.6	88.1	93.8	94.4	82.5	88.1	91.9
Shelby County, TN	87.6	90.4	91.9	91.9	89.0	87.2	90.7
Median	89.2	89.0	91.4	91.4	88.3	88.6	88.1
Range	75.8-100.0	75.3-100.0	78.2-100.0	75.7-100.0	60.2-100.0	70.1-100.0	70.7-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	92.3	92.3	84.6	100.0	92.3
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Weather-related safety	Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs	Increasing daily physical activity	Incorporating physical activity into daily life	Using safety equipment for specific physical activities	Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity	All 13 physical activity topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	84.5	82.4	93.5	90.9	82.6	91.9	71.2
Alaska	67.9	60.5	85.1	76.8	66.1	81.3	45.8
Arizona	66.3	49.0	75.8	73.2	63.3	77.8	38.9
Arkansas	94.0	93.3	99.0	97.7	93.2	99.0	82.9
California	71.2	67.3	89.3	84.2	70.5	86.3	49.1
Connecticut	70.8	76.2	94.8	90.4	81.4	91.0	58.3
Delaware	63.3	71.5	88.8	90.3	73.9	89.8	51.1
Florida	85.5	73.3	89.8	88.2	85.8	90.1	66.6
Georgia	85.1	84.7	91.1	89.9	85.5	89.7	76.1
Hawaii	75.6	73.4	89.1	85.7	68.4	86.2	59.9
Idaho	86.1	88.2	98.4	94.4	87.2	96.1	70.4
Illinois	84.8	89.8	98.1	95.1	86.2	96.7	69.2
Indiana	82.8	85.3	96.6	96.3	89.8	95.3	73.5
Iowa	76.1	75.3	93.2	89.1	77.4	88.5	59.1
Kansas	78.7	79.3	97.1	94.8	84.7	94.8	64.3
Kentucky	78.4	81.0	95.1	93.4	83.7	92.9	69.4
Maine	73.6	70.5	96.3	90.8	86.7	93.5	51.0
Maryland	80.5	87.9	93.8	92.7	82.9	90.4	70.0
Massachusetts	74.2	74.6	94.8	91.1	81.2	91.3	56.4
Michigan	71.8	78.4	96.7	94.1	80.2	93.1	60.9
Minnesota	79.7	83.3	97.1	91.7	82.7	91.5	61.6
Mississippi	89.3	88.0	95.2	93.6	90.9	96.2	78.7
Missouri	87.4	84.0	94.3	92.9	86.9	94.0	74.2
Montana	90.8	87.6	97.8	96.4	93.1	96.1	79.7
Nebraska	85.6	85.9	98.1	93.8	88.9	94.9	71.0
Nevada	81.3	83.5	93.6	90.7	82.1	91.3	65.5
New Hampshire	90.5	87.7	97.1	96.9	87.6	98.8	74.8
New Jersey	87.1	93.8	99.3	97.6	94.2	98.6	78.4
New York	81.5	93.1	97.6	94.6	84.9	95.4	70.8
North Carolina	82.5	85.0	92.1	90.3	83.1	90.9	74.9
North Dakota	82.8	84.0	91.3	90.0	82.6	92.7	67.5
Ohio	72.5	75.2	92.9	91.6	78.0	89.2	59.6
Oregon	74.2	81.8	95.2	91.6	78.6	92.1	57.7
Pennsylvania	77.1	83.5	95.8	94.1	86.0	94.6	65.5
Rhode Island	83.7	77.8	99.0	98.1	83.2	97.9	64.2
South Carolina	78.3	74.5	93.0	92.3	82.2	92.6	60.8
South Dakota	83.6	85.0	91.0	92.2	83.3	89.2	70.1
Tennessee	82.0	74.1	92.2	90.4	87.1	91.3	66.4
Utah	79.6	91.1	98.1	95.8	84.4	96.0	67.4

TABLE 15b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2013–2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Weather-related safety	Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs	Increasing daily physical activity	Incorporating physical activity into daily life	Using safety equipment for specific physical activities	Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity	All 13 physical activity topics
Vermont	74.7	75.0	93.7	89.7	87.3	92.0	58.0
Virginia	87.6	81.6	96.8	94.9	90.6	95.6	73.4
Washington	73.8	76.3	93.6	91.6	84.3	89.4	58.5
West Virginia	91.2	91.8	99.4	98.8	94.7	97.6	83.7
Wisconsin	77.6	86.1	97.6	93.4	84.2	93.3	63.7
Wyoming	77.1	77.4	96.6	93.0	87.0	95.5	66.8
Median	80.5	82.4	95.1	92.3	84.3	92.7	66.6
Range	63.3-94.0	49.0-93.8	75.8-99.4	73.2-98.8	63.3-94.7	77.8-99.0	38.9-83.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	73.5	73.7	87.5	88.5	79.7	87.5	60.5
Boston, MA	68.4	55.8	90.4	88.5	65.4	88.5	41.9
Broward County, FL	70.5	64.2	76.9	74.2	69.0	80.7	54.1
Chicago, IL	70.2	60.7	93.4	91.4	81.7	92.0	52.1
Cleveland, OH	42.7	48.0	87.7	83.5	59.1	78.2	32.8
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4
Detroit, MI	60.5	54.9	85.4	83.2	69.2	85.1	48.2
District of Columbia	82.1	74.1	95.3	95.3	83.1	88.3	60.0
Duval County, FL	93.5	83.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	83.0
Fort Worth, TX	84.8	93.9	100.0	100.0	84.8	100.0	68.7
Houston, TX	87.9	85.2	98.7	95.9	93.2	97.3	77.1
Los Angeles, CA	82.5	93.7	97.3	93.6	79.2	90.9	71.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	88.5	81.1	92.5	91.9	89.0	93.1	72.1
Oakland, CA	53.7	53.3	87.0	73.2	58.9	83.5	34.4
Orange County, FL	85.6	78.7	91.4	91.0	80.9	93.5	71.4
Philadelphia, PA	70.0	65.9	91.3	89.9	80.9	89.1	53.2
San Diego, CA	76.4	66.7	89.1	87.3	73.6	87.3	53.7
San Francisco, CA	82.1	76.3	96.9	88.1	77.6	93.8	61.8
Shelby County, TN	82.8	81.0	93.5	92.2	83.1	92.2	71.9
Median	82.1	74.1	92.5	91.0	80.9	90.9	60.5
Range	42.7-100.0	48.0-93.9	76.9-100.0	73.2-100.0	58.9-100.0	78.2-100.0	32.8-90.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	92.3	84.6	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0	75.0
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1

TABLE 16. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other Specific Types of Staff or Groups During the 2013-2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Physical education staff	Health services staff	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	School health council, committee, or team
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	71.6	71.7	55.2	44.2	34.5
Alaska	56.6	46.2	45.1	23.7	21.9
Arizona	53.3	47.4	38.0	37.0	26.2
Arkansas	89.9	79.1	63.4	45.8	62.7
California	57.6	45.9	43.8	27.7	26.8
Connecticut	80.4	61.7	63.8	32.5	41.5
Delaware	88.4	78.9	72.2	40.3	46.4
Florida	70.3	52.5	50.1	36.1	37.7
Georgia	80.5	54.1	44.3	36.5	32.8
Hawaii	67.2	29.0	47.2	13.6	17.7
Idaho	80.6	58.3	55.3	38.1	30.3
Illinois	84.7	63.5	64.7	36.1	31.8
Indiana	90.0	77.0	59.6	40.8	34.1
Iowa	77.0	77.4	52.8	44.1	31.5
Kansas	78.4	67.1	52.6	49.2	40.3
Kentucky	88.2	75.1	65.5	54.6	66.0
Maine	82.9	77.5	70.5	46.8	43.7
Maryland	84.6	60.7	58.8	26.7	38.3
Massachusetts	85.6	76.6	75.1	44.1	50.7
Michigan	76.0	32.5	49.9	32.1	44.7
Minnesota	86.9	64.6	62.6	31.1	39.4
Mississippi	78.0	68.4	61.0	54.6	60.8
Missouri	84.1	75.1	60.5	42.1	38.2
Montana	85.9	54.6	63.4	41.4	34.5
Nebraska	75.3	65.9	51.1	40.2	42.2
Nevada	79.6	60.7	62.4	15.6	26.5
New Hampshire	84.9	83.4	72.7	56.8	69.1
New Jersey	95.4	84.2	71.5	34.7	47.1
New York	79.6	61.2	68.0	35.9	48.7
North Carolina	84.3	66.2	57.7	29.8	35.6
North Dakota	77.2	44.3	59.8	43.1	34.8
Ohio	74.0	52.7	58.4	26.5	24.1
Oregon	77.4	48.8	51.7	26.6	28.3
Pennsylvania	90.0	69.4	56.0	39.3	37.7
Rhode Island	91.9	76.7	74.8	33.8	42.6
South Carolina	86.7	74.6	56.2	39.6	44.8
South Dakota	66.0	41.4	38.2	28.0	26.9
Tennessee	87.5	82.6	66.5	53.3	67.4
Utah	81.9	49.2	64.3	24.2	32.0
Vermont	70.4	76.2	80.6	52.9	57.3

TABLE 16. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other Specific Types of Staff or Groups During the 2013-2014 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Physical education staff	Health services staff	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	School health council, committee, or team
Virginia	93.7	80.9	68.7	35.5	35.2
Washington	71.4	63.3	60.6	24.3	28.1
West Virginia	89.5	80.6	69.9	54.9	54.2
Wisconsin	87.1	68.3	65.6	41.9	43.5
Wyoming	88.7	77.2	64.6	34.6	40.3
Median	81.9	66.2	60.6	37.0	38.2
Range	53.3-95.4	29.0-84.2	38.0-80.6	13.6-56.8	17.7-69.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	86.4	58.1	71.8	41.7	43.7
Boston, MA	78.5	83.4	79.4	60.3	68.9
Broward County, FL	69.9	46.5	56.3	40.1	39.3
Chicago, IL	80.1	52.6	53.3	48.2	51.2
Cleveland, OH	60.3	31.0	35.6	24.3	23.3
DeKalb County, GA	85.2	44.8	56.3	53.9	42.4
Detroit, MI	66.6	53.4	64.5	61.3	45.7
District of Columbia	90.0	85.3	77.9	40.5	58.8
Duval County, FL	89.4	59.6	68.1	25.5	40.4
Fort Worth, TX	87.9	60.6	75.8	27.3	57.6
Houston, TX	91.0	70.3	62.7	38.4	44.7
Los Angeles, CA	47.5	46.5	54.7	22.2	25.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	71.3	52.3	63.0	47.0	54.7
Oakland, CA	66.9	55.4	76.7	35.2	37.6
Orange County, FL	65.2	42.1	43.3	33.4	46.0
Philadelphia, PA	82.1	64.7	55.9	56.7	40.9
San Diego, CA	32.1	42.6	39.6	18.9	25.9
San Francisco, CA	84.4	80.6	93.8	60.6	76.3
Shelby County, TN	92.7	79.2	85.1	68.5	77.6
Median	80.1	55.4	63.0	40.5	44.7
Range	32.1-92.7	31.0-85.3	35.6-93.8	18.9-68.5	23.3-77.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	69.2	76.9	46.2	30.8	30.8
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	85.7	71.4	42.9	57.1

TABLE 17. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	HIV,* STD,† or teen pregnancy prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	19.3	28.5	40.9	37.7	25.9	28.5	25.5	63.5
Alaska	12.5	26.1	36.9	34.9	7.3	13.1	14.7	44.3
Arizona	11.9	19.7	42.7	40.3	18.4	22.4	18.5	60.2
Arkansas	30.6	49.4	56.5	58.5	37.2	40.7	37.9	71.8
California	29.8	31.7	40.4	41.2	16.7	21.3	21.8	68.2
Connecticut	13.6	24.5	44.4	42.3	16.5	24.8	15.8	64.1
Delaware	34.8	32.0	42.7	54.4	19.9	35.2	26.4	67.8
Florida	28.0	32.2	47.8	43.8	23.5	22.5	24.2	71.6
Georgia	29.0	28.9	50.6	42.6	21.0	23.7	24.3	54.7
Hawaii	29.4	22.8	32.6	30.1	6.9	11.2	11.8	53.3
Idaho	18.1	24.6	36.1	39.1	13.2	16.8	18.5	58.4
Illinois	21.7	24.0	39.5	36.9	20.5	28.8	21.8	64.1
Indiana	21.6	23.3	34.2	35.3	14.7	19.0	17.3	61.5
Iowa	25.5	26.5	37.8	39.1	12.0	28.5	16.1	67.1
Kansas	19.7	29.2	45.5	45.6	14.7	21.4	18.3	62.9
Kentucky	24.2	40.3	52.2	54.0	23.7	34.4	27.0	75.4
Maine	15.8	21.5	35.9	37.4	10.0	22.7	8.7	56.1
Maryland	32.9	32.8	48.2	42.0	19.4	24.4	20.7	65.4
Massachusetts	24.7	28.1	49.0	48.8	21.4	36.6	23.2	75.6
Michigan	36.7	25.7	39.6	46.1	13.3	23.6	17.4	59.7
Minnesota	20.1	22.8	36.5	35.4	12.5	19.9	14.0	57.9
Mississippi	34.4	41.1	51.5	52.5	40.4	39.9	38.3	66.2
Missouri	21.6	25.2	40.6	40.9	23.6	28.0	21.2	56.2
Montana	18.3	30.1	41.4	40.5	16.2	24.1	21.0	63.9
Nebraska	11.1	23.6	38.5	39.3	26.5	30.1	19.3	60.7
Nevada	25.5	22.3	38.3	37.7	16.8	25.7	18.4	67.1
New Hampshire	25.4	35.5	53.1	58.5	25.7	42.9	31.0	71.1
New Jersey	28.0	35.2	57.8	54.6	39.1	50.4	33.7	78.6
New York	42.2	41.3	49.8	53.4	28.8	35.3	32.3	70.7
North Carolina	31.8	26.8	42.2	40.5	20.6	23.0	24.8	57.4
North Dakota	16.2	34.5	40.5	39.5	14.9	25.2	16.7	64.7
Ohio	19.7	19.4	34.9	30.9	12.7	18.5	12.5	65.8
Oregon	23.0	18.8	29.8	29.4	9.5	16.6	11.3	51.2
Pennsylvania	19.0	22.9	41.9	41.3	19.7	23.9	19.0	61.7
Rhode Island	20.6	30.8	48.3	48.2	26.6	37.8	22.4	67.7
South Carolina	27.0	24.2	47.6	41.0	22.4	23.3	22.8	64.9
South Dakota	7.7	18.1	22.1	26.6	8.1	19.9	12.0	54.2
Tennessee	29.4	38.3	56.6	55.7	35.7	35.9	36.7	71.3

TABLE 17. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	HIV,* STD,† or teen pregnancy prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment
Utah	33.2	31.5	38.5	40.9	13.7	18.3	19.1	71.7
Vermont	21.0	47.7	41.7	48.8	20.1	38.8	18.0	76.4
Virginia	26.5	29.4	52.2	50.4	26.2	34.4	28.3	69.7
Washington	48.6	27.3	36.9	33.8	16.3	24.1	17.8	60.3
West Virginia	32.0	45.6	50.5	53.1	25.0	37.6	31.6	70.9
Wisconsin	32.6	28.5	47.4	46.4	14.1	22.1	19.8	64.6
Wyoming	19.7	28.5	43.2	41.3	18.4	22.9	21.1	50.8
Median	24.7	28.5	41.9	41.2	19.4	24.1	20.7	64.6
Range	7.7-48.6	18.1-49.4	22.1-57.8	26.6-58.5	6.9-40.4	11.2-50.4	8.7-38.3	44.3-78.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	21.1	27.1	53.6	53.0	37.3	30.7	30.9	56.1
Boston, MA	37.3	22.6	67.8	53.3	43.7	58.5	42.3	64.6
Broward County, FL	34.9	35.4	48.5	49.8	28.7	26.2	29.2	78.5
Chicago, IL	29.2	25.7	59.6	61.2	49.8	51.5	38.8	61.7
Cleveland, OH	17.3	12.5	45.4	33.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	56.4
DeKalb County, GA	39.0	43.1	71.8	56.8	28.0	36.1	38.6	71.8
Detroit, MI	30.2	36.1	61.8	73.6	40.2	42.7	42.5	72.8
District of Columbia	43.4	32.4	66.6	63.7	39.5	35.7	34.8	70.7
Duval County, FL	42.6	38.3	48.9	45.7	28.3	28.3	31.9	57.8
Fort Worth, TX	29.0	41.9	67.7	67.7	29.0	34.4	35.5	84.4
Houston, TX	41.0	38.4	51.3	53.8	30.8	34.6	39.6	75.6
Los Angeles, CA	45.1	52.0	47.3	60.5	26.9	27.4	38.7	71.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	38.5	43.0	59.2	57.0	30.8	29.4	31.5	81.1
Oakland, CA	25.4	17.0	25.7	28.5	23.0	20.2	20.8	40.0
Orange County, FL	36.2	26.7	39.5	37.9	16.8	17.1	21.2	67.7
Philadelphia, PA	22.1	20.5	43.4	50.3	33.7	25.2	25.4	59.9
San Diego, CA	71.4	36.4	30.9	36.4	18.2	20.0	18.2	70.9
San Francisco, CA	37.1	46.9	50.0	57.2	38.5	24.5	37.1	70.9
Shelby County, TN	64.9	48.8	69.9	68.3	58.5	38.1	52.1	80.3
Median	37.1	36.1	51.3	53.8	30.8	29.4	34.8	70.9
Range	17.3-71.4	12.5-52.0	25.7-71.8	28.5-73.6	11.1-58.5	11.2-58.5	11.1-52.1	40.0-84.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	33.3	25.0	33.3	41.7	16.7	25.0	25.0	41.7
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	42.9	28.6	66.7	16.7	33.3	28.6	85.7

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 18. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Major Emphasis of the Lead Health Education Teacher’s Professional Preparation Was in Each Specific Discipline, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Health and physical education combined	Health education only	Physical education only	Other education degree	Kinesiology, exercise science, or exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; biology or other science	Nursing or counseling	Public health, nutrition, or another discipline
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	41.4	9.7	22.2	3.8	9.8	9.7	3.5
Alaska	15.7	3.3	8.6	29.1	17.5	5.3	20.5
Arizona	21.5	2.8	19.2	16.3	6.9	20.3	13.0
Arkansas	72.0	6.5	8.6	1.7	5.0	2.2	4.0
California	15.1	10.1	16.8	17.4	25.5	4.6	10.5
Connecticut	52.8	13.3	19.9	2.8	3.3	5.8	2.1
Delaware	79.5	3.3	5.5	0.0	1.6	10.2	0.0
Florida	31.4	5.8	20.6	7.8	18.0	7.0	9.2
Georgia	67.4	4.7	9.8	7.6	7.7	1.7	1.1
Hawaii	29.0	7.0	15.4	15.7	18.6	5.9	8.4
Idaho	54.6	10.7	19.6	2.1	5.3	3.3	4.3
Illinois	48.5	12.9	24.1	3.5	6.1	1.3	3.5
Indiana	69.4	5.4	14.1	3.7	5.2	1.9	0.4
Iowa	41.4	7.8	12.5	7.4	20.0	6.1	4.8
Kansas	56.1	1.6	27.6	3.0	7.4	2.8	1.5
Kentucky	69.3	5.7	9.6	4.3	7.6	2.2	1.4
Maine	36.4	20.7	10.4	5.8	17.1	7.2	2.4
Maryland	41.7	22.0	19.9	3.5	6.3	2.6	4.1
Massachusetts	36.3	22.4	18.4	3.2	5.4	7.4	6.8
Michigan	50.1	10.5	15.4	5.7	10.6	2.1	5.6
Minnesota	77.1	9.5	8.3	1.2	3.2	0.8	0.0
Mississippi	46.0	6.2	16.5	7.0	17.5	3.1	3.6
Missouri	43.5	3.7	22.6	8.5	13.7	4.0	4.0
Montana	72.5	3.0	9.0	9.4	4.4	0.0	1.8
Nebraska	46.9	4.3	20.8	4.6	16.6	4.9	1.9
Nevada	55.6	9.2	16.8	4.9	7.7	1.7	4.1
New Hampshire	38.1	25.1	9.2	4.6	10.2	9.8	2.9
New Jersey	72.9	3.7	7.9	1.1	2.0	9.5	3.0
New York	36.8	32.4	12.0	2.5	7.3	5.1	4.0
North Carolina	56.5	6.5	17.4	0.5	6.0	1.5	11.6
North Dakota	52.6	2.8	16.9	4.9	19.2	2.8	0.7
Ohio	64.1	4.7	14.5	6.4	3.0	5.0	2.3
Oregon	34.0	16.0	15.2	12.6	11.9	3.5	6.8
Pennsylvania	84.4	2.6	4.2	0.9	3.7	1.5	2.8
Rhode Island	73.0	5.5	12.9	1.0	0.0	5.4	2.1
South Carolina	38.8	3.2	49.3	2.0	2.4	3.6	0.8
South Dakota	51.6	0.0	17.4	14.6	10.6	1.4	4.5

TABLE 18. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Major Emphasis of the Lead Health Education Teacher's Professional Preparation Was in Each Specific Discipline, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Health and physical education combined	Health education only	Physical education only	Other education degree	Kinesiology, exercise science, or exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; biology or other science	Nursing or counseling	Public health, nutrition, or another discipline
Tennessee	54.7	2.3	20.2	4.8	4.1	11.0	2.9
Utah	48.2	22.1	11.9	6.6	9.8	0.0	1.6
Vermont	26.0	18.1	14.8	1.0	10.9	23.7	5.5
Virginia	86.7	0.4	5.2	0.8	4.0	2.0	0.8
Washington	35.0	4.3	16.4	10.9	23.1	3.2	7.1
West Virginia	74.1	8.0	7.0	5.3	3.4	0.0	2.3
Wisconsin	60.3	9.8	16.8	2.8	6.0	1.3	3.0
Wyoming	56.4	2.3	25.9	2.4	6.9	4.2	1.9
Median	51.6	6.2	15.4	4.6	7.3	3.5	3.0
Range	15.1-86.7	0.0-32.4	4.2-49.3	0.0-29.1	0.0-25.5	0.0-23.7	0.0-20.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	41.8	9.1	26.9	4.6	6.5	7.3	3.9
Boston, MA	23.6	4.9	16.6	7.7	3.9	28.2	15.1
Broward County, FL	31.6	2.9	11.0	5.6	39.2	5.6	4.1
Chicago, IL	41.0	2.2	46.0	2.6	6.5	0.0	1.7
Cleveland, OH	44.5	1.4	49.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
DeKalb County, GA	85.5	2.7	6.0	0.0	2.7	3.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	47.7	3.9	19.5	6.8	4.5	6.8	10.7
District of Columbia	63.3	4.7	19.7	4.7	7.6	0.0	0.0
Duval County, FL	51.2	16.3	14.0	2.3	9.3	2.3	4.7
Fort Worth, TX	41.2	8.8	14.7	5.9	17.6	8.8	2.9
Houston, TX	51.5	7.5	22.8	1.5	16.7	0.0	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	5.1	27.6	0.0	3.0	54.3	1.0	9.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	25.1	2.1	23.6	7.1	17.7	15.8	8.5
Oakland, CA	6.5	0.0	0.0	15.6	62.3	0.0	15.6
Orange County, FL	23.9	11.6	17.1	3.9	27.9	1.8	13.8
Philadelphia, PA	69.4	0.9	5.6	5.0	6.3	8.8	4.1
San Diego, CA	7.1	1.8	0.0	16.1	69.6	1.8	3.6
San Francisco, CA	9.4	17.4	12.3	13.0	5.8	24.6	17.4
Shelby County, TN	55.9	6.0	22.9	6.0	1.6	6.1	1.4
Median	41.2	4.7	16.6	5.0	7.6	3.0	4.1
Range	5.1-85.5	0.0-27.6	0.0-49.9	0.0-16.1	1.4-69.6	0.0-28.2	0.0-17.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	83.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	28.6	14.3	14.3

TABLE 19. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Was Certified* to Teach Health Education in Middle School or High School and the Percentage in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Had Experience Teaching Health Education Courses or Topics for a Specific Number of Years, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Lead health education teacher is certified to teach health education	Number of years lead health education teacher has taught health education courses or topics				
		1 year	2–5 years	6–9 years	10–14 years	≥15 years
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	67.8	13.3	24.3	14.7	17.4	30.3
Alaska	29.9	26.0	35.8	12.6	12.3	13.3
Arizona	31.6	25.8	22.9	16.8	12.4	22.1
Arkansas	94.6	10.4	20.4	18.0	15.4	35.8
California	55.3	10.0	24.7	20.9	18.1	26.2
Connecticut	86.9	8.5	17.4	19.9	19.3	35.0
Delaware	89.7	3.5	18.9	20.5	23.4	33.6
Florida	64.1	7.9	22.2	18.7	16.8	34.4
Georgia	94.9	5.5	11.5	20.7	16.5	45.8
Hawaii	55.1	18.6	27.8	20.4	16.9	16.4
Idaho	89.3	10.6	20.3	12.7	15.3	41.1
Illinois	81.4	7.3	21.3	24.3	18.5	28.7
Indiana	93.3	8.1	17.7	16.7	15.4	42.2
Iowa	78.5	9.0	22.6	19.5	15.0	33.9
Kansas	75.9	8.5	21.6	17.1	15.6	37.1
Kentucky	85.6	5.4	20.0	19.1	22.2	33.3
Maine	81.2	5.7	17.3	19.3	19.0	38.7
Maryland	82.2	10.1	22.3	20.5	21.1	26.0
Massachusetts	76.8	8.1	19.4	17.6	16.5	38.5
Michigan	87.3	8.0	26.6	18.4	20.0	27.0
Minnesota	92.9	4.7	15.3	15.1	15.6	49.3
Mississippi	80.5	10.9	31.9	20.4	16.1	20.7
Missouri	82.6	11.6	26.1	22.6	16.2	23.6
Montana	97.2	9.5	18.8	15.4	13.7	42.6
Nebraska	75.8	6.0	25.3	18.5	18.4	31.8
Nevada	88.7	9.4	18.8	19.9	14.4	37.5
New Hampshire	74.8	2.8	22.9	12.7	17.3	44.3
New Jersey	94.1	4.7	16.5	14.9	26.2	37.7
New York	77.5	7.0	19.8	22.9	22.1	28.2
North Carolina	89.5	11.9	25.3	14.2	14.3	34.2
North Dakota	99.3	9.3	20.2	16.4	10.0	44.1
Ohio	76.9	8.0	21.6	17.9	16.3	36.3
Oregon	78.9	9.9	20.5	20.5	16.3	32.7
Pennsylvania	97.6	1.1	12.5	14.8	24.7	46.9
Rhode Island	90.9	4.4	8.4	10.0	23.8	53.5
South Carolina	64.1	6.1	22.8	17.7	17.9	35.5
South Dakota	90.7	10.6	35.2	15.7	11.5	27.0
Tennessee	74.3	10.9	22.3	16.9	15.2	34.6

TABLE 19. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Was Certified* to Teach Health Education in Middle School or High School and the Percentage in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Had Experience Teaching Health Education Courses or Topics for a Specific Number of Years, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Lead health education teacher is certified to teach health education	Number of years lead health education teacher has taught health education courses or topics				
		1 year	2–5 years	6–9 years	10–14 years	≥15 years
Utah	90.7	6.9	21.0	18.0	12.1	42.0
Vermont	63.2	7.5	26.4	20.1	13.6	32.4
Virginia	94.7	2.3	6.2	12.4	23.1	56.0
Washington	81.0	6.5	21.6	14.9	17.0	40.0
West Virginia	91.7	11.4	26.6	21.8	10.0	30.2
Wisconsin	91.5	4.0	21.1	19.3	15.7	40.0
Wyoming	85.0	7.5	21.6	11.6	21.2	38.0
Median	82.6	8.1	21.6	18.0	16.5	35.0
Range	29.9-99.3	1.1-26.0	6.2-35.8	10.0-24.3	10.0-26.2	13.3-56.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	70.2	20.4	42.3	14.2	7.2	15.9
Boston, MA	36.9	21.4	25.7	14.4	10.1	28.4
Broward County, FL	61.2	14.9	6.7	17.6	19.1	41.7
Chicago, IL	55.5	24.0	33.4	12.6	11.7	18.3
Cleveland, OH	54.9	9.9	22.3	16.1	11.3	40.4
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	0.0	2.7	14.8	8.7	73.8
Detroit, MI	57.2	16.4	17.9	7.8	20.3	37.6
District of Columbia	81.9	5.2	18.3	23.1	20.1	33.4
Duval County, FL	97.9	13.0	17.4	21.7	15.2	32.6
Fort Worth, TX	88.2	18.2	36.4	24.2	3.0	18.2
Houston, TX	79.1	6.5	24.6	14.2	18.3	36.4
Los Angeles, CA	78.0	3.6	15.1	26.1	22.5	32.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	44.5	6.6	24.4	12.6	15.6	40.9
Oakland, CA	29.3	27.8	41.1	12.2	3.3	15.6
Orange County, FL	62.5	5.4	28.2	29.0	20.6	16.8
Philadelphia, PA	83.3	4.7	16.2	19.1	22.6	37.5
San Diego, CA	63.8	6.9	22.4	32.8	20.7	17.2
San Francisco, CA	38.5	17.3	38.5	26.3	2.6	15.4
Shelby County, TN	67.1	12.2	17.2	10.7	13.3	46.5
Median	63.8	12.2	22.4	16.1	15.2	32.6
Range	29.3-100.0	0.0-27.8	2.7-42.3	7.8-32.8	2.6-22.6	15.4-73.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	53.8	30.8
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	28.6	14.3	42.9	14.3	0.0

* Certification, licensure, or endorsement by the state.

TABLE 20a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	34.2	26.4	29.7	34.4	27.1	25.9	22.4	27.2	17.5
Alaska	33.7	10.9	22.0	35.6	12.1	11.4	14.3	18.5	11.1
Arizona	22.4	20.9	22.5	27.7	21.5	26.4	15.8	16.1	8.5
Arkansas	46.2	41.4	34.3	49.9	36.3	30.1	20.8	29.8	21.4
California	23.1	14.4	18.6	28.2	18.2	17.9	15.0	30.8	21.5
Connecticut	27.9	11.5	11.7	35.8	10.5	15.4	11.6	28.1	28.3
Delaware	25.4	13.7	13.9	53.6	23.6	22.7	14.1	36.7	38.2
Florida	32.3	24.3	27.2	34.4	22.5	22.4	17.9	44.1	37.5
Georgia	33.3	17.8	24.3	25.0	19.0	20.8	12.3	31.8	26.9
Hawaii	10.9	4.8	12.8	14.8	9.4	9.3	11.3	30.1	31.9
Idaho	31.2	9.6	14.3	34.0	12.8	8.5	7.8	26.2	27.7
Illinois	41.3	35.6	45.5	48.5	32.2	43.1	28.8	33.1	24.1
Indiana	22.4	11.5	14.6	22.9	16.1	14.7	7.4	25.7	20.2
Iowa	25.8	8.5	16.7	32.9	13.2	23.6	16.4	25.7	24.6
Kansas	22.9	11.6	16.8	22.7	13.7	19.9	14.3	22.2	17.8
Kentucky	35.1	20.3	25.8	37.7	25.2	29.8	20.8	25.2	19.2
Maine	36.6	9.8	15.5	36.1	9.1	16.8	4.4	35.5	39.3
Maryland	51.5	16.2	20.1	53.2	14.6	22.5	20.2	52.2	48.5
Massachusetts	36.2	11.2	14.3	49.6	12.4	26.3	13.2	31.7	38.5
Michigan	34.8	15.0	17.0	31.7	12.2	18.9	18.2	52.7	43.7
Minnesota	35.6	13.0	19.5	64.7	17.9	18.9	17.2	24.4	24.6
Mississippi	42.8	48.6	37.8	39.0	34.1	35.2	25.6	37.6	30.4
Missouri	29.9	21.2	20.3	33.2	24.8	27.0	17.2	16.8	13.9
Montana	34.6	17.9	24.0	32.0	13.2	21.7	14.0	33.8	26.8
Nebraska	27.2	37.5	23.7	26.1	17.6	21.1	11.8	16.0	15.1
Nevada	51.3	20.7	26.9	47.0	24.0	38.6	29.3	47.1	51.0
New Hampshire	69.3	30.4	37.3	66.8	26.3	38.4	33.6	49.9	56.8
New Jersey	45.2	43.6	38.4	50.6	30.6	45.1	27.7	39.0	37.1
New York	52.5	22.1	22.9	50.3	17.0	23.8	21.7	44.5	44.8
North Carolina	34.9	31.1	38.5	29.5	23.3	17.2	15.9	42.4	40.9
North Dakota	24.9	13.5	20.8	29.6	13.3	18.2	14.1	19.5	18.8
Ohio	29.6	18.0	21.5	37.2	18.5	20.8	14.5	22.9	18.4
Oregon	18.8	15.7	20.1	27.6	18.5	17.9	16.9	24.1	22.1
Pennsylvania	38.6	15.2	15.7	39.3	17.3	21.3	8.0	23.0	23.4
Rhode Island	33.3	11.7	19.9	34.1	15.9	20.8	18.8	19.7	19.7
South Carolina	31.8	15.7	19.2	29.0	18.7	17.8	13.6	42.5	37.7
South Dakota	20.5	10.0	16.8	20.2	13.8	16.0	5.2	5.4	5.5
Tennessee	37.3	44.2	42.0	47.3	38.3	39.4	25.9	37.6	24.0
Utah	48.5	13.0	15.7	47.6	14.3	13.6	9.7	42.0	61.7
Vermont	56.2	32.5	29.4	69.2	24.1	35.4	19.8	29.5	41.2

TABLE 20a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality
Virginia	35.5	30.2	39.9	36.5	28.2	39.7	23.0	28.3	27.7
Washington	23.4	28.1	25.8	29.3	28.7	29.1	23.8	42.9	31.0
West Virginia	31.6	20.1	29.6	31.2	16.0	25.4	16.8	19.8	18.4
Wisconsin	48.2	15.3	21.9	46.6	20.1	19.6	15.9	28.9	32.0
Wyoming	26.7	12.0	15.6	29.3	17.7	11.8	12.3	20.2	17.0
Median	33.7	16.2	21.5	34.4	18.2	21.3	15.9	29.5	26.8
Range	10.9-69.3	4.8-48.6	11.7-45.5	14.8-69.2	9.1-38.3	8.5-45.1	4.4-33.6	5.4-52.7	5.5-61.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	46.2	29.9	28.5	42.8	22.0	24.2	29.9	36.7	40.9
Boston, MA	36.9	31.8	31.8	53.8	22.3	43.8	26.7	48.6	46.0
Broward County, FL	31.4	30.2	29.1	36.7	30.1	24.9	25.2	57.1	51.8
Chicago, IL	34.6	57.3	47.2	45.8	36.5	59.7	31.8	47.5	49.5
Cleveland, OH	27.5	17.2	22.3	39.3	11.1	12.3	13.7	62.9	64.3
DeKalb County, GA	59.9	34.8	45.5	51.8	25.3	31.0	26.2	50.3	40.1
Detroit, MI	57.9	40.1	42.6	40.3	32.6	45.8	42.6	58.2	58.4
District of Columbia	65.6	41.8	46.7	56.5	27.0	34.4	37.6	75.0	72.6
Duval County, FL	59.6	63.8	38.3	40.4	21.3	27.7	31.9	87.2	80.9
Fort Worth, TX	51.5	32.4	29.4	47.1	20.6	38.2	39.4	45.5	33.3
Houston, TX	66.7	53.8	50.0	56.5	37.6	36.4	35.9	68.1	64.1
Los Angeles, CA	29.7	12.7	15.4	35.0	10.7	16.2	27.0	49.6	44.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	46.0	27.3	32.6	50.7	17.6	23.8	22.6	53.5	42.4
Oakland, CA	20.8	26.5	32.4	50.6	20.9	17.4	5.6	61.7	34.8
Orange County, FL	31.1	22.0	13.2	32.7	7.6	15.5	11.9	64.1	60.6
Philadelphia, PA	47.4	39.2	31.7	46.8	21.8	28.4	19.6	57.8	55.2
San Diego, CA	28.1	14.0	22.8	36.8	24.1	21.1	29.8	48.3	40.4
San Francisco, CA	68.1	36.3	38.1	75.6	26.3	33.8	22.5	65.0	83.1
Shelby County, TN	55.8	71.0	55.9	61.4	46.1	45.9	47.4	72.3	56.6
Median	46.2	32.4	32.4	46.8	22.3	28.4	27.0	57.8	51.8
Range	20.8-68.1	12.7-71.0	13.2-55.9	32.7-75.6	7.6-46.1	12.3-59.7	5.6-47.4	36.7-87.2	33.3-83.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	16.7	8.3	25.0	16.7	25.0	16.7	8.3	41.7	33.3
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	0.0	14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	100.0	100.0

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 20b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD [†] prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	40.9	46.3	31.3	51.6	18.6	21.6	33.8	24.1	63.9
Alaska	36.5	36.5	21.5	32.4	10.5	11.2	57.9	25.4	52.9
Arizona	30.7	38.9	26.8	35.0	8.4	8.9	22.0	13.5	50.2
Arkansas	47.2	66.0	42.6	64.7	22.1	23.7	55.9	38.9	78.4
California	28.7	28.8	20.4	29.7	16.1	26.1	20.3	22.8	49.8
Connecticut	26.7	31.9	27.9	44.8	18.9	27.2	28.8	21.3	51.4
Delaware	17.3	23.7	30.5	51.9	39.7	41.9	55.4	17.0	54.7
Florida	37.6	45.9	37.2	54.2	28.9	38.2	33.6	33.4	66.3
Georgia	24.1	36.5	23.8	47.7	23.8	28.7	19.5	22.3	46.0
Hawaii	19.2	18.6	14.3	26.6	25.5	29.4	17.7	10.9	31.8
Idaho	22.0	32.9	28.7	41.4	22.6	25.1	28.1	18.6	43.0
Illinois	45.0	46.2	33.8	51.1	20.1	22.2	42.6	22.4	69.6
Indiana	26.7	25.3	19.9	32.2	18.6	25.5	22.3	18.3	55.6
Iowa	25.8	28.5	27.7	33.9	20.1	22.2	24.2	15.2	54.2
Kansas	26.7	34.8	30.2	52.9	14.2	15.5	20.1	16.1	56.7
Kentucky	38.2	46.7	40.3	54.8	16.8	18.3	68.7	27.9	70.4
Maine	29.0	35.0	38.3	43.6	29.8	35.0	29.6	18.6	47.3
Maryland	39.8	44.4	46.8	60.1	34.9	44.2	49.6	41.2	59.8
Massachusetts	24.8	35.2	37.9	51.2	27.7	30.3	36.8	18.1	62.7
Michigan	30.5	31.3	33.4	41.1	35.3	46.3	26.1	26.3	51.7
Minnesota	31.6	37.7	27.0	48.5	17.9	18.9	36.7	20.0	60.9
Mississippi	40.5	52.0	44.3	57.3	36.5	41.2	42.8	42.3	60.2
Missouri	28.6	41.4	30.0	38.8	12.9	17.2	29.4	18.2	54.9
Montana	31.2	37.0	30.2	47.1	24.7	29.1	32.7	27.3	51.0
Nebraska	26.0	35.0	28.8	42.7	11.5	12.8	23.7	14.1	53.0
Nevada	43.4	43.4	44.8	52.1	37.5	47.5	60.4	41.9	70.1
New Hampshire	52.7	64.6	71.1	71.0	41.8	47.8	56.2	47.8	72.6
New Jersey	43.0	54.0	35.6	63.2	26.4	29.8	66.1	23.8	82.1
New York	38.7	42.0	39.6	49.1	35.2	41.8	37.3	31.3	70.0
North Carolina	30.8	42.1	32.6	58.4	41.1	40.2	32.3	30.2	48.8
North Dakota	22.3	39.7	28.2	43.3	12.7	15.9	35.5	24.7	51.4
Ohio	35.1	39.7	29.0	47.7	18.0	21.7	29.7	18.6	62.1
Oregon	27.7	32.2	17.0	25.9	17.5	20.4	28.2	9.8	43.9
Pennsylvania	26.3	38.4	28.5	50.4	17.0	22.1	27.2	18.6	58.0
Rhode Island	25.7	37.7	28.7	40.7	18.9	21.0	25.3	20.6	68.1
South Carolina	34.7	43.0	29.4	59.1	39.2	40.4	45.4	22.3	58.1
South Dakota	16.8	33.1	27.7	34.5	4.7	5.3	16.1	13.3	39.3
Tennessee	45.3	56.4	42.9	70.4	22.3	28.7	76.4	32.4	79.1
Utah	20.9	33.2	31.1	43.2	35.3	42.4	71.1	30.2	59.6
Vermont	38.9	49.6	42.7	47.8	21.9	28.4	54.1	35.6	71.6

TABLE 20b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD† prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
Virginia	36.4	57.3	44.1	70.4	21.3	24.4	34.5	27.2	65.1
Washington	30.6	42.5	28.6	38.8	24.5	31.3	29.4	13.3	52.1
West Virginia	33.9	35.0	29.9	48.9	18.6	17.7	35.2	32.4	58.2
Wisconsin	32.0	36.7	39.5	50.2	23.4	27.0	46.5	30.6	56.8
Wyoming	30.7	36.1	34.6	44.5	13.7	16.7	28.8	18.6	47.4
Median	30.7	37.7	30.2	47.8	21.9	26.1	33.6	22.4	56.8
Range	16.8-52.7	18.6-66.0	14.3-71.1	25.9-71.0	4.7-41.8	5.3-47.8	16.1-76.4	9.8-47.8	31.8-82.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	33.8	37.0	48.4	62.8	31.6	31.6	33.0	35.2	49.7
Boston, MA	38.0	44.7	45.2	72.1	45.3	48.9	44.5	35.4	55.8
Broward County, FL	50.7	47.3	32.8	38.0	32.9	40.3	36.3	28.5	73.7
Chicago, IL	37.2	55.2	59.0	81.5	43.2	47.0	24.6	27.0	60.1
Cleveland, OH	39.7	39.4	32.3	72.7	54.1	61.6	28.5	14.7	57.8
DeKalb County, GA	53.9	56.9	45.8	73.0	31.3	38.1	49.1	48.2	65.3
Detroit, MI	55.1	54.7	57.8	72.6	46.4	57.6	34.0	45.5	72.9
District of Columbia	36.3	60.3	63.7	87.5	47.8	70.7	36.7	52.0	63.7
Duval County, FL	50.0	46.8	40.4	61.7	70.2	89.4	57.4	46.8	73.9
Fort Worth, TX	58.8	58.8	63.6	87.9	42.4	37.5	72.7	43.8	78.8
Houston, TX	58.9	74.4	61.6	82.2	66.8	69.4	52.6	61.6	82.0
Los Angeles, CA	44.9	34.4	23.5	27.2	31.6	44.3	34.2	22.6	58.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	41.0	54.2	43.3	61.6	29.3	44.0	42.5	40.9	69.9
Oakland, CA	14.6	8.7	20.6	20.9	28.5	50.2	5.6	11.5	47.8
Orange County, FL	35.5	36.7	25.7	40.6	53.2	60.6	39.1	23.8	58.1
Philadelphia, PA	43.8	55.7	59.9	74.2	37.6	49.4	39.3	33.8	72.6
San Diego, CA	46.6	53.4	17.5	19.0	29.3	35.1	47.5	17.9	60.3
San Francisco, CA	39.4	39.4	69.4	60.0	57.5	62.5	50.0	68.1	80.0
Shelby County, TN	66.6	72.8	59.8	82.0	53.8	67.5	73.8	47.3	83.5
Median	43.8	53.4	45.8	72.1	43.2	49.4	39.3	35.4	65.3
Range	14.6-66.6	8.7-74.4	17.5-69.4	19.0-87.9	28.5-70.2	31.6-89.4	5.6-73.8	11.5-68.1	47.8-83.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	25.0	25.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	25.0	8.3	16.7	9.1
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	28.6	42.9	28.6	100.0	100.0	28.6	42.9	71.4

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 21a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [†] prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	67.9	56.5	58.8	69.4	52.5	51.0	49.2	56.4	53.7
Alaska	61.9	37.2	55.2	65.6	39.1	42.7	38.4	50.1	54.8
Arizona	65.2	47.5	56.3	64.9	46.5	49.4	44.9	45.5	44.0
Arkansas	77.1	59.7	66.4	76.2	63.6	62.7	57.8	67.2	61.8
California	64.8	48.0	56.0	68.4	45.4	48.4	42.2	54.1	53.5
Connecticut	78.8	49.6	52.7	83.6	45.6	54.4	48.9	72.0	73.5
Delaware	77.4	57.8	63.4	78.3	56.4	57.9	56.1	76.2	77.7
Florida	63.5	48.9	55.0	62.8	49.3	53.1	49.2	60.8	58.2
Georgia	76.5	51.9	60.1	67.2	50.6	52.4	49.0	66.9	67.1
Hawaii	81.8	61.7	66.6	80.3	56.4	59.4	57.9	67.3	69.1
Idaho	73.1	42.2	58.1	66.9	44.2	46.2	42.1	53.3	55.6
Illinois	72.8	47.3	56.5	74.4	49.0	52.2	45.6	63.9	66.8
Indiana	74.1	44.3	52.9	65.7	42.4	44.4	37.5	57.1	58.7
Iowa	65.4	40.0	46.7	72.0	41.5	47.9	41.0	53.6	58.2
Kansas	67.0	45.9	48.7	61.9	42.1	42.2	39.6	55.1	64.0
Kentucky	71.6	50.3	58.4	70.5	55.5	56.8	49.7	57.2	56.2
Maine	74.2	34.7	43.6	71.2	36.8	44.6	39.8	58.3	66.6
Maryland	76.0	54.8	63.9	79.7	53.4	53.9	48.0	71.2	76.5
Massachusetts	82.3	45.4	55.5	85.9	46.9	53.0	47.0	68.4	77.8
Michigan	78.3	54.4	63.4	76.8	56.4	59.8	55.7	68.5	70.3
Minnesota	75.7	47.2	57.6	75.9	47.5	48.7	42.4	63.4	73.1
Mississippi	79.0	74.1	76.4	80.6	71.7	69.8	66.0	71.3	68.0
Missouri	61.4	42.8	51.5	63.6	45.9	44.3	40.5	50.1	49.4
Montana	68.4	50.6	58.0	65.5	48.1	51.4	47.2	63.3	64.8
Nebraska	62.8	42.4	50.5	60.0	38.2	45.8	37.4	48.6	49.0
Nevada	74.4	49.0	68.3	73.2	56.7	55.1	53.0	64.8	71.8
New Hampshire	78.8	52.1	59.8	81.6	49.6	60.4	52.9	68.6	72.5
New Jersey	83.0	58.8	65.6	84.3	63.0	65.3	60.2	75.1	82.7
New York	82.8	55.5	65.5	82.2	55.7	60.6	54.9	74.3	77.3
North Carolina	70.3	58.0	63.3	63.5	52.6	54.8	49.9	59.2	65.1
North Dakota	64.5	42.3	52.8	70.2	44.2	42.8	37.4	49.0	54.9
Ohio	68.4	42.3	50.0	67.8	42.7	43.3	41.5	54.9	57.7
Oregon	67.1	34.7	41.7	67.7	32.9	38.1	34.7	50.5	58.5
Pennsylvania	84.3	56.3	64.9	80.4	56.6	58.6	49.9	74.8	77.8
Rhode Island	79.3	46.8	56.5	71.9	50.6	56.2	53.2	73.5	76.8
South Carolina	72.6	56.3	61.2	66.9	55.5	54.4	52.6	61.5	59.5
South Dakota	56.6	37.9	47.3	55.4	39.2	41.1	31.1	46.3	44.3
Tennessee	68.0	54.4	58.0	67.7	53.3	51.4	44.7	50.4	50.1
Utah	77.6	47.2	62.3	83.8	51.5	47.9	44.4	67.6	74.8
Vermont	64.9	41.4	48.3	66.2	35.9	45.0	37.6	56.8	67.1
Virginia	65.9	57.0	61.7	71.2	51.4	53.0	41.9	53.0	53.8

TABLE 21a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Diabetes	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [†] prevention	Human sexuality
Washington	72.5	40.6	51.2	70.6	40.1	48.7	40.2	56.8	61.1
West Virginia	75.0	56.7	65.0	72.6	57.8	60.1	55.6	68.4	72.9
Wisconsin	74.0	41.1	51.4	74.0	44.0	48.2	38.7	57.9	72.8
Wyoming	61.0	45.2	55.6	58.8	44.4	45.6	43.6	51.9	59.8
Median	72.8	48.0	57.6	70.6	49.0	51.4	45.6	59.2	64.8
Range	56.6-84.3	34.7-74.1	41.7-76.4	55.4-85.9	32.9-71.7	38.1-69.8	31.1-66.0	45.5-76.2	44.0-82.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	71.8	63.5	66.9	79.3	63.5	66.7	67.8	72.4	71.0
Boston, MA	76.1	60.1	59.7	78.5	51.2	57.2	50.4	69.4	74.7
Broward County, FL	70.0	66.5	72.3	74.5	65.1	68.3	60.3	70.2	68.8
Chicago, IL	78.0	74.2	77.2	83.5	72.5	72.8	68.2	72.9	74.2
Cleveland, OH	61.4	55.0	61.2	70.0	50.1	54.5	42.0	53.8	57.6
DeKalb County, GA	69.0	81.5	81.5	86.2	85.1	79.5	76.1	74.0	82.8
Detroit, MI	87.9	92.7	89.0	94.2	81.4	80.9	76.8	82.1	79.7
District of Columbia	85.1	75.6	85.5	90.2	72.8	71.7	70.5	80.4	80.7
Duval County, FL	84.8	59.6	65.2	76.1	63.8	67.4	65.2	65.2	70.2
Fort Worth, TX	84.8	68.7	81.2	87.5	64.5	71.0	64.5	84.8	87.9
Houston, TX	89.7	80.7	88.5	87.0	82.3	77.9	71.0	83.4	85.8
Los Angeles, CA	76.6	65.4	76.3	82.3	65.8	65.0	64.1	74.4	79.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	70.3	60.6	62.9	73.0	63.1	64.0	61.3	63.6	61.3
Oakland, CA	76.3	58.9	61.7	82.6	47.4	47.4	44.3	58.9	56.1
Orange County, FL	79.3	49.3	56.7	71.3	48.8	48.6	48.9	65.9	65.9
Philadelphia, PA	77.5	78.7	78.8	86.8	74.2	73.9	68.4	78.9	81.9
San Diego, CA	39.7	32.8	36.2	50.0	22.4	31.0	20.7	19.0	29.3
San Francisco, CA	61.8	56.4	64.1	66.7	54.5	51.3	45.4	56.6	60.9
Shelby County, TN	71.4	72.9	76.0	70.2	72.8	66.7	61.9	67.0	73.9
Median	76.3	65.4	72.3	79.3	64.5	66.7	64.1	70.2	73.9
Range	39.7-89.7	32.8-92.7	36.2-89.0	50.0-94.2	22.4-85.1	31.0-80.9	20.7-76.8	19.0-84.8	29.3-87.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	84.6	100.0	92.3	76.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	85.7	57.1	57.1	71.4	71.4

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 21b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD† prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	57.2	62.6	63.8	66.0	53.6	55.9	71.5	59.5	75.7
Alaska	47.5	48.8	56.9	56.5	53.5	52.5	63.1	56.1	68.9
Arizona	53.7	59.7	66.4	60.5	44.3	44.5	64.5	57.4	69.6
Arkansas	71.7	71.1	75.0	74.2	65.8	68.5	78.6	69.0	79.0
California	48.1	47.8	61.3	55.3	49.4	51.4	67.4	56.1	69.7
Connecticut	56.8	64.0	77.5	69.7	67.6	71.0	79.4	64.1	82.2
Delaware	60.9	66.8	79.2	71.4	77.3	78.2	73.6	74.7	81.1
Florida	53.3	56.4	64.4	59.9	52.9	59.3	67.8	56.1	69.1
Georgia	57.2	65.6	77.4	76.0	61.8	66.4	71.3	68.8	78.5
Hawaii	56.4	63.4	80.7	73.5	69.1	68.6	77.9	73.3	80.3
Idaho	56.9	55.6	67.4	58.0	52.6	56.6	74.1	60.5	77.6
Illinois	51.9	53.9	67.4	62.1	64.1	66.9	73.5	63.1	73.4
Indiana	48.6	46.5	64.2	61.2	57.8	59.8	68.7	61.8	75.5
Iowa	45.4	49.7	62.0	58.1	57.7	59.0	73.2	57.8	72.6
Kansas	49.0	57.0	71.7	71.7	53.8	56.5	63.4	60.2	64.4
Kentucky	57.1	66.0	75.8	74.2	57.5	57.4	67.4	66.0	75.1
Maine	47.5	43.9	69.3	52.9	61.4	64.9	63.6	56.3	69.8
Maryland	59.8	61.7	69.9	63.9	69.2	69.3	76.5	62.0	77.4
Massachusetts	53.5	59.8	77.6	71.2	66.8	70.6	82.6	63.9	80.6
Michigan	58.3	58.4	73.1	68.3	65.7	68.4	79.5	66.1	76.6
Minnesota	52.0	53.3	72.7	65.4	69.9	70.8	77.8	65.3	72.9
Mississippi	75.8	79.1	78.7	80.7	71.1	72.0	79.4	75.0	86.5
Missouri	49.5	53.5	61.4	61.6	49.8	53.5	65.8	54.0	69.6
Montana	54.0	56.0	73.2	67.0	55.4	63.4	72.1	66.2	74.0
Nebraska	45.8	49.6	67.9	62.9	47.0	50.9	64.1	54.9	64.0
Nevada	59.5	59.4	69.8	63.1	65.1	67.3	65.7	61.4	73.3
New Hampshire	65.0	63.4	77.7	72.4	63.0	66.8	76.7	66.2	79.2
New Jersey	69.1	70.4	80.1	79.7	72.4	77.0	84.5	72.4	82.4
New York	66.0	65.0	78.6	71.1	71.4	73.6	81.8	69.0	82.1
North Carolina	56.7	59.2	67.2	66.9	59.5	62.1	69.8	64.0	73.0
North Dakota	45.6	45.2	59.7	50.9	50.3	57.3	64.3	51.7	68.0
Ohio	49.0	49.5	66.0	61.4	55.6	57.4	68.9	55.1	70.0
Oregon	47.1	41.4	59.7	55.0	52.9	57.5	65.8	54.4	71.6
Pennsylvania	61.6	66.3	78.7	77.1	71.4	76.3	78.2	70.5	80.0
Rhode Island	58.4	60.6	70.0	71.9	66.9	71.1	69.8	63.9	74.6
South Carolina	58.8	63.7	73.3	75.6	60.7	62.4	73.0	65.0	73.6
South Dakota	42.9	42.6	51.7	56.7	44.9	49.8	61.5	48.4	61.2
Tennessee	52.2	61.1	67.0	71.8	49.7	51.2	63.3	57.6	67.8
Utah	57.9	56.7	76.8	70.6	66.6	73.2	81.0	68.9	79.1
Vermont	35.8	38.3	58.8	40.7	47.0	57.7	59.5	46.2	64.8
Virginia	52.3	57.6	73.8	76.5	51.0	52.4	71.9	59.0	74.0
Washington	48.2	43.0	63.5	56.4	54.3	59.4	68.3	59.4	70.8

TABLE 21b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Specific Health Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD† prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
West Virginia	63.2	65.8	76.1	68.3	67.4	70.9	79.2	64.6	73.7
Wisconsin	46.1	48.9	72.8	65.0	61.0	62.7	70.7	59.9	75.8
Wyoming	47.1	46.4	67.0	56.4	53.5	55.5	62.2	56.4	59.9
Median	53.7	57.6	69.9	66.0	59.5	62.4	71.3	61.8	73.7
Range	35.8-75.8	38.3-79.1	51.7-80.7	40.7-80.7	44.3-77.3	44.5-78.2	59.5-84.5	46.2-75.0	59.9-86.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	63.5	71.6	74.2	74.3	67.7	70.0	76.1	62.4	76.9
Boston, MA	58.5	59.7	76.5	66.9	65.3	71.3	80.6	60.3	76.2
Broward County, FL	65.1	65.7	70.9	70.6	60.4	67.4	69.5	61.7	76.1
Chicago, IL	73.4	78.1	84.2	87.1	70.2	72.0	81.5	75.2	88.8
Cleveland, OH	45.0	45.7	66.4	70.3	51.3	51.2	75.0	46.6	72.8
DeKalb County, GA	75.0	74.4	85.9	66.3	79.8	80.1	85.5	74.7	86.2
Detroit, MI	82.1	88.5	92.1	88.2	77.8	77.9	90.0	82.1	91.9
District of Columbia	77.9	67.8	85.2	77.5	74.4	82.8	85.3	75.8	85.6
Duval County, FL	63.0	58.7	71.7	58.7	73.9	65.2	82.6	65.2	80.9
Fort Worth, TX	81.8	67.7	84.4	87.1	75.8	72.7	80.6	74.2	87.1
Houston, TX	85.9	81.8	89.7	90.8	82.9	84.5	88.4	79.3	91.0
Los Angeles, CA	63.0	63.3	75.5	65.8	66.8	69.1	81.3	63.9	82.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	57.5	66.5	69.6	68.9	55.9	62.2	68.5	59.2	73.9
Oakland, CA	56.1	44.6	73.9	59.6	62.0	62.0	62.0	53.0	79.1
Orange County, FL	64.0	63.9	68.9	65.5	65.3	67.7	81.2	62.1	80.5
Philadelphia, PA	73.3	75.9	75.3	74.0	81.8	83.6	91.1	73.9	89.3
San Diego, CA	22.4	19.0	31.0	29.3	20.7	20.7	41.4	29.3	42.1
San Francisco, CA	42.8	58.6	66.0	68.6	51.9	54.5	71.8	62.8	83.3
Shelby County, TN	68.0	71.6	68.9	64.1	64.7	68.0	71.2	67.8	74.3
Median	64.0	66.5	74.2	68.9	66.8	69.1	80.6	63.9	80.9
Range	22.4-85.9	19.0-88.5	31.0-92.1	29.3-90.8	20.7-82.9	20.7-84.5	41.4-91.1	29.3-82.1	42.1-91.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	76.9	84.6	100.0	84.6	92.3	100.0	92.3	92.3	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4	100.0	100.0	85.7

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 22. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on HIV,[†] STD,[‡] and Pregnancy Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections	Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected	Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth	Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills	Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education	Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant	Current district- or school-based policies or curriculum guidance regarding HIV education or sexual health education
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	23.5	22.9	20.3	29.0	19.6	13.6	20.0	18.8	19.1
Alaska	17.2	19.4	13.6	17.1	11.1	7.9	12.5	11.4	14.7
Arizona	12.7	13.8	10.9	15.6	9.0	6.1	9.6	9.5	10.3
Arkansas	24.4	24.8	23.8	36.0	23.6	19.8	27.4	26.8	22.7
California	28.2	30.3	27.5	27.4	25.0	19.1	19.0	18.8	25.7
Connecticut	25.5	25.9	25.0	31.8	24.5	16.0	18.2	16.8	16.1
Delaware	32.8	36.9	30.1	30.6	29.6	23.4	28.2	25.6	23.1
Florida	39.2	40.4	36.1	39.7	35.9	27.6	32.0	28.7	35.3
Georgia	30.8	29.8	28.0	29.7	27.3	23.7	26.4	25.4	29.8
Hawaii	27.1	29.0	25.6	29.5	30.1	23.6	27.0	20.7	24.7
Idaho	22.3	22.3	19.5	25.6	21.1	13.7	21.3	20.8	16.2
Illinois	24.9	24.2	19.4	26.3	19.4	13.7	20.4	18.3	21.2
Indiana	23.9	25.3	23.2	25.3	21.5	14.7	15.6	14.3	16.0
Iowa	19.6	20.9	17.4	25.7	20.6	13.5	16.9	14.1	12.8
Kansas	17.9	19.2	13.3	20.5	13.7	9.8	15.0	13.9	14.2
Kentucky	15.2	17.1	14.9	26.5	12.6	11.3	14.7	13.2	11.7
Maine	32.1	33.9	28.6	32.9	25.8	18.1	22.5	19.4	11.4
Maryland	53.6	52.2	50.9	43.6	42.7	36.9	35.6	32.9	49.3
Massachusetts	27.2	29.5	27.7	37.6	27.6	19.2	24.8	23.2	20.4
Michigan	48.9	49.2	45.1	47.6	46.4	38.8	40.4	38.4	48.0
Minnesota	18.9	21.8	17.6	27.8	19.3	13.6	19.7	16.5	13.1
Mississippi	36.2	37.5	35.3	43.3	35.5	30.0	37.5	33.2	37.0
Missouri	18.1	18.1	17.1	20.7	14.9	12.7	16.2	15.8	14.0
Montana	29.7	30.6	29.4	32.1	27.7	23.7	24.2	22.4	18.8
Nebraska	13.4	12.7	11.0	17.4	11.0	5.2	13.0	10.4	10.8
Nevada	42.6	44.2	41.1	39.5	35.3	25.2	41.3	37.6	53.2
New Hampshire	49.8	49.5	47.2	55.2	43.2	36.7	41.2	43.5	28.6
New Jersey	31.2	33.5	28.7	36.3	24.9	20.0	27.6	24.4	28.3
New York	44.5	45.9	41.1	46.4	42.3	32.3	35.7	35.3	35.1
North Carolina	36.9	39.7	36.9	34.3	35.9	30.1	39.8	38.1	38.2
North Dakota	18.1	17.4	18.2	22.3	15.4	12.0	18.8	17.0	14.1
Ohio	20.6	21.8	19.2	23.8	16.9	10.7	16.6	16.3	13.6
Oregon	19.8	21.9	17.1	22.2	18.6	14.4	17.1	14.5	19.5
Pennsylvania	18.0	18.2	17.8	25.2	17.7	12.8	16.8	16.2	15.3
Rhode Island	19.4	19.2	18.4	20.4	18.0	15.1	19.3	15.1	22.9
South Carolina	38.4	39.2	34.9	37.2	32.0	25.0	34.5	33.8	35.5
South Dakota	5.2	5.9	3.9	8.8	4.6	2.3	7.3	5.7	5.8
Tennessee	27.6	29.0	25.2	34.8	21.8	17.5	23.3	20.0	27.5

TABLE 22. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on HIV,[†] STD,[‡] and Pregnancy Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections	Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected	Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth	Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills	Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education	Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant	Current district- or school-based policies or curriculum guidance regarding HIV education or sexual health education
Utah	37.2	39.2	34.6	42.6	35.8	21.4	33.0	26.9	51.8
Vermont	24.7	25.4	21.3	47.0	28.5	23.2	21.7	22.3	15.9
Virginia	22.6	22.8	19.4	32.2	22.0	15.2	22.0	19.5	24.0
Washington	32.7	35.0	29.5	30.3	26.7	18.8	23.9	24.0	32.4
West Virginia	19.4	20.6	20.0	23.8	18.0	14.4	21.8	20.7	16.3
Wisconsin	24.7	25.1	23.0	28.4	21.5	15.4	22.6	19.5	20.7
Wyoming	15.8	19.8	15.3	27.0	19.7	15.0	14.8	12.7	18.8
Median	24.7	25.3	23.2	29.5	22.0	16.0	21.8	19.5	20.4
Range	5.2-53.6	5.9-52.2	3.9-50.9	8.8-55.2	4.6-46.4	2.3-38.8	7.3-41.3	5.7-43.5	5.8-53.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	30.5	32.4	33.8	39.1	27.3	27.3	29.1	33.4	27.3
Boston, MA	47.9	49.7	48.3	52.8	45.8	44.1	45.8	39.1	40.5
Broward County, FL	47.4	51.3	42.3	42.3	46.0	39.7	42.3	38.4	49.9
Chicago, IL	46.5	47.2	46.4	45.9	44.8	40.2	41.6	43.0	45.0
Cleveland, OH	65.3	67.5	58.0	49.5	50.5	31.1	53.1	48.2	55.6
DeKalb County, GA	51.8	54.2	40.4	49.1	45.8	40.1	40.7	43.4	57.9
Detroit, MI	58.2	58.2	58.2	60.5	54.8	47.5	51.1	56.5	54.8
District of Columbia	70.3	72.8	67.7	68.2	62.7	53.1	50.5	51.0	61.0
Duval County, FL	87.2	85.1	83.0	74.5	80.9	57.4	65.2	66.0	76.6
Fort Worth, TX	32.4	26.5	47.1	55.9	29.4	17.6	41.2	41.2	38.2
Houston, TX	73.5	73.5	73.5	76.1	72.3	63.5	72.2	72.2	65.9
Los Angeles, CA	49.6	51.3	46.1	41.7	43.5	39.0	40.8	39.2	40.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	50.8	52.1	48.1	49.4	45.5	35.7	35.7	35.7	43.7
Oakland, CA	47.0	43.9	44.3	46.7	41.1	29.3	32.0	26.1	41.1
Orange County, FL	58.9	60.8	55.0	48.4	55.0	47.8	51.4	43.6	59.0
Philadelphia, PA	53.2	52.4	52.2	50.7	48.5	42.5	47.7	48.3	44.5
San Diego, CA	39.7	41.4	36.2	31.6	33.3	22.8	25.9	21.1	35.7
San Francisco, CA	64.4	64.4	70.6	76.3	67.5	51.3	62.5	56.3	68.1
Shelby County, TN	69.7	68.1	70.8	62.9	66.0	55.4	53.3	54.5	67.1
Median	51.8	52.4	48.3	49.5	46.0	40.2	45.8	43.4	49.9
Range	30.5-87.2	26.5-85.1	33.8-83.0	31.6-76.3	27.3-80.9	17.6-63.5	25.9-72.2	21.1-72.2	27.3-76.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	38.5	38.5	30.8	38.5	38.5	23.1	30.8	23.1	15.4
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	85.7	85.7

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

[†] Human immunodeficiency virus.

[‡] Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Teaching Methods, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds	Teaching students with limited English proficiency	Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities	Using interactive teaching methods†	Encouraging family or community involvement	Teaching skills for behavior change	Classroom management techniques	Assessing or evaluating students in health education
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	56.1	46.0	45.5	12.3	59.3	45.6	48.0	67.2	36.4
Alaska	43.4	51.4	43.5	8.4	52.9	40.5	43.4	57.3	18.5
Arizona	43.9	41.9	51.6	14.7	51.8	43.0	47.0	60.2	20.6
Arkansas	63.2	59.1	35.7	13.9	70.4	69.0	55.0	78.4	47.6
California	39.6	45.9	56.1	18.0	57.9	36.2	37.9	50.2	24.2
Connecticut	43.7	27.6	25.9	14.8	49.8	37.8	39.2	50.9	32.1
Delaware	40.8	36.2	20.2	17.9	49.2	32.9	45.2	61.1	31.0
Florida	51.6	50.0	53.3	18.9	64.0	45.4	46.4	64.9	38.8
Georgia	33.3	39.5	31.7	9.0	52.1	37.7	37.1	51.8	40.3
Hawaii	18.3	34.4	31.1	9.3	38.4	17.7	22.2	31.0	17.2
Idaho	34.1	30.9	29.2	11.4	45.1	31.3	34.2	44.3	28.4
Illinois	57.6	40.5	26.9	10.9	61.6	37.0	45.9	61.1	33.6
Indiana	36.2	29.8	24.7	5.5	44.8	24.1	34.1	51.5	28.2
Iowa	47.8	40.2	23.0	14.9	58.5	38.2	45.2	56.4	25.2
Kansas	40.8	33.4	24.6	11.0	53.8	34.8	42.8	58.3	25.1
Kentucky	44.5	34.2	20.1	8.6	55.3	39.5	46.5	61.2	34.4
Maine	40.1	19.1	15.1	10.6	43.0	22.5	33.2	41.9	31.6
Maryland	58.4	59.1	36.4	25.1	71.2	39.2	49.4	60.2	55.7
Massachusetts	46.7	41.5	39.8	28.6	51.6	36.8	41.1	46.8	34.6
Michigan	30.7	30.1	16.2	15.6	49.4	30.6	38.9	47.5	28.2
Minnesota	56.0	50.0	32.9	14.8	50.5	29.8	46.9	59.2	34.4
Mississippi	43.6	36.2	27.2	13.5	61.2	49.5	48.6	71.2	43.2
Missouri	49.7	39.5	20.3	11.2	53.0	35.3	42.7	65.7	27.3
Montana	30.9	30.3	7.0	5.3	46.3	30.4	33.9	52.2	25.5
Nebraska	39.6	29.0	20.0	8.6	42.3	29.4	39.6	55.4	24.4
Nevada	42.1	55.3	48.4	28.1	53.8	37.2	42.3	52.9	34.8
New Hampshire	55.2	26.0	14.6	28.8	68.8	46.7	61.7	67.8	57.4
New Jersey	54.2	37.0	19.8	23.3	63.9	40.1	48.9	61.7	44.3
New York	46.4	40.1	23.4	27.8	56.2	34.7	42.1	52.9	44.2
North Carolina	40.1	46.8	36.8	17.7	62.7	36.9	39.2	57.2	49.1
North Dakota	37.0	23.8	18.4	7.6	43.7	27.3	41.6	51.5	21.4
Ohio	36.2	30.4	12.1	10.1	44.9	32.9	36.2	50.7	28.0
Oregon	40.8	45.9	45.0	19.9	48.9	33.2	38.9	49.0	23.4
Pennsylvania	55.4	38.4	33.0	13.0	55.3	36.4	35.3	55.8	34.5
Rhode Island	34.1	22.9	23.7	19.1	34.4	26.7	32.7	44.3	34.0
South Carolina	37.2	41.9	39.6	7.2	55.7	38.7	41.8	58.8	32.5
South Dakota	31.3	27.9	14.3	4.6	37.4	25.8	30.2	51.8	20.0
Tennessee	50.7	42.2	31.7	13.5	63.7	48.1	45.4	69.0	50.0

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Teaching Methods, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds	Teaching students with limited English proficiency	Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities	Using interactive teaching methods [†]	Encouraging family or community involvement	Teaching skills for behavior change	Classroom management techniques	Assessing or evaluating students in health education
Utah	36.2	35.4	33.7	7.6	51.9	27.2	42.2	49.8	31.0
Vermont	47.0	23.3	12.5	23.4	51.6	37.7	49.1	56.1	44.2
Virginia	43.4	40.0	30.6	8.1	62.7	40.5	41.9	64.2	45.5
Washington	34.2	42.9	32.6	15.0	46.1	32.0	37.8	51.8	26.9
West Virginia	41.5	38.6	18.0	10.5	55.0	41.6	39.2	61.9	32.3
Wisconsin	36.5	33.5	24.7	17.3	46.7	31.7	34.7	45.1	32.9
Wyoming	29.5	29.6	20.9	6.7	42.6	37.0	45.9	52.3	43.6
Median	41.5	38.4	26.9	13.5	52.1	36.8	41.9	55.8	32.5
Range	18.3-63.2	19.1-59.1	7.0-56.1	4.6-28.8	34.4-71.2	17.7-69.0	22.2-61.7	31.0-78.4	17.2-57.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	54.5	47.4	35.1	35.2	60.2	47.8	53.1	58.1	48.4
Boston, MA	55.5	65.7	63.9	51.1	65.2	68.8	59.5	61.7	39.4
Broward County, FL	54.5	59.8	59.8	34.6	58.4	34.2	48.1	66.2	38.9
Chicago, IL	56.2	55.5	39.8	27.1	62.3	51.4	56.7	67.8	45.7
Cleveland, OH	19.5	34.4	14.8	20.8	34.3	34.3	42.3	54.1	24.6
DeKalb County, GA	45.8	45.8	40.4	14.8	63.3	51.2	57.6	68.1	63.3
Detroit, MI	54.3	43.6	28.1	33.1	63.9	50.7	50.4	69.9	41.6
District of Columbia	44.5	45.9	39.7	57.0	75.4	53.9	56.5	70.9	67.6
Duval County, FL	31.9	42.6	51.1	40.4	68.1	42.6	48.9	63.8	46.8
Fort Worth, TX	58.8	73.5	73.5	32.4	64.7	67.6	55.9	82.4	55.9
Houston, TX	52.0	59.6	66.2	34.2	80.2	57.1	57.7	75.3	58.4
Los Angeles, CA	47.6	54.5	78.2	33.9	68.2	44.6	44.4	58.0	27.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	52.3	53.1	61.1	39.5	65.5	49.1	52.0	63.2	45.8
Oakland, CA	64.4	73.5	73.5	24.1	70.0	49.8	43.5	76.7	18.1
Orange County, FL	42.6	42.6	56.5	13.2	55.4	31.8	34.9	63.1	28.1
Philadelphia, PA	47.7	47.2	36.6	34.8	66.4	42.3	48.2	66.1	45.5
San Diego, CA	32.8	46.6	63.8	21.1	50.9	32.8	28.1	41.1	19.6
San Francisco, CA	57.7	66.0	66.7	69.2	69.2	58.3	60.3	68.2	42.9
Shelby County, TN	53.8	48.4	35.5	28.8	72.8	61.6	54.7	77.5	72.9
Median	52.3	48.4	56.5	33.9	65.2	49.8	52.0	66.2	45.5
Range	19.5-64.4	34.4-73.5	14.8-78.2	13.2-69.2	34.3-80.2	31.8-68.8	28.1-60.3	41.1-82.4	18.1-72.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	46.2	46.2	38.5	30.8	61.5	30.8	46.2	38.5	38.5
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	85.7	85.7	28.6	85.7	42.9	42.9	71.4	42.9

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Teaching Methods, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching students of various cultural	Teaching students with limited English proficiency	Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities	Using interactive teaching methods†	Encouraging family or community involvement	Teaching skills for behavior change	Classroom management techniques	Assessing or evaluating students in health education
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	60.8	59.0	53.8	44.5	59.6	62.5	69.7	62.6	62.5
Alaska	52.1	46.2	47.3	45.7	53.1	59.8	68.1	60.3	52.3
Arizona	58.4	51.5	47.7	47.5	53.3	59.8	64.3	58.2	55.9
Arkansas	71.2	64.1	58.3	55.2	67.7	76.0	73.5	69.9	75.5
California	53.3	48.8	48.2	58.0	56.6	58.2	65.2	57.1	56.8
Connecticut	74.1	61.5	56.5	67.2	70.7	68.9	74.0	66.8	74.9
Delaware	67.4	66.8	67.1	74.5	64.6	72.3	75.1	63.8	81.0
Florida	61.8	57.6	53.2	56.0	60.8	60.9	68.2	60.0	60.1
Georgia	67.2	60.4	57.3	56.9	64.6	68.2	72.3	58.9	70.0
Hawaii	65.3	65.1	70.3	66.4	74.1	67.3	76.1	62.8	79.4
Idaho	56.0	50.1	47.2	48.5	61.2	67.4	74.2	60.3	65.0
Illinois	65.9	53.5	47.3	57.4	64.3	66.4	67.7	64.0	70.2
Indiana	59.9	50.1	45.2	48.5	62.7	64.8	65.5	58.9	64.5
Iowa	50.3	46.9	38.9	52.3	55.7	60.2	63.1	59.1	66.1
Kansas	58.9	45.8	42.9	46.4	59.1	63.3	66.5	60.7	64.3
Kentucky	65.4	51.4	47.7	47.7	68.7	68.9	66.3	60.1	74.9
Maine	52.3	37.0	35.1	55.5	60.3	62.4	70.2	49.2	72.3
Maryland	72.2	68.5	68.0	75.1	73.7	73.1	79.6	65.6	75.1
Massachusetts	75.4	66.7	65.0	77.4	76.0	77.6	82.8	72.3	80.0
Michigan	72.7	60.9	47.1	64.0	69.0	69.3	72.3	61.7	74.1
Minnesota	56.6	56.1	52.8	66.2	63.1	67.4	68.3	59.1	73.9
Mississippi	76.0	67.8	64.5	57.1	72.8	77.9	78.5	75.3	79.9
Missouri	59.4	43.6	39.3	42.3	57.1	60.5	61.0	59.2	62.5
Montana	63.4	49.2	42.3	52.4	60.0	63.0	72.7	62.2	73.2
Nebraska	52.4	45.0	41.0	42.3	48.9	56.1	60.1	51.5	57.0
Nevada	65.7	58.8	57.0	63.9	69.1	72.4	74.6	65.9	69.5
New Hampshire	74.0	61.9	46.1	70.6	69.0	77.5	77.5	65.9	77.8
New Jersey	80.8	69.1	65.7	77.5	78.7	75.0	78.9	75.0	81.0
New York	72.0	67.0	64.1	75.7	77.6	79.8	83.7	70.0	84.0
North Carolina	70.7	64.2	61.6	61.5	64.2	77.3	72.1	65.2	73.5
North Dakota	51.6	36.3	34.3	44.8	51.0	51.9	56.4	46.4	49.0
Ohio	57.4	47.9	39.0	51.0	62.2	61.4	64.6	59.9	65.6
Oregon	50.9	48.7	40.1	53.5	53.5	57.7	65.5	54.5	63.8
Pennsylvania	72.6	58.2	52.1	63.8	70.9	75.5	75.2	70.6	80.7
Rhode Island	63.8	51.9	53.9	58.5	61.8	61.3	71.1	60.5	69.3
South Carolina	64.7	59.5	55.9	50.6	62.8	69.6	68.4	60.4	71.4
South Dakota	47.1	36.0	31.7	32.5	48.3	46.4	56.0	47.7	52.5
Tennessee	66.2	50.7	53.7	44.6	58.1	61.9	64.4	62.5	64.0
Utah	69.5	62.9	59.3	62.8	70.1	68.6	75.6	69.0	74.2
Vermont	57.7	50.6	45.3	61.2	59.0	62.1	75.2	59.8	65.5

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development* on Teaching Methods, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching students of various cultural	Teaching students with limited English proficiency	Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities	Using interactive teaching methods [†]	Encouraging family or community involvement	Teaching skills for behavior change	Classroom management techniques	Assessing or evaluating students in health education
Virginia	66.8	59.1	54.5	53.7	60.2	61.8	71.0	61.6	65.5
Washington	60.9	57.2	51.1	57.1	56.6	60.5	66.4	55.6	64.1
West Virginia	65.7	55.3	46.4	54.8	66.5	71.2	72.9	65.3	73.6
Wisconsin	56.9	48.3	48.3	57.3	65.1	71.4	72.5	59.0	75.6
Wyoming	48.6	46.9	40.2	45.7	55.4	58.8	59.2	51.2	59.5
Median	63.8	55.3	48.3	56.0	62.7	66.4	71.0	60.5	70.0
Range	47.1-80.8	36.0-69.1	31.7-70.3	32.5-77.5	48.3-78.7	46.4-79.8	56.0-83.7	46.4-75.3	49.0-84.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	80.5	68.9	71.8	67.9	77.9	82.2	85.0	79.4	83.6
Boston, MA	78.5	75.9	77.8	78.9	74.5	78.9	82.9	80.7	78.5
Broward County, FL	70.8	67.0	65.7	74.8	66.1	64.3	76.8	62.9	63.0
Chicago, IL	81.1	77.5	76.6	75.0	81.1	82.6	85.0	84.6	88.0
Cleveland, OH	75.2	58.2	44.4	55.9	68.1	76.3	74.6	67.5	68.2
DeKalb County, GA	78.5	82.0	73.6	85.1	76.1	82.0	82.0	67.0	81.7
Detroit, MI	88.0	80.4	71.1	81.6	84.2	86.3	80.4	84.5	80.4
District of Columbia	80.6	83.4	80.5	77.5	80.0	83.2	87.9	73.4	78.5
Duval County, FL	61.7	63.8	57.4	68.1	76.6	68.1	70.2	68.1	74.5
Fort Worth, TX	75.8	78.8	71.9	81.8	75.8	78.1	78.8	69.7	75.8
Houston, TX	88.4	90.9	82.7	80.6	89.4	88.2	90.9	81.1	88.0
Los Angeles, CA	72.0	63.5	61.1	76.3	68.1	67.3	79.9	63.2	78.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	62.4	59.8	53.7	60.6	63.8	61.8	71.8	63.8	63.1
Oakland, CA	52.6	58.5	67.2	73.1	64.1	61.3	64.1	64.4	60.9
Orange County, FL	67.8	58.1	54.8	65.6	66.2	68.1	79.2	72.8	71.1
Philadelphia, PA	91.7	76.6	77.6	82.0	81.1	85.1	82.6	82.7	81.9
San Diego, CA	38.6	28.1	33.9	47.4	33.3	33.3	46.4	30.4	30.4
San Francisco, CA	72.4	70.5	71.2	67.3	66.0	62.2	73.7	69.7	69.7
Shelby County, TN	77.2	72.1	70.1	75.1	66.3	69.4	72.1	70.4	74.0
Median	75.8	70.5	71.1	75.0	74.5	76.3	79.2	69.7	75.8
Range	38.6-91.7	28.1-90.9	33.9-82.7	47.4-85.1	33.3-89.4	33.3-88.2	46.4-90.9	30.4-84.6	30.4-88.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	92.3	84.6	92.3	92.3	84.6	84.6	92.3	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	57.1	71.4	71.4	57.1	85.7	85.7	57.1	85.7

* Such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

TABLE 25. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Physical Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	50.1	48.0	46.6
Alaska	82.8	85.3	86.1	87.9	73.6	63.3	61.7
Arizona	81.5	75.0	73.8	71.5	27.4	19.8	20.3
Arkansas	98.0	98.4	98.4	94.3	77.2	75.8	75.8
California	99.5	99.6	99.2	99.3	95.6	26.5	25.1
Colorado	84.4	82.5	83.0	90.9	65.3	52.6	49.9
Connecticut	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.1	91.4	71.9	56.1
Delaware	96.4	96.7	96.7	93.8	85.7	24.0	32.0
Florida	95.7	93.5	92.9	92.0	67.3	63.8	60.7
Georgia	82.0	81.7	80.8	93.4	45.4	39.1	37.9
Hawaii	83.8	79.5	73.4	91.8	58.3	25.1	25.1
Idaho	86.0	90.0	80.9	69.8	56.7	47.1	46.6
Illinois	97.7	99.0	98.6	100.0	99.2	96.1	95.4
Indiana	92.0	91.7	91.1	95.6	50.6	25.0	25.0
Iowa	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.3	97.8	97.8
Kansas	94.1	89.7	88.6	97.0	14.9	9.1	9.7
Kentucky	75.0	75.3	72.1	97.2	24.9	17.0	17.0
Maine	100.0	100.0	97.9	94.2	81.6	30.9	31.8
Maryland	98.2	98.1	98.1	95.0	55.4	46.5	45.4
Massachusetts	98.5	99.3	98.5	95.6	94.2	77.7	73.3
Michigan	71.8	74.2	71.1	95.4	45.2	40.2	40.7
Minnesota	96.1	95.1	95.7	92.9	68.3	14.7	14.2
Mississippi	97.1	95.5	94.7	93.9	89.0	86.4	86.3
Missouri	97.5	97.3	97.3	92.4	58.5	52.1	52.5
Montana	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	94.8	15.7	14.8
Nebraska	100.0	98.9	98.4	89.2	44.9	26.7	28.1
Nevada	96.3	46.7	82.5	96.9	88.5	35.3	30.2
New Hampshire	98.2	98.4	100.0	94.7	67.1	43.2	34.3
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	97.4	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.1	99.1	98.0
North Carolina	100.0	98.6	98.6	97.2	27.2	16.3	15.8
North Dakota	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.2	55.3	25.7	23.0
Ohio	94.0	90.8	91.7	90.7	70.2	27.7	28.9
Oklahoma	78.5	58.7	57.7	27.7	22.5	22.3	22.3
Oregon	93.6	93.2	89.9	87.7	58.4	47.7	38.9
Pennsylvania	100.0	98.1	99.1	95.9	94.2	89.5	79.9
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	94.1	98.0	96.0
South Carolina	91.6	90.4	89.3	96.5	49.6	46.4	46.8
South Dakota	96.0	89.9	88.4	79.2	27.5	15.0	13.6
Tennessee	92.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	75.0	51.4	51.4
Texas	99.0	98.1	83.0	96.2	79.8	65.9	65.5
Utah	86.8	99.0	97.0	91.4	94.5	74.7	46.5

TABLE 25. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Physical Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Vermont	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	80.1	53.1	52.1
Virginia	96.3	95.9	83.3	99.1	98.2	15.2	14.4
Washington	91.4	93.9	92.7	87.7	76.9	56.7	53.1
West Virginia	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	62.7	39.2	39.9
Wisconsin	99.6	99.6	99.6	96.6	93.2	84.6	50.5
Wyoming	97.8	98.6	97.3	91.3	46.9	25.4	25.4
Median	97.3	97.7	96.9	94.0	69.3	46.5	43.1
Range	71.8-100.0	46.7-100.0	57.7-100.0	27.7-100.0	14.9-100.0	9.1-100.0	9.7-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	97.3	97.3	95.3	90.5	86.4	86.4	90.5
Boston, MA	97.3	97.6	97.6	87.5	82.6	73.7	61.1
Broward County, FL	90.9	91.5	91.5	89.7	65.8	62.2	59.5
Chicago, IL	98.9	99.0	98.9	94.4	97.8	52.6	48.7
Cleveland, OH	98.4	98.4	96.8	60.9	50.0	65.2	75.0
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	76.5	57.1	57.1
Detroit, MI	79.3	72.0	74.4	85.3	92.6	82.1	82.1
District of Columbia	92.9	92.6	92.9	100.0	94.1	93.3	93.3
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	61.9	71.4	47.6
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	95.2	90.5	88.9	87.5	75.0	75.0
Houston, TX	100.0	100.0	95.7	97.1	94.3	88.2	88.2
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	35.3	34.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	93.8	90.8	86.9	73.6	73.1	47.1	46.9
Oakland, CA	95.5	95.5	95.0	93.3	88.2	58.8	64.7
Orange County, FL	94.4	91.6	91.6	94.1	64.7	64.7	64.7
Philadelphia, PA	97.8	97.0	99.0	83.7	83.4	81.8	87.8
San Diego, CA	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	76.0	76.0
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	88.9	37.5	37.5
Shelby County, TN	92.6	90.2	92.6	90.3	87.1	64.3	63.0
Median	97.3	97.3	95.7	90.3	87.1	65.2	64.7
Range	79.3-100.0	72.0-100.0	74.4-100.0	60.9-100.0	50.0-98.1	35.3-93.3	34.6-93.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	60.0

*Among schools with students in that grade.

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Year Before the Survey and the Percentage of Schools That Prohibit Staff From Excluding Students From Physical Education or Physical Activity to Punish Them for Bad Behavior or Failure to Complete Class Work in Another Class, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education	Prohibit staff from excluding students from physical education or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete class work in another class
STATE SURVEYS		
Alabama	94.7	59.6
Alaska	38.2	54.1
Arizona	58.4	53.2
Arkansas	91.7	63.0
California	66.6	67.8
Colorado	81.9	53.5
Connecticut	94.6	71.9
Delaware	87.1	56.2
Florida	91.3	59.7
Georgia	89.1	59.4
Hawaii	63.1	62.8
Idaho	60.5	51.0
Illinois	85.9	65.0
Indiana	71.7	59.4
Iowa	72.7	66.5
Kansas	85.3	55.0
Kentucky	78.9	61.6
Maine	88.7	70.6
Maryland	96.4	68.1
Massachusetts	92.3	69.3
Michigan	75.4	54.8
Minnesota	86.9	62.8
Mississippi	78.9	58.3
Missouri	77.5	61.6
Montana	77.9	56.8
Nebraska	76.2	53.3
Nevada	78.5	67.3
New Hampshire	97.0	66.4
New Jersey	90.3	65.1
New York	95.2	67.4
North Carolina	90.5	70.6
North Dakota	75.8	54.1
Ohio	80.9	62.7
Oklahoma	70.3	54.7
Oregon	65.2	66.5
Pennsylvania	82.0	58.3
Rhode Island	82.4	63.6
South Carolina	94.5	57.5
South Dakota	50.3	49.0
Tennessee	95.1	69.5

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Year Before the Survey and the Percentage of Schools That Prohibit Staff From Excluding Students From Physical Education or Physical Activity to Punish Them for Bad Behavior or Failure to Complete Class Work in Another Class, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education	Prohibit staff from excluding students from physical education or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete class work in another class
Texas	89.5	63.1
Utah	88.2	59.2
Vermont	95.1	65.3
Virginia	92.1	62.1
Washington	79.7	64.7
West Virginia	87.8	71.9
Wisconsin	84.7	68.5
Wyoming	78.4	61.3
Median	83.6	62.4
Range	38.2-97.0	49.0-71.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS		
Baltimore, MD	95.0	49.4
Boston, MA	86.9	77.0
Broward County, FL	87.0	47.7
Chicago, IL	93.2	73.6
Cleveland, OH	88.0	54.7
DeKalb County, GA	85.3	63.6
Detroit, MI	86.7	59.3
District of Columbia	100.0	74.7
Duval County, FL	97.8	60.9
Fort Worth, TX	97.1	61.8
Houston, TX	100.0	63.2
Los Angeles, CA	75.5	70.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	95.1	64.3
Oakland, CA	81.6	54.6
Orange County, FL	86.3	65.8
Philadelphia, PA	82.2	63.4
San Diego, CA	96.5	69.5
San Francisco, CA	100.0	87.8
Shelby County, TN	98.6	69.3
Median	93.2	63.6
Range	75.5-100.0	47.7-87.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS		
Guam	84.6	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	71.4

TABLE 27. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education	Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education	Written physical education curriculum	Resources for fitness testing	Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	98.5	83.3	93.4	95.9	97.5	64.8
Alaska	73.8	53.2	57.8	64.6	60.3	40.3
Arizona	81.8	64.2	70.3	68.1	72.5	45.9
Arkansas	95.0	71.0	80.7	88.4	88.6	53.0
California	93.0	75.6	87.7	76.8	97.1	63.7
Colorado	94.4	79.4	84.2	76.2	89.2	68.9
Connecticut	95.6	85.9	93.6	92.1	98.5	83.2
Delaware	96.6	86.8	95.1	74.9	96.6	74.6
Florida	97.8	88.2	92.8	93.2	96.2	77.3
Georgia	98.9	90.9	97.1	93.5	97.8	82.5
Hawaii	91.7	72.4	81.8	75.1	82.8	74.4
Idaho	81.0	63.7	70.7	67.1	83.2	54.6
Illinois	89.3	68.8	77.5	72.4	90.9	66.8
Indiana	93.3	72.0	78.9	85.2	89.9	69.2
Iowa	90.2	64.6	72.9	76.8	91.4	66.3
Kansas	91.7	74.9	78.5	83.2	92.9	73.7
Kentucky	93.4	77.1	85.9	86.7	92.4	65.5
Maine	93.3	73.7	84.0	85.1	94.1	77.2
Maryland	99.2	93.8	96.8	95.2	95.5	87.9
Massachusetts	93.7	84.4	86.7	87.3	90.1	76.8
Michigan	93.6	78.3	85.3	82.7	88.0	58.3
Minnesota	92.7	77.6	80.7	81.7	92.7	77.7
Mississippi	96.9	72.8	83.6	91.8	77.7	49.5
Missouri	93.2	75.1	85.5	88.9	94.0	60.6
Montana	93.1	72.5	78.9	87.5	92.0	64.6
Nebraska	90.5	68.1	73.4	82.0	93.1	61.3
Nevada	92.2	79.7	81.9	84.1	89.3	62.6
New Hampshire	95.4	82.5	86.1	93.3	94.4	83.9
New Jersey	98.3	91.9	91.5	98.6	97.6	74.6
New York	97.3	85.7	95.3	91.8	99.0	80.1
North Carolina	95.8	81.7	89.7	90.6	91.0	72.7
North Dakota	89.8	53.9	70.9	70.3	87.1	73.7
Ohio	97.2	81.9	91.0	89.8	90.6	62.0
Oklahoma	80.1	49.5	64.2	57.4	68.2	40.3
Oregon	89.6	64.7	74.7	60.7	83.6	52.2
Pennsylvania	96.5	83.8	87.3	89.5	94.0	81.6
Rhode Island	87.5	83.2	83.3	81.4	94.6	81.2
South Carolina	96.2	83.9	92.0	91.2	96.5	76.4
South Dakota	69.6	45.8	54.4	49.9	81.2	50.4
Tennessee	96.8	81.3	89.8	92.2	93.5	72.0

TABLE 27. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education	Chart describing annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education	Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education	Written physical education curriculum	Resources for fitness testing	Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education
Texas	94.4	81.3	88.7	82.7	97.0	64.5
Utah	96.1	85.1	89.5	93.5	92.3	72.6
Vermont	94.6	73.0	82.5	79.0	94.4	83.1
Virginia	98.9	89.8	91.0	92.9	95.6	79.4
Washington	88.9	71.4	80.8	67.2	88.2	69.8
West Virginia	99.5	81.0	89.8	86.6	97.8	80.1
Wisconsin	94.7	81.9	85.7	88.6	96.5	83.8
Wyoming	96.8	81.5	88.4	85.6	94.3	77.2
Median	94.1	78.9	85.4	85.4	92.8	72.3
Range	69.6-99.5	45.8-93.8	54.4-97.1	49.9-98.6	60.3-99.0	40.3-87.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	100.0	88.1	94.1	95.2	90.7	79.0
Boston, MA	80.4	73.1	74.6	71.5	78.8	69.1
Broward County, FL	94.7	84.0	89.3	88.0	88.1	69.5
Chicago, IL	94.5	82.0	86.9	72.5	82.4	65.0
Cleveland, OH	96.5	95.3	88.2	88.2	84.4	54.2
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	96.9	100.0	97.1	100.0	87.5
Detroit, MI	90.5	83.0	86.7	86.5	77.6	56.1
District of Columbia	100.0	88.0	95.3	79.4	97.7	64.9
Duval County, FL	100.0	87.0	93.5	93.3	95.7	64.4
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0
Houston, TX	98.8	96.3	96.2	97.5	95.0	75.9
Los Angeles, CA	99.1	88.2	97.2	89.1	99.1	73.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	98.7	94.7	96.6	97.3	99.3	78.1
Oakland, CA	82.2	64.7	72.9	60.8	94.3	39.5
Orange County, FL	98.1	84.5	90.4	86.6	96.0	88.2
Philadelphia, PA	95.7	79.8	85.8	78.9	75.3	58.8
San Diego, CA	98.3	87.9	94.8	84.5	100.0	77.6
San Francisco, CA	93.1	81.6	94.2	93.1	100.0	83.3
Shelby County, TN	98.6	93.0	94.4	98.6	93.1	78.5
Median	98.3	87.9	94.1	88.2	95.0	73.7
Range	80.4-100.0	64.7-96.9	72.9-100.0	60.8-100.0	75.3-100.0	39.5-97.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	83.3	33.3
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	14.3	85.7	85.7	71.4	28.6

TABLE 28. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day	Offered 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	Offered intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs*	Offered interscholastic sports	Has a school health council that assessed the availability of physical activity opportunities for students	Had joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities	Has established and implemented a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (performance measure) [†]
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	24.4	26.0	52.1	84.4	78.6	65.8	1.6
Alaska	65.1	50.3	77.4	82.6	68.8	72.1	5.3
Arizona	59.1	51.8	65.8	77.5	79.4	56.1	3.5
Arkansas	28.8	37.9	47.6	87.5	81.7	49.1	4.4
California	41.4	49.4	78.4	77.2	77.4	74.5	4.3
Colorado	56.1	41.7	75.9	84.5	80.2	77.8	5.9
Connecticut	38.1	26.7	78.8	79.1	75.0	63.8	4.0
Delaware	41.7	22.5	73.3	83.7	71.2	50.8	0.0
Florida	25.6	34.7	71.7	81.2	80.3	70.7	1.8
Georgia	27.2	32.6	63.3	78.3	74.0	66.4	1.7
Hawaii	64.6	51.8	82.9	72.6	70.6	54.2	2.8
Idaho	43.1	44.3	51.1	79.4	68.5	69.3	3.3
Illinois	36.1	36.1	54.6	94.1	74.5	59.3	1.5
Indiana	26.1	36.4	57.9	91.0	74.2	55.5	2.7
Iowa	35.3	66.0	48.7	94.0	72.7	66.1	3.9
Kansas	33.6	41.8	42.6	93.5	69.8	64.4	1.0
Kentucky	41.3	19.3	62.6	84.1	85.4	56.5	0.8
Maine	58.5	38.5	73.9	97.3	78.3	66.0	9.0
Maryland	41.9	25.9	81.9	71.8	75.1	78.7	2.3
Massachusetts	39.5	34.8	86.3	78.4	76.0	67.2	4.5
Michigan	34.7	37.4	61.4	85.8	70.1	55.5	1.7
Minnesota	44.2	58.6	58.3	89.5	75.2	70.8	3.7
Mississippi	38.9	19.5	59.2	84.1	85.8	54.9	2.6
Missouri	42.6	40.8	54.2	79.7	75.8	56.0	1.4
Montana	39.6	58.2	61.2	91.7	69.7	61.7	2.9
Nebraska	45.6	60.2	45.9	92.2	73.6	58.0	5.0
Nevada	30.9	31.1	82.4	92.2	75.9	73.8	0.0
New Hampshire	54.4	43.5	76.8	94.8	78.3	70.7	10.2
New Jersey	45.5	26.5	77.4	82.4	83.7	73.7	5.3
New York	39.8	39.5	82.5	89.0	81.9	63.7	5.4
North Carolina	40.0	29.6	57.9	76.2	76.5	77.0	0.4
North Dakota	31.7	57.7	39.6	91.2	60.7	56.1	2.4
Ohio	33.3	24.7	52.5	85.0	68.2	43.0	1.2
Oklahoma	45.3	42.5	50.8	80.8	76.2	48.0	1.8
Oregon	46.9	48.7	60.4	76.2	70.8	72.0	2.4
Pennsylvania	29.7	32.7	67.7	87.5	76.6	55.8	2.8
Rhode Island	27.3	30.5	74.9	87.6	74.9	66.3	4.2
South Carolina	46.6	25.5	64.5	87.4	81.7	55.5	3.8
South Dakota	31.4	48.8	31.4	91.5	67.4	58.9	1.4

TABLE 28. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day	Offered 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	Offered intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs*	Offered interscholastic sports	Has a school health council that assessed the availability of physical activity opportunities for students	Had joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities	Has established and implemented a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (performance measure)†
Tennessee	69.6	26.2	63.6	87.5	89.9	60.6	4.7
Texas	30.7	60.3	55.3	90.1	75.3	53.3	3.6
Utah	36.1	51.4	68.5	75.6	74.0	87.5	5.3
Vermont	71.9	48.2	83.6	92.0	74.5	56.2	6.9
Virginia	25.3	23.6	65.2	84.0	79.2	80.9	2.3
Washington	30.7	36.8	58.0	81.7	70.8	74.1	1.3
West Virginia	60.9	32.2	65.0	88.2	87.0	60.4	5.3
Wisconsin	49.6	55.7	68.8	93.3	80.9	66.4	4.7
Wyoming	57.0	59.8	45.1	84.3	68.4	70.0	3.3
Median	39.9	38.2	63.5	84.8	75.3	64.1	3.1
Range	24.4-71.9	19.3-66.0	31.4-86.3	71.8-97.3	60.7-89.9	43.0-87.5	0.0-10.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	53.3	41.3	81.0	79.1	72.1	41.3	5.9
Boston, MA	68.5	55.1	81.5	68.1	83.4	68.0	13.2
Broward County, FL	28.2	30.8	74.5	87.5	93.2	71.3	2.8
Chicago, IL	74.6	52.1	86.8	88.6	86.3	34.0	8.3
Cleveland, OH	57.4	33.3	73.8	72.9	58.3	30.9	0.0
DeKalb County, GA	14.7	50.0	85.3	76.5	75.0	54.5	0.0
Detroit, MI	69.9	29.1	73.6	77.6	94.3	52.9	9.6
District of Columbia	58.6	58.4	86.0	93.2	80.6	66.5	14.3
Duval County, FL	14.9	17.0	61.7	78.7	43.5	60.9	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	47.1	79.4	91.2	67.6	70.4	70.6	11.8
Houston, TX	40.3	37.7	76.0	78.3	80.3	52.9	6.3
Los Angeles, CA	35.5	47.7	91.5	73.3	89.8	79.2	7.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	32.8	49.0	76.2	62.8	95.6	53.0	1.3
Oakland, CA	59.2	40.3	82.2	70.8	61.7	56.6	6.6
Orange County, FL	24.6	55.2	80.5	67.4	77.4	71.2	9.6
Philadelphia, PA	44.7	30.5	68.1	56.9	80.5	52.1	2.1
San Diego, CA	44.8	54.4	80.7	55.2	93.3	67.8	5.3
San Francisco, CA	47.4	39.1	72.9	80.4	66.2	65.6	0.0
Shelby County, TN	34.0	18.3	69.1	87.0	86.4	45.9	5.7
Median	44.8	41.3	80.5	76.5	80.5	56.6	5.9
Range	14.7-74.6	17.0-79.4	61.7-91.5	55.2-93.2	43.5-95.6	30.9-79.2	0.0-14.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	41.7	50.0	91.7	100.0	85.7	75.0	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	16.7

* Any physical activity programs that are voluntary for students, in which students are given an equal opportunity to participate regardless of physical ability.
 † Has met all criteria in this table, and also taught a required physical education course in each grade in the school (see Table 25).

TABLE 29. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Snack Foods or Beverages From One or More Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar; the Percentage That Allowed Students to Purchase Candy, Salty Snacks,* Baked Goods,* Soda Pop or Fruit Drinks,+ or Sports Drinks From These Venues; and the Percentage That Did Not Sell These Less Nutritious Foods and Beverages in These Venues, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	Chocolate candy	Other kinds of candy	Salty snacks	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods	Soda pop or fruit drinks	Sports drinks	Did not sell any of these 6 items (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	71.7	7.3	15.6	15.3	19.5	25.3	50.4	44.0
Alaska	49.9	17.4	22.0	25.7	14.1	25.9	40.1	54.9
Arizona	50.4	17.3	20.9	25.6	25.9	16.5	34.7	56.3
Arkansas	44.2	9.8	10.2	12.9	11.5	18.4	22.7	64.7
California	63.1	3.3	9.8	16.2	14.9	9.1	43.2	48.9
Colorado	65.1	21.1	23.8	29.2	33.7	16.8	35.4	48.0
Connecticut	50.8	2.0	4.0	14.4	13.6	6.0	8.5	76.2
Delaware	54.8	11.2	14.4	23.0	18.1	11.4	38.2	51.9
Florida	65.5	19.5	24.2	29.8	33.4	24.9	49.0	43.6
Georgia	75.7	42.7	46.6	48.0	44.4	36.8	53.8	33.8
Hawaii	28.5	1.4	1.4	5.2	2.3	4.7	7.8	87.6
Idaho	81.1	47.7	53.7	49.8	48.2	50.4	62.9	23.6
Illinois	64.6	22.9	26.4	29.3	35.2	30.6	44.9	43.3
Indiana	71.1	37.5	41.4	41.2	42.2	45.2	55.6	34.5
Iowa	68.2	7.0	10.8	8.7	14.2	14.3	48.1	45.8
Kansas	68.7	20.2	26.9	24.6	28.8	21.8	53.6	38.2
Kentucky	63.4	22.6	27.4	26.1	24.1	33.1	43.2	49.9
Maine	67.6	2.6	5.3	15.6	15.1	6.6	36.4	56.3
Maryland	65.1	24.0	29.7	40.6	37.2	29.6	42.2	43.2
Massachusetts	55.7	3.2	5.6	9.9	12.2	4.2	13.0	75.9
Michigan	70.3	30.7	34.0	43.2	44.6	32.2	56.8	34.5
Minnesota	78.4	28.3	36.2	36.6	43.9	32.9	59.1	29.9
Mississippi	60.3	8.4	15.7	13.3	12.9	19.3	39.9	53.0
Missouri	68.9	30.8	34.0	36.8	34.1	36.2	56.0	36.6
Montana	80.0	38.4	43.2	36.3	36.4	44.6	65.9	24.8
Nebraska	74.4	26.8	29.5	28.5	31.3	44.3	61.7	28.5
Nevada	85.6	6.1	20.6	14.0	13.0	14.9	70.7	23.0
New Hampshire	74.1	6.8	9.3	18.0	20.2	8.4	31.6	53.1
New Jersey	65.1	6.8	10.0	30.3	36.8	14.8	31.7	45.5
New York	76.7	10.1	14.4	25.0	29.6	13.3	37.1	49.3
North Carolina	63.0	26.5	30.6	36.9	38.5	35.0	48.4	43.1
North Dakota	67.9	23.0	26.3	21.4	18.9	32.1	56.1	36.4
Ohio	57.4	14.4	16.9	22.3	23.0	19.3	34.1	52.8
Oklahoma	65.6	34.0	37.5	33.7	30.7	35.8	47.0	41.0
Oregon	58.3	11.2	18.1	19.2	20.5	22.7	33.8	53.5
Pennsylvania	64.9	14.5	18.6	26.4	26.5	17.2	41.2	47.5
Rhode Island	66.8	5.0	7.1	12.1	13.0	8.0	14.0	72.0
South Carolina	83.8	41.0	54.4	49.8	49.1	43.8	60.6	22.7
South Dakota	79.0	18.9	21.7	20.3	28.0	37.1	70.0	25.4
Tennessee	57.6	16.1	19.9	18.6	16.0	21.7	32.3	58.3

TABLE 29. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Snack Foods or Beverages From One or More Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar; the Percentage That Allowed Students to Purchase Candy, Salty Snacks,* Baked Goods,† Soda Pop or Fruit Drinks,† or Sports Drinks From These Venues; and the Percentage That Did Not Sell These Less Nutritious Foods and Beverages in These Venues, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	Chocolate candy	Other kinds of candy	Salty snacks	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods	Soda pop or fruit drinks	Sports drinks	Did not sell any of these 6 items (performance measure)
Texas	55.7	9.8	11.1	18.4	18.9	11.4	38.5	55.1
Utah	85.4	66.4	69.6	61.0	57.0	48.3	58.9	19.2
Vermont	54.9	7.1	9.5	16.5	18.9	11.2	28.7	60.4
Virginia	67.8	20.5	26.2	29.1	30.4	28.5	44.2	45.0
Washington	80.1	27.7	37.1	41.0	41.9	40.0	57.7	28.9
West Virginia	50.8	2.1	5.7	7.7	6.7	3.3	10.7	81.6
Wisconsin	72.4	20.5	25.8	26.9	30.1	25.0	56.9	37.1
Wyoming	77.1	29.1	30.1	29.9	37.4	29.9	64.0	28.0
Median	66.2	18.2	21.9	25.7	27.3	23.8	43.7	45.3
Range	28.5-85.6	1.4-66.4	1.4-69.6	5.2-61.0	2.3-57.0	3.3-50.4	7.8-70.7	19.2-87.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	37.5	15.4	20.1	18.8	19.0	15.4	21.4	65.3
Boston, MA	32.4	2.0	8.0	8.1	6.0	1.9	2.0	89.8
Broward County, FL	87.2	64.4	67.1	73.3	71.1	70.5	81.3	13.2
Chicago, IL	12.1	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.8	90.8
Cleveland, OH	38.8	9.4	8.3	21.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	72.4
DeKalb County, GA	97.1	78.8	88.6	85.7	80.0	62.8	62.8	8.6
Detroit, MI	26.2	17.2	18.9	20.9	20.9	18.9	15.3	77.2
District of Columbia	18.4	2.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	88.5
Duval County, FL	53.2	14.9	17.0	39.1	40.4	31.9	36.2	46.8
Fort Worth, TX	57.6	6.2	6.2	21.9	18.7	18.7	37.5	50.0
Houston, TX	64.5	3.8	6.3	26.9	20.2	16.5	39.6	47.0
Los Angeles, CA	90.1	8.1	20.8	17.2	28.9	13.6	68.0	23.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	68.2	2.7	6.1	15.7	19.7	5.4	42.9	47.9
Oakland, CA	34.2	5.9	5.9	19.0	25.0	18.8	5.9	72.0
Orange County, FL	67.7	7.6	7.7	27.0	21.6	5.8	50.3	40.1
Philadelphia, PA	44.8	10.3	13.3	18.3	15.1	10.1	12.7	72.0
San Diego, CA	66.1	6.8	10.2	16.9	22.4	11.9	50.8	45.8
San Francisco, CA	35.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	5.6	5.6	12.2	79.5
Shelby County, TN	28.7	19.9	21.3	22.8	15.7	15.8	19.9	75.8
Median	44.8	7.6	8.3	19.0	19.7	13.6	21.4	65.3
Range	12.1-97.1	2.0-78.8	2.8-88.6	0.0-85.7	3.8-80.0	1.9-70.5	2.0-81.3	8.6-90.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	23.1	69.2
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	33.3	50.0

* That are not low in fat.

† That are not 100% juice.

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Ice Cream or Frozen Yogurt, 2% or Whole Milk, Water Ices or Frozen Slushes That Do Not Contain Juice, Energy Drinks, or Foods or Beverages Containing Caffeine From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Ice cream or frozen yogurt*	2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)	Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice	Energy drinks	Foods or beverages containing caffeine
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	13.0	24.1	10.5	4.4	25.0
Alaska	4.3	9.9	10.9	2.0	16.9
Arizona	10.6	17.0	8.0	1.0	13.9
Arkansas	4.2	9.7	7.4	0.9	16.1
California	9.4	27.5	14.3	1.5	2.8
Colorado	7.1	15.3	9.7	1.7	15.3
Connecticut	13.8	18.9	6.5	1.2	2.8
Delaware	8.4	14.7	8.3	1.5	14.6
Florida	16.3	31.9	16.2	2.4	19.8
Georgia	30.5	35.3	16.3	4.3	36.0
Hawaii	1.9	4.3	3.9	1.0	4.8
Idaho	13.5	33.9	15.3	2.8	50.5
Illinois	17.1	26.9	10.3	2.7	26.9
Indiana	18.4	26.9	15.4	3.1	39.2
Iowa	5.1	13.0	8.9	1.9	12.9
Kansas	10.0	21.2	11.9	4.6	24.0
Kentucky	11.0	18.8	13.6	1.7	28.9
Maine	11.3	17.7	5.0	1.3	5.3
Maryland	25.6	36.8	19.3	4.8	21.6
Massachusetts	6.6	17.1	6.5	0.6	3.5
Michigan	19.6	31.9	20.3	4.9	26.7
Minnesota	19.7	25.2	17.9	1.8	34.5
Mississippi	14.5	21.7	13.2	1.3	19.0
Missouri	17.4	28.7	11.9	3.6	31.9
Montana	4.5	16.2	11.1	6.7	37.2
Nebraska	10.5	24.9	11.0	3.4	39.5
Nevada	13.3	30.5	12.6	2.4	8.5
New Hampshire	21.2	27.4	9.7	3.7	11.6
New Jersey	30.1	36.5	15.4	0.3	13.8
New York	23.3	33.6	16.8	4.5	11.4
North Carolina	18.2	28.1	14.2	5.8	30.8
North Dakota	4.0	12.0	8.7	3.3	28.1
Ohio	10.5	24.8	10.4	1.5	16.2
Oklahoma	9.9	19.4	9.8	3.4	35.0
Oregon	6.9	13.0	9.2	1.4	21.2
Pennsylvania	17.6	30.8	10.4	2.9	23.7
Rhode Island	10.1	27.6	10.2	3.0	2.1
South Carolina	22.5	36.7	20.8	4.6	40.7
South Dakota	9.4	21.8	13.0	1.6	34.3
Tennessee	9.5	18.8	13.3	2.8	23.7
Texas	22.8	25.7	9.3	1.4	10.3
Utah	13.1	28.5	20.5	1.6	39.7

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Ice Cream or Frozen Yogurt, 2% or Whole Milk, Water Ices or Frozen Slushes That Do Not Contain Juice, Energy Drinks, or Foods or Beverages Containing Caffeine From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014
(continued)

Site	Ice cream or frozen yogurt*	2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)	Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice	Energy drinks	Foods or beverages containing caffeine
Vermont	12.5	17.4	5.5	1.6	19.9
Virginia	18.3	28.1	14.7	3.7	20.5
Washington	10.0	28.6	15.2	2.9	33.6
West Virginia	0.6	6.7	3.4	0.0	3.4
Wisconsin	10.8	29.9	10.3	3.2	23.4
Wyoming	3.3	17.0	10.0	3.3	30.6
Median	11.2	24.9	11.0	2.6	21.4
Range	0.6-30.5	4.3-36.8	3.4-20.8	0.0-6.7	2.1-50.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	7.8	21.7	9.1	3.3	14.1
Boston, MA	6.0	8.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Broward County, FL	48.1	55.4	29.8	11.6	54.0
Chicago, IL	0.4	5.0	2.5	0.4	1.3
Cleveland, OH	0.0	16.6	5.9	1.2	4.8
DeKalb County, GA	55.9	65.7	32.3	8.8	50.0
Detroit, MI	5.8	15.3	3.9	5.8	7.7
District of Columbia	2.3	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Duval County, FL	27.7	28.3	10.6	6.4	27.7
Fort Worth, TX	37.5	31.2	31.2	3.1	15.6
Houston, TX	17.8	45.5	35.8	2.6	9.0
Los Angeles, CA	28.3	45.8	18.3	0.0	0.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.7	34.1	10.9	2.7	3.4
Oakland, CA	8.9	15.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Orange County, FL	3.8	34.7	11.7	0.0	9.7
Philadelphia, PA	20.7	16.8	12.7	1.5	5.1
San Diego, CA	5.2	23.7	15.5	1.7	1.7
San Francisco, CA	2.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.8
Shelby County, TN	4.4	11.5	18.7	2.8	8.5
Median	7.8	21.7	10.9	2.6	5.1
Range	0.0-55.9	5.0-65.7	0.0-35.8	0.0-11.6	0.0-54.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3

* That is not low in fat.

TABLE 31. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Low Sodium or “No Added Salt” Pretzels, Crackers, or Chips; Nonfat or 1% Milk; Bottled Water; 100% Fruit or Vegetable Juice; Fruits; or Non-fried Vegetables From One or More Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar and the Percentage That Always or Almost Always Offered Fruits or Non-Fried Vegetables at School Celebrations, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Low sodium or “no added salt” pretzels, crackers, or chips	Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)	Bottled water	100% fruit or vegetable juice	Fruits (not fruit juice)	Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	59.5	34.1	67.0	49.1	23.9	15.8	40.0
Alaska	31.7	10.9	44.3	34.5	11.4	6.7	34.9
Arizona	39.9	22.3	46.0	31.3	22.3	16.4	31.3
Arkansas	26.6	14.0	40.8	29.6	11.7	7.8	28.1
California	44.5	36.2	59.0	40.7	35.8	27.2	41.5
Colorado	51.1	23.3	59.9	39.8	24.0	14.1	31.6
Connecticut	37.8	35.2	44.8	37.7	27.4	20.7	47.7
Delaware	37.1	29.4	48.1	32.5	29.0	19.2	47.6
Florida	50.4	41.3	61.8	47.0	35.1	30.0	35.8
Georgia	57.5	37.0	73.0	50.3	22.8	14.9	33.5
Hawaii	8.5	3.3	27.5	11.9	4.2	1.9	49.7
Idaho	60.6	38.3	74.9	55.5	25.4	16.6	31.7
Illinois	42.6	34.8	61.9	43.7	29.3	24.3	23.7
Indiana	50.5	36.0	70.6	50.9	27.1	19.1	24.4
Iowa	45.5	37.1	64.7	50.8	26.6	16.0	20.7
Kansas	44.4	25.7	64.7	47.8	21.4	10.4	17.1
Kentucky	45.5	27.5	58.7	38.3	23.1	15.7	22.8
Maine	43.0	37.6	65.5	48.8	27.0	17.1	57.3
Maryland	55.4	40.6	60.0	44.7	33.6	25.9	37.2
Massachusetts	39.4	33.7	52.0	33.1	29.7	21.5	45.5
Michigan	54.4	43.6	68.2	50.1	39.5	32.5	28.2
Minnesota	68.6	47.5	75.3	62.4	41.7	28.5	29.3
Mississippi	43.0	25.6	55.8	38.3	19.4	14.5	33.8
Missouri	43.4	40.7	64.7	43.5	26.6	20.0	28.7
Montana	47.8	23.1	76.3	55.9	24.7	14.0	34.7
Nebraska	45.3	35.5	69.8	45.3	23.1	13.7	20.6
Nevada	61.2	42.4	85.3	46.7	25.1	17.4	39.8
New Hampshire	56.7	50.2	72.6	57.5	44.5	32.2	54.6
New Jersey	54.0	49.6	62.7	47.2	44.0	40.7	41.8
New York	57.3	44.5	70.4	53.8	35.8	27.4	38.9
North Carolina	46.9	29.7	58.8	46.1	29.3	24.0	31.1
North Dakota	37.0	18.0	62.8	44.8	17.6	9.8	24.3
Ohio	40.6	36.6	52.6	39.1	28.6	25.1	25.0
Oklahoma	45.9	28.2	62.2	42.0	20.7	14.5	28.4
Oregon	37.8	21.3	54.0	33.8	20.2	12.7	38.9
Pennsylvania	44.9	42.9	60.3	44.9	32.1	26.4	38.5
Rhode Island	48.1	41.7	62.7	50.9	35.1	26.2	50.0

TABLE 31. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Low Sodium or “No Added Salt” Pretzels, Crackers, or Chips; Nonfat or 1% Milk; Bottled Water; 100% Fruit or Vegetable Juice; Fruits; or Non-fried Vegetables From One or More Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar and the Percentage That Always or Almost Always Offered Fruits or Non-Fried Vegetables at School Celebrations, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Low sodium or “no added salt” pretzels, crackers, or chips	Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)	Bottled water	100% fruit or vegetable juice	Fruits (not fruit juice)	Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations (performance measure)
South Carolina	68.6	43.9	78.5	59.4	35.7	27.2	33.6
South Dakota	47.5	34.6	76.6	52.6	15.1	4.5	18.5
Tennessee	46.0	27.6	54.6	28.5	19.0	15.2	28.1
Texas	36.9	34.2	51.0	36.1	31.5	25.3	32.8
Utah	69.8	35.6	80.3	64.1	23.8	13.3	25.8
Vermont	32.4	30.6	49.0	38.7	28.4	22.8	59.1
Virginia	49.3	36.4	65.8	48.5	31.3	26.3	37.8
Washington	56.2	36.8	76.5	52.7	30.8	22.5	29.5
West Virginia	38.3	13.1	49.8	25.8	8.0	3.9	37.7
Wisconsin	52.4	44.6	69.3	54.9	27.0	16.8	26.2
Wyoming	44.9	21.4	73.2	47.9	19.1	8.5	32.5
Median	45.7	35.4	62.7	45.7	26.8	17.3	33.2
Range	8.5-69.8	3.3-50.2	27.5-85.3	11.9-64.1	4.2-44.5	1.9-40.7	17.1-59.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	32.9	23.0	32.1	31.8	22.6	9.0	57.5
Boston, MA	29.4	19.9	23.5	18.0	12.0	6.0	42.8
Broward County, FL	75.0	50.0	77.5	62.0	44.0	42.6	38.2
Chicago, IL	8.4	4.5	9.6	5.8	3.8	2.9	36.4
Cleveland, OH	19.0	19.1	21.3	15.6	11.9	3.6	43.5
DeKalb County, GA	76.4	70.6	97.1	70.6	50.0	32.3	40.0
Detroit, MI	18.6	15.2	18.8	16.9	18.6	11.2	55.7
District of Columbia	9.3	5.0	13.6	6.8	11.4	9.1	59.1
Duval County, FL	29.8	36.2	48.9	40.4	38.3	29.8	19.1
Fort Worth, TX	28.1	25.8	43.8	18.7	31.2	25.0	30.3
Houston, TX	51.9	48.0	51.1	42.3	32.1	23.0	35.6
Los Angeles, CA	69.9	54.7	86.6	61.5	38.1	24.2	49.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	56.7	51.0	61.4	56.3	41.8	31.1	53.5
Oakland, CA	19.0	12.2	18.4	22.0	15.5	12.2	50.2
Orange County, FL	52.3	46.5	58.2	40.8	27.0	23.2	24.9
Philadelphia, PA	28.1	19.3	35.9	27.6	18.9	11.9	43.2
San Diego, CA	50.0	32.8	55.9	35.6	28.8	19.0	50.8
San Francisco, CA	26.1	16.0	32.7	32.7	16.0	12.2	52.6
Shelby County, TN	17.3	14.4	24.4	12.9	18.6	14.4	32.8
Median	29.4	23.0	35.9	31.8	22.6	14.4	43.2
Range	8.4-76.4	4.5-70.6	9.6-97.1	5.8-70.6	3.8-50.0	2.9-42.6	19.1-59.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	15.4	23.1	53.8	30.8	7.7	7.7	53.8
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	57.1

TABLE 32a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages (performance measure)	Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating	Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available (performance measure)	Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items	Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics	Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms	Planted a school food or vegetable garden
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	6.7	34.3	48.9	18.5	19.3	38.6	27.0
Alaska	6.1	32.4	36.5	12.4	20.0	62.1	20.7
Arizona	10.3	40.8	44.8	20.1	23.3	26.9	33.1
Arkansas	4.9	41.3	48.0	21.8	14.0	28.4	22.5
California	8.4	47.6	59.0	31.0	21.6	41.7	41.7
Colorado	15.4	53.7	51.1	27.0	21.7	54.3	23.9
Connecticut	10.3	55.8	66.9	33.0	18.4	49.6	35.6
Delaware	25.8	43.6	69.4	36.7	13.3	52.7	27.3
Florida	9.6	41.2	50.2	33.8	23.0	39.3	44.0
Georgia	8.9	40.2	48.9	30.0	26.7	37.5	28.7
Hawaii	5.1	29.5	30.0	11.7	32.6	69.4	72.5
Idaho	14.3	34.8	40.0	19.1	15.9	55.4	28.3
Illinois	8.7	39.9	51.9	21.2	13.3	26.0	15.5
Indiana	13.5	41.2	51.3	35.0	20.4	25.3	12.1
Iowa	12.6	47.5	57.8	32.0	18.3	44.5	24.1
Kansas	7.7	37.1	47.3	29.2	23.0	38.5	15.5
Kentucky	6.5	36.3	49.4	30.1	15.9	35.7	19.1
Maine	13.2	54.9	58.9	33.5	25.0	82.7	54.1
Maryland	11.3	40.5	53.8	24.2	18.2	52.2	30.9
Massachusetts	11.1	57.0	62.9	40.4	24.0	60.1	37.9
Michigan	22.4	52.3	66.0	38.7	18.1	43.6	23.7
Minnesota	18.2	52.2	63.8	38.1	21.4	64.7	27.3
Mississippi	10.1	39.3	49.5	17.2	19.1	32.3	21.6
Missouri	14.2	44.2	54.3	28.2	22.1	32.4	24.5
Montana	9.0	42.1	52.4	18.9	30.1	58.9	24.7
Nebraska	12.5	47.4	49.3	18.8	17.0	51.8	17.5
Nevada	8.6	22.3	35.3	6.1	12.2	11.6	18.1
New Hampshire	14.0	62.6	65.3	44.9	29.2	70.0	38.0
New Jersey	13.8	65.9	67.5	36.2	25.7	40.1	34.6
New York	15.2	52.6	64.0	32.1	29.6	34.5	30.5
North Carolina	10.8	36.4	44.7	24.7	20.0	28.3	24.8
North Dakota	8.6	39.0	45.6	18.1	17.3	62.4	15.6
Ohio	10.5	40.7	51.4	25.5	13.5	32.0	16.2
Oklahoma	13.5	51.1	47.9	22.0	17.0	38.8	14.7
Oregon	7.1	34.6	47.3	18.4	24.8	55.4	37.2
Pennsylvania	15.0	57.0	65.0	44.4	26.1	41.1	21.1
Rhode Island	8.2	48.5	51.0	37.1	37.8	75.9	31.8
South Carolina	8.3	48.4	53.8	31.4	20.2	43.9	30.7

TABLE 32a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages (performance measure)	Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating	Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available (performance measure)	Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items	Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics	Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms	Planted a school food or vegetable garden
South Dakota	7.4	28.8	34.8	18.9	12.8	50.1	8.9
Tennessee	7.3	41.7	53.5	29.1	20.1	32.1	19.6
Texas	11.1	44.8	57.6	33.4	19.1	21.0	20.4
Utah	5.3	26.9	40.4	9.2	14.0	33.7	11.8
Vermont	18.1	66.3	51.5	58.7	48.0	94.6	73.3
Virginia	14.3	43.8	60.9	30.9	24.3	47.5	29.7
Washington	7.5	33.4	42.4	19.3	16.3	49.8	24.5
West Virginia	4.4	35.9	59.1	26.6	26.2	52.2	18.6
Wisconsin	13.6	45.0	60.5	31.4	20.9	50.2	38.5
Wyoming	6.7	43.7	45.1	17.9	29.0	28.6	10.2
Median	10.3	41.9	51.4	28.7	20.3	43.8	24.6
Range	4.4-25.8	22.3-66.3	30.0-69.4	6.1-58.7	12.2-48.0	11.6-94.6	8.9-73.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	14.1	47.3	44.5	23.3	32.6	60.4	48.9
Boston, MA	7.7	48.9	51.3	14.3	19.8	45.0	40.7
Broward County, FL	11.6	34.3	43.6	32.2	27.8	40.1	39.0
Chicago, IL	11.2	51.1	59.3	22.7	22.8	30.7	44.1
Cleveland, OH	1.2	18.0	31.4	12.0	7.3	25.7	31.4
DeKalb County, GA	6.1	36.4	39.4	12.1	12.1	31.2	37.5
Detroit, MI	5.6	57.4	59.5	38.8	37.6	76.2	75.3
District of Columbia	9.5	41.0	49.1	34.4	25.2	68.7	45.0
Duval County, FL	8.5	42.6	60.0	46.8	14.9	10.9	25.5
Fort Worth, TX	11.8	17.6	44.1	14.7	8.8	14.7	20.6
Houston, TX	15.6	46.5	58.3	23.5	19.4	23.3	38.1
Los Angeles, CA	11.6	48.9	61.6	24.8	20.2	35.6	50.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.5	42.2	54.6	27.8	30.3	45.4	56.2
Oakland, CA	6.4	29.4	23.9	26.7	18.2	47.6	66.8
Orange County, FL	13.8	43.3	52.7	54.1	17.9	29.0	47.8
Philadelphia, PA	12.8	38.3	53.9	43.2	26.0	34.6	28.5
San Diego, CA	15.5	47.5	63.8	42.1	21.4	79.7	64.4
San Francisco, CA	15.0	47.0	42.5	27.1	29.3	67.9	76.7
Shelby County, TN	20.7	38.2	51.5	30.9	33.7	41.8	28.0
Median	11.6	42.6	51.5	27.1	21.4	40.1	44.1
Range	1.2-20.7	17.6-57.4	23.9-63.8	12.0-54.1	7.3-37.6	10.9-79.7	20.6-76.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	16.7	41.7	50.0	23.1	46.2	53.8	33.3
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	85.7	57.1	28.6	71.4	71.4	57.1

TABLE 32b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access (performance measure)	Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria	Offered a self-serve salad bar to students	Labeled healthful foods with appealing names	Encouraged students to drink plain water	Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance	Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages from being sold for fundraising purposes
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	74.2	71.6	40.8	36.3	81.2	43.2	46.6
Alaska	48.0	35.3	28.6	14.4	78.3	19.9	15.0
Arizona	62.4	53.9	47.0	22.7	72.5	26.9	30.2
Arkansas	65.6	53.8	40.2	36.9	70.9	44.5	35.0
California	76.4	64.3	47.9	30.5	77.3	28.8	46.1
Colorado	75.6	68.3	69.3	26.9	74.2	21.3	25.7
Connecticut	80.0	70.5	34.9	27.5	75.9	44.7	50.7
Delaware	78.3	77.9	17.5	39.1	73.8	23.3	48.2
Florida	83.0	73.2	18.5	41.3	73.4	22.9	29.6
Georgia	78.1	69.7	23.1	39.7	76.6	17.2	22.8
Hawaii	47.7	38.9	38.9	10.3	83.0	30.4	50.1
Idaho	73.6	65.0	62.3	28.5	74.4	13.2	15.6
Illinois	61.7	53.6	37.8	24.7	69.7	20.0	20.6
Indiana	83.7	73.0	45.0	41.5	76.2	15.1	21.4
Iowa	68.2	59.2	66.6	28.6	75.0	22.2	23.8
Kansas	61.5	62.1	65.8	39.3	76.6	12.4	20.9
Kentucky	83.1	66.4	22.0	28.2	73.9	22.8	23.1
Maine	80.8	72.9	84.7	44.0	85.0	30.9	35.7
Maryland	86.2	71.7	27.8	26.2	79.5	31.8	32.1
Massachusetts	86.3	76.2	38.1	43.8	81.5	49.0	55.1
Michigan	83.4	70.5	58.5	36.7	77.3	16.0	21.2
Minnesota	77.5	76.1	69.6	43.9	85.8	26.0	26.1
Mississippi	68.8	69.3	11.2	45.1	76.9	35.5	48.7
Missouri	68.7	60.8	55.1	36.9	71.7	23.5	25.9
Montana	61.9	65.7	75.3	29.3	79.6	13.3	16.4
Nebraska	71.7	65.5	82.1	26.8	84.8	19.5	14.8
Nevada	49.3	35.0	21.3	17.1	70.0	26.0	41.0
New Hampshire	89.5	79.8	36.2	47.6	90.6	40.7	52.5
New Jersey	78.4	68.7	26.5	36.4	77.9	38.1	43.3
New York	79.1	67.0	51.9	34.9	82.0	33.5	45.8
North Carolina	62.3	57.2	17.7	33.1	69.7	31.1	33.8
North Dakota	64.4	58.5	89.9	16.9	80.0	23.3	25.9
Ohio	67.7	53.7	25.3	32.7	67.5	14.2	31.0
Oklahoma	57.1	63.4	60.2	27.8	75.1	28.2	28.5
Oregon	79.4	71.5	79.4	25.4	80.5	21.3	35.0
Pennsylvania	76.0	71.2	41.0	36.9	69.1	31.4	36.5
Rhode Island	90.1	81.1	48.7	43.0	75.1	41.9	58.0
South Carolina	72.9	68.7	24.3	39.7	80.5	19.8	20.8

TABLE 32b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access (performance measure)	Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria	Offered a self-serve salad bar to students	Labeled healthful foods with appealing names	Encouraged students to drink plain water	Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance	Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages from being sold for fundraising purposes
South Dakota	65.7	56.7	79.6	25.6	77.4	12.5	10.9
Tennessee	74.4	73.3	36.4	38.3	85.6	32.6	39.1
Texas	80.3	66.6	27.9	39.7	71.8	45.9	37.2
Utah	80.5	73.9	54.3	30.5	72.5	10.2	19.2
Vermont	87.8	87.3	79.9	45.0	86.0	26.7	25.0
Virginia	85.6	72.5	25.7	42.7	76.6	22.5	26.0
Washington	80.9	66.7	64.6	30.2	68.6	20.6	21.7
West Virginia	82.3	77.0	74.2	43.9	87.5	72.2	64.4
Wisconsin	71.7	69.0	66.9	35.9	79.3	21.3	26.7
Wyoming	72.0	65.8	67.9	27.5	82.0	12.7	15.1
Median	75.8	68.5	46.0	35.4	76.8	23.4	29.1
Range	47.7-90.1	35.0-87.3	11.2-89.9	10.3-47.6	67.5-90.6	10.2-72.2	10.9-64.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	83.2	56.8	46.1	22.2	83.4	24.6	26.1
Boston, MA	79.0	61.8	10.0	23.5	79.4	41.7	59.4
Broward County, FL	82.3	71.9	26.7	36.4	69.5	10.4	11.4
Chicago, IL	70.8	69.3	30.2	19.7	79.8	54.9	62.6
Cleveland, OH	63.3	27.6	6.1	15.7	53.0	12.1	22.9
DeKalb County, GA	78.1	69.7	21.9	24.2	69.7	12.1	18.2
Detroit, MI	84.9	52.3	13.4	44.3	85.4	44.4	53.8
District of Columbia	87.9	83.0	40.8	38.8	85.5	26.9	51.5
Duval County, FL	69.6	63.0	13.0	41.3	64.4	15.2	17.0
Fort Worth, TX	61.8	41.2	2.9	14.7	70.6	35.3	26.5
Houston, TX	67.4	53.6	5.2	22.1	73.8	48.0	44.1
Los Angeles, CA	71.0	57.6	14.6	27.6	78.2	28.6	50.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	90.4	79.5	25.2	35.1	85.6	40.6	64.8
Oakland, CA	78.3	58.3	69.7	24.9	81.8	18.5	54.5
Orange County, FL	75.3	63.5	5.9	38.5	69.3	21.2	30.8
Philadelphia, PA	68.3	56.8	7.3	22.0	72.7	19.1	26.9
San Diego, CA	93.1	86.2	89.8	50.9	88.1	35.6	52.5
San Francisco, CA	96.2	64.7	64.1	36.5	93.4	18.8	70.7
Shelby County, TN	77.9	70.7	17.6	38.2	72.1	39.9	42.4
Median	78.1	63.0	17.6	27.6	78.2	26.9	44.1
Range	61.8-96.2	27.6-86.2	2.9-89.8	14.7-50.9	53.0-93.4	10.4-54.9	11.4-70.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	76.9	58.3	0.0	7.7	76.9	50.0	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	42.9	28.6	28.6	100.0	14.3	42.9

TABLE 33. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Prohibited Advertisements for Candy, Fast Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks in Specific Locations, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	In school buildings	On school grounds ^a	On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	In school publications	In curricula or other educational materials	Prohibited advertisements in all locations (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	76.5	61.2	81.5	68.6	67.8	50.3
Alaska	63.7	59.5	63.0	60.5	59.4	54.0
Arizona	70.1	68.0	72.1	69.0	68.3	57.6
Arkansas	77.3	61.4	82.2	66.6	70.8	53.7
California	84.7	81.4	83.7	77.4	75.5	68.7
Colorado	72.5	67.8	71.5	67.1	67.8	56.5
Connecticut	88.3	86.2	85.1	80.9	79.0	72.9
Delaware	59.5	49.9	59.7	48.0	51.5	35.4
Florida	70.2	59.2	75.7	60.6	66.6	47.4
Georgia	59.1	49.0	67.5	53.8	58.8	41.1
Hawaii	85.5	84.6	77.4	84.0	77.3	68.9
Idaho	61.6	52.0	69.2	63.2	63.8	47.5
Illinois	58.2	55.1	65.9	56.6	60.4	45.0
Indiana	59.1	45.2	72.3	49.0	64.1	35.7
Iowa	67.3	50.9	73.8	64.4	65.8	44.5
Kansas	55.6	43.5	64.8	50.1	57.5	36.9
Kentucky	61.8	44.2	71.4	59.7	63.3	39.8
Maine	85.7	82.0	86.6	87.0	84.4	75.3
Maryland	66.5	62.1	72.5	62.0	69.9	50.2
Massachusetts	89.8	85.2	86.5	85.9	84.1	77.9
Michigan	60.4	54.5	67.2	61.6	61.3	48.2
Minnesota	69.9	59.5	77.3	68.9	70.1	51.9
Mississippi	83.6	63.0	86.3	74.7	71.3	54.1
Missouri	57.5	48.6	66.8	56.0	58.4	42.9
Montana	46.3	45.5	61.6	51.6	55.6	34.2
Nebraska	55.1	48.5	63.1	52.1	56.6	39.6
Nevada	82.1	75.5	80.8	73.7	76.4	65.9
New Hampshire	82.3	78.1	85.4	85.4	84.9	71.4
New Jersey	82.4	78.1	79.8	79.2	78.6	70.7
New York	83.6	79.7	77.3	79.1	78.2	68.2
North Carolina	67.4	54.1	77.3	63.3	70.7	46.1
North Dakota	55.8	53.4	62.6	52.0	55.4	44.3
Ohio	62.4	47.7	70.2	55.6	59.0	37.4
Oklahoma	65.9	53.2	68.4	58.6	60.0	43.4
Oregon	70.7	66.8	77.8	69.7	69.1	57.6
Pennsylvania	70.1	58.9	68.3	61.0	63.5	49.4
Rhode Island	88.5	87.2	83.7	82.8	83.9	77.4
South Carolina	61.2	50.9	77.9	57.8	64.8	43.5
South Dakota	48.3	36.6	55.0	49.2	48.4	26.5
Tennessee	70.6	55.2	73.2	64.9	69.1	45.8

TABLE 33. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Prohibited Advertisements for Candy, Fast Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks in Specific Locations, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	In school buildings	On school grounds*	On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	In school publications	In curricula or other educational materials	Prohibited advertisements in all locations (performance measure)
Texas	77.6	68.2	78.4	70.0	70.5	58.2
Utah	73.8	64.3	79.1	66.5	71.3	52.8
Vermont	79.5	75.5	75.7	74.6	72.0	65.8
Virginia	71.2	58.5	75.2	66.5	68.7	48.3
Washington	74.3	68.5	82.3	71.1	74.0	56.7
West Virginia	81.4	63.3	82.9	72.9	75.8	56.4
Wisconsin	60.1	54.3	64.3	58.8	60.7	44.2
Wyoming	51.2	43.5	59.3	49.1	51.7	36.6
Median	70.1	59.4	74.5	64.7	68.1	49.8
Range	46.3-89.8	36.6-87.2	55.0-86.6	48.0-87.0	48.4-84.9	26.5-77.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	56.2	55.5	51.6	56.8	55.7	45.6
Boston, MA	90.3	84.8	84.5	81.0	81.0	78.6
Broward County, FL	53.4	48.1	55.6	44.2	49.4	38.7
Chicago, IL	80.5	75.5	66.1	77.4	70.3	56.9
Cleveland, OH	51.7	48.2	48.2	45.2	42.8	38.8
DeKalb County, GA	67.7	61.8	72.7	61.8	68.8	46.9
Detroit, MI	77.2	69.3	68.9	76.5	69.1	54.2
District of Columbia	79.2	74.5	67.5	74.5	74.8	60.5
Duval County, FL	69.6	50.0	73.3	56.5	60.9	43.5
Fort Worth, TX	61.8	58.8	64.7	64.7	66.7	51.5
Houston, TX	76.1	78.6	73.1	69.8	69.7	58.3
Los Angeles, CA	92.0	84.6	90.0	86.4	85.6	77.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	86.4	80.4	80.1	78.6	78.8	69.3
Oakland, CA	91.1	91.1	71.1	87.9	78.0	64.3
Orange County, FL	81.9	71.7	82.2	53.9	70.6	48.0
Philadelphia, PA	74.8	71.1	71.4	70.6	70.6	61.2
San Diego, CA	86.4	88.1	91.4	86.0	89.5	77.2
San Francisco, CA	92.1	92.1	89.2	89.2	92.1	86.4
Shelby County, TN	78.7	68.7	72.9	75.6	72.1	59.6
Median	78.7	71.7	72.7	74.5	70.6	58.3
Range	51.7-92.1	48.1-92.1	48.2-91.4	44.2-89.2	42.8-92.1	38.7-86.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	58.3
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4	71.4

* Including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus.

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day		Offered a free source of drinking water					Made drinking water available in all ways (performance measure)
	In all locations	In certain locations	In the cafeteria during breakfast	In the cafeteria during lunch	In the gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities	In outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields	In hallways throughout the school	
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	36.9	50.7	92.6	93.4	94.9	75.5	97.9	62.6
Alaska	79.4	17.5	93.9	94.3	92.4	51.5	95.7	62.4
Arizona	90.0	7.3	92.4	93.4	96.5	93.7	96.5	83.9
Arkansas	55.9	33.8	94.8	95.7	97.8	76.9	99.5	68.0
California	80.2	18.2	91.5	91.8	94.9	92.5	95.3	81.6
Colorado	90.8	8.4	94.6	95.9	95.2	63.1	98.9	61.3
Connecticut	57.4	30.5	90.1	92.1	95.1	51.4	99.1	44.1
Delaware	58.5	29.3	88.0	86.6	88.2	53.3	96.8	42.2
Florida	71.7	23.6	97.3	97.3	98.1	93.6	99.4	87.5
Georgia	67.4	23.7	97.4	97.8	99.6	78.4	99.3	70.2
Hawaii	90.9	8.1	89.7	90.8	95.4	92.9	98.0	80.2
Idaho	74.4	21.7	85.6	87.1	92.9	71.5	98.3	65.8
Illinois	47.7	42.0	92.8	94.2	93.2	63.0	99.6	54.0
Indiana	39.9	40.8	92.0	94.8	94.9	80.8	98.6	59.7
Iowa	71.2	22.8	88.8	89.7	96.5	78.7	99.6	67.8
Kansas	72.5	22.6	93.4	94.6	94.6	83.3	98.3	74.7
Kentucky	53.1	35.6	92.3	93.9	94.0	80.6	98.7	64.2
Maine	72.4	25.1	90.4	91.9	94.2	52.1	99.1	48.9
Maryland	49.9	35.3	94.6	96.2	94.4	67.1	95.2	55.1
Massachusetts	74.8	18.5	92.5	92.7	95.1	59.3	96.7	53.2
Michigan	64.6	30.3	87.0	88.1	94.1	69.0	97.9	61.7
Minnesota	74.8	21.4	91.6	92.4	95.6	65.8	99.7	59.8
Mississippi	53.4	34.5	88.5	89.6	96.8	83.3	97.3	66.6
Missouri	61.6	30.2	93.2	93.4	90.0	70.9	99.6	62.4
Montana	71.7	25.1	92.2	93.7	97.9	82.3	98.3	76.3
Nebraska	67.4	25.1	98.0	98.6	94.1	87.1	97.3	76.7
Nevada	79.4	19.7	94.3	95.3	99.3	82.6	96.9	78.9
New Hampshire	85.4	13.6	91.4	91.1	94.8	60.2	99.5	57.4
New Jersey	49.4	35.4	88.8	88.0	89.7	62.0	97.9	53.1
New York	66.9	26.0	95.2	94.9	92.3	73.5	95.6	63.0
North Carolina	61.5	30.8	90.6	90.3	96.5	78.5	96.6	66.9
North Dakota	77.8	19.4	96.5	97.2	98.0	69.0	99.4	64.8
Ohio	46.5	40.2	87.6	89.4	88.1	71.0	97.7	59.6
Oklahoma	48.8	43.2	93.4	95.2	99.0	86.8	99.4	76.3
Oregon	73.5	25.4	90.5	92.0	93.4	65.7	96.4	61.1
Pennsylvania	39.5	37.1	88.6	88.1	93.7	65.7	99.4	48.2
Rhode Island	71.1	23.6	91.9	91.9	95.7	51.6	96.9	45.8
South Carolina	55.1	35.7	95.6	96.1	97.4	79.5	99.2	69.3
South Dakota	75.0	18.0	94.6	94.8	94.7	83.6	97.1	74.0

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day		Offered a free source of drinking water					Made drinking water available in all ways (performance measure)
	In all locations	In certain locations	In the cafeteria during breakfast	In the cafeteria during lunch	In the gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities	In outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields	In hallways throughout the school	
Tennessee	56.0	35.1	96.2	97.2	93.8	70.1	97.7	62.4
Texas	65.1	26.1	95.9	97.3	96.0	88.2	98.5	78.7
Utah	72.7	23.7	93.1	93.0	96.5	62.4	99.0	57.7
Vermont	90.1	7.4	87.8	88.7	95.2	53.8	97.5	45.7
Virginia	57.8	34.0	95.9	95.9	96.5	64.9	99.6	58.4
Washington	72.8	21.0	93.4	93.8	95.2	69.5	96.0	65.0
West Virginia	53.8	38.0	98.4	98.9	96.3	77.3	98.4	70.7
Wisconsin	75.2	21.4	91.5	93.4	95.0	64.0	99.3	59.6
Wyoming	78.3	19.0	92.3	92.7	97.3	72.8	98.4	66.2
Median	69.3	25.1	92.5	93.4	95.1	71.3	98.3	62.8
Range	36.9-90.9	7.3-50.7	85.6-98.4	86.6-98.9	88.1-99.6	51.4-93.7	95.2-99.7	42.2-87.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	56.3	31.1	96.9	96.9	100.0	75.5	87.6	58.6
Boston, MA	81.4	13.0	98.1	98.1	89.9	76.7	85.0	67.2
Broward County, FL	62.8	32.0	97.5	97.5	96.0	85.9	98.7	81.2
Chicago, IL	53.7	38.6	78.8	82.2	83.8	61.0	96.6	52.1
Cleveland, OH	32.5	43.4	76.4	76.4	75.5	35.1	94.0	31.7
DeKalb County, GA	60.0	28.6	94.3	94.1	97.1	62.9	100.0	52.9
Detroit, MI	37.4	49.0	82.0	92.0	81.2	69.5	86.1	50.4
District of Columbia	42.8	52.6	90.9	90.9	86.2	66.5	100.0	59.6
Duval County, FL	45.7	39.1	97.8	97.9	100.0	93.3	97.9	76.1
Fort Worth, TX	38.2	41.2	93.9	97.0	94.1	77.4	97.0	64.7
Houston, TX	57.6	36.0	96.2	94.9	95.9	74.1	97.5	69.4
Los Angeles, CA	88.5	9.7	91.4	93.4	92.7	95.4	95.6	83.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	68.7	25.1	98.0	98.0	96.0	96.5	100.0	89.6
Oakland, CA	83.1	16.9	83.5	87.1	96.7	87.5	90.5	68.0
Orange County, FL	82.6	17.4	100.0	100.0	94.2	86.1	96.3	80.2
Philadelphia, PA	52.1	35.7	84.8	88.5	86.8	53.9	95.6	47.8
San Diego, CA	82.8	12.1	94.5	98.2	96.3	98.2	100.0	86.0
San Francisco, CA	96.2	3.8	91.1	87.5	87.1	89.3	100.0	70.7
Shelby County, TN	35.6	45.8	97.2	97.2	95.7	68.0	97.1	54.9
Median	57.6	32.0	94.3	94.9	94.2	76.7	97.0	67.2
Range	32.5-96.2	3.8-52.6	76.4-100.0	76.4-100.0	75.5-100.0	35.1-98.2	85.0-100.0	31.7-89.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	58.3	25.0	91.7	91.7	91.7	81.8	91.7	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	14.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	42.9

TABLE 35. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations, and the Percentage that Posted Signs Marking a Tobacco-Free School Zone, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone
STATE SURVEYS			
Alabama	99.0	64.2	83.8
Alaska	99.0	50.4	83.4
Arizona	95.1	58.2	82.1
Arkansas	100.0	67.5	89.9
California	97.6	67.6	86.1
Colorado	98.0	53.9	90.9
Connecticut	97.7	55.7	42.3
Delaware	96.8	49.0	80.1
Florida	94.2	60.7	79.0
Georgia	97.5	60.4	83.0
Hawaii	96.2	65.2	70.5
Idaho	97.8	48.4	71.5
Illinois	96.7	56.2	69.5
Indiana	99.0	57.0	86.4
Iowa	99.6	57.5	86.6
Kansas	97.0	48.7	76.6
Kentucky	93.2	34.2	71.6
Maine	100.0	68.1	83.2
Maryland	90.4	64.1	66.0
Massachusetts	95.9	60.8	72.6
Michigan	97.6	53.0	70.9
Minnesota	99.0	65.1	80.3
Mississippi	98.7	71.7	97.2
Missouri	96.8	45.2	68.2
Montana	100.0	60.3	92.5
Nebraska	99.6	39.9	68.5
Nevada	97.0	67.6	70.3
New Hampshire	99.5	70.6	92.1
New Jersey	95.1	62.3	63.2
New York	92.0	59.2	75.2
North Carolina	98.6	77.3	95.6
North Dakota	100.0	56.0	85.9
Ohio	93.9	43.7	66.3
Oklahoma	92.8	51.9	87.0
Oregon	96.4	61.4	82.1
Pennsylvania	96.9	60.4	71.6
Rhode Island	96.9	55.0	70.6
South Carolina	98.9	68.0	72.1
South Dakota	98.6	37.5	84.2
Tennessee	98.5	50.5	90.8

TABLE 35. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations, and the Percentage that Posted Signs Marking a Tobacco-Free School Zone, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone
Texas	97.3	68.5	83.1
Utah	99.4	56.9	72.1
Vermont	98.4	66.8	75.3
Virginia	97.9	62.8	78.3
Washington	97.9	58.2	86.1
West Virginia	99.5	77.2	93.9
Wisconsin	98.6	62.1	79.0
Wyoming	99.2	50.4	76.9
Median	97.9	59.8	79.6
Range	90.4-100.0	34.2-77.3	42.3-97.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS			
Baltimore, MD	58.7	29.9	45.8
Boston, MA	86.8	50.3	75.0
Broward County, FL	88.4	50.4	57.6
Chicago, IL	67.2	29.1	36.5
Cleveland, OH	71.8	32.1	37.4
DeKalb County, GA	94.3	55.9	88.6
Detroit, MI	87.1	39.2	59.4
District of Columbia	76.6	47.3	55.6
Duval County, FL	100.0	63.6	65.1
Fort Worth, TX	88.2	54.8	64.7
Houston, TX	88.6	61.1	68.5
Los Angeles, CA	96.4	60.1	89.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	95.2	64.3	82.9
Oakland, CA	85.8	34.9	52.1
Orange County, FL	100.0	96.2	94.3
Philadelphia, PA	72.4	30.9	40.8
San Diego, CA	96.5	71.7	84.9
San Francisco, CA	88.5	55.3	65.2
Shelby County, TN	92.9	66.2	85.7
Median	88.4	54.8	65.1
Range	58.7-100.0	29.1-96.2	36.5-94.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS			
Guam	100.0	58.3	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	16.7	85.7

TABLE 36. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, and the Percentage That Had Arrangements with Organizations or Healthcare Professionals Not on School Property to Provide Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Provided services		Had arrangements with organizations or healthcare professionals	
	Faculty and staff	Students	Faculty and staff	Students
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	9.4	13.4	14.1	16.5
Alaska	17.2	22.0	35.2	40.8
Arizona	19.8	14.2	27.0	18.4
Arkansas	19.4	25.9	22.0	21.6
California	20.3	39.5	27.0	42.6
Colorado	23.4	33.5	29.8	36.4
Connecticut	14.1	20.8	27.6	28.1
Delaware	28.8	33.1	29.2	27.1
Florida	29.8	22.2	46.5	30.8
Georgia	16.9	11.6	25.8	17.3
Hawaii	3.2	17.1	7.9	28.8
Idaho	15.4	34.1	24.5	38.8
Illinois	11.4	9.2	20.1	19.9
Indiana	18.0	24.0	35.2	36.7
Iowa	15.0	21.2	25.1	33.2
Kansas	14.0	11.0	19.8	14.7
Kentucky	14.1	32.1	24.4	38.7
Maine	26.0	38.8	48.3	54.2
Maryland	28.4	40.4	46.8	54.8
Massachusetts	15.9	21.0	31.8	26.7
Michigan	12.4	16.3	21.7	28.1
Minnesota	21.0	17.5	28.9	28.3
Mississippi	11.8	14.8	19.3	21.3
Missouri	18.9	17.9	25.4	19.4
Montana	16.0	29.5	31.6	42.3
Nebraska	8.5	6.9	13.8	11.8
Nevada	9.0	18.0	22.4	23.4
New Hampshire	20.2	25.8	41.1	34.0
New Jersey	15.6	26.6	21.6	25.4
New York	17.4	21.0	22.5	23.6
North Carolina	41.8	45.5	50.4	50.3
North Dakota	26.1	29.8	39.8	45.3
Ohio	18.2	22.1	28.8	35.3
Oklahoma	20.7	19.0	26.7	26.2
Oregon	30.7	27.3	48.3	42.9
Pennsylvania	19.5	35.4	37.5	50.8
Rhode Island	18.6	32.9	27.3	30.1
South Carolina	22.0	17.9	35.9	34.9
South Dakota	14.6	25.4	20.9	23.5

TABLE 36. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, and the Percentage That Had Arrangements with Organizations or Healthcare Professionals Not on School Property to Provide Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	Provided services		Had arrangements with organizations or healthcare professionals	
	Faculty and staff	Students	Faculty and staff	Students
Tennessee	23.9	25.8	34.2	26.5
Texas	11.7	11.7	17.6	15.1
Utah	22.2	51.6	38.7	65.3
Vermont	25.9	41.9	46.3	36.4
Virginia	21.3	28.1	33.7	32.5
Washington	23.4	43.1	38.3	50.1
West Virginia	44.3	72.4	45.5	54.8
Wisconsin	27.5	29.0	42.0	32.0
Wyoming	23.7	36.7	29.7	46.7
Median	19.2	25.6	28.9	31.4
Range	3.2-44.3	6.9-72.4	7.9-50.4	11.8-65.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	20.0	28.1	27.1	30.2
Boston, MA	19.5	21.1	28.5	30.6
Broward County, FL	20.7	22.2	44.7	36.6
Chicago, IL	19.7	8.5	18.3	12.8
Cleveland, OH	10.8	6.0	13.2	8.4
DeKalb County, GA	17.6	11.8	17.1	14.3
Detroit, MI	16.5	12.9	28.2	13.3
District of Columbia	13.8	24.0	21.2	18.4
Duval County, FL	13.0	17.4	39.1	30.4
Fort Worth, TX	27.3	28.1	35.5	25.8
Houston, TX	17.7	20.5	20.3	15.2
Los Angeles, CA	23.9	38.4	37.3	47.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	19.0	22.7	16.9	21.0
Oakland, CA	19.3	60.5	19.3	55.7
Orange County, FL	38.4	30.9	55.8	36.8
Philadelphia, PA	6.5	6.6	14.1	12.9
San Diego, CA	15.8	58.6	29.3	56.9
San Francisco, CA	36.5	73.1	19.9	45.9
Shelby County, TN	23.3	25.3	30.9	31.2
Median	19.3	22.7	27.1	30.2
Range	6.5-38.4	6.0-73.1	13.2-55.8	8.4-56.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	7.7	23.1	38.5	76.9
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	14.3	42.9	42.9

TABLE 37. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Practices in Place to Prevent Bullying and Sexual Harassment, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	All school staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment	Has a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment	Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment	Provide parents and families with health information on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment	All 4 practices (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	84.1	97.3	93.1	63.5	47.6
Alaska	83.6	78.2	75.8	44.3	27.0
Arizona	86.6	93.6	88.7	60.2	44.9
Arkansas	95.3	94.0	91.7	71.8	60.3
California	83.3	96.1	95.6	68.2	50.8
Colorado	73.8	90.9	90.6	NA	27.6
Connecticut	90.5	99.2	95.4	64.1	54.3
Delaware	94.9	95.2	96.9	67.8	55.2
Florida	91.1	96.7	96.5	71.6	60.6
Georgia	84.2	96.1	91.1	54.7	37.7
Hawaii	70.6	94.9	87.0	53.3	35.3
Idaho	74.9	93.3	87.1	58.4	31.3
Illinois	88.8	92.2	94.0	64.1	50.1
Indiana	93.9	96.1	94.7	61.5	53.5
Iowa	75.3	94.9	94.0	67.1	44.0
Kansas	93.0	92.0	92.3	62.9	49.7
Kentucky	94.1	95.8	95.0	75.4	63.8
Maine	79.7	95.0	93.9	56.1	41.8
Maryland	95.3	98.1	97.7	65.4	58.2
Massachusetts	92.6	96.9	97.0	75.6	66.2
Michigan	64.9	94.4	92.1	59.7	34.6
Minnesota	73.1	93.4	95.1	57.9	40.7
Mississippi	85.0	92.8	89.6	66.2	53.5
Missouri	93.2	93.1	88.6	56.2	47.4
Montana	71.9	96.4	92.1	63.9	39.7
Nebraska	82.8	90.6	92.5	60.7	40.7
Nevada	94.0	97.8	94.9	67.1	59.3
New Hampshire	90.1	99.0	96.4	71.1	59.9
New Jersey	98.7	100.0	99.6	78.6	76.2
New York	92.0	97.0	94.0	70.7	52.8
North Carolina	87.2	93.6	91.8	57.4	35.3
North Dakota	82.9	93.3	95.9	64.7	51.2
Ohio	78.2	95.2	91.6	65.8	44.8
Oklahoma	92.7	96.1	88.6	NA	45.6
Oregon	85.4	94.8	89.8	51.2	36.9
Pennsylvania	80.6	94.5	95.1	61.7	43.4
Rhode Island	74.8	93.0	96.9	67.7	46.3
South Carolina	94.7	94.6	93.5	64.9	55.0
South Dakota	70.5	89.3	93.4	54.2	33.6
Tennessee	91.5	98.2	92.4	71.3	60.4

TABLE 37. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Practices in Place to Prevent Bullying and Sexual Harassment, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	All school staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment	Has a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment	Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment	Provide parents and families with health information on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment	All 4 practices (performance measure)
Texas	95.3	94.7	95.7	NA	58.5
Utah	92.8	93.6	96.6	71.7	56.9
Vermont	90.3	100.0	97.7	76.4	65.0
Virginia	82.4	91.9	91.6	69.7	51.4
Washington	88.4	96.7	96.3	60.3	50.6
West Virginia	93.3	95.5	94.5	70.9	54.1
Wisconsin	74.2	93.3	95.5	64.6	43.6
Wyoming	78.5	95.8	96.6	50.8	37.2
Median	86.9	94.9	94.0	64.6	49.9
Range	64.9-98.7	78.2-100.0	75.8-99.6	44.3-78.6	27.0-76.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	80.1	94.1	87.2	56.1	37.3
Boston, MA	72.4	98.1	88.6	64.6	35.1
Broward County, FL	97.4	100.0	97.5	78.5	73.2
Chicago, IL	71.9	92.7	85.1	61.7	33.7
Cleveland, OH	66.6	89.3	66.7	56.4	24.7
DeKalb County, GA	97.1	100.0	97.1	71.8	65.6
Detroit, MI	90.5	96.3	92.5	72.8	56.6
District of Columbia	71.2	97.7	90.4	70.7	43.6
Duval County, FL	91.3	95.7	93.5	57.8	47.7
Fort Worth, TX	94.1	97.0	88.2	84.4	66.7
Houston, TX	98.7	93.8	89.9	75.6	65.0
Los Angeles, CA	99.0	99.1	97.2	71.6	67.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.1	98.0	93.9	81.1	61.6
Oakland, CA	58.5	88.2	76.8	40.0	15.2
Orange County, FL	80.3	100.0	88.5	67.7	46.0
Philadelphia, PA	79.2	100.0	88.0	59.9	39.1
San Diego, CA	93.2	91.5	98.3	70.9	58.9
San Francisco, CA	67.8	97.1	97.1	70.9	44.1
Shelby County, TN	95.8	97.2	90.3	80.3	65.2
Median	84.1	97.1	90.3	70.9	47.7
Range	58.5-99.0	88.2-100.0	66.7-98.3	40.0-84.4	15.2-73.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	75.0	100.0	92.3	41.7	27.3
Northern Mariana Islands	42.9	85.7	100.0	85.7	42.9

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy That Addressed Specific Issues on HIV* or AIDS,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Attendance of students with HIV infection	Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination	Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff	All 3 issues (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	58.5	65.1	71.4	57.1
Alaska	47.9	52.2	60.1	47.4
Arizona	46.3	50.4	55.7	44.8
Arkansas	52.3	56.7	67.4	49.8
California	51.5	59.3	61.6	50.8
Colorado	51.0	56.3	59.8	49.3
Connecticut	58.8	74.1	78.3	58.8
Delaware	42.8	51.1	62.1	39.6
Florida	53.3	62.2	69.1	52.7
Georgia	47.0	56.6	66.2	46.7
Hawaii	46.9	56.3	59.7	46.9
Idaho	62.5	64.0	67.9	60.8
Illinois	59.1	66.6	71.6	57.6
Indiana	60.6	70.6	77.9	59.9
Iowa	49.8	55.3	60.8	47.4
Kansas	54.2	64.3	67.6	53.2
Kentucky	21.5	28.5	37.1	21.0
Maine	72.6	80.3	83.9	72.1
Maryland	50.6	61.6	68.3	49.6
Massachusetts	58.5	66.8	71.2	57.2
Michigan	48.6	61.0	67.0	46.6
Minnesota	48.5	60.7	66.7	48.5
Mississippi	36.3	43.5	50.7	35.8
Missouri	58.1	70.2	75.7	57.4
Montana	73.4	77.9	79.8	72.0
Nebraska	64.2	72.2	73.8	63.3
Nevada	55.5	64.3	70.2	54.8
New Hampshire	84.3	88.0	89.0	84.3
New Jersey	60.2	75.1	79.7	59.9
New York	61.1	71.8	76.7	60.2
North Carolina	48.3	58.1	62.7	46.7
North Dakota	53.0	58.2	63.2	50.9
Ohio	49.5	59.2	61.9	49.2
Oklahoma	69.0	82.6	83.3	67.4
Oregon	76.0	80.0	82.6	75.3
Pennsylvania	62.7	67.7	73.3	61.3
Rhode Island	56.7	66.8	71.2	56.7
South Carolina	61.5	71.2	79.4	60.2
South Dakota	54.8	52.4	52.2	49.4
Tennessee	59.8	68.6	72.2	59.6

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy That Addressed Specific Issues on HIV* or AIDS,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Attendance of students with HIV infection	Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination	Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff	All 3 issues (performance measure)
Texas	45.7	56.0	63.0	44.3
Utah	53.0	60.9	64.9	51.6
Vermont	82.6	85.1	87.5	81.7
Virginia	56.1	61.7	70.2	54.9
Washington	66.0	72.2	78.3	64.3
West Virginia	54.4	62.1	68.6	53.9
Wisconsin	53.1	63.7	69.3	51.6
Wyoming	67.9	72.5	76.0	67.0
Median	55.2	63.9	69.2	54.4
Range	21.5-84.3	28.5-88.0	37.1-89.0	21.0-84.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	28.8	38.5	44.0	27.9
Boston, MA	30.5	36.3	50.7	26.7
Broward County, FL	66.9	74.9	85.5	66.9
Chicago, IL	25.8	33.2	42.6	24.3
Cleveland, OH	16.4	19.9	22.3	15.2
DeKalb County, GA	30.3	42.4	51.5	30.3
Detroit, MI	32.0	36.1	49.3	28.3
District of Columbia	34.8	46.7	72.0	32.5
Duval County, FL	44.4	48.9	57.8	42.2
Fort Worth, TX	20.6	32.4	44.1	20.6
Houston, TX	48.1	58.3	65.8	48.1
Los Angeles, CA	58.8	74.3	78.0	58.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	61.5	76.3	85.4	60.8
Oakland, CA	32.2	40.8	49.5	32.2
Orange County, FL	38.7	51.2	69.4	38.7
Philadelphia, PA	37.1	45.0	54.8	34.6
San Diego, CA	80.7	86.0	87.7	80.7
San Francisco, CA	40.2	50.9	65.3	40.2
Shelby County, TN	63.9	76.5	83.1	62.0
Median	37.1	46.7	57.8	34.6
Range	16.4-80.7	19.9-86.0	22.3-87.7	15.2-80.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	38.5	50.0	46.2	38.5
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	66.7	83.3	50.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools that Provide Curricula or Supplementary Materials* that Include HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Information Relevant to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Questioning (LGBTQ) Youth; the Percentage that Engage in the Following Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage that Had a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth						Schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth (performance measure)	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club
	Provide curricula or supplementary materials	Identify safe spaces ¹	Prohibit harassment ^{**}	Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students ^{††}	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services ^{‡‡} to LGBTQ youth	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth		
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	21.6	58.4	85.6	55.3	43.3	42.1	7.8	21.5
Alaska	15.7	39.2	75.9	45.0	36.6	32.4	3.1	19.8
Arizona	11.1	44.3	81.1	47.8	34.2	39.0	4.8	22.5
Arkansas	22.5	53.5	90.2	53.1	42.5	46.1	4.8	15.6
California	40.0	70.2	95.0	72.9	54.1	55.8	17.3	43.6
Colorado	NA	68.2	91.8	58.9	51.0	54.7	9.4	38.4
Connecticut	35.9	72.9	91.7	70.6	59.6	65.3	21.0	46.0
Delaware	26.9	54.5	88.1	59.3	41.5	50.0	7.3	37.9
Florida	28.5	65.9	88.3	66.3	46.3	51.9	11.7	32.4
Georgia	13.4	60.9	89.3	48.5	36.7	43.8	2.7	20.9
Hawaii	36.4	58.7	86.4	57.0	43.8	41.4	7.7	26.6
Idaho	24.6	50.1	89.4	51.0	35.7	34.2	2.4	15.3
Illinois	22.3	57.9	89.2	54.2	43.0	47.5	6.8	20.9
Indiana	20.5	68.6	93.6	51.0	44.8	46.4	6.6	28.8
Iowa	32.6	61.4	94.5	65.1	53.1	51.6	11.7	26.7
Kansas	16.7	51.8	84.9	48.0	33.9	38.4	2.8	16.0
Kentucky	19.0	51.5	87.1	55.0	43.8	48.9	5.0	20.1
Maine	42.7	70.8	96.1	74.4	63.9	66.5	17.0	50.6
Maryland	28.7	69.3	90.4	64.4	47.0	55.0	9.9	34.3
Massachusetts	48.3	84.7	96.4	79.4	69.0	72.9	27.2	55.7
Michigan	23.8	62.0	91.4	58.0	45.8	48.2	7.2	29.0
Minnesota	24.1	70.7	95.8	71.2	56.6	61.6	11.2	33.2
Mississippi	21.5	47.3	73.2	46.0	30.1	33.6	3.6	13.4
Missouri	20.3	56.9	84.9	55.7	42.2	45.7	7.6	20.1
Montana	21.3	51.2	85.2	60.6	46.5	45.4	5.4	16.4
Nebraska	16.1	47.1	85.0	56.7	40.1	44.0	4.1	13.4
Nevada	35.6	72.9	97.1	61.1	50.7	49.2	13.6	41.5
New Hampshire	45.5	69.3	94.3	79.0	66.1	69.2	26.6	41.5
New Jersey	46.0	72.4	92.0	80.4	54.9	59.0	21.7	42.2
New York	56.4	81.6	94.9	80.2	68.7	71.3	26.3	49.2
North Carolina	25.2	70.2	94.1	59.0	47.1	52.6	4.7	32.8
North Dakota	22.5	43.1	81.2	46.8	31.4	30.8	5.2	14.3
Ohio	20.4	59.3	85.0	52.6	36.2	41.1	4.4	21.6
Oklahoma	NA	54.6	81.9	55.2	47.7	50.9	9.1	17.1
Oregon	37.0	69.6	93.9	65.9	56.5	60.9	17.4	28.7
Pennsylvania	29.3	63.2	92.8	61.6	52.8	57.1	9.7	29.1
Rhode Island	34.0	77.0	95.0	73.2	56.1	62.0	19.9	43.0
South Carolina	14.9	57.4	86.9	62.0	36.8	42.0	4.4	20.0
South Dakota	11.0	36.8	72.9	38.9	29.7	30.0	2.1	12.5
Tennessee	18.2	66.4	87.0	63.4	40.1	47.4	6.2	24.1
Texas	NA	55.2	83.0	56.2	32.1	35.5	7.0	25.5
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools that Provide Curricula or Supplementary Materials* that Include HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Information Relevant to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Questioning (LGBTQ) Youth; the Percentage that Engage in the Following Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage that Had a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth						Schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth (performance measure)	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club
	Provide curricula or supplementary materials	Identify safe spaces [†]	Prohibit harassment ^{**}	Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students ^{**}	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services ^{††} to LGBTQ youth	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth		
Vermont	52.6	73.5	95.9	82.4	67.6	68.5	25.6	40.1
Virginia	17.9	58.3	88.9	51.1	42.7	39.7	7.6	29.3
Washington	43.7	73.1	93.2	66.7	57.3	59.3	20.6	39.7
West Virginia	25.2	70.8	94.7	71.1	50.7	54.6	8.2	22.8
Wisconsin	36.6	66.2	95.2	66.0	49.4	51.2	13.2	30.6
Wyoming	19.1	47.5	88.7	58.5	46.3	50.6	3.1	12.6
Median	24.4	61.4	89.4	59.0	46.3	49.2	7.6	26.7
Range	11.0-56.4	36.8-84.7	72.9-97.1	38.9-82.4	29.7-69.0	30.0-72.9	2.1-27.2	12.5-55.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	26.2	47.0	64.9	47.4	40.7	43.0	14.5	22.7
Boston, MA	64.0	74.7	98.1	80.0	69.0	68.6	27.9	35.7
Broward County, FL	38.8	93.4	98.8	94.8	70.7	77.4	27.3	48.4
Chicago, IL	31.0	57.0	84.6	61.5	43.5	47.8	8.0	23.0
Cleveland, OH	24.9	47.5	67.7	44.0	29.6	34.4	2.3	30.1
DeKalb County, GA	5.6	72.7	97.0	69.7	39.4	54.5	2.9	44.1
Detroit, MI	27.3	68.2	88.6	66.2	41.5	47.1	12.8	25.8
District of Columbia	56.9	85.7	97.6	92.8	78.5	78.7	47.0	44.6
Duval County, FL	34.8	71.7	91.3	71.7	55.6	48.9	15.6	31.1
Fort Worth, TX	9.1	77.1	100.0	65.7	45.7	51.4	5.3	40.6
Houston, TX	32.2	63.1	83.5	57.9	50.5	48.6	15.6	36.1
Los Angeles, CA	68.0	87.5	96.5	86.6	76.4	80.1	46.8	62.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	48.2	85.6	93.8	87.5	62.0	70.1	32.2	39.1
Oakland, CA	44.6	76.1	94.1	67.5	70.3	81.2	25.7	48.1
Orange County, FL	64.6	72.9	86.5	51.4	49.2	54.9	23.0	38.5
Philadelphia, PA	37.6	62.9	85.2	67.3	49.9	52.2	15.4	25.9
San Diego, CA	83.1	88.1	100.0	89.8	78.0	77.6	56.9	69.5
San Francisco, CA	85.2	96.0	96.0	93.1	84.0	84.0	68.7	75.3
Shelby County, TN	31.6	59.8	84.6	65.3	40.2	42.2	14.0	26.7
Median	37.6	72.9	93.8	67.5	50.5	54.5	15.6	38.5
Range	5.6-85.2	47.0-96.0	64.9-100.0	44.0-94.8	29.6-84.0	34.4-84.0	2.3-68.7	22.7-75.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	30.8	69.2	92.3	84.6	69.2	76.9	30.8	38.5
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1	71.4	42.9	71.4

NA=Data not available.

* Such as curricula or materials that use inclusive language or terminology.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡ Sexually transmitted disease.

§ 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.

¶ Such as a counselor's office, designated classroom, or student organization where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administration, teachers, or other school staff.

** Based on student's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity.

†† Regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

‡‡ Including HIV/STD testing and counseling.

TABLE 40. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Have a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a Protocol That Ensures Students with a Chronic Condition† are Enrolled in Insurance Programs,‡ and the Percentage That Routinely Use School Records to Identify and Track Students with Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Has a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in insurance programs if eligible (performance measure)	Routinely uses records to identify and track students with chronic conditions						
			Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension /High blood pressure	Any of the 6 conditions (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	81.0	70.4	96.6	96.6	96.9	97.2	52.1	86.2	97.5
Alaska	18.9	46.2	78.6	79.1	70.4	74.9	34.1	51.5	81.1
Arizona	43.8	55.4	93.8	93.1	92.4	92.7	37.9	67.6	94.1
Arkansas	76.8	69.3	96.3	95.8	96.3	95.8	60.3	83.0	96.3
California	20.0	73.7	98.4	97.1	97.9	97.4	40.8	69.6	98.4
Colorado	27.4	70.9	96.8	96.3	97.1	96.6	33.9	67.3	97.6
Connecticut	92.0	78.4	98.9	99.3	98.9	98.7	49.0	74.9	99.3
Delaware	98.4	81.0	96.7	96.7	94.9	96.7	53.1	79.8	96.7
Florida	51.8	62.9	94.4	94.1	94.1	94.9	45.2	73.1	95.6
Georgia	53.6	62.4	96.8	97.5	96.7	97.8	39.5	72.0	97.8
Hawaii	23.9	64.8	96.2	98.6	94.8	97.2	39.3	63.4	98.6
Idaho	15.8	57.5	91.5	93.7	94.2	93.0	24.0	55.3	94.8
Illinois	58.3	64.8	96.9	96.9	96.6	95.6	34.3	64.3	96.9
Indiana	65.9	58.6	97.4	97.4	97.8	96.7	40.2	76.4	97.8
Iowa	53.6	74.8	94.0	94.9	93.7	93.7	42.1	69.5	95.3
Kansas	38.6	57.7	92.9	93.6	93.2	90.2	36.4	62.7	94.6
Kentucky	48.8	67.5	97.4	98.3	98.7	98.2	39.1	69.1	98.7
Maine	52.3	57.0	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.4	51.5	73.2	98.2
Maryland	79.5	77.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	96.8	42.3	76.4	98.1
Massachusetts	96.3	76.0	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.0	65.0	79.1	98.3
Michigan	10.0	60.5	92.8	94.1	94.0	93.3	24.6	51.0	95.0
Minnesota	54.1	58.0	97.6	96.2	96.9	97.6	40.0	68.4	97.9
Mississippi	43.0	57.0	95.8	94.5	94.4	93.6	45.1	73.3	96.7
Missouri	75.2	65.2	97.9	97.9	97.5	97.4	53.8	84.6	97.9
Montana	15.2	60.6	94.1	94.5	94.6	93.1	30.3	51.5	94.9
Nebraska	40.0	65.0	98.7	97.5	96.6	93.9	43.2	69.9	98.7
Nevada	33.8	56.7	97.0	97.1	97.0	95.6	42.4	79.6	97.8
New Hampshire	93.2	77.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	97.9	55.8	75.8	99.0
New Jersey	98.6	84.1	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	72.1	89.5	99.3
New York	97.2	72.3	96.4	96.4	96.0	95.3	62.6	77.9	96.7
North Carolina	28.1	65.4	98.1	97.6	99.0	99.0	43.2	76.6	99.0
North Dakota	4.6	47.4	89.1	91.7	90.4	87.8	16.2	42.6	93.1
Ohio	39.8	56.1	94.4	94.8	94.3	93.1	38.8	67.0	96.0
Oklahoma	23.9	67.7	92.6	90.8	92.1	87.3	31.8	60.0	93.6
Oregon	6.4	71.8	93.5	94.3	92.8	93.2	32.4	58.2	95.0
Pennsylvania	85.8	75.7	97.4	97.1	97.1	96.5	69.9	84.5	97.4
Rhode Island	90.3	73.4	95.9	94.8	94.8	94.8	39.8	72.2	95.9
South Carolina	85.5	69.6	97.8	97.1	97.0	97.1	46.8	88.5	98.1
South Dakota	20.2	48.3	81.9	85.5	84.2	81.6	30.7	46.9	88.1

TABLE 40. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Have a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a Protocol That Ensures Students with a Chronic Condition† are Enrolled in Insurance Programs,‡ and the Percentage That Routinely Use School Records to Identify and Track Students with Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Has a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in insurance programs if eligible (performance measure)	Routinely uses records to identify and track students with chronic conditions						
			Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension /High blood pressure	Any of the 6 conditions (performance measure)
Tennessee	59.3	68.7	97.2	97.2	96.9	97.2	55.6	84.1	97.5
Texas	75.7	64.3	96.6	96.8	97.1	96.9	48.3	77.4	97.7
Utah	5.8	53.0	95.9	95.5	97.0	98.0	NA	71.0	100.0
Vermont	77.2	73.9	97.6	96.8	95.9	96.7	54.5	76.3	97.6
Virginia	84.6	70.2	98.8	98.4	98.8	98.1	45.8	79.9	98.8
Washington	24.6	70.4	98.6	99.0	98.9	98.9	33.8	71.2	99.3
West Virginia	36.9	77.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	96.7	45.1	82.5	97.3
Wisconsin	24.7	63.7	96.5	97.6	97.6	96.6	31.9	62.4	97.6
Wyoming	44.6	63.3	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.4	37.0	69.9	98.3
Median	50.3	65.3	96.8	96.9	96.8	96.7	42.1	72.1	97.6
Range	4.6-98.6	46.2-84.1	78.6-99.3	79.1-99.3	70.4-99.0	74.9-99.0	16.2-72.1	42.6-89.5	81.1-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	73.7	89.2	92.5	92.5	88.5	90.3	56.8	75.8	94.3
Boston, MA	83.8	81.8	96.1	92.2	94.2	94.1	67.2	77.3	96.1
Broward County, FL	46.6	65.1	93.7	93.7	94.9	96.2	37.9	62.1	97.5
Chicago, IL	14.1	77.2	97.4	97.0	97.4	95.2	35.8	55.3	98.3
Cleveland, OH	21.6	45.5	91.7	87.0	83.5	84.6	47.2	58.9	92.9
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	51.5	88.2	88.2	88.2	91.2	38.2	61.7	91.2
Detroit, MI	42.7	80.4	90.5	90.5	90.3	90.5	42.9	65.6	92.3
District of Columbia	100.0	73.7	97.6	95.2	95.3	95.3	58.0	71.9	97.6
Duval County, FL	15.6	56.5	93.5	91.3	91.3	91.3	28.3	56.5	93.5
Fort Worth, TX	88.2	70.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.5	79.4	100.0
Houston, TX	78.1	76.8	97.5	96.3	95.0	96.3	60.4	82.4	97.5
Los Angeles, CA	50.7	87.4	98.2	96.3	97.2	97.2	64.0	86.2	98.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	42.7	70.3	87.9	87.9	87.1	87.0	49.0	62.4	89.2
Oakland, CA	18.2	75.1	88.9	80.2	91.7	82.7	38.7	38.7	91.7
Orange County, FL	59.6	73.9	94.1	96.1	94.1	94.1	46.2	82.7	96.1
Philadelphia, PA	42.6	79.1	93.3	91.2	91.2	90.4	60.4	72.3	93.3
San Diego, CA	50.0	79.3	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	56.9	79.3	96.6
San Francisco, CA	36.5	85.8	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	66.2	81.2	96.2
Shelby County, TN	29.1	66.2	94.3	92.9	91.4	91.3	56.9	80.9	94.3
Median	42.7	75.1	94.1	92.9	94.1	94.1	49.0	72.3	96.1
Range	0.0-100.0	45.5-89.2	87.9-100.0	80.2-100.0	83.5-100.0	82.7-100.0	28.3-67.2	38.7-86.2	89.2-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	45.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	42.9	85.7	71.4	85.7	85.7	57.1	71.4	85.7

NA = Data not available.

* A nurse is at the school during all school hours, 5 days a week.

† A condition that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, diabetes, food allergies).

‡ Private, state, or federally funded insurance programs.

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provide Referrals to any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Students Diagnosed with or Suspected to Have Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/ High blood pressure	Any of the 6 conditions (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	48.8	46.9	48.4	48.0	38.9	45.4	49.6
Alaska	48.9	47.3	47.9	48.9	38.6	43.8	51.0
Arizona	44.4	42.3	44.7	42.6	34.6	39.6	46.4
Arkansas	54.9	53.9	54.4	53.9	49.8	54.3	55.3
California	66.9	65.0	66.9	65.5	56.2	61.8	68.0
Colorado	56.1	53.8	55.2	54.6	41.7	49.1	56.5
Connecticut	67.4	66.4	64.4	62.7	55.4	59.6	69.2
Delaware	69.5	67.7	70.5	67.7	62.8	68.8	72.3
Florida	45.8	44.4	44.7	45.0	39.6	42.6	47.6
Georgia	44.6	42.6	43.6	43.8	28.7	39.4	45.7
Hawaii	31.2	28.4	31.6	32.6	24.6	25.5	33.6
Idaho	42.9	41.1	42.6	41.4	28.1	32.2	43.5
Illinois	51.1	50.4	51.1	50.4	38.4	45.5	52.2
Indiana	54.3	53.0	55.0	53.4	40.8	49.9	56.4
Iowa	62.8	61.2	62.4	61.6	51.0	56.2	63.1
Kansas	43.9	42.9	43.5	43.2	34.9	39.6	43.9
Kentucky	57.9	57.8	57.7	56.9	47.3	53.9	59.5
Maine	70.0	68.7	70.5	69.1	60.9	68.6	70.5
Maryland	60.2	56.0	57.2	57.4	44.6	52.9	61.3
Massachusetts	71.4	70.4	71.5	70.7	64.0	67.3	72.8
Michigan	41.9	40.2	40.9	40.0	30.8	35.5	42.6
Minnesota	70.3	69.6	69.5	68.8	58.9	65.1	70.6
Mississippi	44.4	42.6	43.9	43.1	32.2	41.7	45.3
Missouri	56.2	55.9	55.9	55.9	46.9	53.9	56.2
Montana	57.8	57.0	57.8	56.1	41.1	49.8	58.6
Nebraska	54.2	53.6	53.4	52.0	41.4	48.9	54.2
Nevada	61.6	59.3	60.8	60.8	47.2	56.3	61.6
New Hampshire	72.1	71.1	72.1	70.6	60.3	65.9	72.1
New Jersey	73.2	71.8	73.9	72.1	66.3	70.0	74.2
New York	70.2	68.4	68.6	69.0	65.6	66.9	71.4
North Carolina	62.3	60.0	62.3	61.8	50.8	58.0	63.3
North Dakota	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.9	28.3	34.4	45.9
Ohio	51.8	50.6	52.0	50.5	38.1	45.7	52.6
Oklahoma	41.5	40.4	42.1	41.1	31.3	35.4	42.1
Oregon	66.5	63.2	64.7	64.2	48.9	55.5	67.6
Pennsylvania	62.2	62.0	62.7	62.1	53.5	57.7	63.9
Rhode Island	68.0	63.8	68.0	67.7	57.8	61.4	69.0
South Carolina	59.6	58.8	59.1	56.9	45.7	55.7	60.3
South Dakota	49.6	46.6	46.4	48.1	37.8	43.2	50.7
Tennessee	48.3	47.4	48.0	48.0	39.8	46.1	49.8
Texas	54.3	53.1	54.4	52.8	45.5	51.3	55.3
Utah	32.8	33.2	34.0	33.0	NA	30.9	100.0
Vermont	78.9	78.0	78.9	78.9	66.7	74.9	79.6
Virginia	56.0	56.4	56.9	56.9	44.1	52.7	58.1
Washington	63.6	63.7	63.9	63.6	48.3	57.3	64.6
West Virginia	68.1	67.0	68.1	68.1	56.3	65.2	68.1

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provide Referrals to any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Students Diagnosed with or Suspected to Have Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/ High blood pressure	Any of the 6 conditions (performance measure)
Wisconsin	53.5	52.8	54.3	54.1	42.6	47.3	56.6
Wyoming	75.2	74.6	76.1	74.4	58.1	69.6	77.1
Median	56.2	56.0	56.4	56.0	45.5	52.8	58.4
Range	31.2-78.9	28.4-78.0	31.6-78.9	32.6-78.9	24.6-66.7	25.5-74.9	33.6-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	88.5	77.1	76.7	78.4	64.3	68.7	88.5
Boston, MA	86.3	82.9	86.3	86.3	73.6	77.1	86.3
Broward County, FL	47.8	43.7	45.2	46.5	35.8	42.4	49.2
Chicago, IL	72.0	66.8	67.2	67.3	43.1	51.5	73.9
Cleveland, OH	38.8	35.3	38.8	38.8	35.3	35.3	40.0
DeKalb County, GA	33.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	33.3
Detroit, MI	58.4	54.5	54.5	52.5	44.8	52.7	58.4
District of Columbia	76.6	74.3	73.1	72.0	62.9	62.8	79.0
Duval County, FL	40.0	40.0	37.8	40.0	26.7	33.3	40.0
Fort Worth, TX	76.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	52.9	67.6	76.5
Houston, TX	72.9	70.4	73.0	73.0	66.2	69.1	74.2
Los Angeles, CA	88.1	85.3	86.2	87.2	81.4	86.2	88.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	53.6	50.8	52.2	52.9	45.4	48.7	54.9
Oakland, CA	72.5	63.9	69.6	69.6	57.8	58.2	72.5
Orange County, FL	40.6	40.6	42.4	42.4	35.0	38.7	42.4
Philadelphia, PA	76.7	76.0	75.3	75.3	64.8	69.8	77.3
San Diego, CA	86.4	86.2	86.4	86.2	74.1	86.2	86.4
San Francisco, CA	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	89.5	89.5	93.4
Shelby County, TN	60.1	57.2	60.0	58.6	51.5	55.7	61.5
Median	72.5	66.8	69.6	69.6	52.9	58.2	73.9
Range	33.3-93.4	30.3-93.4	30.3-93.4	30.3-93.4	26.7-89.5	30.3-89.5	33.3-93.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

NA = Data not available.

TABLE 42. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Sexual Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	HIV [†] treatment	STD [†] treatment	Prenatal care	HIV testing	STD testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom-compatible lubricants	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	HPV [‡] vaccine administration
STATE SURVEYS										
Alabama	0.6	0.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	1.0	1.9
Arizona	0.4	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.7
Arkansas	2.4	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.3	7.9	1.9	0.5	0.9	1.0
California	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.9	7.3	3.7	3.2	2.4
Colorado	2.7	4.7	5.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.6	3.1	4.3	4.7
Connecticut	4.6	6.9	4.7	6.8	9.5	8.0	6.2	1.4	2.4	5.7
Delaware	4.8	19.2	6.4	22.4	24.0	24.0	14.6	9.6	6.4	20.8
Florida	0.9	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.7
Georgia	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Illinois	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8
Indiana	1.9	2.2	8.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
Iowa	0.4	0.4	7.5	0.4	0.8	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	3.5
Kansas	1.3	1.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.4
Kentucky	0.9	0.9	3.0	1.3	1.3	7.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.1
Maine	2.6	5.4	3.2	4.4	5.4	8.9	10.3	3.2	3.6	4.0
Maryland	2.0	3.5	6.1	2.7	3.5	3.9	5.5	2.4	2.4	2.0
Massachusetts	2.1	3.5	5.9	3.0	4.3	6.1	12.6	3.7	2.1	2.5
Michigan	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.9	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.2
Minnesota	0.7	1.4	2.8	0.7	1.4	4.5	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.1
Mississippi	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	4.2
Missouri	3.7	4.4	6.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	2.1	0.3	1.0	2.9
Montana	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.4	4.9
Nebraska	1.3	1.8	5.9	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.6
Nevada	1.6	1.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
New Hampshire	1.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
New Jersey	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
New York	9.3	11.2	11.5	12.7	15.0	14.2	29.7	18.7	13.1	10.9
North Carolina	1.5	1.5	7.2	1.9	2.9	4.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	3.4
North Dakota	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Ohio	0.9	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.9
Oklahoma	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.6
Oregon	3.9	6.0	8.4	6.3	6.3	7.4	7.1	3.9	5.3	5.5
Pennsylvania	0.0	2.0	8.0	0.3	2.6	3.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.6
Rhode Island	2.1	4.2	10.9	3.2	4.2	9.7	8.6	5.4	2.1	8.4
South Carolina	0.3	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
South Dakota	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Tennessee	1.3	2.0	3.7	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.9

TABLE 42. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Sexual Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	HIV* treatment	STD† treatment	Prenatal care	HIV testing	STD testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom- compatible lubricants	Provision of contra- ceptives other than condoms	HPV‡ vaccine adminis- tration
Texas	1.4	1.7	8.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	1.6	3.2	6.3	0.8	2.4	9.5	12.7	3.2	0.8	2.4
Virginia	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7
Washington	2.5	3.1	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.5	6.3	3.3	2.9	3.7
West Virginia	4.5	5.7	10.7	5.5	6.1	11.3	4.6	2.3	2.9	9.1
Wisconsin	1.6	2.0	8.2	1.3	1.3	2.9	4.8	2.7	2.0	2.4
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Median	1.4	1.7	4.0	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.4
Range	0.0-9.3	0.0-19.2	0.9-11.5	0.0-22.4	0.0-24.0	0.0-24.0	0.0-29.7	0.0-18.7	0.0-13.1	0.0-20.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS										
Baltimore, MD	9.1	14.1	10.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	29.1	10.9	14.1	10.5
Boston, MA	6.3	12.6	18.1	8.2	16.4	20.0	46.0	8.0	6.0	4.0
Broward County, FL	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chicago, IL	4.6	7.1	5.5	7.2	10.1	7.1	10.2	6.3	3.4	6.4
Cleveland, OH	1.2	2.3	7.0	1.2	2.3	4.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	5.8	11.6	3.8	15.4	13.4	15.4	5.8	4.0	7.8	7.8
District of Columbia	15.9	22.7	18.2	31.8	29.5	18.2	50.5	32.6	18.2	13.6
Duval County, FL	2.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	5.1	5.1	12.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Los Angeles, CA	7.7	8.7	6.7	10.6	10.6	11.4	37.6	14.1	9.6	8.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.4	3.4	2.1	6.8	4.1	4.1	5.5	3.4	1.4	6.1
Oakland, CA	15.6	30.0	24.3	36.5	41.5	41.5	53.0	25.8	30.2	21.4
Orange County, FL	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Philadelphia, PA	3.1	14.0	9.2	8.3	25.1	6.8	12.9	3.8	1.5	3.1
San Diego, CA	0.0	3.4	5.1	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	3.4
San Francisco, CA	8.3	11.1	11.1	5.6	8.3	13.9	47.2	33.3	11.1	5.6
Shelby County, TN	5.6	5.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.4	4.2	4.2	5.6	4.2
Median	4.6	5.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	5.5	4.0	3.4	4.2
Range	0.0-15.9	0.0-30.0	0.0-24.3	0.0-36.5	0.0-41.5	0.0-41.5	0.0-53.0	0.0-33.3	0.0-30.2	0.0-21.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS										
Guam	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	16.7
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Human papillomavirus.

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Sexual Health Services and the Percentage That Provided Services or Referrals for All Specific Sexual Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	HIV ^a treatment	STD ^b treatment	Prenatal care	HIV testing	STD testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom-compatible lubricants	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	HPV ^c vaccine administration	Provided services or referrals for all 7 health services (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS											
Alabama	38.3	39.7	44.6	39.3	40.5	42.9	29.4	27.4	29.2	35.9	25.6
Alaska	37.7	37.7	36.5	37.4	37.7	38.9	34.4	33.9	33.9	36.5	33.2
Arizona	25.5	28.6	26.4	26.5	29.2	29.8	18.8	17.8	17.3	23.6	17.2
Arkansas	46.6	47.1	49.5	47.1	48.5	51.9	37.2	35.7	37.2	44.9	35.9
California	46.2	47.9	46.2	48.9	50.5	51.2	43.7	40.2	44.1	45.4	40.2
Colorado	38.8	40.7	42.6	39.2	41.2	46.8	35.5	33.1	34.6	40.0	30.0
Connecticut	45.8	46.4	46.4	46.2	47.2	46.8	39.2	38.1	40.4	43.7	37.1
Delaware	52.8	52.8	50.2	52.8	52.8	52.8	41.7	40.9	39.9	48.6	41.5
Florida	39.9	41.1	41.0	40.3	41.0	43.2	32.0	29.1	31.3	35.2	28.8
Georgia	29.5	30.4	35.4	32.1	32.5	34.0	20.7	20.7	21.1	24.8	19.6
Hawaii	26.4	26.4	29.0	27.4	27.4	30.4	26.1	25.1	26.1	25.1	25.4
Idaho	38.7	39.9	40.1	39.9	41.6	42.5	29.3	29.0	31.3	33.0	28.1
Illinois	39.1	39.1	42.9	40.4	40.1	41.5	31.3	29.4	32.3	39.7	28.5
Indiana	48.9	49.9	54.2	50.2	51.3	55.7	32.2	30.9	34.0	47.8	30.5
Iowa	51.3	53.1	54.4	52.0	53.6	57.3	40.8	37.7	42.7	50.4	35.7
Kansas	35.5	36.8	39.7	37.1	38.4	42.8	24.2	23.2	25.2	33.2	23.1
Kentucky	44.6	45.8	48.2	46.2	46.9	49.4	39.1	38.0	40.8	44.5	36.6
Maine	57.1	58.0	56.8	58.0	58.4	58.6	53.9	53.2	55.0	54.8	51.0
Maryland	45.8	46.0	47.5	47.6	46.5	49.2	38.7	35.7	38.0	42.5	36.5
Massachusetts	53.0	54.2	55.0	55.3	55.9	58.2	48.2	45.5	48.6	51.7	43.9
Michigan	38.8	39.1	41.1	41.6	42.5	42.9	28.6	26.1	28.1	35.3	25.8
Minnesota	54.3	56.8	57.6	56.5	58.9	60.2	45.4	42.6	46.0	51.4	41.2
Mississippi	26.7	30.3	30.6	28.9	31.2	32.9	22.0	21.2	22.5	28.0	19.9
Missouri	44.6	45.7	45.4	45.0	46.4	48.9	30.4	27.4	30.6	40.5	27.1
Montana	45.1	46.3	47.8	46.4	48.4	51.2	39.6	37.3	40.1	43.9	35.3
Nebraska	35.4	35.8	40.0	35.7	37.3	39.3	23.5	23.5	24.4	33.6	23.5
Nevada	41.0	43.2	46.0	43.9	45.4	46.9	31.0	29.8	32.1	41.1	28.3
New Hampshire	53.8	54.3	52.8	53.8	54.3	55.1	48.1	44.9	48.9	50.7	43.0
New Jersey	46.9	47.6	44.5	47.6	49.0	48.6	36.9	36.9	38.3	46.7	35.2
New York	58.6	60.0	58.3	60.4	61.8	61.5	55.2	51.0	54.3	55.5	49.0
North Carolina	48.9	51.4	56.1	51.4	52.4	54.1	37.9	36.4	38.4	45.9	36.3
North Dakota	41.2	43.7	41.9	43.2	45.8	46.7	29.6	28.2	29.6	40.7	26.8
Ohio	42.4	44.5	47.5	43.8	45.5	49.5	32.8	29.3	31.1	39.5	28.6
Oklahoma	40.7	40.7	40.5	42.4	43.2	43.3	32.5	31.3	33.7	38.3	30.6
Oregon	54.4	53.9	54.6	54.7	54.6	57.0	48.4	44.5	48.8	50.4	44.0
Pennsylvania	49.4	52.0	54.4	50.6	53.1	56.7	38.2	34.0	39.4	44.9	32.4
Rhode Island	55.6	55.6	58.8	57.7	58.8	63.1	49.2	48.6	48.1	57.4	48.0
South Carolina	35.3	37.2	40.7	36.2	38.4	41.0	24.8	22.8	24.2	31.4	22.3
South Dakota	41.3	43.1	41.9	41.3	43.1	43.6	27.7	27.7	29.9	38.4	26.0
Tennessee	34.7	35.4	40.0	36.5	37.2	39.9	26.3	25.0	26.3	33.1	25.0
Texas	42.4	43.5	49.8	44.1	44.9	48.7	27.5	26.0	27.7	40.9	25.2
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Sexual Health Services and the Percentage That Provided Services or Referrals for All Specific Sexual Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (*continued*)

Site	HIV [*] treatment	STD [†] treatment	Prenatal care	HIV testing	STD testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom-compatible lubricants	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	HPV [‡] vaccine administration	Provided services or referrals for all 7 health services (performance measure)
Vermont	52.3	51.6	49.3	54.7	53.1	52.5	46.2	44.7	46.2	47.7	40.2
Virginia	40.8	43.1	44.5	43.2	44.3	47.7	33.1	31.6	35.1	43.1	31.6
Washington	52.7	54.8	54.8	54.7	56.7	59.8	48.0	45.9	48.4	52.1	44.8
West Virginia	53.8	55.1	57.9	55.0	55.6	60.4	49.9	47.1	51.4	55.4	46.4
Wisconsin	52.3	52.3	54.3	53.1	53.3	55.7	39.4	38.9	40.7	47.1	37.4
Wyoming	65.8	67.2	68.5	67.6	69.0	71.0	56.2	52.2	55.8	63.4	52.2
Median	44.6	45.8	46.4	46.2	46.5	48.9	35.5	33.9	35.1	43.1	32.4
Range	25.5-65.8	26.4-67.2	26.4-68.5	26.5-67.6	27.4-69.0	29.8-71.0	18.8-56.2	17.8-53.2	17.3-55.8	23.6-63.4	17.2-52.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS											
Baltimore, MD	40.4	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.4	35.9	35.5	37.3	36.0	39.1
Boston, MA	61.8	59.7	58.6	61.8	59.7	62.6	50.4	42.2	48.4	47.9	38.1
Broward County, FL	38.5	41.2	39.7	44.5	42.6	49.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	32.1	28.4
Chicago, IL	35.7	37.6	37.5	37.4	38.4	40.6	36.7	34.1	33.9	33.9	30.1
Cleveland, OH	24.9	28.4	30.8	26.0	28.4	28.4	22.5	22.8	23.7	23.7	21.3
DeKalb County, GA	11.8	14.7	23.5	11.8	14.7	20.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	14.7	11.8
Detroit, MI	33.9	29.9	29.9	31.9	29.9	29.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.5
District of Columbia	62.8	62.8	62.6	67.3	67.3	64.9	67.3	59.4	53.5	51.2	53.3
Duval County, FL	28.9	28.9	31.1	28.9	28.9	33.3	17.8	13.3	15.6	28.9	11.1
Fort Worth, TX	47.1	50.0	61.8	47.1	50.0	50.0	29.4	26.5	29.4	41.2	26.5
Houston, TX	56.9	58.1	58.1	60.7	61.9	60.7	50.5	48.0	47.9	55.6	48.0
Los Angeles, CA	68.8	70.7	73.5	69.9	71.8	75.4	70.9	65.1	68.7	68.9	63.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	44.2	43.5	42.5	43.9	44.6	43.9	34.5	33.3	36.6	39.7	31.5
Oakland, CA	72.4	75.5	69.6	75.5	75.5	78.6	75.5	72.7	72.7	66.8	66.8
Orange County, FL	33.0	33.0	36.8	34.9	34.9	34.9	23.4	23.4	23.4	27.1	21.5
Philadelphia, PA	46.8	49.2	44.3	47.1	49.8	46.6	41.5	36.3	41.3	41.9	34.3
San Diego, CA	89.8	89.8	83.1	89.8	89.8	89.8	88.1	84.7	84.7	83.1	83.1
San Francisco, CA	84.6	88.5	88.5	84.6	88.5	88.5	85.7	85.7	88.5	85.7	81.8
Shelby County, TN	39.6	38.3	43.8	41.0	39.6	43.9	35.5	32.6	32.6	38.8	32.6
Median	44.2	43.5	43.8	44.5	44.6	46.6	35.9	34.1	36.6	39.7	32.6
Range	11.8-89.8	14.7-89.8	23.5-88.5	11.8-89.8	14.7-89.8	20.6-89.8	11.8-88.1	11.8-85.7	11.8-88.5	14.7-85.7	11.1-83.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS											
Guam	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	75.0	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	28.6	57.1	42.9	42.9	42.9	57.1	42.9	42.9	57.1	28.6

NA= Data not available.

^{*} Human immunodeficiency virus.

[†] Sexually transmitted disease.

[‡] Human papillomavirus.

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Parent Engagement Strategies for All Students and Percentage that Implemented at Least Four Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex	Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child	Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services	Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community	Gave students homework assignments or health education activities to do at home with their parents	Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about school health services and programs	Students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health	Implemented at least 4 parent engagement strategies (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	24.4	65.4	26.9	68.9	46.6	79.3	35.3	46.4
Alaska	12.6	46.5	25.4	66.6	39.1	63.1	35.6	39.2
Arizona	16.5	53.3	24.2	63.3	36.8	71.1	26.8	39.6
Arkansas	25.2	66.6	40.1	73.5	61.2	82.7	61.7	64.9
California	33.8	74.1	30.9	86.2	54.7	84.9	45.3	62.6
Colorado	22.0	52.3	33.9	69.4	NA	72.7	39.5	47.7
Connecticut	23.5	66.4	19.2	82.5	58.9	89.7	41.1	61.0
Delaware	31.8	54.8	25.3	65.3	57.1	80.1	48.9	50.6
Florida	14.8	64.8	29.3	75.7	56.5	77.3	36.0	50.5
Georgia	22.5	60.2	31.4	71.8	60.8	74.1	36.3	50.1
Hawaii	20.7	72.2	28.3	69.8	59.1	62.7	28.7	45.2
Idaho	18.0	45.2	24.9	56.5	55.7	62.0	34.0	34.5
Illinois	20.8	50.3	17.2	68.5	61.2	78.3	34.4	43.1
Indiana	27.5	56.7	27.1	77.5	57.8	86.5	35.8	54.6
Iowa	36.0	52.1	25.9	75.1	56.0	86.1	46.9	56.8
Kansas	25.6	45.2	17.7	59.5	49.7	77.7	32.1	40.8
Kentucky	24.1	57.5	32.9	81.8	65.1	84.6	45.3	56.0
Maine	25.5	53.4	22.7	78.9	46.2	84.5	39.9	50.5
Maryland	28.0	64.9	32.5	84.0	72.8	87.6	39.3	63.5
Massachusetts	31.0	64.7	26.4	84.0	59.6	90.2	54.3	65.8
Michigan	31.5	56.2	28.7	69.8	71.1	75.0	44.2	55.0
Minnesota	34.0	56.6	30.8	75.1	70.8	87.4	42.9	62.7
Mississippi	29.9	52.6	34.6	57.3	66.1	77.5	51.3	54.0
Missouri	23.4	48.9	23.3	70.2	51.5	78.9	39.7	44.3
Montana	26.1	49.1	34.2	63.4	53.1	74.9	36.1	48.8
Nebraska	21.7	53.4	32.3	59.6	50.1	78.8	34.0	44.6
Nevada	19.0	58.1	18.3	67.8	65.1	78.8	21.5	43.1
New Hampshire	37.4	57.0	31.2	80.9	72.2	87.7	53.1	62.8
New Jersey	32.1	69.5	27.4	85.9	71.0	91.6	38.9	66.3
New York	38.8	70.1	31.3	86.3	72.0	85.2	45.3	65.0
North Carolina	23.8	48.9	23.8	75.3	61.9	75.8	38.9	45.6
North Dakota	12.1	50.9	15.0	49.6	58.1	68.2	29.1	38.2
Ohio	21.0	47.5	24.5	73.1	54.0	70.8	27.0	43.8
Oklahoma	18.3	47.1	30.3	59.9	NA	73.0	62.0	44.9
Oregon	23.2	60.0	28.8	78.3	64.6	76.0	32.2	49.8
Pennsylvania	20.7	47.1	20.4	76.4	62.0	85.4	35.7	47.1
Rhode Island	22.5	61.0	21.0	83.0	58.7	90.1	54.0	58.5
South Carolina	22.7	61.2	28.5	75.2	57.5	86.1	42.5	56.8
South Dakota	15.3	36.3	16.0	44.9	38.3	71.9	23.6	25.3
Tennessee	17.1	52.3	32.2	73.8	49.2	83.4	48.2	50.6
Texas	27.3	58.0	29.9	72.4	NA	84.8	61.9	55.9
Utah	28.4	60.5	34.1	73.9	78.0	72.9	40.4	57.6

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Parent Engagement Strategies for All Students and Percentage that Implemented at Least Four Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex	Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child	Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services	Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community	Gave students homework assignments or health education activities to do at home with their parents	Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about school health services and programs	Students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health	Implemented at least 4 parent engagement strategies (performance measure)
Vermont	38.1	60.7	32.9	84.9	69.7	91.1	36.2	65.0
Virginia	26.4	57.4	27.4	79.8	59.9	85.8	39.3	56.5
Washington	28.3	52.7	23.0	83.7	57.8	75.9	26.3	49.0
West Virginia	24.2	58.6	29.4	73.6	67.1	86.0	43.5	53.5
Wisconsin	32.4	58.1	26.9	74.3	74.5	84.6	41.3	57.6
Wyoming	16.2	50.7	27.5	73.5	46.9	74.9	33.8	43.9
Median	24.2	56.7	27.5	73.7	58.9	79.1	39.3	50.6
Range	12.1-38.8	36.3-74.1	15.0-40.1	44.9-86.3	36.8-78.0	62.0-91.6	21.5-62.0	25.3-66.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	29.1	76.0	44.1	89.7	61.3	87.2	53.8	74.9
Boston, MA	30.2	67.8	37.9	84.6	47.6	84.5	43.6	63.0
Broward County, FL	23.5	74.3	38.3	82.3	50.2	71.6	35.7	54.1
Chicago, IL	34.4	71.2	42.8	83.4	60.3	85.9	41.9	66.8
Cleveland, OH	16.9	45.8	22.7	77.4	46.2	57.1	23.9	28.5
DeKalb County, GA	25.0	72.7	33.3	57.6	84.0	60.6	26.7	51.6
Detroit, MI	32.8	81.2	54.0	80.6	61.3	83.0	54.3	68.0
District of Columbia	34.8	76.7	33.0	83.9	82.7	74.5	39.5	69.2
Duval County, FL	19.6	58.7	50.0	73.9	72.1	76.1	34.8	61.4
Fort Worth, TX	14.7	47.1	23.5	79.4	63.3	76.5	32.4	42.4
Houston, TX	33.3	64.6	43.5	79.5	66.6	77.2	37.9	55.7
Los Angeles, CA	54.2	93.4	50.4	95.4	85.7	90.7	48.2	87.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.1	82.1	35.8	82.1	61.9	83.1	44.6	63.5
Oakland, CA	37.0	67.2	21.7	84.7	21.1	70.9	38.7	48.4
Orange County, FL	24.1	62.1	26.0	79.0	61.3	82.8	39.4	63.4
Philadelphia, PA	16.3	57.0	24.6	77.8	61.5	75.2	23.2	45.5
San Diego, CA	78.0	79.3	37.9	94.9	56.5	89.8	48.3	84.2
San Francisco, CA	54.7	78.4	38.7	97.2	53.5	86.8	66.2	83.4
Shelby County, TN	35.2	72.7	48.6	76.8	73.3	80.0	49.9	66.4
Median	30.2	72.7	37.9	82.1	61.3	80.0	39.5	63.4
Range	14.7-78.0	45.8-93.4	21.7-54.0	57.6-97.2	21.1-85.7	57.1-90.7	23.2-66.2	28.5-87.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	18.2	72.7	45.5	63.6	60.0	90.9	0.0	63.6
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	85.7	42.9	71.4	42.9	71.4	57.1	71.4

TABLE 45. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented School Connectedness Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014

Site	Participates in a program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students	Provides service learning opportunities	Provides peer training opportunities for students	Lead health education teacher received professional development on classroom management techniques	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club	Has clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them	Offered activities for students to learn about people different from them		Implemented at least 3 school connectedness strategies (performance measure)
							Lessons in class	Special events sponsored by the school or community organizations	
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	44.1	63.2	90.6	67.2	21.5	61.2	85.9	58.3	83.1
Alaska	20.2	51.9	64.8	57.3	19.8	33.3	81.0	57.1	60.9
Arizona	22.5	52.4	78.8	60.2	22.5	48.4	76.7	60.9	68.7
Arkansas	35.0	55.2	80.8	78.4	15.6	50.6	83.8	56.5	78.9
California	30.8	58.4	82.1	50.2	43.6	66.6	80.6	73.5	72.4
Colorado	36.1	66.7	78.8	NA	38.4	63.3	84.4	60.8	79.8
Connecticut	45.7	59.8	79.6	50.9	46.0	72.6	89.6	80.9	79.0
Delaware	53.2	59.6	70.0	61.1	37.9	65.4	80.0	58.2	76.0
Florida	63.5	68.9	87.5	64.9	32.4	66.1	82.2	77.2	89.7
Georgia	55.8	59.6	85.4	51.8	20.9	65.8	79.9	68.6	81.5
Hawaii	35.4	83.2	76.2	31.0	26.6	63.6	79.6	67.6	74.8
Idaho	26.2	64.8	82.0	44.3	15.3	46.2	86.9	58.3	76.8
Illinois	38.8	57.8	77.9	61.1	20.9	49.5	89.6	55.3	76.5
Indiana	43.7	71.9	86.1	51.5	28.8	67.5	90.5	65.1	82.3
Iowa	44.1	76.1	77.5	56.4	26.7	45.3	90.3	51.0	82.4
Kansas	52.7	60.5	76.4	58.3	16.0	48.7	83.5	47.0	77.5
Kentucky	43.6	72.0	85.6	61.2	20.1	59.4	87.2	61.7	83.3
Maine	49.3	58.7	75.2	41.9	50.6	64.1	87.2	57.1	74.3
Maryland	47.7	97.6	81.7	60.2	34.3	70.1	89.8	77.0	93.2
Massachusetts	39.9	67.2	83.5	46.8	55.7	74.4	90.4	77.9	79.9
Michigan	41.5	68.5	82.6	47.5	29.0	57.8	85.5	61.9	76.7
Minnesota	41.6	72.2	80.8	59.2	33.2	52.7	88.6	61.7	82.9
Mississippi	38.3	51.3	92.3	71.2	13.4	48.0	74.7	52.2	78.6
Missouri	28.1	57.7	86.9	65.7	20.1	49.5	90.6	61.9	82.2
Montana	33.5	62.4	76.1	52.2	16.4	39.7	85.8	51.8	74.6
Nebraska	63.4	58.3	76.3	55.4	13.4	44.5	92.8	57.1	80.4
Nevada	29.5	57.2	83.8	52.9	41.5	66.5	87.6	70.7	76.0
New Hampshire	51.1	68.4	79.3	67.8	41.5	60.1	91.3	61.7	86.8
New Jersey	39.6	66.3	83.9	61.7	42.2	72.1	94.7	87.7	83.2
New York	37.0	68.6	88.9	52.9	49.2	76.6	92.1	76.4	83.4
North Carolina	44.4	75.5	85.6	57.2	32.8	70.7	83.7	75.2	91.3
North Dakota	18.6	51.8	74.3	51.5	14.3	32.6	81.9	38.5	64.2
Ohio	39.2	60.2	81.1	50.7	21.6	52.7	83.8	55.7	74.7
Oklahoma	26.7	56.0	81.6	NA	17.1	49.1	81.8	53.7	71.1
Oregon	36.0	70.5	82.5	49.0	28.7	48.9	88.4	66.1	79.3
Pennsylvania	39.5	62.3	78.2	55.8	29.1	61.2	86.8	63.9	76.0
Rhode Island	42.9	58.3	81.1	44.3	43.0	61.2	88.8	72.8	77.5
South Carolina	58.7	87.4	78.8	58.8	20.0	64.5	86.2	74.6	90.6
South Dakota	24.0	60.4	76.7	51.8	12.5	27.8	73.5	43.5	68.0
Tennessee	41.4	66.2	94.3	69.0	24.1	59.6	83.1	61.2	84.1
Texas	37.7	56.8	85.8	NA	25.5	61.1	79.9	63.2	80.6
Utah	32.4	76.2	94.6	49.8	NA	60.1	87.9	69.9	86.8

TABLE 45. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented School Connectedness Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Participates in a program in which family or community members serve as role models to students or mentor students	Provides service learning opportunities	Provides peer training opportunities for students	Lead health education teacher received professional development on classroom management techniques	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club	Has clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them	Offered activities for students to learn about people different from them		Implemented at least 3 school connectedness strategies (performance measure)
							Lessons in class	Special events sponsored by the school or community organizations	
Vermont	49.0	68.9	72.8	56.1	40.1	53.8	90.4	64.1	86.0
Virginia	49.9	67.7	82.8	64.2	29.3	67.9	87.7	78.5	84.8
Washington	34.5	66.9	74.5	51.8	39.7	59.3	82.9	72.2	75.9
West Virginia	34.4	57.2	88.3	61.9	22.8	58.7	93.9	72.9	80.6
Wisconsin	44.4	68.2	85.5	45.1	30.6	57.3	92.7	66.7	80.7
Wyoming	43.4	57.8	74.6	52.3	12.6	41.9	78.6	51.9	71.7
Median	39.8	62.8	81.4	55.8	26.7	59.5	86.5	61.9	79.6
Range	18.6-63.5	51.3-97.6	64.8-94.6	31.0-78.4	12.5-55.7	27.8-76.6	73.5-94.7	38.5-87.7	60.9-93.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	66.1	95.8	80.9	58.1	22.7	46.7	86.6	73.2	87.3
Boston, MA	54.9	70.2	73.8	61.7	35.7	53.4	87.5	78.7	80.3
Broward County, FL	71.5	77.6	92.4	66.2	48.4	84.9	91.8	90.8	97.4
Chicago, IL	46.6	69.8	76.8	67.8	23.0	61.4	85.3	83.5	83.0
Cleveland, OH	44.1	46.8	86.9	54.1	30.1	38.5	70.6	61.2	75.3
DeKalb County, GA	42.4	59.4	84.8	68.1	44.1	82.8	91.4	78.1	81.8
Detroit, MI	75.1	70.9	90.7	69.9	25.8	69.3	90.7	79.5	94.4
District of Columbia	71.4	85.8	90.6	70.9	44.6	85.5	87.9	90.7	90.4
Duval County, FL	71.7	60.9	80.4	63.8	31.1	58.1	79.5	79.5	87.0
Fort Worth, TX	50.0	52.9	72.7	82.4	40.6	48.6	58.8	71.4	81.3
Houston, TX	41.7	69.7	89.9	75.3	36.1	62.9	74.3	67.5	80.6
Los Angeles, CA	42.3	65.1	83.0	58.0	62.4	75.1	85.9	87.2	82.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	48.5	66.3	85.2	63.2	39.1	73.4	88.3	85.6	86.6
Oakland, CA	47.1	73.0	61.3	76.7	48.1	63.3	68.5	77.3	87.9
Orange County, FL	56.8	64.2	88.2	63.1	38.5	73.6	80.9	86.2	85.6
Philadelphia, PA	38.4	71.6	78.7	66.1	25.9	46.9	82.5	72.6	82.3
San Diego, CA	41.4	64.9	79.7	41.1	69.5	84.7	91.4	84.5	70.7
San Francisco, CA	59.6	72.4	81.2	68.2	75.3	93.2	89.5	93.4	90.5
Shelby County, TN	62.9	72.3	95.7	77.5	26.7	69.6	81.7	76.5	91.4
Median	50.0	69.8	83.0	66.2	38.5	69.3	85.9	79.5	85.6
Range	38.4-75.1	46.8-95.8	61.3-95.7	41.1-82.4	22.7-75.3	38.5-93.2	58.8-91.8	61.2-93.4	70.7-97.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	63.6	72.7	90.9	38.5	38.5	91.7	100.0	84.6	81.8
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4	71.4	100.0	85.7	100.0

NA= Data not available.

TABLE 46. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Someone Who Oversees or Coordinates School Health and Safety Programs and Activities and the Percentage That Ever Used the School Health Index or Other Self-Assessment Tool to Assess School Policies, Activities, and Programs in Specific Areas, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used School Health Index or other self-assessment tool						
		Asthma	Injury and violence prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	HIV,* STD,† and teen pregnancy prevention	Last 4 areas (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	90.3	26.2	38.3	44.4	40.5	43.2	34.6	26.9
Alaska	60.7	12.8	24.1	27.6	27.5	27.5	18.6	16.8
Arizona	72.3	20.6	29.5	32.4	36.1	30.0	21.6	16.5
Arkansas	87.5	54.5	62.7	76.5	74.1	68.2	54.5	52.4
California	82.8	22.6	35.9	47.9	38.5	44.6	35.1	27.3
Colorado	85.9	18.2	33.7	48.0	46.0	44.3	24.8	20.4
Connecticut	78.8	25.2	30.4	41.0	35.8	33.1	27.0	23.3
Delaware	81.1	27.3	30.3	40.2	39.7	36.6	25.1	17.2
Florida	88.0	31.6	40.7	52.6	48.7	46.7	34.9	29.6
Georgia	90.3	28.6	48.8	62.8	58.3	51.8	41.2	31.8
Hawaii	88.2	22.8	37.8	42.6	43.7	38.2	36.7	25.4
Idaho	75.1	18.4	24.7	28.1	31.9	27.4	22.4	19.0
Illinois	83.8	26.4	32.8	38.5	35.0	36.0	31.3	27.5
Indiana	86.8	18.9	31.5	40.1	41.1	47.0	33.3	26.0
Iowa	83.8	13.5	22.5	34.1	35.1	28.3	22.5	19.0
Kansas	83.6	16.3	25.9	39.5	40.2	36.2	23.8	19.6
Kentucky	88.2	21.2	41.0	55.7	52.6	49.4	32.6	30.3
Maine	80.9	31.5	38.9	54.6	56.6	49.8	35.1	33.2
Maryland	86.1	23.7	32.2	48.4	47.1	41.5	27.4	23.3
Massachusetts	88.8	33.0	42.0	51.9	51.5	44.9	36.6	32.5
Michigan	84.4	25.2	39.0	49.2	49.6	46.6	44.0	34.3
Minnesota	88.7	24.2	28.6	39.0	40.8	34.5	27.3	25.4
Mississippi	91.6	44.5	53.9	64.9	64.2	63.4	52.8	45.7
Missouri	90.2	32.7	40.7	48.8	46.5	40.0	35.5	32.3
Montana	84.9	36.5	47.7	49.8	52.6	52.5	41.2	38.7
Nebraska	93.3	29.0	30.6	40.6	41.3	34.5	28.6	26.3
Nevada	82.3	16.6	27.9	27.5	30.1	28.8	25.1	22.0
New Hampshire	95.9	39.6	47.4	54.7	55.7	50.3	40.3	37.7
New Jersey	91.9	39.9	45.4	53.2	51.9	43.9	35.9	32.4
New York	90.6	27.1	34.8	49.0	41.8	35.8	34.9	28.0
North Carolina	80.6	29.4	37.8	42.7	41.8	40.9	32.1	25.3
North Dakota	70.2	21.5	39.4	44.5	52.5	51.5	38.1	28.4
Ohio	75.7	19.6	29.2	37.4	34.8	31.9	24.0	17.6
Oklahoma	88.0	27.9	37.8	44.2	45.5	46.2	40.1	30.6
Oregon	81.8	18.0	27.9	34.5	36.8	35.3	30.9	26.1
Pennsylvania	87.1	21.2	30.4	41.7	41.0	36.5	26.0	23.6
Rhode Island	87.6	30.0	41.8	46.9	40.7	41.4	33.2	29.5
South Carolina	88.5	27.4	40.6	51.7	49.9	41.3	35.1	30.8

TABLE 46. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Someone Who Oversees or Coordinates School Health and Safety Programs and Activities and the Percentage That Ever Used the School Health Index or Other Self-Assessment Tool to Assess School Policies, Activities, and Programs in Specific Areas, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used School Health Index or other self-assessment tool						
		Asthma	Injury and violence prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	HIV,* STD,† and teen pregnancy prevention	Last 4 areas (performance measure)
South Dakota	71.3	12.2	25.1	36.8	37.0	34.6	20.2	17.9
Tennessee	94.2	57.0	68.1	82.0	76.1	68.4	58.5	53.1
Texas	93.4	35.2	44.1	56.8	48.5	42.1	35.6	32.4
Utah	83.0	21.7	38.8	35.5	36.6	44.9	25.6	21.5
Vermont	85.7	43.8	50.7	57.8	58.9	59.4	44.5	41.5
Virginia	91.7	23.3	35.9	45.1	41.5	37.9	27.0	22.8
Washington	78.2	24.4	34.6	36.8	37.7	41.7	34.6	24.8
West Virginia	88.6	34.2	53.1	77.2	69.4	64.4	53.8	47.7
Wisconsin	83.2	28.7	37.8	49.5	50.1	49.0	40.1	30.8
Wyoming	85.0	21.4	28.1	35.3	34.7	34.7	28.3	22.8
Median	86.0	25.7	37.8	44.8	41.8	41.6	34.0	27.1
Range	60.7-95.9	12.2-57.0	22.5-68.1	27.5-82.0	27.5-76.1	27.4-68.4	18.6-58.5	16.5-53.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	81.1	31.2	28.8	33.0	36.0	30.5	21.7	19.8
Boston, MA	87.2	48.6	54.0	69.3	67.5	49.1	40.3	29.6
Broward County, FL	86.8	30.3	36.3	37.5	37.5	38.0	35.2	25.3
Chicago, IL	91.3	43.6	37.2	48.7	46.1	31.6	33.1	22.1
Cleveland, OH	63.9	23.8	27.4	36.1	33.3	25.0	26.1	16.8
DeKalb County, GA	91.2	39.4	63.6	76.5	73.5	63.6	46.9	34.4
Detroit, MI	83.3	59.5	57.8	61.7	66.7	55.1	47.5	38.0
District of Columbia	90.2	34.8	37.9	67.8	49.0	33.3	41.6	26.1
Duval County, FL	91.3	30.2	32.6	39.5	37.2	39.5	30.2	25.6
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	27.8	44.4	61.1	44.4	36.1	22.2	22.2
Houston, TX	89.8	31.4	47.2	65.6	52.5	47.9	50.4	40.6
Los Angeles, CA	84.8	33.9	52.2	55.9	50.3	45.3	41.4	36.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	94.5	63.5	78.0	93.2	84.9	76.5	69.7	62.1
Oakland, CA	81.0	41.9	48.0	48.7	48.0	57.8	38.5	25.7
Orange County, FL	96.1	21.4	41.3	46.1	41.3	33.4	30.9	17.6
Philadelphia, PA	87.9	24.8	31.9	38.2	42.8	21.1	27.9	16.8
San Diego, CA	86.2	27.3	50.9	63.2	47.4	59.6	48.2	39.3
San Francisco, CA	100.0	46.6	48.4	46.6	46.6	46.6	44.4	42.7
Shelby County, TN	94.4	53.0	63.4	77.7	69.4	50.0	55.0	42.0
Median	89.8	33.9	47.2	55.9	47.4	45.3	40.3	26.1
Range	63.9-100.0	21.4-63.5	27.4-78.0	33.0-93.2	33.3-84.9	21.1-76.5	21.7-69.7	16.8-62.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	92.3	41.7	50.0	69.2	53.8	69.2	61.5	53.8
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	14.3	71.4	42.9	71.4	71.4	57.1	42.9

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 47a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Groups represented†							Health services staff [‡]
	School health council	School administrators	Health education teachers	Physical education teachers	Other classroom teachers	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	43.5	84.9	85.4	92.0	65.9	67.8	65.0	83.6
Alaska	33.8	93.9	66.3	62.8	74.9	68.0	36.8	47.9
Arizona	37.8	89.1	63.5	76.9	77.7	59.2	53.9	67.4
Arkansas	74.0	98.7	93.5	95.3	84.9	84.8	83.4	92.9
California	44.2	94.6	61.8	80.5	76.0	77.3	39.9	60.5
Colorado	62.5	87.7	83.8	87.7	74.8	68.3	49.7	72.9
Connecticut	61.5	89.4	84.6	81.2	70.4	79.6	49.8	81.2
Delaware	74.4	82.5	89.3	85.2	60.7	75.7	45.8	84.7
Florida	53.0	84.9	73.1	88.8	74.9	73.1	52.5	59.8
Georgia	48.2	88.2	91.1	91.8	68.5	63.3	49.8	59.4
Hawaii	66.6	88.5	60.4	66.0	73.2	62.1	42.9	42.3
Idaho	38.7	87.8	88.1	88.1	65.8	63.9	64.8	48.3
Illinois	46.3	93.0	89.7	89.1	64.3	71.1	42.5	66.1
Indiana	54.8	91.5	84.3	88.1	71.1	75.8	69.6	85.0
Iowa	57.9	93.7	87.1	87.1	68.6	68.4	75.3	89.6
Kansas	53.0	93.8	90.5	96.8	72.4	58.8	74.3	71.9
Kentucky	63.8	91.0	94.3	95.2	81.5	68.6	51.7	60.4
Maine	60.3	88.5	89.4	88.0	76.8	80.1	65.1	78.5
Maryland	50.8	90.5	87.6	85.2	76.3	71.9	29.3	67.1
Massachusetts	66.3	92.1	86.2	85.5	63.0	81.9	62.6	85.8
Michigan	56.2	92.2	91.9	88.4	62.7	67.5	39.8	36.6
Minnesota	63.2	94.4	87.1	87.5	82.5	75.2	75.2	78.5
Mississippi	70.0	96.7	90.9	96.8	82.8	79.5	69.8	72.9
Missouri	55.9	95.6	90.3	92.7	66.2	78.8	68.0	86.4
Montana	54.0	93.1	92.9	92.9	69.8	67.1	59.2	45.9
Nebraska	62.1	93.3	87.2	86.1	72.4	62.3	66.7	74.4
Nevada	28.8	92.0	80.9	81.7	59.7	66.8	27.9	64.3
New Hampshire	76.0	95.9	90.5	88.3	81.5	75.1	78.4	89.8
New Jersey	63.6	94.1	89.2	89.3	68.6	83.7	41.2	87.1
New York	58.8	96.2	89.8	89.3	78.9	82.6	59.7	73.8
North Carolina	50.4	89.4	88.7	89.6	79.3	100.0	42.0	75.6
North Dakota	47.1	95.4	91.5	90.1	75.1	53.9	50.4	19.5
Ohio	41.7	88.5	75.9	79.0	76.7	68.1	64.1	76.3
Oklahoma	72.7	96.8	71.9	83.7	93.7	59.8	55.7	40.7
Oregon	45.3	90.8	73.7	72.7	63.4	65.1	25.1	40.4
Pennsylvania	59.2	95.2	89.3	89.8	74.6	76.8	66.8	89.1
Rhode Island	52.1	92.2	83.9	78.0	71.2	76.3	55.2	77.9
South Carolina	57.4	96.0	90.5	95.3	77.5	74.3	63.0	86.4
South Dakota	46.3	94.9	94.7	93.5	82.4	56.3	72.2	55.6

TABLE 47a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Groups represented†							
	School health council	School administrators	Health education teachers	Physical education teachers	Other classroom teachers	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	Health services staff‡
Tennessee	69.5	94.5	85.2	95.5	87.1	83.7	70.5	83.0
Texas	69.8	94.6	77.7	86.7	77.9	75.7	67.1	86.8
Utah	38.8	89.2	88.3	83.0	72.8	76.5	34.5	54.4
Vermont	67.5	95.1	85.7	87.4	72.8	88.9	57.6	93.8
Virginia	50.8	86.2	92.1	92.8	71.6	72.7	54.0	78.3
Washington	36.0	88.5	83.5	79.2	59.0	74.3	38.7	68.3
West Virginia	62.3	95.7	95.8	94.1	86.7	72.3	60.3	82.5
Wisconsin	54.9	93.2	91.0	89.4	69.8	77.7	67.3	73.6
Wyoming	55.0	96.4	92.9	87.4	82.4	79.0	61.4	78.8
Median	55.5	93.1	88.2	88.1	73.9	73.7	58.4	74.1
Range	28.8-76.0	82.5-98.7	60.4-95.8	62.8-96.8	59.0-93.7	53.9-100.0	25.1-83.4	19.5-93.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	49.5	89.6	69.4	77.5	86.1	82.4	50.2	69.8
Boston, MA	66.1	86.3	85.6	94.5	75.1	77.4	27.8	75.8
Broward County, FL	40.7	79.8	83.3	80.4	76.8	90.2	63.1	66.4
Chicago, IL	61.4	93.8	86.5	94.4	84.2	81.5	52.8	63.1
Cleveland, OH	28.4	83.3	58.0	75.0	79.2	83.3	43.5	37.5
DeKalb County, GA	48.6	82.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	68.8	43.7	25.0
Detroit, MI	71.3	89.0	74.0	91.2	88.6	86.1	71.1	57.2
District of Columbia	61.9	96.2	88.2	84.7	72.8	88.2	46.5	84.7
Duval County, FL	52.2	65.2	82.6	73.9	60.9	54.2	13.0	25.0
Fort Worth, TX	77.1	85.2	92.6	92.3	81.5	74.1	22.2	44.4
Houston, TX	59.0	85.9	80.3	89.1	53.5	62.3	42.3	68.3
Los Angeles, CA	56.3	95.0	84.8	79.3	78.9	89.9	49.4	81.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	64.1	95.7	76.1	96.7	83.4	81.1	69.8	53.2
Oakland, CA	71.8	86.7	42.0	61.7	90.5	86.1	24.5	59.5
Orange County, FL	61.6	77.5	68.9	90.5	81.1	81.3	55.9	61.3
Philadelphia, PA	41.7	88.9	71.8	76.0	83.9	81.2	55.3	75.0
San Diego, CA	55.2	93.3	57.1	86.2	82.8	96.7	46.7	96.7
San Francisco, CA	75.2	94.9	72.2	62.5	83.8	94.9	16.2	81.0
Shelby County, TN	64.4	97.8	92.7	95.6	77.3	83.8	63.0	75.9
Median	61.4	88.9	80.3	86.2	81.1	82.4	46.7	66.4
Range	28.4-77.1	65.2-97.8	42.0-100.0	61.7-100.0	50.0-90.5	54.2-96.7	13.0-71.1	25.0-96.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	61.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	62.5	75.0	37.5	87.5
Northern Mariana Islands	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	25.0

* A group, committee, or team that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

† Among schools with school health councils.

‡ Such as a school nurse.

TABLE 47b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Groups represented†						6 or more groups† (performance measure)
	Parents or families of students	Community members	Local health departments, agencies, or organizations	Faith-based organizations	Businesses	Local government agencies	
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	56.2	48.2	46.3	22.7	29.4	37.6	27.0
Alaska	64.2	68.7	50.8	11.3	18.0	31.1	18.2
Arizona	48.3	31.8	29.3	4.9	13.3	15.2	16.7
Arkansas	75.8	67.0	45.9	18.6	27.5	27.9	64.3
California	65.0	44.4	32.7	9.9	12.3	24.1	24.0
Colorado	57.0	47.0	41.6	14.6	15.2	19.8	36.0
Connecticut	60.1	44.9	33.5	6.1	10.8	20.2	36.1
Delaware	37.8	33.3	37.8	4.3	11.0	20.2	41.3
Florida	46.2	34.6	35.4	11.1	21.8	17.1	25.5
Georgia	51.6	46.5	38.2	14.0	31.5	25.8	29.3
Hawaii	34.4	28.0	27.3	4.4	8.6	10.7	24.2
Idaho	59.2	51.9	26.3	4.9	12.9	9.3	23.5
Illinois	42.6	40.5	40.6	6.2	10.2	17.4	27.0
Indiana	65.5	59.3	51.4	19.0	24.8	28.7	37.6
Iowa	61.4	52.4	39.2	8.9	22.4	17.3	42.1
Kansas	41.6	37.3	28.0	9.5	12.8	12.3	34.4
Kentucky	60.8	43.9	43.9	8.4	13.2	15.5	39.8
Maine	50.5	48.5	50.2	3.0	10.1	11.6	38.9
Maryland	45.1	34.4	30.9	9.1	17.0	15.6	24.6
Massachusetts	64.0	59.1	46.7	7.3	14.5	23.5	45.2
Michigan	80.5	66.5	49.4	44.4	19.5	14.6	37.5
Minnesota	57.1	53.2	46.2	11.3	16.8	28.8	45.1
Mississippi	63.0	57.1	46.3	27.6	30.8	30.7	49.4
Missouri	53.6	51.1	51.6	16.5	21.7	21.8	38.0
Montana	60.5	56.5	43.2	7.1	17.4	23.9	37.0
Nebraska	45.3	43.9	35.6	9.9	15.7	19.6	37.2
Nevada	42.4	30.6	17.2	11.7	8.7	11.0	10.2
New Hampshire	54.0	57.1	36.2	5.5	12.7	17.4	54.2
New Jersey	50.3	39.2	30.8	10.7	10.6	16.5	35.9
New York	67.5	52.2	43.1	8.6	10.5	18.9	42.0
North Carolina	54.5	42.5	42.5	18.4	26.6	31.5	32.5
North Dakota	55.0	48.6	30.9	4.1	14.0	15.2	26.4
Ohio	49.1	47.7	45.0	13.4	22.9	24.5	24.2
Oklahoma	84.8	61.0	26.1	13.6	16.0	23.6	51.2
Oregon	43.0	36.5	35.6	5.5	9.2	15.7	19.2
Pennsylvania	50.3	48.1	49.4	6.6	17.2	16.8	39.4
Rhode Island	71.3	67.3	30.1	6.3	12.8	27.2	31.7
South Carolina	66.7	54.2	41.4	22.5	34.3	24.8	43.7
South Dakota	48.8	50.5	29.8	5.4	13.9	7.6	34.1
Tennessee	70.7	53.8	37.7	22.9	32.0	29.8	52.7
Texas	81.8	75.5	46.2	17.9	40.9	26.5	54.0
Utah	57.3	50.9	37.7	9.5	14.4	22.2	22.5

TABLE 47b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,[‡] and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Groups represented [†]						6 or more groups [‡] represented (performance measure)
	Parents or families of students	Community members	Local health departments, agencies, or organizations	Faith-based organizations	Businesses	Local government agencies	
Vermont	45.6	43.4	39.6	1.3	6.4	14.7	41.6
Virginia	51.2	36.2	40.2	9.4	14.9	25.7	30.7
Washington	40.1	41.4	29.1	6.4	10.4	15.2	16.4
West Virginia	66.8	56.0	40.9	15.2	36.8	24.4	46.6
Wisconsin	60.0	59.2	49.0	20.7	16.4	22.5	40.0
Wyoming	75.1	57.1	39.2	9.2	26.5	21.7	36.8
Median	56.6	48.6	39.4	9.5	15.5	20.2	36.5
Range	34.4-84.8	28.0-75.5	17.2-51.6	1.3-44.4	6.4-40.9	7.6-37.6	10.2-64.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	72.5	71.7	55.8	36.9	48.3	46.9	34.5
Boston, MA	56.8	27.5	42.5	6.5	22.3	16.9	30.9
Broward County, FL	49.7	49.7	46.1	33.0	36.3	33.0	23.0
Chicago, IL	61.2	53.0	36.4	17.0	15.5	18.8	40.7
Cleveland, OH	56.7	41.8	37.5	17.6	26.2	17.4	14.4
DeKalb County, GA	56.3	43.8	33.3	12.5	26.7	18.7	23.5
Detroit, MI	67.9	68.2	67.3	43.2	36.2	53.9	48.9
District of Columbia	57.8	61.8	61.3	19.1	34.4	34.7	38.1
Duval County, FL	30.4	20.8	13.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	11.1
Fort Worth, TX	33.3	18.5	22.2	7.4	18.5	7.4	31.4
Houston, TX	41.3	37.7	39.9	26.6	33.4	28.9	27.2
Los Angeles, CA	86.6	61.9	54.8	13.4	23.7	34.5	42.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	58.3	47.7	35.5	5.5	25.1	12.2	45.1
Oakland, CA	59.3	43.0	73.5	10.0	14.6	14.0	31.0
Orange County, FL	29.2	22.8	25.6	16.1	16.3	9.5	25.4
Philadelphia, PA	55.0	42.4	52.4	22.8	20.6	17.0	19.9
San Diego, CA	60.0	53.3	48.3	17.2	17.2	20.7	27.8
San Francisco, CA	58.8	50.0	50.0	3.7	17.6	27.3	43.2
Shelby County, TN	66.4	58.8	27.8	30.5	26.0	23.4	42.7
Median	57.8	47.7	42.5	17.0	23.7	18.8	31.0
Range	29.2-86.6	18.5-71.7	13.0-73.5	3.7-43.2	8.7-48.3	7.4-53.9	11.1-48.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	7.7
Northern Mariana Islands	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	16.7

^{*} A group, committee, or team that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

[†] Among schools with school health councils.

[‡] Mental health or social services staff and health services staff are considered one group. Community members; local health departments, agencies, or organizations; faith-based organizations; businesses; or local government organizations are considered one group.

TABLE 47c. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Groups represented†			
	Maintenance and transportation staff	Technology staff	Library/media center staff	Student body
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	32.7	36.3	33.5	52.6
Alaska	19.0	14.3	27.9	43.3
Arizona	26.6	24.3	19.3	35.6
Arkansas	32.7	27.2	32.5	69.8
California	20.4	20.8	23.7	55.6
Colorado	16.8	15.9	14.8	37.1
Connecticut	20.1	11.3	14.9	37.6
Delaware	17.7	20.0	11.2	37.1
Florida	22.6	20.4	23.4	47.5
Georgia	17.0	24.3	31.0	46.1
Hawaii	22.3	17.4	18.7	34.5
Idaho	13.0	9.4	5.9	33.7
Illinois	13.2	11.1	11.0	29.1
Indiana	23.1	18.8	13.6	50.1
Iowa	7.9	12.4	8.8	55.3
Kansas	9.7	15.5	15.5	40.1
Kentucky	11.8	18.5	17.4	33.6
Maine	17.4	14.2	13.5	32.5
Maryland	12.7	22.0	27.8	36.5
Massachusetts	11.8	16.9	11.7	44.4
Michigan	9.4	12.0	7.5	54.8
Minnesota	45.2	20.2	10.7	36.4
Mississippi	27.9	28.4	35.1	62.4
Missouri	19.6	17.4	19.3	45.7
Montana	24.9	23.4	15.8	45.0
Nebraska	23.0	22.2	21.1	38.8
Nevada	13.5	19.4	8.7	22.6
New Hampshire	29.4	21.1	16.6	36.8
New Jersey	16.3	24.0	20.5	42.7
New York	27.5	18.9	15.6	55.9
North Carolina	24.0	29.9	36.0	46.3
North Dakota	4.2	16.0	7.1	46.7
Ohio	25.5	21.8	13.4	36.1
Oklahoma	28.7	27.4	31.5	85.3
Oregon	20.1	10.1	11.0	28.0
Pennsylvania	30.7	26.0	14.3	46.9
Rhode Island	20.9	19.2	14.7	33.4
South Carolina	25.4	24.4	32.1	54.8
South Dakota	5.2	11.7	12.0	57.4
Tennessee	19.1	21.0	28.1	66.5

TABLE 47c. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Groups represented†			
	Maintenance and transportation staff	Technology staff	Library/media center staff	Student body
Texas	21.4	26.1	23.8	52.8
Utah	27.6	25.9	21.8	38.8
Vermont	15.4	7.6	10.2	38.4
Virginia	20.4	20.0	15.3	47.0
Washington	12.7	15.6	20.7	37.0
West Virginia	28.2	38.0	30.8	65.9
Wisconsin	20.2	19.5	10.8	41.4
Wyoming	25.9	19.6	24.3	45.8
Median	20.3	19.8	16.2	43.9
Range	4.2-45.2	7.6-38.0	5.9-36.0	22.6-85.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	36.1	44.2	48.7	52.4
Boston, MA	9.7	26.0	16.2	33.6
Broward County, FL	29.8	30.4	40.5	73.5
Chicago, IL	15.4	27.6	23.7	45.0
Cleveland, OH	8.3	16.8	16.6	41.8
DeKalb County, GA	18.7	25.0	37.5	60.0
Detroit, MI	36.7	35.1	33.7	77.3
District of Columbia	32.1	37.5	27.2	46.2
Duval County, FL	17.4	26.1	13.0	43.5
Fort Worth, TX	11.1	18.5	18.5	44.4
Houston, TX	15.6	35.6	24.6	48.8
Los Angeles, CA	36.8	31.1	28.8	80.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	19.7	21.3	35.1	70.4
Oakland, CA	14.5	24.0	14.0	48.0
Orange County, FL	3.3	9.7	22.5	35.9
Philadelphia, PA	20.7	29.4	5.4	61.0
San Diego, CA	27.6	20.7	24.1	55.2
San Francisco, CA	3.7	15.6	19.9	64.8
Shelby County, TN	28.8	24.3	31.5	61.1
Median	18.7	26.0	24.1	52.4
Range	3.3-36.8	9.7-44.2	5.4-48.7	33.6-80.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	25.0	50.0	75.0

* A group, committee, or team that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

† Among schools with school health councils.

TABLE 48. Among Secondary Schools with School Health Councils, the Percentage with a Council That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year and the Percentage That Did All of These Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data	Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team	Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff	Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members	Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials	All 5 activities (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	65.1	68.7	42.7	67.7	77.2	13.4
Alaska	46.0	49.8	53.5	74.6	54.4	5.6
Arizona	63.9	67.5	53.9	83.5	59.4	6.5
Arkansas	75.7	69.5	53.2	81.7	70.4	23.3
California	74.9	77.7	55.3	83.2	65.7	14.1
Colorado	71.6	77.0	67.8	82.6	71.7	24.5
Connecticut	68.0	69.2	51.2	84.6	72.6	13.9
Delaware	64.8	62.7	50.1	64.9	69.0	18.8
Florida	67.1	65.2	58.7	76.9	74.7	15.2
Georgia	61.9	65.1	41.0	74.6	77.7	10.8
Hawaii	54.5	70.5	40.2	70.6	53.7	8.5
Idaho	47.9	55.8	54.0	77.7	65.7	8.0
Illinois	60.1	77.8	53.8	78.9	75.5	15.4
Indiana	58.5	75.2	57.3	81.5	72.7	16.5
Iowa	67.3	69.5	46.5	79.7	67.6	14.4
Kansas	61.0	56.3	54.7	78.3	62.0	11.3
Kentucky	70.7	78.0	45.9	74.3	74.8	18.4
Maine	64.8	80.2	71.0	86.4	78.3	22.4
Maryland	69.3	64.1	54.4	73.3	68.7	13.6
Massachusetts	80.9	83.5	67.4	89.4	79.7	31.0
Michigan	63.4	59.6	52.3	76.4	85.9	14.1
Minnesota	61.4	72.3	68.3	85.9	70.8	21.2
Mississippi	75.0	79.3	43.2	87.7	88.7	22.6
Missouri	74.0	73.8	54.0	79.1	70.1	18.4
Montana	62.7	66.1	52.6	75.3	70.7	18.7
Nebraska	56.4	66.6	44.6	75.3	65.8	13.2
Nevada	47.9	65.9	29.9	68.8	59.0	5.5
New Hampshire	71.5	85.7	62.9	88.6	76.4	32.4
New Jersey	74.4	77.4	52.6	89.4	84.9	22.0
New York	69.7	72.7	50.8	84.5	80.8	18.7
North Carolina	78.1	74.0	51.6	82.7	81.9	18.0
North Dakota	46.8	51.6	51.6	69.1	55.9	7.2
Ohio	61.9	62.7	50.8	76.8	64.8	10.5
Oklahoma	59.1	81.6	40.4	77.9	61.6	18.8
Oregon	69.0	70.8	57.6	76.1	66.6	11.3
Pennsylvania	67.6	77.4	60.4	84.3	78.1	22.0
Rhode Island	72.7	72.8	60.3	80.4	78.0	19.8
South Carolina	73.9	71.3	56.0	84.0	76.9	18.5
South Dakota	49.2	55.5	42.2	66.8	58.9	10.4
Tennessee	77.7	75.5	63.9	79.0	76.2	27.4
Texas	71.7	68.6	41.8	84.7	68.8	19.9
Utah	67.8	66.1	54.8	85.8	77.6	10.1

TABLE 48. Among Secondary Schools with School Health Councils, the Percentage with a Council That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year and the Percentage That Did All of These Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data	Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team	Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff	Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members	Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials	All 5 activities (performance measure)
Vermont	79.8	76.1	85.1	86.5	72.5	31.1
Virginia	76.2	69.6	52.9	80.7	82.5	16.7
Washington	74.9	75.3	52.2	80.1	74.3	12.0
West Virginia	77.6	79.0	59.4	77.8	80.5	23.9
Wisconsin	66.3	78.0	62.3	84.8	76.3	18.4
Wyoming	71.5	64.7	51.0	82.6	67.2	17.4
Median	67.7	70.7	53.4	79.9	72.6	17.1
Range	46.0-80.9	49.8-85.7	29.9-85.1	64.9-89.4	53.7-88.7	5.5-32.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	66.3	59.8	45.8	73.2	66.9	17.6
Boston, MA	78.4	75.6	72.0	91.5	80.8	31.8
Broward County, FL	65.2	58.5	58.8	89.9	73.2	10.9
Chicago, IL	76.0	80.4	66.1	83.9	76.9	25.7
Cleveland, OH	54.1	41.9	37.7	74.0	58.5	5.9
DeKalb County, GA	56.3	56.3	40.0	62.5	68.7	8.8
Detroit, MI	83.3	71.6	71.7	83.0	61.2	24.1
District of Columbia	92.2	84.7	69.4	92.5	76.6	30.9
Duval County, FL	69.6	43.5	40.9	69.6	52.2	9.1
Fort Worth, TX	59.3	55.6	44.4	73.1	51.9	14.3
Houston, TX	69.5	58.7	58.5	75.4	67.3	18.1
Los Angeles, CA	77.0	85.1	62.1	91.4	72.1	23.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	83.3	72.3	54.5	85.6	84.4	25.9
Oakland, CA	78.6	66.3	68.4	83.1	51.0	27.3
Orange County, FL	50.2	60.0	63.3	83.4	81.1	12.0
Philadelphia, PA	66.0	63.8	54.9	71.0	72.6	10.8
San Diego, CA	86.7	80.0	48.3	90.0	75.9	22.2
San Francisco, CA	94.9	89.8	72.2	86.1	66.2	42.1
Shelby County, TN	90.8	68.1	45.3	74.8	79.7	20.1
Median	76.0	66.3	58.5	83.1	72.1	20.1
Range	50.2-94.9	41.9-89.8	37.7-72.2	62.5-92.5	51.0-84.4	5.9-42.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	87.5	62.5	50.0	75.0	87.5	23.1
Northern Mariana Islands	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	100.0	16.7

TABLE 49. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-related Objectives on Specific Topics, the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* During the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† and the Percentage That Engaged in Multiple Activities Related to School Improvement Planning,‡ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014

Site	Health education	Physical education	Physical activity	School meal programs	Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs	Health services	Mental health and social services	Healthy and safe school environment	Family and community involvement	Faculty and staff health promotion	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process	Engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS												
Alabama	30.5	32.8	23.9	27.1	22.9	30.2	35.7	64.9	69.5	26.0	44.8	24.5
Alaska	15.5	15.0	13.9	11.8	14.0	11.3	14.1	40.3	46.8	11.3	56.1	16.5
Arizona	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.2	14.4	19.2	22.7	46.2	54.2	17.2	39.7	12.5
Arkansas	83.8	80.6	78.8	68.7	61.9	72.0	64.5	78.7	81.6	61.3	75.3	52.9
California	33.3	40.3	31.9	24.9	21.1	34.2	40.1	59.6	60.9	24.4	75.9	28.9
Colorado	16.5	19.2	15.4	14.3	11.9	15.3	25.7	42.2	54.6	18.1	47.2	20.1
Connecticut	28.0	28.2	21.9	17.8	16.5	26.2	35.9	65.2	65.9	23.9	56.4	21.6
Delaware	29.5	28.1	21.4	23.0	15.6	28.3	35.5	58.8	67.6	26.2	65.7	29.9
Florida	27.2	32.3	24.6	20.8	15.9	22.4	24.0	54.7	73.6	21.1	44.2	28.4
Georgia	31.2	32.7	24.2	18.6	11.1	19.2	22.7	61.3	72.6	21.2	53.9	36.7
Hawaii	32.8	32.3	18.1	24.6	17.6	28.7	43.6	58.2	67.1	16.5	49.0	24.8
Idaho	24.5	29.9	21.4	27.1	23.4	20.2	21.1	48.2	51.5	26.1	37.9	12.6
Illinois	30.1	31.8	21.9	19.0	14.0	23.7	38.2	60.8	63.0	18.3	43.0	15.8
Indiana	23.5	25.7	18.3	19.6	15.0	22.6	31.0	61.2	64.4	16.5	35.2	18.8
Iowa	48.7	49.9	46.5	41.0	34.9	35.1	27.5	62.1	47.8	28.9	68.2	22.6
Kansas	38.3	37.8	32.0	31.5	27.2	29.2	23.8	44.0	39.9	27.5	53.5	18.2
Kentucky	53.6	53.3	40.3	26.0	24.8	30.9	32.5	57.8	71.0	22.2	51.3	28.8
Maine	17.1	17.2	17.2	18.7	18.6	17.1	18.0	22.3	20.0	16.1	72.0	10.3
Maryland	27.4	28.3	26.7	16.6	13.7	20.4	29.5	64.8	76.3	34.2	41.7	25.0
Massachusetts	36.6	34.5	30.2	19.3	17.8	32.6	48.4	73.6	77.4	25.2	60.7	34.7
Michigan	24.9	28.1	20.5	18.4	12.5	15.0	27.5	51.9	62.2	17.0	46.8	25.7
Minnesota	24.6	25.4	22.8	26.3	22.8	20.8	24.5	38.5	35.1	24.7	58.2	14.3
Mississippi	56.4	56.0	54.1	54.4	46.4	52.7	50.9	65.0	66.4	53.5	55.3	29.9
Missouri	44.9	47.1	40.5	42.3	35.1	45.4	42.1	65.6	69.2	40.7	47.2	23.3
Montana	42.5	42.1	36.9	39.8	34.4	32.0	35.2	58.4	56.8	35.0	81.3	31.9
Nebraska	36.5	36.1	30.0	29.8	25.0	25.9	27.0	48.6	45.6	34.1	53.4	19.4
Nevada	13.3	14.9	12.6	10.2	9.6	8.8	12.9	34.5	64.2	10.4	33.3	11.2
New Hampshire	26.1	25.0	23.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	21.3	27.6	27.1	23.1	90.2	19.9
New Jersey	27.2	26.2	19.8	20.6	20.2	23.8	26.1	38.6	43.6	20.6	58.9	20.3
New York	27.0	29.7	24.3	22.2	18.2	24.9	31.3	38.2	38.2	20.1	82.9	17.0
North Carolina	36.2	34.0	35.0	15.2	19.2	27.6	33.5	83.8	85.8	29.3	48.0	28.0
North Dakota	34.6	34.5	28.8	35.2	28.1	21.3	21.2	50.8	44.6	26.8	62.9	29.7
Ohio	28.0	28.3	22.6	26.4	24.1	25.3	30.4	43.8	43.9	26.3	49.5	12.1
Oklahoma	48.0	54.1	44.6	54.0	50.9	41.2	42.0	59.7	51.0	35.6	56.4	27.3
Oregon	23.4	25.5	18.6	16.2	13.3	19.1	28.8	59.8	63.6	15.9	53.0	21.4
Pennsylvania	24.2	24.5	20.9	21.8	16.3	23.2	28.4	35.5	39.3	18.8	59.3	15.2
Rhode Island	32.3	27.7	23.6	19.7	24.4	25.6	33.0	71.2	66.0	18.8	50.5	24.7
South Carolina	42.2	43.0	39.3	33.7	27.9	36.6	41.5	61.8	67.3	37.5	54.3	30.9
South Dakota	25.5	26.9	22.8	26.9	18.4	17.4	13.4	36.9	44.1	20.4	47.8	14.2
Tennessee	37.8	44.4	43.8	32.6	27.0	37.6	37.1	60.0	69.8	32.8	62.2	40.9

TABLE 49. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-related Objectives on Specific Topics, the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* During the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† and the Percentage That Engaged in Multiple Activities Related to School Improvement Planning,‡ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2014 (continued)

Site	Health education	Physical education	Physical activity	School meal programs	Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs	Health services	Mental health and social services	Healthy and safe school environment	Family and community involvement	Faculty and staff health promotion	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process	Engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning (performance measure)
Texas	56.0	57.4	53.4	43.5	34.6	50.7	46.0	80.1	84.5	47.3	64.2	35.6
Utah	27.7	28.7	22.0	15.5	16.4	15.0	24.1	57.1	54.4	20.1	49.2	22.6
Vermont	24.7	20.3	22.1	19.7	12.7	22.4	23.0	46.1	50.6	23.6	83.9	31.5
Virginia	25.9	27.6	25.1	19.7	16.8	22.7	25.2	58.9	61.2	28.3	52.6	23.6
Washington	21.7	24.6	14.2	7.3	8.2	12.6	20.6	55.4	63.7	6.9	59.4	28.1
West Virginia	38.2	41.0	36.8	30.6	26.8	32.7	32.0	57.2	58.5	29.2	78.2	40.8
Wisconsin	28.0	27.0	23.0	27.4	27.0	27.0	23.4	44.1	38.7	25.0	74.5	28.2
Wyoming	18.7	18.0	14.5	15.2	15.3	14.5	25.5	44.7	43.4	24.5	63.4	16.7
Median	28.0	29.2	23.3	22.6	18.9	24.5	28.6	57.5	61.1	24.5	54.8	24.1
Range	13.3-83.8	14.9-80.6	12.6-78.8	7.3-68.7	8.2-61.9	8.8-72.0	12.9-64.5	22.3-83.8	20.0-85.8	6.9-61.3	33.3-90.2	10.3-52.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS												
Baltimore, MD	41.6	44.3	41.0	31.9	25.6	41.1	56.1	67.1	83.8	30.7	33.4	18.2
Boston, MA	69.7	70.4	70.2	41.8	43.8	67.1	66.2	75.5	87.0	54.0	75.9	61.2
Broward County, FL	16.9	18.2	15.3	14.0	5.5	18.0	21.2	43.1	54.9	14.0	36.2	17.5
Chicago, IL	37.5	44.5	43.2	27.3	23.1	38.0	53.4	71.4	81.5	32.1	55.3	30.6
Cleveland, OH	22.1	26.0	20.8	22.1	17.2	31.7	57.2	59.8	63.7	19.8	58.3	16.1
DeKalb County, GA	37.5	40.6	28.1	28.1	16.1	21.9	28.1	65.6	87.5	21.9	61.8	41.9
Detroit, MI	73.0	80.7	82.9	75.0	61.2	66.5	78.7	94.2	92.5	62.7	63.5	52.7
District of Columbia	37.8	37.8	35.3	40.4	25.2	30.1	53.8	56.5	69.4	23.7	68.5	42.6
Duval County, FL	27.3	23.3	16.3	11.6	2.3	9.3	23.8	81.4	86.0	12.2	43.2	23.3
Fort Worth, TX	81.3	90.6	90.6	37.5	35.5	53.1	65.6	93.8	93.8	62.5	75.8	37.1
Houston, TX	36.9	39.3	33.7	39.2	30.8	36.5	45.2	79.1	80.3	34.8	64.5	48.6
Los Angeles, CA	52.8	52.5	49.5	51.4	43.0	66.3	71.6	74.4	74.9	45.6	82.6	42.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	36.4	41.1	37.4	36.4	24.2	37.1	44.5	60.0	87.9	32.9	64.8	55.9
Oakland, CA	28.5	34.7	32.2	33.9	24.7	55.2	62.1	62.1	62.1	27.8	68.6	27.0
Orange County, FL	22.4	24.4	14.3	16.3	16.4	22.5	20.3	42.8	73.7	21.8	33.4	18.2
Philadelphia, PA	28.7	28.9	23.4	25.0	16.9	29.5	35.9	57.3	64.8	18.8	32.9	16.3
San Diego, CA	28.1	28.1	26.3	23.2	14.3	30.4	33.3	38.6	42.9	17.9	86.0	32.1
San Francisco, CA	43.8	44.9	39.3	42.7	34.4	49.6	51.5	51.5	50.1	43.8	84.7	38.2
Shelby County, TN	26.1	30.4	24.6	30.5	19.3	28.9	36.3	63.9	81.3	21.5	61.4	39.4
Median	36.9	39.3	33.7	31.9	24.2	36.5	51.5	63.9	80.3	27.8	63.5	37.1
Range	16.9-81.3	18.2-90.6	14.3-90.6	11.6-75.0	2.3-61.2	9.3-67.1	20.3-78.7	38.6-94.2	42.9-93.8	12.2-62.7	32.9-86.0	16.1-61.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS												
Guam	23.1	23.1	15.4	23.1	15.4	38.5	38.5	76.9	76.9	15.4	66.7	46.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	66.7	100.0	83.3	50.0	100.0	66.7

* Such as Youth Risk Behavior Survey data or fitness data.

† Among schools that engaged in an improvement planning process during the past year.

‡ SIP includes any health-related objectives, school completed a self-assessment of school health policies and practices related to physical activity, nutrition, tobacco-use prevention, asthma, or injury and violence prevention (Table 44), and school reviewed health and safety data as part of the school's improvement plan