



PROFILES

2018

School Health Profiles

Characteristics of Health Programs
Among Secondary Schools

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Adolescent and School Health



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School Health Profiles 2018

Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

In 2017, 96.8% of young people aged 7-17 years were enrolled in school in the United States.¹ Because young people attend school about six hours a day approximately 180 days per year during a critical period of their development, schools are in a unique position to help improve the health status of children and adolescents nationwide. To measure progress in the implementation of school policies and practices to help improve the health of school-aged youth, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with state and local education and health agencies, developed the School Health Profiles (Profiles). Profiles has been conducted biennially since 1996 and includes state, large urban school district, and territorial surveys of principals and lead health education teachers in middle and high schools. Profiles helps education and health agencies in these jurisdictions monitor and assess characteristics of and trends in school health education (including sexual health education); physical education and physical activity; practices related to bullying and sexual harassment; school health policies related to tobacco-use prevention and nutrition; school-based health services; family engagement and community involvement; and school health coordination.

To support a unified and collaborative approach to learning and health, the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD) and CDC developed the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) model in 2014 by incorporating “the components of a coordinated school health program around the tenets of a whole child approach to education.” The model “provides a framework to address the symbiotic relationship between learning and health” and underscores the importance of developing and implementing evidence-based school policies and practices through 10 components. Profiles provides information on seven of these 10 components: 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

Health education is vital to the primary mission of schools. Research suggests that health-related problems, which are commonly addressed in health education, can limit students’ motivation and ability to learn.³⁻⁵ Health education helps students obtain the functional knowledge and skills needed for making health-promoting decisions, achieving health literacy, adopting health-enhancing behaviors, and promoting the health of others.^{6,7} Important connections between health and learning can be strengthened through strategic, high-quality, and coordinated health education.^{4,5}

Curricula

School-based health education is shaped, in large part, by educational curricula. The term “curricula” refers to a written course of study that broadly outlines what students will know and be able to do (i.e., learning objectives and behavioral outcomes) across all grade levels, pre-K through 12th grade.^{2,6,8-11} Curricula include content and skills to address a variety of health-related topics (e.g., tobacco-use prevention, sexual health, and nutrition), and are consistent with scientific evidence and best practice, teacher-supported, unbiased, and based on the unique health needs and outcomes of youth.^{2,6,8-10}

Health education curricula are commonly designed to address the National Health Education Standards (NHES), which are written expectations for what students should know and be able to do by specified grade levels to promote personal, family, and

community health.¹¹ The NHES provide an organizing framework for curriculum development and selection, instruction, and student assessment in health education to enable students to:

- **Standard 1:** comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.
- **Standard 2:** analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors.
- **Standard 3:** demonstrate the ability to access valid information and products and services to enhance health.
- **Standard 4:** demonstrate the ability to use interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.
- **Standard 5:** demonstrate the ability to use decision-making skills to enhance health.
- **Standard 6:** demonstrate the ability to use goal-setting skills to enhance health.
- **Standard 7:** demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.
- **Standard 8:** demonstrate the ability to advocate for personal, family, and community health.

To complement standards-based health education, today's state-of-the-art health education reflects a growing body of research that emphasizes characteristics shared by effective health education curricula and programs which includes:⁶

- Emphasizing teaching functional health information;
- Shaping personal values and beliefs that support healthy behaviors;
- Shaping group norms that value a healthy lifestyle; and
- Developing the essential skills necessary to adopt, practice, and maintain healthy behaviors.

Support for standards-based health education curricula is found in the following Healthy People 2020 objectives¹² from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 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."

Instructional Requirements

Adequate instructional time is vital for learning and supports the adoption and maintenance of healthy behaviors.^{6,13} The National Academy of Medicine (formerly the Institute of Medicine) has recommended that schools require a one-semester course in secondary school,⁹ but the benefits of health education increase when students receive at least three years of a health curriculum.¹⁰ As such, 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.¹¹ The importance of adequate instructional time in health education is articulated in a Healthy People 2020¹² 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 health education in schools is determined, in part, by teacher preparation and continued professional development.^{14,15} It is critical for teachers to be well-prepared when entering the profession and that they continue their professional development through continuing education and training throughout their careers.^{16,17} Effective professional development for health education teachers focuses on active learning strategies¹⁸ that allow students to master important health information and skills.¹⁹ When teachers receive training, they have greater confidence in their teaching abilities and are more likely to implement health education with improved fidelity when compared to teachers who do not receive such training, resulting in increased knowledge gain among students.²⁰⁻²² The need for adequate teacher preparation and ongoing professional development for health education teachers is supported by two Healthy People 2020¹² 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 behaviors that can result in negative sexual health outcomes. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy notes that “schools play a fundamental role in providing current and accurate information about the biological and scientific aspects of health education.”²³ Schools can be instrumental in educating students about human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and

unintended pregnancy prevention and can reduce adolescents’ health risks through delivery of effective health education.

Sexual health education helps adolescents acquire the knowledge and skills to prevent HIV, STDs, and unintended pregnancy.^{7,24} Sexual health education is a systematic approach informed by research and practice that emphasizes planned, sequential learning across grade levels. As part of a broader school health education program, sexual health education uses learning objectives, lessons, materials, and student assessment strategies that are medically accurate, developmentally appropriate, culturally relevant, and recognize the diversity of adolescents and their communities to enhance knowledge and skills to prevent negative sexual health outcomes.^{6,25} Research and evidence-based programs suggest that well-designed and implemented school-based HIV/STD prevention programs can decrease sexual risk behaviors and prevent teen pregnancy among school-age youth, including delaying first sexual intercourse; reducing the number of sex partners; decreasing the number of times adolescents have unprotected sex; and increasing condom use.^{1,2,26-29}

Using the NHES as an organizing framework,¹¹ sexual health education can also use the CDC’s *Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool (HECAT)*⁷ to determine the essential knowledge and skill expectations needed to change behaviors related to sexual health. The HECAT can assist in developing, selecting, and adapting sexual health curricula based on local school and community needs and priorities.⁷ As students acquire functional health information and opportunities to practice protective behaviors (e.g., role-playing refusal skills) through sexual health education curricula, they gain confidence in their skills and increase the likelihood of transferring skills and behaviors to real world settings. This personalization of information and skill is critical to helping adolescents improve their health and prevent HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.²⁴

Parallel to quality curricula is the requirement of ongoing professional development (PD) and training to those teaching sexual health education. Successful PD training has been shown to increase both the amount of time teachers spend on health topics and their self-efficacy toward current and future sexual health education instruction.^{30,31} PD should provide those delivering sexual health education with necessary skills to use innovative, non-lecture focused approaches like active learning strategies to support students' acquisition of knowledge and skills needed to prevent HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.^{24,26,32}

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

According to the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2nd edition*, children and adolescents ages 6 to 17 years should do 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of physical activity daily. Most of the 60 minutes should be either moderate or vigorous intensity aerobic physical activity. As part of this recommendation, children and adolescents should engage in vigorous physical activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening activities at least three days per week.³³ Schools can help students meet this recommendation by creating an environment that offers opportunities for students to be physically active during the school day.^{34,35} Implementing a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (CSPAP) can help create such an environment. A CSPAP includes coordination across five components: physical education, physical activity during school, physical activity before and after school, staff involvement, and family and community engagement.³⁶

Physical education, which serves as the foundation of a CSPAP, provides students with a planned, sequential curriculum based on national standards.³⁷ Well-designed physical education provides the opportunity for students to learn key concepts and practice the skills needed to establish and maintain a physically active lifestyle. In addition to physical education,

schools can provide other opportunities for physical activity among students. These include classroom physical activity,³⁸ recess,³⁹ walking or biking to school programs, physical activity clubs, intramural sports programs, and interscholastic sports. 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.^{34,35,40}

The importance of physical education and physical activity in promoting the health of young people, from elementary school through high school, is supported by the following Healthy People 2020¹² physical activity (PA) objectives:

- **PA-3:** "Increase the proportion of adolescents who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity and for muscle-strengthening activity."
- **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-6:** "Increase regularly scheduled elementary school recess in the United States."
- **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

As defined in 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 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) school meal programs (e.g., National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program) and may also sell or offer other items outside these programs. Foods or beverages sold at school separately from the USDA school meal programs are known as competitive foods.⁴¹ Competitive foods have historically been relatively low in nutrient density and relatively high in fat, added sugars, and calories.^{42,43} Previous research has provided evidence that the school nutrition environment is associated with youth dietary behaviors and obesity.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁷

Students may consume as much as half of their daily calories at school.⁴⁸ Therefore, schools are in a unique position to provide students with healthy dietary choices and to help students learn about healthy food choices. A healthy school nutrition environment provides students with nutritious and appealing foods and beverages, consistent and accurate messages about good nutrition, and ways to learn about and practice healthy eating. Such environments are supported by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA), which strengthened school meal requirements^{49,50} and established new federal nutrition standards for competitive foods sold during the school day, called Smart Snacks in School.⁵¹ HHFKA also requires that schools participating in the National School Lunch Program make free drinking water available to students where meals are served during meal service hours.⁵¹ Schools participating in the School Breakfast Program must make drinking water available when breakfast is served in the cafeteria. Additionally, districts must update their local school wellness policy to include nutrition standards for all foods and beverages available during the school day, including those offered at classroom parties and celebrations, as well as policies that allow food and beverage marketing and advertising of only those foods and beverages that meet the Smart Snacks in

Schools nutrition standards.⁵² The implementation of this legislation helps support the achievement of a Healthy People 2020¹² 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.⁵³ 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

Recent changes to the tobacco product landscape, including the introduction of new electronic vapor devices such as e-cigarettes, have shifted the types of tobacco products used by youth.^{54,55} Since 2014, e-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among U.S. youth.⁵⁶ According to the Surgeon General’s Report, *Preventing Tobacco Use*

Among Youth and Young Adults, coordinated, multi-component interventions can be effective in reducing the initiation, prevalence, and intensity of tobacco product use among youth and young adults.⁵⁷ Such interventions combine mass media campaigns, price and tax increases, community-wide changes in smoke-free policies and norms, and school-based policies and practices.

A comprehensive tobacco-use prevention policy is one that prohibits use of all tobacco products 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.⁵⁸ However, recent media reports and a survey of youth have indicated that e-cigarette devices, in particular, are being used among youth in schools, including inside bathrooms and classrooms.^{59,60} Schools' implementation of comprehensive tobacco-use prevention policies can support progress toward achieving a Healthy People 2020¹² objective for Tobacco Use (TU):

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

To assist communities in planning and establishing effective tobacco control programs, CDC has developed multiple guidance documents, including *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014*⁶¹ and *Guidelines for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction*.⁵⁸ In addition to the development and enforcement of a comprehensive tobacco-use prevention policy,^{57,61} the following are key elements of the strategies schools can use to prevent initiation of and reduce tobacco use among youth:⁵⁸

- Prohibit tobacco advertising in school buildings, on school property, and in school publications.

- Reject all contributions from the tobacco industry, including funding and event sponsorship, in-kind support, and tobacco prevention education materials.
- Provide instruction about the negative consequences of short-term and long-term tobacco use; social influences on tobacco use, including tobacco industry marketing; peer norms regarding tobacco use; and refusal skills.
- Provide tobacco-use prevention education for students in kindergarten through grade 12, with increased intensity in junior high or middle school,⁵⁷ the stage of life with the most acceleration of onset rates. Because tobacco industry-sponsored school-based tobacco prevention programs are ineffective and may promote tobacco use among youth,⁵⁶ it is important that school-based prevention education remains independent of tobacco industry influence.⁶²
- Provide program-specific training for teachers.
- Support cessation efforts among students and staff who use tobacco.

Additionally, according to the Surgeon General's Report, *Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults*, effective prevention programs may include the following important ingredients:⁵⁷

- They use interactive delivery methods.
- They employ the social influences model.
- They include components on norms and commitments not to use tobacco and intentions not to use this product.
- They add community components.
- They include the use of peer leaders rather than relying totally on adult providers.
- They include training and practice in the use of refusal and other life skills.

Practices to Prevent Bullying and Sexual Harassment

Bullying (recurring unwelcome behavior through which the bully means to harm the bullied student or students) and sexual harassment (unwelcome sexual behavior—in person and online—that impedes a student’s education) can lead to adverse academic, psychological, and health outcomes.⁶³⁻⁶⁵ Research on school-based bullying prevention programs has identified some promising practices. These include having a school-wide anti-bullying policy, enforcing that policy consistently, improving the supervision of students, using school rules and behavior management techniques in the classroom, and promoting cooperation among school teachers, administrators, and parents.⁶⁶ Regarding sexual harassment, federally funded schools are required to distribute a formal policy for addressing sexual harassment to students, parents, and employees.⁶⁷ To help schools in addressing sexual harassment, the U.S. Department of Education has developed guidance on defining, responding to, reporting, and preventing sexual harassment.⁶⁸

Safe and Supportive Environments for Sexual Minority and Transgender Students

Sexual minority students—those who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, those who are not sure about their sexual identity, and those who have had sexual contact with the same sex—experience higher prevalence of health-risk behaviors like substance use, sexual risk, and suicide risk, and experience greater risk of violence victimization than sexual majority students.^{69,70} Transgender students—those whose gender identity does not align with their sex—are more likely to report substance use, suicide risk, sexual risk behaviors, and violence victimization, than cisgender students (those whose gender identity aligns with their sex).⁷⁰ Safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved education and health outcomes for all students, but they are especially important for sexual minority and transgender students, who

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 and cisgender peers.⁷¹ Sexual minority and transgender youth who attend schools with gay/straight alliances or similar clubs are less likely than sexual minority and transgender youth who attend other schools to report dating violence, being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, and skipping school because they felt unsafe.⁷²⁻⁷⁴ In addition, sexual minority and transgender youth who attend schools with an anti-bullying policy and those who feel there is a school staff member they can talk to about a problem have a lower risk of suicidality than those who do not attend schools with these supports.⁷²⁻⁷⁴ Making the school environment safer for sexual minority and transgender students can help achieve a Healthy People 2020¹² Adolescent Health (AH) objective:

- **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

As defined in the WSCC model, school health services address actual and potential health problems among students. Services range from first aid and emergency care to the management of chronic health conditions, such as asthma or diabetes, and also include preventive services and patient education.² Schools can also play an important role in facilitating access to health services through direct provision of on-site services or referrals to student-friendly, community-based providers for more comprehensive services, such as administration of immunizations, case management and counseling, as well as care and prevention of HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy. Such facilitation is especially critical for students who might otherwise have difficulty obtaining access to such services.⁷⁵

Many U.S. schools have health care service infrastructure in place, including school-based health centers (SBHCs) or school nurses, and can play an important role in providing adolescents access to health services. School nurses are important gatekeepers and play many roles, serving as an extension of the public health system in the school setting—they support student success by providing assessment, intervention, and follow-up for all children during the school day.⁷⁶⁻⁷⁷ The National Association of School Nurses recommends that all students have access to a registered school nurse all day, every day.⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸

Health Services for Students with Chronic Conditions

Chronic health conditions such as asthma, epilepsy or seizure disorder, diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure/hypertension, and food allergies might affect students' physical and emotional well-being, school attendance, academic performance, and social participation.⁷⁹⁻⁸¹ 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.^{81,82} Direct access to school nursing and other health services, as well as disease-specific education, has been shown to improve health and academic outcomes among students with chronic health conditions.⁸³ Schools and school-based health centers can help students with chronic health conditions obtain access to appropriate clinical care and disease management through a primary care provider and medical home. Further, by identifying and tracking students with chronic health conditions, schools can help to assess the potential need for additional case management or assistance with enrolling eligible students into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs.⁸⁴ Community organizations and health care providers can address medical, mental health, and social service needs of students if schools lack resources or expertise to address these adequately.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

School health services may especially be critical for adolescent students because many do not receive regular health care and because they often have unique health service needs, including sexual and reproductive health services. For instance, 40% of high school students surveyed in 2017 reported having had sex and 54% of sexually active students did not use a condom the last time they had sex.⁶⁹ Additionally, 13-24 year olds account for 22% of all new annual HIV infections in the U.S.⁸⁵ and nearly half of the 20 million new STDs reported each year.⁸⁶ Although teen pregnancy rates have declined consistently in recent decades, they remain higher than that in many other developed countries.⁸⁷ One way to prevent these outcomes is to increase adolescents' use of sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV testing, contraceptive counseling, gonorrhea and chlamydia testing and treatment, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination. Several national guidelines for preventive care specifically include recommendations for sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents.^{88,89} Despite these official guidelines and recommendations, adolescents may not seek or have access to recommended services. For instance, in 2017, only 9% of all students reported having ever been tested for HIV,⁶⁹ and a recent online survey found that only 7% of 15-19 year olds had been tested for STDs in the previous year.⁹⁰

FAMILY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Family engagement and community involvement are two components of the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child model for addressing health in schools.^{2,91} Schools can actively engage parents to help implement policies and practices that support students, including through decision-making opportunities (e.g., school health advisory councils), classroom volunteering, and routine communication.⁹² Schools can also support families in implementing practices at home (e.g., parent-adolescent

communication, parental monitoring),^{93,94} known to promote healthy behaviors. Such engagement between family and schools is linked to better student behavior⁹⁵⁻⁹⁷ and higher academic achievement.^{98,99} Similarly, community involvement brings resources and services into schools that help meet the health-related needs of students and can strengthen students' connections to community-based organizations, increasing opportunities for meaningful, pro-social engagement. Community involvement also may help ensure that the community's culture is appropriately considered in the creation of school policies, programs, and practices, and this can result in greater awareness and buy-in among communities.^{99,100}

Together, family engagement and community involvement can strengthen family, school, and community-level protective factors for young people that are known to reduce risk and promote positive health outcomes. In particular, schools can use family and community resources to foster school connectedness or a sense of belonging between students and the rest of their school. CDC's *School Connectedness: Strategies for Increasing Protective Factors Among Youth* describes how schools can create trusting and caring relationships that promote open communication among administrators, teachers, staff, students, families, and communities.⁵³ Students who feel supported at school are more likely than those who do not to excel academically¹⁰¹ and less likely to engage in health-risk behaviors both during adolescence and into adulthood.¹⁰²⁻¹⁰⁵ Additionally, engaging families in schools can strengthen family connectedness, which is known to offer similar benefits as school connectedness.^{102,105} The importance of such connections to family is underscored by a Healthy People 2020¹² Adolescent Health (AH) objective:

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

SCHOOL HEALTH COORDINATION

It is important for schools to appoint someone to oversee the school health program.^{4,106} This individual, often known as a school health coordinator, can coordinate school health program activities; lead a school health council, committee, or team; and integrate community-based programs with school-based programs.^{106,107} School health councils, committees, or teams also are integral parts of coordinated school health. Effective school health or wellness 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, such as administrators, teachers, parents, students, and other school staff (e.g., school nurses, food service staff).¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹⁰ School districts participating in the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program are required to develop a local wellness policy and to meet certain implementation requirements, including ensuring stakeholder participation in policy development and updates, documenting how the policy is made available to the general public, and, at least once every three years, assessing compliance.¹¹¹

For schools looking to improve the implementation of policies, programs, or environmental strategies to effect change or improvement in school health, conducting an assessment is a critical first step.¹¹² This can be accomplished through the use of assessment tools such as the *School Health Index*,¹¹³ which has been shown to bring health issues to the school's attention, build school commitment, encourage development of policy and action, raise awareness of federal policies, and help schools set policies and standards that meet national health objectives.¹¹⁴⁻¹¹⁸

Assessments also help inform school improvement planning. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA),¹¹⁹ which reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, 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.¹⁴ In turn, academic success is an indicator of overall student well-being and a strong predictor of adult health outcomes.¹²⁰⁻¹²² The WSCC model recognizes the close relationship between health and education and the need to embed health into the educational environment for all students.²

REPORT CONTENTS

This report summarizes 2018 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.¹²³ 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 are noted as such in parentheses.

This report provides information about 39 states, 21 large urban school districts, and two territories with representative Profiles data from both principal and lead health education teacher surveys, and four states with representative data from the principal survey only (Table 1). Principal and lead health education teacher data from five states (Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, and Louisiana) were not weighted to be representative of all schools in their jurisdictions and are not included in this report, nor are data from the two states that did not participate in Profiles in 2018 (Colorado and Wyoming). This report also examines both long-term (2008–2018) and short-term (2016–2018) changes in school health policies and practices among states and large urban school districts with representative 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 2018, 11 states, 18 large urban school districts, and both territories modified this sampling procedure by conducting a census of schools. That is, they invited all secondary schools, rather than just a sample, to participate (Table 1).

DATA COLLECTION

For the 2018 Profiles cycle, all 43 states, 21 large urban school districts, and two territories included in this report conducted data collection in sampled schools during the 2018 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 standard, self-administered questionnaire. States, districts, and territories had the option of conducting their survey using paper-and-pencil questionnaires, or by using a Web-based system.

Eighteen states, 10 large urban school districts, and both territories used a paper-and-pencil survey administration. In these sites, 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 2018, 25 states and 11 large urban school districts conducted Profiles using Web-based systems that contained the same questions as the computer-scannable questionnaire booklets. In these sites, 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 principal questionnaire. They also were asked to designate the school's lead health education teacher to complete the Web-based teacher questionnaire. These teachers were then provided with directions about how to access 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 data collected via computer-scannable booklets.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from the 43 states, 21 large urban school districts, and two territories included in this report that had response rates of 70% or greater and appropriate documentation (separately for the principal and teacher surveys) were 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 72 to 558 and response rates ranged from 71% to 95%. Across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 29 to 343 and response rates ranged from 73% to 100% (Table 1). The sample sizes of the lead health education teacher surveys across states ranged from 72 to 581

and response rates ranged from 70% to 94%. Across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 35 to 321 and the response rates ranged from 73% to 100% (Table 1).

SAS software was used to compute point estimates. Medians and ranges are presented separately for states and large urban school districts; these are available in the Results section and in Tables 2–51. Because only two territories conducted surveys, medians and ranges are not presented for these sites. Data for all variables by site are available in Tables 2–51. 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. Most variables are presented in the order they are found on the questionnaires, with the variables from the lead health education teacher questionnaire presented first. Other variables are 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 45 variables from the principal questionnaire and 146 variables from the teacher questionnaire. These analyses included only the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both 2008¹²⁴ and 2018: 34 states and nine large urban school districts for the principal questionnaire and 31 states and nine 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 2008 so that changes over the past decade can be examined and because no variables appeared on both the 1996 and 2018 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 175 variables from the principal questionnaire, 253

variables from the teacher questionnaire, and four composite variables that combine data from both questionnaires. These analyses included only the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both 2016¹²⁵ and 2018: 43 states and 21 large urban school districts for the principal questionnaire, 39 states and 21 large urban school districts for the teacher questionnaire, and 43 states and 21 large urban school districts for the composite variables. Analyses of changes were not conducted for territories because only two territories have weighted data available for 2018.

The Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to test for differences between 2008 and 2018 data and between 2016 and 2018 data across states and large urban school districts. This is a nonparametric analogue to a two sample t-test¹²⁶ and provides the greatest power under logistic distributions.¹²⁷ 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 2008 and 2018 or for 2016 and 2018. 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 significantly different 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.

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 2008, 2016, and 2018 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 67.6% to 99.4% across states (median: 93.7%) and from 34.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.5%) (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 74.7% across states (median: 40.8%) and from 0.0% to 92.5% across large urban school districts (median: 37.2%) (Table 2). The percentage of schools that required students to take two or more health education courses ranged from 11.3% to 89.0% across states (median: 48.6%) and from 0.0% to 62.2% across large urban school districts (median: 30.1%) (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 39.2% to 85.9% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 38.1% to 79.3% across large urban school districts (median: 60.9%) (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):

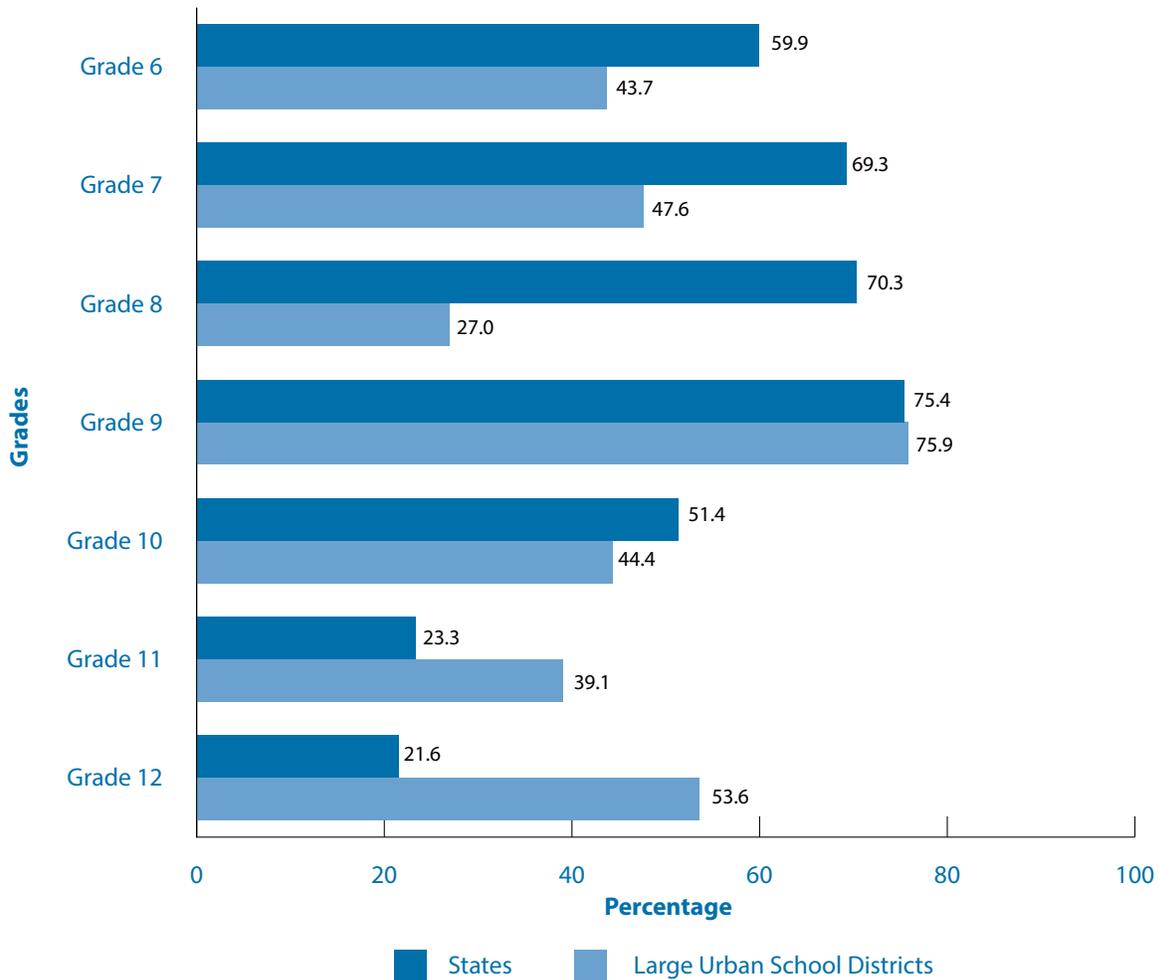
- **Grade 6:** from 17.1% to 94.6% across states (median: 59.9%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 43.7%).
- **Grade 7:** from 19.2% to 95.3% across states (median: 69.3%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 47.6%).
- **Grade 8:** from 19.9% to 96.2% across states (median: 70.3%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 27.0%).
- **Grade 9:** from 18.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 75.4%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.9%).
- **Grade 10:** from 9.3% to 93.6% across states (median: 51.4%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 44.4%).
- **Grade 11:** from 2.6% to 98.9% across states (median: 23.3%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 39.1%).
- **Grade 12:** from 2.6% to 98.9% across states (median: 21.6%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 53.6%).

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 73.6% to 97.3% across states (median: 85.5%) and from 60.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.2%).

FIGURE 1. Median percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in each grade,* School Health Profiles, 2018



*Among schools with students in each grade.

- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education:** from 45.3% to 84.4% across states (median: 64.7%) and from 44.5% to 98.8% across large urban school districts (median: 80.6%).
- **Plans for how to assess student performance in health education:** from 44.6% to 86.2% across states (median: 67.1%) and from 37.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 78.9%).

- **A written health education curriculum:** from 45.1% to 97.2% across states (median: 75.7%) and from 41.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.7%).

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 67.5% to 96.1% across states (median: 79.4%) and from 69.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.3%).
 - **A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education:** from 56.8% to 95.1% across states (median: 74.1%) and from 63.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.5%).
 - **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education:** from 42.7% to 83.5% across states (median: 60.2%) and from 45.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.9%).
 - **Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning:** from 64.8% to 91.2% across states (median: 76.2%) and from 59.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%).
 - **Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education:** from 57.9% to 89.6% across states (median: 71.4%) and from 59.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.6%).
 - **All five types of materials (performance measure):** from 37.3% to 79.0% across states (median: 53.9%) and from 40.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.2%).
- 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 current school year ranged as follows (Table 6a, b):
- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 76.4% to 98.1% across states (median: 93.5%) and from 54.5% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 81.3%).
 - **Asthma:** from 31.9% to 76.0% across states (median: 54.1%) and from 27.1% to 87.0% across large urban school districts (median: 57.0%).
 - **Chronic disease prevention (e.g., diabetes or obesity prevention):** from 65.0% to 96.2% across states (median: 88.7%) and from 53.1% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.1%).
 - **Emotional and mental health:** from 71.0% to 97.3% across states (median: 91.4%) and from 56.9% to 98.3% across large urban school districts (median: 83.1%).
 - **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 20.0% to 61.1% across states (median: 42.1%) and from 11.7% to 60.9% across large urban school districts (median: 41.2%).
 - **Food allergies:** from 42.4% to 85.3% across states (median: 65.1%) and from 32.2% to 82.6% across large urban school districts (median: 55.4%).
 - **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 42.0% to 81.7% across states (median: 65.8%) and from 23.3% to 89.1% across large urban school districts (median: 53.6%).
 - **HIV prevention:** from 64.4% to 95.6% across states (median: 86.1%) and from 53.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.4%).
 - **Human sexuality:** from 58.6% to 95.8% across states (median: 80.3%) and from 57.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.1%).
 - **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention):** from 66.9% to 93.2% across states (median: 83.0%) and from 51.7% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 78.0%).

- **Injury prevention and safety:** from 68.5% to 95.2% across states (median: 85.4%) and from 49.4% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 82.5%).
- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 82.6% to 99.7% across states (median: 96.5%) and from 72.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%).
- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 93.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 98.0%) and from 86.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.8%).
- **Pregnancy prevention:** from 60.3% to 93.7% across states (median: 80.9%) and from 47.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.5%).
- **STD prevention:** from 64.4% to 97.8% across states (median: 85.8%) and from 54.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.2%).
- **Suicide prevention:** from 63.1% to 94.6% across states (median: 83.5%) and from 43.9% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 71.6%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 75.3% to 98.7% across states (median: 92.9%) and from 51.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.5%).
- **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention):** from 83.0% to 98.7% across states (median: 92.8%) and from 68.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.2%).

Health education curricula can be designed to address student skills that correspond to the National Health Education Standards.¹¹ 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 76.8% to 98.6% across states (median: 92.0%) and from 52.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.8%).

- **Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors:** from 75.6% to 97.7% across states (median: 91.8%) and from 50.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.2%).
- **Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health:** from 69.3% to 95.6% across states (median: 86.7%) and from 51.7% to 98.1% across large urban school districts (median: 83.2%).
- **Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks:** from 76.1% to 98.2% across states (median: 91.8%) and from 53.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.6%).
- **Using decision-making skills to enhance health:** from 78.2% to 98.6% across states (median: 92.6%) and from 56.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.3%).
- **Using goal-setting skills to enhance health:** from 73.5% to 98.6% across states (median: 90.6%) and from 52.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.8%).
- **Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks:** from 77.4% to 98.2% across states (median: 92.2%) and from 56.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.1%).
- **Advocating for personal, family, and community health:** from 72.2% to 97.3% across states (median: 89.2%) and from 47.4% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 84.2%).

National Health Education Standards 2 through 8 identify the essential skills students should be able to do as a result of their health education. The percentage of teachers who provided students with an opportunity to practice skills related to sexual health ranged from 38.9% to 84.5% across states (median: 59.9%) and from 42.9% to 94.7% across large urban school districts (median: 73.3%).

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 19 specific tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course during the current school year ranged as follows (Table 8a, b, c):

- **Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain:** from 59.4% to 96.9% across states (median: 87.6%) and from 25.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.2%).
- **Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use:** from 60.9% to 97.2% across states (median: 88.5%) and from 27.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.5%).
- **Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use:** from 54.5% to 94.6% across states (median: 84.0%) and from 21.6% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 64.6%).
- **Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine:** from 60.1% to 96.7% across states (median: 86.7%) and from 30.8% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 67.7%).
- **Effects of nicotine on the adolescent brain:** from 54.3% to 94.4% across states (median: 79.9%) and from 25.5% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 62.8%).
- **Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance:** from 54.0% to 93.7% across states (median: 78.7%) and from 25.5% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 63.9%).
- **Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment:** from 58.9% to 95.7% across states (median: 86.6%) and from 25.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.9%).
- **Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture:** from 58.4% to 95.9% across states (median: 85.3%) and from 25.5% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 65.8%).
- **Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco:** from 58.6% to 95.0% across states (median: 83.8%) and from 25.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.8%).
- **Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco:** from 48.1% to 93.4% across states (median: 68.8%) and from 19.6% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 55.7%).
- **Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness):** from 57.3% to 96.5% across states (median: 85.3%) and from 25.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.3%).
- **Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco:** from 54.4% to 93.8% across states (median: 81.7%) and from 23.1% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 62.1%).
- **Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation:** from 47.3% to 88.0% across states (median: 73.9%) and from 22.0% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 58.3%).
- **Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco:** from 48.6% to 89.8% across states (median: 73.9%) and from 19.6% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 58.2%).
- **Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development:** from 50.7% to 94.7% across states (median: 77.7%) and from 24.5% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 60.0%).

- **Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs:** from 56.9% to 95.3% across states (median: 84.3%) and from 25.5% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 64.7%).
- **How addiction to tobacco use can be treated:** from 52.9% to 90.3% across states (median: 78.3%) and from 19.6% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 60.4%).
- **Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products:** from 50.6% to 93.2% across states (median: 78.9%) and from 24.5% to 93.3% across large urban school districts (median: 61.6%).
- **Benefits of tobacco cessation programs:** from 42.1% to 92.7% across states (median: 62.7%) and from 17.6% to 77.8% across large urban school districts (median: 52.7%).
- **All 19 tobacco-use prevention topics:** from 32.1% to 73.5% across states (median: 49.9%) and from 14.0% to 68.9% across large urban school districts (median: 44.0%) (Table 8c, Figure 2).

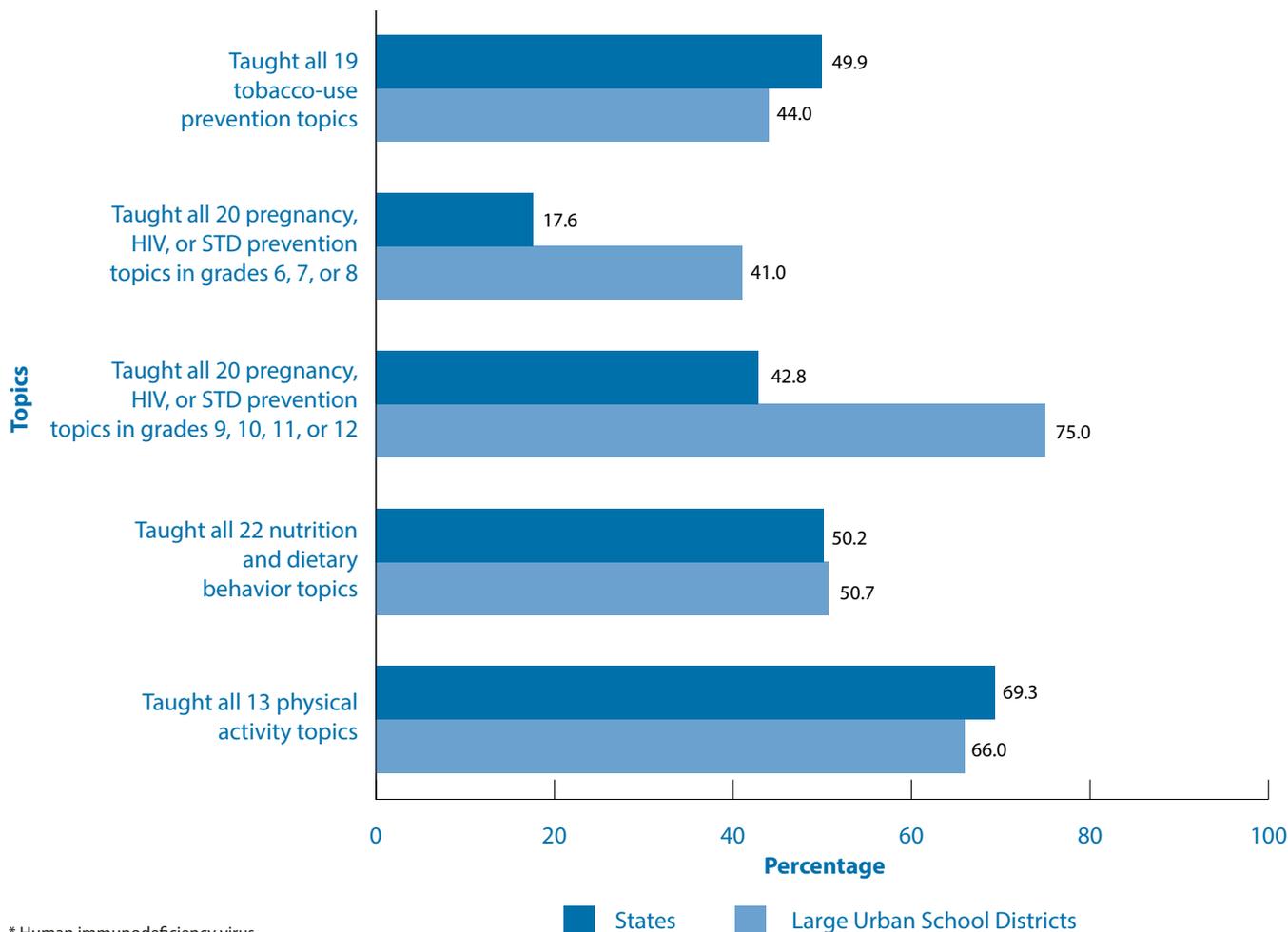
Sexual Health Topics

Sexual health topics taught in a required course can include how HIV and other 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 sexual health topics taught in a required course can vary by school level. The percentage of schools in which teachers taught 20 specific sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year ranged as follows (Table 9a, b, c):

- **Benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 28.9% to 93.4% across states (median: 73.3%) and from 23.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.4%).

- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 28.4% to 90.6% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 22.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.4%).
- **Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 32.0% to 94.1% across states (median: 70.8%) and from 25.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.1%).
- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 31.8% to 90.7% across states (median: 66.9%) and from 22.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.6%).
- **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 29.3% to 92.8% across states (median: 65.4%) and from 22.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.8%).
- **Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 28.9% to 89.2% across states (median: 65.0%) and from 26.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.1%).
- **The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors:** from 30.5% to 88.6% across states (median: 70.5%) and from 18.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 73.8%).
- **Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 11.3% to 72.6% across states (median: 44.0%) and from 25.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 6.3% to 73.2% across states (median: 45.0%) and from 22.2% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 61.8%).

FIGURE 2. Median percentage of schools that taught all 19 tobacco-use prevention topics; all 20 pregnancy, HIV,* or STD† prevention topics; all 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics; or all 13 physical activity topics in a required course during the 2017-2018 school year, School Health Profiles, 2018



- **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 36.6% to 94.4% across states (median: 75.9%) and from 36.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.5%).

- **Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners:** from 25.6% to 82.8% across states (median: 62.6%) and from 25.4% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%).

- **Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health:** from 25.3% to 81.5% across states (median: 58.9%) and from 25.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%).

- **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 31.8% to 93.4% across states (median: 70.7%) and from 22.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 78.5%).

- **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 32.2% to 92.8% across states (median: 70.9%) and from 22.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.2%).
- **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 16.7% to 81.4% across states (median: 51.4%) and from 22.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 68.5%).
- **How to obtain condoms:** from 2.9% to 58.3% across states (median: 36.2%) and from 19.2% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 54.3%).
- **How to correctly use a condom:** from 0.0% to 56.0% across states (median: 27.6%) and from 18.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 47.8%).
- **Methods of contraception other than condoms:** from 14.6% to 79.4% across states (median: 47.9%) and from 22.2% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 60.3%).
- **Sexual orientation:** from 6.1% to 67.8% across states (median: 36.2%) and from 22.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 62.9%).
- **Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression:** from 8.4% to 74.4% across states (median: 38.5%) and from 20.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **All 20 sexual health topics in grades 6, 7, or 8:** from 0.0% to 39.9% across states (median: 17.6%) and from 13.0% to 87.5% across large urban school districts (median: 41.0%) (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 current school year ranged as follows (Table 10):

- **Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 32.2% to 91.3% across states (median: 62.7%) and from 26.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%).
- **Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 30.0% to 92.1% across states (median: 63.8%) and from 29.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%).
- **Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 26.5% to 87.1% across states (median: 57.2%) and from 26.7% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.7%).
- **Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 27.5% to 91.4% across states (median: 64.7%) and from 26.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.0%).
- **Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 28.0% to 91.4% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 23.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.0%).
- **Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them:** from 33.4% to 90.7% across states (median: 65.9%) and from 26.7% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 72.5%).
- **Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 26.2% to 88.5% across states (median: 59.8%) and from 23.7% to 94.4% across large urban school districts (median: 70.8%).

The percentage of schools in which teachers taught 20 specific sexual health topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 during the current school year ranged as follows (Table 11a, b, c):

- **Benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 57.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 93.0%) and from 82.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.2%).
- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 54.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.2%) and from 81.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.1%).
- **Influences of family, peers, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 57.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 90.8%) and from 80.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.5%).
- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 53.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 89.6%) and from 76.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.2%).
- **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 50.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 76.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.0%).
- **Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 50.1% to 99.0% across states (median: 87.0%) and from 80.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.1%).
- **Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 25.5% to 98.2% across states (median: 79.7%) and from 68.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%).
- **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 31.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 79.6%) and from 74.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.0%).
- **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 67.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 92.5%) and from 76.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.1%).
- **Importance of limiting the number of sexual partners:** from 50.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 87.5%) and from 84.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.1%).
- **Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health:** from 50.7% to 97.8% across states (median: 87.4%) and from 72.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **All 11 sexual health topics in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure):** from 7.2% to 65.9% across states (median: 46.3%) and from 31.2% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.5%) (Table 11b).
- **The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors:** from 60.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.5%) and from 80.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.8%).
- **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 59.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.2%) and from 82.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 100.0%).
- **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 57.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 93.2%) and from 85.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 100.0%).
- **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 43.2% to 98.9% across states (median: 82.0%) and from 73.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%).
- **How to obtain condoms:** from 12.8% to 94.7% across states (median: 66.8%) and from 57.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.7%).

- **How to correctly use a condom:** from 9.0% to 92.6% across states (median: 62.1%) and from 53.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.2%).
- **Methods of contraception other than condoms:** from 41.7% to 98.9% across states (median: 81.6%) and from 64.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%).
- **Sexual orientation:** from 11.2% to 95.9% across states (median: 61.0%) and from 70.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.5%).
- **Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression:** from 19.5% to 95.8% across states (median: 61.7%) and from 72.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.5%).
- **All 20 sexual health topics in grades 9, 10, 11, or 12:** from 3.9% to 86.8% across states (median: 42.8%) and from 53.4% to 95.5% across large urban school districts (median: 75.0%) (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 current school year ranged as follows (Table 12):

- **Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 56.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 92.0%) and from 78.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.3%).
- **Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors:** from 55.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 87.2%) and from 75.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.8%).
- **Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 54.4% to 98.0% across states (median: 86.3%) and from 79.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.0%).

- **Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 57.0% to 100.0% across states (median: 88.1%) and from 78.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.5%).
- **Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 55.4% to 100.0% across states (median: 89.8%) and from 82.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.3%).
- **Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them:** from 58.8% to 98.9% across states (median: 84.0%) and from 75.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.8%).
- **Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors:** from 46.8% to 98.0% across states (median: 84.6%) and from 76.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.6%).
- **All seven skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure):** from 31.8% to 81.9% across states (median: 56.1%) and from 40.7% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 70.0%).

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 22 specific nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course during the current school year ranged as follows (Table 13a, b, c):

- **Benefits of healthy eating:** from 71.0% to 99.3% across states (median: 93.9%) and from 51.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.0%).
- **Benefits of drinking plenty of water:** from 72.1% to 99.7% across states (median: 92.8%) and from 49.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.8%).

- **Benefits of eating breakfast every day:** from 69.8% to 98.3% across states (median: 91.6%) and from 38.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%).
- **Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans:** from 60.6% to 96.6% across states (median: 87.4%) and from 27.5% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%).
- **Using food labels:** from 60.9% to 96.6% across states (median: 88.0%) and from 31.5% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 78.6%).
- **Differentiating between nutritious and non-nutritious beverages:** from 64.6% to 98.1% across states (median: 89.5%) and from 46.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.2%).
- **Balancing food intake and physical activity:** from 67.7% to 99.3% across states (median: 91.7%) and from 46.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%).
- **Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products:** from 68.6% to 98.4% across states (median: 92.1%) and from 51.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.4%).
- **Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat:** from 62.5% to 96.0% across states (median: 88.4%) and from 43.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.3%).
- **Choosing foods, snacks, and beverages that are low in added sugars:** from 64.3% to 97.3% across states (median: 89.8%) and from 44.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.2%).
- **Choosing foods and snacks that are low in sodium:** from 58.7% to 96.7% across states (median: 85.5%) and from 38.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.4%).
- **Eating a variety of foods that are high in calcium:** from 55.8% to 94.9% across states (median: 81.6%) and from 27.0% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 71.8%).
- **Eating a variety of foods that are high in iron:** from 52.9% to 91.9% across states (median: 77.6%) and from 23.7% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 70.5%).
- **Food safety:** from 47.7% to 91.2% across states (median: 77.3%) and from 15.8% to 93.9% across large urban school districts (median: 72.2%).
- **Preparing healthy meals and snacks:** from 56.8% to 93.6% across states (median: 83.0%) and from 32.0% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 76.6%).
- **Risks of unhealthy weight control practices:** from 58.2% to 97.7% across states (median: 87.3) and from 25.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 78.2%).
- **Accepting body size differences:** from 58.3% to 96.6% across states (median: 85.8%) and from 32.3% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 77.6%).
- **Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders:** from 50.4% to 95.8% across states (median: 82.9%) and from 22.0% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 67.0%).
- **Relationship between diet and chronic diseases:** from 55.3% to 95.3% across states (median: 82.0%) and from 32.3% to 97.3% across large urban school districts (median: 69.7%).
- **Assessing body mass index:** from 49.4% to 93.6% across states (median: 75.0%) and from 26.3% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%).
- **Influence of the media on dietary behaviors:** from 56.8% to 97.1% across states (median: 84.9%) and from 32.3% to 94.5% across large urban school districts (median: 75.7%).

- **Food production:** from 47.4% to 84.8% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 33.3% to 85.3% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%).
- **All 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics:** from 27.9% to 80.5% across states (median: 50.2%) and from 0.0% to 72.3% across large urban school districts (median: 50.7%) (Table 13c, 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 current school year ranged as follows (Table 14a, b):

- **Short-term and long-term benefits of physical activity:** from 83.0% to 99.1% across states (median: 94.2%) and from 70.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.0%).
- **Mental and social benefits of physical activity:** from 81.4% to 99.1% across states (median: 94.2%) and from 70.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.5%).
- **Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition):** from 82.5% to 99.7% across states (median: 93.7%) and from 68.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.5%).
- **Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, and cool down):** from 78.0% to 99.1% across states (median: 90.8%) and from 70.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.5%).
- **Recommended amounts and types of moderate, vigorous, muscle-strengthening, and bone-strengthening physical activity:** from 73.6% to 96.1% across states (median: 88.9%) and from 57.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.6%).
- **Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing):** from 80.6% to 99.1% across states (median: 92.1%) and from 57.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.8%).
- **Preventing injury during physical activity:** from 81.4% to 97.8% across states (median: 90.6%) and from 56.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.6%).
- **Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active):** from 66.4% to 92.4% across states (median: 81.6%) and from 37.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 78.3%).
- **Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids):** from 63.9% to 93.8% across states (median: 80.4%) and from 31.1% to 97.3% across large urban school districts (median: 71.9%).
- **Increasing daily physical activity:** from 85.3% to 99.7% across states (median: 94.8%) and from 70.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.3%).
- **Incorporating physical activity into daily life:** from 82.7% to 98.7% across states (median: 92.9%) and from 65.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.8%).
- **Using safety equipment for specific physical activities:** from 71.3% to 95.2% across states (median: 86.1%) and from 40.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.6%).
- **Benefits of drinking water before, during, and after physical activity:** from 83.3% to 99.1% across states (median: 93.9%) and from 67.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.0%).
- **All 13 physical activity topics:** from 49.2% to 83.9% across states (median: 69.3%) and from 20.0% to 92.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.0%) (Table 14b, Figure 2).

Collaboration

During the current 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 15):

- **Physical education staff:** from 59.8% to 95.5% across states (median: 86.7%) and from 39.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.1%).
- **Health services staff (e.g., nurses):** from 44.0% to 87.4% across states (median: 69.2%) and from 46.8% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.9%).
- **Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, and social workers):** from 48.8% to 88.1% across states (median: 68.2%) and from 48.7% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 67.8%).
- **Nutrition or food service staff:** from 21.2% to 62.8% across states (median: 38.2%) and from 23.1% to 66.1% across large urban school districts (median: 41.5%).
- **School health council, committee, or team:** from 29.6% to 73.9% across states (median: 47.7%) and from 31.4% to 76.3% across large urban school districts (median: 55.4%).

Health Information to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge

During the current 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 16):

- **HIV prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention:** from 13.4% to 53.6% across states (median: 27.7%) and from 21.9% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 38.8%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 18.8% to 46.0% across states (median: 31.7%) and from 22.2% to 71.6% across large urban school districts (median: 36.5%).
- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 22.0% to 52.5% across states (median: 34.6%) and from 22.0% to 69.0% across large urban school districts (median: 37.3%).
- **Physical activity:** from 25.6% to 58.1% across states (median: 41.9%) and from 36.4% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%).
- **Nutrition and healthy eating:** from 28.5% to 55.9% across states (median: 41.8%) and from 29.6% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 52.4%).
- **Asthma:** from 7.8% to 44.8% across states (median: 22.3%) and from 20.1% to 59.5% across large urban school districts (median: 34.4%).
- **Food allergies:** from 12.5% to 55.3% across states (median: 30.2%) and from 18.5% to 59.9% across large urban school districts (median: 38.3%).
- **Diabetes:** from 11.3% to 41.4% across states (median: 23.3%) and from 18.5% to 56.3% across large urban school districts (median: 32.5%).
- **Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 49.4% to 81.2% across states (median: 63.7%) and from 46.4% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 67.4%).

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 17):

- **Health and physical education combined:** from 11.5% to 80.5% across states (median: 48.6%) and from 0.0% to 71.6% across large urban school districts (median: 36.2%).
- **Health education only:** from 1.0% to 28.1% across states (median: 6.3%) and from 0.0% to 27.0% across large urban school districts (median: 5.2%).
- **Physical education only:** from 2.0% to 42.0% across states (median: 13.4%) and from 1.8% to 52.8% across large urban school districts (median: 21.6%).
- **Other education degree:** from 0.0% to 29.0% across states (median: 5.2%) and from 0.0% to 33.9% across large urban school districts (median: 5.3%).
- **Kinesiology, exercise science, or exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; or biology or other science:** from 1.8% to 27.6% across states (median: 7.6%) and from 0.0% to 68.4% across large urban school districts (median: 9.4%).
- **Nursing or counseling:** from 0.0% to 20.4% across states (median: 3.9%) and from 0.0% to 19.2% across large urban school districts (median: 3.4%).
- **Public health, nutrition, or another discipline:** from 0.0% to 12.8% across states (median: 3.3%) and from 0.0% to 25.6% across large urban school districts (median: 5.8%).

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 36.8% to 99.4% across states (median: 82.2%) and from 34.3% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 60.8%) (Table 18).

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 18):

- **1 year:** from 2.7% to 27.6% across states (median: 9.4%) and from 2.4% to 39.2% across large urban school districts (median: 10.4%).
- **2 to 5 years:** from 8.9% to 33.6% across states (median: 23.9%) and from 11.3% to 52.6% across large urban school districts (median: 25.9%).
- **6 to 9 years:** from 7.7% to 22.6% across states (median: 15.9%) and from 3.3% to 22.2% across large urban school districts (median: 14.3%).
- **10 to 14 years:** from 7.4% to 30.2% across states (median: 16.1%) and from 2.9% to 24.9% across large urban school districts (median: 17.8%).
- **15 years or more:** from 21.5% to 55.8% across states (median: 35.4%) and from 2.9% to 46.4% across large urban school districts (median: 35.4%).

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 19a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 20.8% to 69.9% across states (median: 40.3%) and from 21.0% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 43.2%).
- **Asthma:** from 7.9% to 58.7% across states (median: 18.4%) and from 6.6% to 76.9% across large urban school districts (median: 37.2%).
- **Chronic disease prevention (e.g., diabetes or obesity prevention):** from 13.7% to 51.7% across states (median: 29.7%) and from 15.4% to 79.1% across large urban school districts (median: 38.5%).

- **Emotional and mental health:** from 40.8% to 84.8% across states (median: 55.1%) and from 23.5% to 92.1% across large urban school districts (median: 57.3%).
 - **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 11.7% to 47.6% across states (median: 23.4%) and from 11.2% to 53.0% across large urban school districts (median: 29.2%).
 - **Food allergies:** from 18.6% to 57.6% across states (median: 25.1%) and from 8.9% to 77.1% across large urban school districts (median: 33.3%).
 - **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 11.1% to 37.8% across states (median: 20.0%) and from 6.6% to 70.7% across large urban school districts (median: 28.6%).
 - **HIV prevention:** from 10.0% to 66.7% across states (median: 31.2%) and from 29.7% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 59.1%).
 - **Human sexuality:** from 14.0% to 68.1% across states (median: 33.3%) and from 27.7% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 61.5%).
 - **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 23.6% to 61.9% across states (median: 35.8%) and from 21.3% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 48.6%).
 - **Injury prevention and safety:** from 30.9% to 66.2% across states (median: 43.1%) and from 25.0% to 88.9% across large urban school districts (median: 46.3%).
 - **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 13.9% to 58.0% across states (median: 34.5%) and from 11.1% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 44.4%).
 - **Physical activity and fitness:** from 22.0% to 74.3% across states (median: 51.3%) and from 26.1% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 69.6%).
 - **Pregnancy prevention:** from 8.3% to 52.7% across states (median: 26.6%) and from 21.0% to 87.5% across large urban school districts (median: 55.1%).
 - **STD prevention:** from 9.5% to 60.5% across states (median: 30.5%) and from 27.4% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 58.3%).
 - **Suicide prevention:** from 34.5% to 83.9% across states (median: 54.2%) and from 29.5% to 91.8% across large urban school districts (median: 50.2%).
 - **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 11.5% to 46.8% across states (median: 29.4%) and from 18.5% to 81.2% across large urban school districts (median: 36.2%).
 - **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention):** from 41.1% to 82.7% across states (median: 60.3%) and from 39.1% to 86.5% across large urban school districts (median: 70.1%).
- The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on specific topics ranged as follows (Table 20a, b):
- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 52.4% to 82.6% across states (median: 67.7%) and from 34.5% to 82.7% across large urban school districts (median: 70.8%).
 - **Asthma:** from 26.6% to 61.8% across states (median: 44.5%) and from 23.6% to 85.3% across large urban school districts (median: 59.3%).
 - **Chronic disease prevention (e.g., diabetes or obesity prevention):** from 45.8% to 72.4% across states (median: 61.2%) and from 36.4% to 82.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.7%).
 - **Emotional and mental health:** from 62.1% to 86.9% across states (median: 76.1%) and from 52.7% to 96.5% across large urban school districts (median: 78.7%).
 - **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 28.5% to 66.6% across states (median: 48.2%) and from 25.5% to 81.3% across large urban school districts (median: 61.8%).

- **Food allergies:** from 31.9% to 63.8% across states (median: 47.6%) and from 23.6% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 62.7%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 26.1% to 59.1% across states (median: 44.5%) and from 20.4% to 73.8% across large urban school districts (median: 60.1%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 37.6% to 73.7% across states (median: 54.8%) and from 23.6% to 78.8% across large urban school districts (median: 62.4%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 48.2% to 85.5% across states (median: 62.8%) and from 30.9% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.6%).
- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 38.3% to 69.3% across states (median: 53.4%) and from 27.3% to 75.4% across large urban school districts (median: 64.1%).
- **Injury prevention and safety:** from 40.3% to 71.7% across states (median: 56.1%) and from 25.5% to 75.8% across large urban school districts (median: 66.1%).
- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 52.1% to 76.5% across states (median: 66.7%) and from 32.7% to 83.4% across large urban school districts (median: 71.1%).
- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 48.3% to 76.5% across states (median: 63.9%) and from 23.6% to 83.6% across large urban school districts (median: 71.1%).
- **Pregnancy prevention:** from 39.7% to 73.7% across states (median: 55.8%) and from 23.6% to 76.0% across large urban school districts (median: 58.9%).
- **STD prevention:** from 44.5% to 76.9% across states (median: 58.9%) and from 25.5% to 77.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.1%).
- **Suicide prevention:** from 60.0% to 85.8% across states (median: 74.4%) and from 43.6% to 93.2% across large urban school districts (median: 78.4%).

- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 45.5% to 70.2% across states (median: 57.6%) and from 29.1% to 78.2% across large urban school districts (median: 62.4%).
- **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention):** from 60.1% to 85.2% across states (median: 73.7%) and from 45.5% to 93.4% across large urban school districts (median: 77.4%).

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 21):

- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 34.8 to 69.8% across states (median: 52.4%) and from 40.4% to 85.3% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%).
- **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 28.5% to 74.5% across states (median: 51.2%) and from 39.9% to 89.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%).
- **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 10.6% to 74.1% across states (median: 40.6%) and from 20.0% to 83.8% across large urban school districts (median: 62.0%).
- **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 12.2% to 60.5% across states (median: 32.5%) and from 21.7% to 79.5% across large urban school districts (median: 59.0%).
- **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 40.1% to 77.0% across states (median: 58.2%) and from 49.7% to 91.7% across large urban school districts (median: 68.5%).

- **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 25.2% to 57.7% across states (median: 42.7%) and from 39.3% to 79.0% across large urban school districts (median: 55.1%).
- **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 34.6% to 62.8% across states (median: 48.7%) and from 41.4% to 86.8% across large urban school districts (median: 58.0%).
- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 49.2% to 74.5% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 45.6% to 87.3% across large urban school districts (median: 72.9%).
- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 20.2% to 66.7% across states (median: 39.1%) and from 28.9% to 92.7% across large urban school districts (median: 52.2%).

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 22):

- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 51.1% to 86.1% across states (median: 66.1%) and from 45.5% to 88.8% across large urban school districts (median: 72.9%).
- **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 41.4% to 74.5% across states (median: 57.7%) and from 34.5% to 87.3% across large urban school districts (median: 69.1%).
- **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 32.3% to 72.5% across states (median: 54.0%) and from 36.4% to 86.5% across large urban school districts (median: 68.8%).
- **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 43.9% to 84.8% across states (median: 64.9%) and from 38.2% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.9%).

- **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 50.5% to 84.1% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 30.9% to 89.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.2%).
- **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 54.2% to 80.5% across states (median: 69.3%) and from 38.2% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 76.5%).
- **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 55.4% to 83.7% across states (median: 71.7%) and from 47.3% to 91.7% across large urban school districts (median: 75.6%).
- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 47.8% to 78.0% across states (median: 61.2%) and from 42.9% to 85.8% across large urban school districts (median: 67.8%).
- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 51.1% to 79.9% across states (median: 68.8%) and from 27.3% to 83.4% across large urban school districts (median: 67.0%).

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

- **Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education:** from 10.5% to 68.7% across states (median: 33.9%) and from 26.1% to 94.6% across large urban school districts (median: 58.5%).
- **Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education:** from 13.3% to 64.2% across states (median: 33.8%) and from 19.0% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 61.5%).

- **Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services:** from 8.8% to 48.8% across states (median: 25.4%) and from 19.0% to 79.2% across large urban school districts (median: 54.3%).
 - **Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education:** from 9.5% to 65.1% across states (median: 32.5%) and from 28.9% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 59.7%).
 - **Building student skills in HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy prevention:** from 9.5% to 60.3% across states (median: 28.6%) and from 27.6% to 94.9% across large urban school districts (median: 59.0%).
 - **Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education:** from 10.6% to 59.6% across states (median: 28.9%) and from 21.6% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 58.7%).
 - **Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education:** from 12.9% to 67.6% across states (median: 30.0%) and from 27.7% to 91.5% across large urban school districts (median: 62.6%).
- The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on these specific topics ranged as follows (Table 24):
- **Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education:** from 41.4% to 73.5% across states (median: 58.3%) and from 20.4% to 80.1% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%).
 - **Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education:** from 41.8% to 78.5% across states (median: 61.3%) and from 25.5% to 82.6% across large urban school districts (median: 65.5%).
 - **Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services:** from 41.5% to 75.0% across states (median: 59.4%) and from 27.8% to 81.1% across large urban school districts (median: 67.7%).
 - **Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education:** from 47.2% to 84.4% across states (median: 68.4%) and from 27.3% to 88.7% across large urban school districts (median: 72.3%).
 - **Building student skills in HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy prevention:** from 44.3% to 80.6% across states (median: 62.7%) and from 25.9% to 88.5% across large urban school districts (median: 69.6%).
 - **Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education:** from 42.8% to 78.3% across states (median: 63.6%) and from 28.3% to 82.6% across large urban school districts (median: 69.4%).
 - **Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education:** from 43.1% to 75.0% across states (median: 59.6%) and from 26.4% to 83.0% across large urban school districts (median: 70.7%).

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):

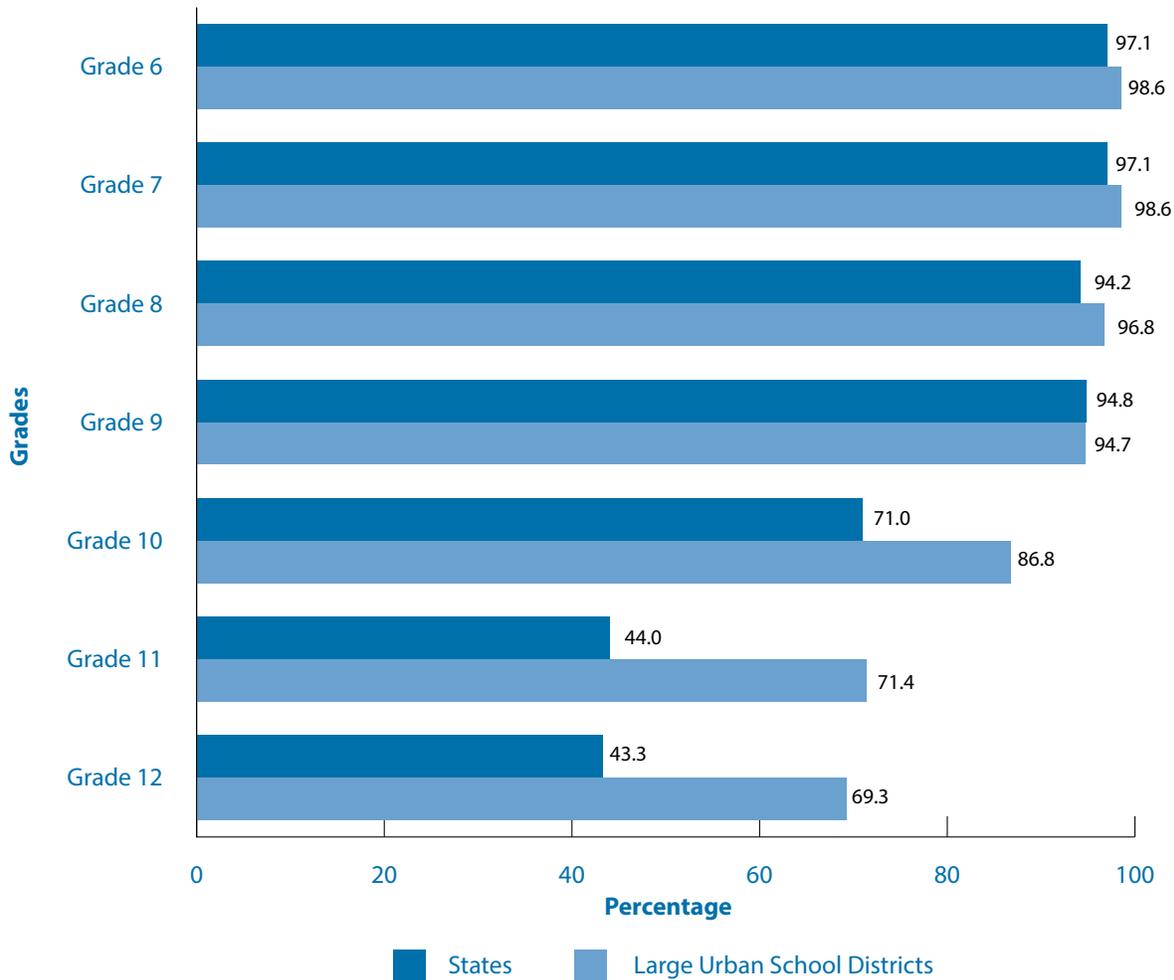
- **Grade 6:** from 79.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.1%) and from 66.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.6%).
- **Grade 7:** from 46.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.1%) and from 66.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.6%).
- **Grade 8:** from 54.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.2%) and from 67.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.8%).
- **Grade 9:** from 24.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.8%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.7%).
- **Grade 10:** from 14.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 71.0%) and from 57.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.8%).
- **Grade 11:** from 11.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 44.0%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 71.4%).
- **Grade 12:** from 10.0% to 100.0% across states (median: 43.3%) and from 0.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.3%).

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 26):

- **Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education:** from 74.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.8%) and from 69.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education:** from 48.5% to 93.5% across states (median: 81.5%) and from 57.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.0%).
- **Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education:** from 53.3% to 96.9% across states (median: 86.7%) and from 62.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.5%).
- **A written physical education curriculum:** from 53.0% to 98.1% across states (median: 84.7%) and from 56.8% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 89.7%).
- **Resources for fitness testing:** from 62.5% to 98.5% across states (median: 94.0%) and from 54.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.0%).
- **Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education:** from 36.7% to 85.6% across states (median: 69.1%) and from 33.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 73.8%).

FIGURE 3. Median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in each grade,* School Health Profiles, 2018



*Among schools with students in each grade.

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 or physical activity during the year before the survey ranged from 36.9% to 97.2% across states (median: 85.5%) and from 56.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.2%) (Table 26).

Physical Activity

To promote physical activity in addition to physical education, schools can offer students other opportunities to be physically active through CSPAPs that incorporate practices such as classroom physical activity, intramural sports or physical activity clubs, or interscholastic sports. 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 27):

- **Physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day:** from 33.8% to 84.8% across states (median: 50.2%) and from 26.9% to 82.9% across large urban school districts (median: 50.8%).
- **Physical activity before the school day through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity:** from 12.9% to 75.1% across states (median: 42.1%) and from 18.7% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 41.0%).
- **Physical activity after the school day through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity:** from 71.6% to 92.7% across states (median: 81.3%) and from 72.6% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 86.0%).
- **Intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs:** from 35.3% to 86.7% across states (median: 63.7%) and from 61.8% to 93.2% across large urban school districts (median: 81.0%).
- **Interscholastic sports:** from 72.0% to 95.6% across states (median: 84.7%) and from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.8%).

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 65.1% to 93.9% across states (median: 80.2%) and from 70.1% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.2%) (Table 27).

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 46.4% to 82.9% across states (median: 66.9%) and from 41.6% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 59.6%) (Table 27).

The goals of a 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.³⁶ For this report, a school is defined as establishing and implementing a CSPAP if it meets all criteria in Table 27 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 12.3% across states (median: 3.6%) and from 0.0% to 21.9% across large urban school districts (median: 4.7%) (Table 27).

NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES

The school nutrition environment includes not only the federal school meal programs, but also foods and beverages sold and offered 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 25.0% to 81.1% across states (median: 60.5%) and from 13.6% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 37.9%) (Table 28). 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 28):

- **Chocolate candy:** from 1.0% to 21.4% across states (median: 10.3%) and from 0.0% to 53.7% across large urban school districts (median: 10.7%).
- **Other kinds of candy:** from 3.1% to 28.2% across states (median: 13.9%) and from 0.0% to 53.7% across large urban school districts (median: 14.2%).
- **Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips):** from 6.2% to 34.4% across states (median: 18.6%) and from 0.0% to 48.5% across large urban school districts (median: 18.2%).
- **Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat:** from 6.0% to 33.2% across states (median: 18.7%) and from 2.7% to 43.5% across large urban school districts (median: 20.4%).
- **Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice:** from 1.4% to 34.9% across states (median: 18.0%) and from 0.0% to 40.0% across large urban school districts (median: 9.7%).
- **Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade):** from 10.6% to 60.5% across states (median: 34.8%) and from 2.7% to 62.2% across large urban school districts (median: 20.6%).

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 34.5% to 82.8% across states (median: 53.2%) and from 30.3% to 94.6% across large urban school districts (median: 65.9%) (Table 28).

The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase other specific less nutritious snack foods or 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 29):

- **Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat:** from 0.6% to 25.2% across states (median: 9.8%) and from 0.0% to 27.6% across large urban school districts (median: 10.6%).
- **2% or whole milk (plain or flavored):** from 5.2% to 38.9% across states (median: 18.5%) and from 0.0% to 48.0% across large urban school districts (median: 16.1%).
- **Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice:** from 2.9% to 23.3% across states (median: 10.6%) and from 0.0% to 26.8% across large urban school districts (median: 8.3%).
- **Energy drinks:** from 0.0% to 9.6% across states (median: 3.2%) and from 0.0% to 10.9% across large urban school districts (median: 2.4%).
- **Foods or beverages containing caffeine:** from 2.1% to 33.9% across states (median: 17.5%) and from 0.0% to 34.7% across large urban school districts (median: 6.4%).

The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase specific more nutritious snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged as follows (Table 30):

- **Low sodium or “no added salt” pretzels, crackers, or chips:** from 14.6% to 63.5% across states (median: 44.8%) and from 7.0% to 72.8% across large urban school districts (median: 28.7%).
- **Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain):** from 2.3% to 46.8% across states (median: 29.3%) and from 0.0% to 49.3% across large urban school districts (median: 18.2%).
- **Plain water, with or without carbonation:** from 20.1% to 77.2% across states (median: 55.4%) and from 11.4% to 83.4% across large urban school districts (median: 32.2%).
- **Calorie-free, flavored water, with or without carbonation:** from 8.5% to 53.1% across states (median: 37.0%) and from 0.0% to 48.3% across large urban school districts (median: 14.5%).
- **100% fruit or vegetable juice:** from 9.4% to 54.1% across states (median: 37.5%) and from 0.0% to 64.0% across large urban school districts (median: 23.6%).
- **Fruits (not fruit juice):** from 4.4% to 43.2% across states (median: 24.7%) and from 0.0% to 44.0% across large urban school districts (median: 18.2%).
- **Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice):** from 1.9% to 35.6% across states (median: 18.1%) and from 0.0% to 34.7% across large urban school districts (median: 15.9%).
- **Fruits and vegetables (performance measure):** from 1.3% to 34.6% across states (median: 16.8%) and from 0.0% to 32.0% across large urban school districts (median: 14.2%).

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 14.9% to 65.0% across states (median: 34.1%) and from 24.5% to 65.1% across large urban school districts (median: 42.4%) (Table 30).

The percentage of schools that implemented specific strategies to promote healthy eating during the current school year ranged as follows (Table 31a, b):

- **Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages:** from 5.6% to 18.3% across states (median: 11.9%) and from 0.0% to 32.7% across large urban school districts (median: 13.1%).
- **Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating:** from 24.2% to 65.1% across states (median: 43.7%) and from 27.8% to 56.4% across large urban school districts (median: 43.7%).
- **Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available:** from 36.1% to 75.6% across states (median: 56.8%), from 30.8% to 74.5% across large urban school districts (median: 55.6%).
- **Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items:** from 14.1% to 62.8% across states (median: 31.3%) and from 15.3% to 59.4% across large urban school districts (median: 28.5%).
- **Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, and other nutrition-related topics:** from 11.8% to 42.1% across states (median: 23.9%) and from 14.2% to 49.5% across large urban school districts (median: 26.7%).
- **Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms:** from 15.5% to 95.1% across states (median: 47.8%) and from 22.1% to 76.4% across large urban school districts (median: 39.9%).
- **Planted a school food or vegetable garden:** from 14.7% to 78.1% across states (median: 32.5%) and from 24.2% to 76.2% across large urban school districts (median: 48.7%).

- **Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access:** from 47.5% to 93.5% across states (median: 79.4%) and from 67.1% to 87.5% across large urban school districts (median: 80.0%).
- **Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria:** from 36.6% to 87.4% across states (median: 71.6%) and from 49.5% to 87.9% across large urban school districts (median: 68.3%).
- **Offered a self-serve salad bar to students:** from 9.5% to 93.6% across states (median: 49.5%) and from 0.0% to 83.9% across large urban school districts (median: 20.3%).
- **Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots):** from 13.4% to 53.3% across states (median: 37.4%) and from 16.4% to 48.3% across large urban school districts (median: 37.1%).
- **Encouraged students to drink plain water:** from 69.9% to 91.4% across states (median: 83.8%) and from 61.6% to 95.6% across large urban school districts (median: 82.6%).
- **Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance:** from 13.3% to 67.2% across states (median: 30.8%) and from 15.4% to 69.6% across large urban school districts (median: 30.7%).
- **Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages from being sold for fundraising purposes:** from 19.0% to 70.4% across states (median: 38.8%) and from 24.6% to 80.3% across large urban school districts (median: 41.6%).
- **Had a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community kitchen facilities and equipment:** from 17.0% to 41.0% across states (median: 24.2%) and from 8.9% to 42.0% across large urban school districts (median: 20.4%).

Another important aspect of the school nutrition environment is advertisements for and promotion

of foods and beverages that do not meet the Smart Snacks in Schools nutrition standards. The percentage of schools that prohibited advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in five specific locations ranged as follows (Table 32):

- **In school buildings:** from 56.1% to 89.4% across states (median: 70.4%) and from 48.7% to 92.9% across large urban school districts (median: 76.6%).
- **On school grounds, including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus:** from 46.0% to 90.2% across states (median: 61.9%) and from 46.5% to 91.6% across large urban school districts (median: 71.1%).
- **On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students:** from 59.1% to 85.8% across states (median: 72.5%) and from 41.1% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 68.0%).
- **In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications):** from 53.4% to 86.0% across states (median: 65.1%) and from 41.1% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%).
- **In curricula or other educational materials, including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media:** from 53.7% to 86.7% across states (median: 66.2%) and from 37.7% to 88.2% across large urban school districts (median: 68.9%).

The percentage of schools that prohibited advertisements in all five locations ranged from 40.3% to 78.3% across states (median: 53.7%) and from 27.5% to 76.8% across large urban school districts (median: 59.2%).

In addition to the HHFKA⁵¹ 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 46.9% to 97.0% across states (median: 82.1%) and from 50.7% to 98.2% across large urban school districts (median: 80.1%). The percentage that permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them in certain locations ranged from 1.0% to 41.9% across states (median: 15.2%) and from 1.8% to 39.5% across large urban school districts (median: 15.9%) (Table 33).

The percentage of schools that offered a free source of drinking water in five specific locations ranged as follows (Table 33):

- **In the cafeteria during breakfast:** from 89.3% to 98.7% across states (median: 94.7%) and from 82.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.3%).
- **In the cafeteria during lunch:** from 89.6% to 99.2% across states (median: 95.6%) and from 83.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.3%).
- **In the gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facilities:** from 89.5% to 99.4% across states (median: 96.4%) and from 82.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.2%).
- **In outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields:** from 57.2% to 93.1% across states (median: 72.7%) and from 51.8% to 98.1% across large urban school districts (median: 78.6%).
- **In hallways throughout the school:** from 92.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 99.1%) and from 87.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.2%).

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 49.7% to 86.5% across states (median: 66.8%) and from 48.6% to 89.7% across large urban school districts (median: 72.8%) (Table 33).

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

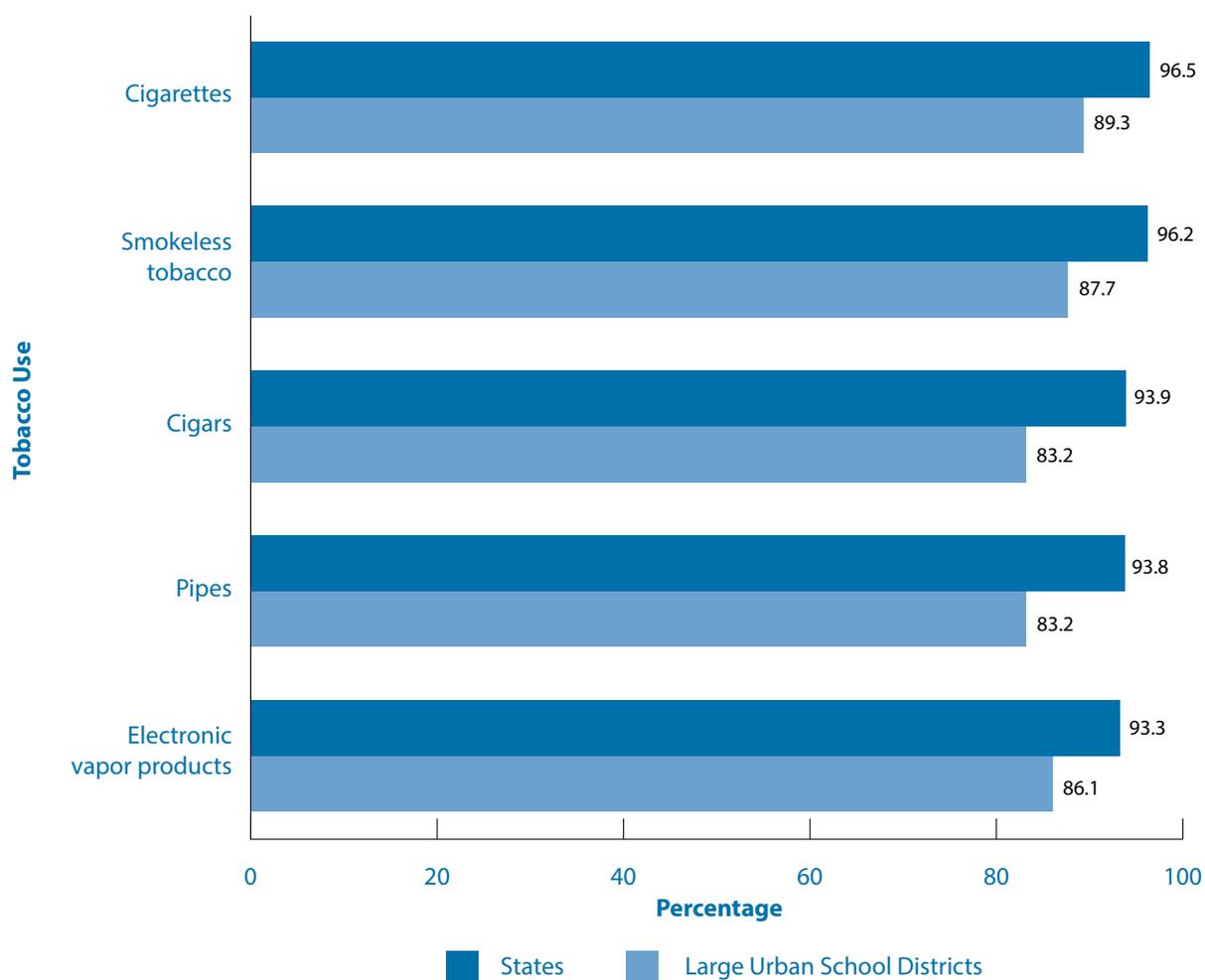
Tobacco-Use Prevention

Policies prohibiting tobacco use at school can help prevent tobacco use among students.⁵⁸ The percentage of schools that had a policy prohibiting tobacco use ranged from 90.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.3%) and from 59.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.3%) (Table 34). The percentage of schools that prohibited the use of all tobacco, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus), 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 43.0% to 83.0% across states (median: 62.8%) and from 0.0% to 91.1% across large urban school districts (median: 55.3%) (Table 34). The percentage of schools that prohibited the use of all tobacco and electronic vapor product use 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 37.9% to 82.1% across states (median: 61.0%) and from 0.0% to 91.1% across large urban school districts (median: 55.3%). 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 65.6% to 94.4% across states (median: 79.0%) and from 43.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%) (Table 34).

To determine the percentage of schools that prohibited the use of all tobacco among all groups as described above, the Profiles questionnaire specifically asks about policies prohibiting each type of tobacco use for specific groups during any school-related activity, as well as the use of electronic vapor products, such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or hookah pens. The percentage of schools that had a policy prohibiting the use of each type of product among specific groups ranged as follows (Table 35a, b, Figure 4):

- **Cigarettes among students:** from 85.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.5%) and from 59.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.3%).
- **Cigarettes among faculty and staff:** from 83.5% to 99.2% across states (median: 95.2%) and from 59.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.3%).
- **Cigarettes among visitors:** from 82.8% to 99.6% across states (median: 94.6%) and from 59.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.7%).
- **Smokeless tobacco among students:** from 85.1% to 99.6% across states (median: 96.2%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.7%).
- **Smokeless tobacco among faculty and staff:** from 82.1% to 98.9% across states (median: 94.6%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%).
- **Smokeless tobacco among visitors:** from 80.2% to 97.9% across states (median: 92.8%) and from 57.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.3%).
- **Cigars among students:** from 83.8% to 97.7% across states (median: 93.9%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.2%).
- **Cigars among faculty and staff:** from 81.9% to 97.1% across states (median: 93.1%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.7%).
- **Cigars among visitors:** from 80.8% to 97.1% across states (median: 92.7%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.5%).
- **Pipes among students:** from 83.8% to 97.6% across states (median: 93.8%) and from 57.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.2%).
- **Pipes among faculty and staff:** from 81.2% to 97.0% across states (median: 92.9%) and from 57.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.7%).
- **Pipes among visitors:** from 81.1% to 96.7% across states (median: 92.5%) and from 57.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.5%).
- **Electronic vapor products among students:** from 76.0% to 97.7% across states (median: 93.3%) and from 56.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.1%).
- **Electronic vapor products among faculty and staff:** from 76.5% to 98.3% across states (median: 90.9%) and from 58.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.6%).
- **Electronic vapor products among visitors:** from 73.4% to 97.1% across states (median: 90.7%) and from 58.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.0%).

FIGURE 4. Median percentage of schools that prohibit each type of tobacco use among students, School Health Profiles, 2018



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 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 36):

- **All school staff received professional development on preventing, identifying, and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 65.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 90.0%) and from 66.7% to 98.8% across large urban school districts (median: 91.3%).
- **Has a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment:** from 79.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.1%) and from 91.3% 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 78.8% to 99.4% across states (median: 95.4%) and from 74.7% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 92.6%).
- **Provides parents and families with health information on preventing student bullying and sexual harassment (also presented on page 25):** from 49.4% to 81.2% across states (median: 63.7%) and from 46.4% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 67.4%).

The percentage of schools with all four practices in place (performance measure) ranged from 28.3% to 79.7% across states (median: 49.4%) and from 17.4% to 80.0% across large urban school districts (median: 56.3%) (Table 36).

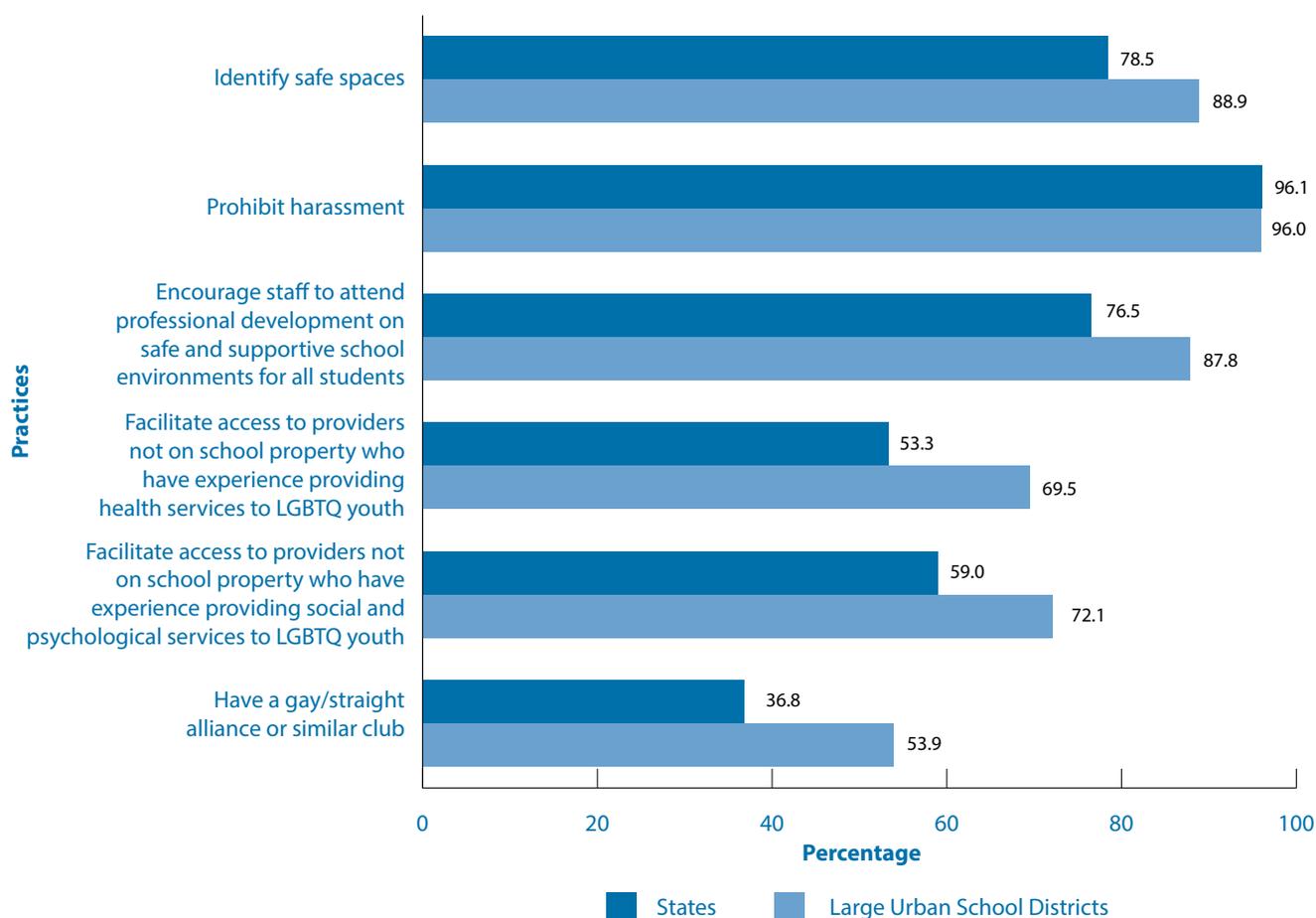
Safe and Supportive School Environments for Sexual Minority and Transgender Students

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 18.4% to 76.3% across states (median: 45.9%) and from 32.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.0%) (Table 37). The percentage of schools that engage in five other specific practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged as follows (Table 37, Figure 5):

- **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 44.2% to 95.2% across states (median: 78.5%) and from 64.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.9%).
- **Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 86.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.1%) and from 80.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.0%).
- **Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 55.6% to 95.7% across states (median: 76.5%) and from 65.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.8%).
- **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 40.0% to 75.4% across states (median: 53.3%) and from 49.7% to 93.1% across large urban school districts (median: 69.5%).
- **Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth:** from 44.4% to 84.4% across states (median: 59.0%) and from 46.2% to 93.5% across large urban school districts (median: 72.1%).

FIGURE 5. Median percentage of schools that engage in practices related to LGBTQ youth, School Health Profiles, 2018



The percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all five other practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged from 5.3% to 46.7% across states (median: 15.3%) and from 9.9% to 72.4% across large urban school districts (median: 41.1%) (Table 37).

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 14.5% to 71.9% across states (median: 63.8%) and from 29.0% to 84.6% across large urban school districts (median: 53.9%) (Table 37, Figure 5).

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, and a part-time nurse was defined as one who is at the school less than 5 days a week, less than all school hours, or both. The percentage of schools that had a full-time registered nurse who provided health services to students ranged from 4.2% to 98.8% across states (median: 53.0%) and from 5.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 61.2%). The percentage of schools that had a part-time registered nurse who provided health services to students ranged from 14.1% to 85.6% across states (median: 39.4%) and from 2.0% to 92.1% across large urban school districts (median: 32.9%) (Table 38).

A school-based health center was defined on the questionnaire as a place on school campus where enrolled students can receive primary care, including diagnostic and treatment services. These services are usually provided by a nurse practitioner or physician's assistant. The percentage of schools that had a school-based health center ranged from 7.7% to 47.6% across states (median: 21.8%) and from 14.5% to 66.7% across large urban school districts (median: 29.6%) (Table 38).

Chronic health conditions can affect students' physical, emotional, and social well-being as well as academic factors.⁷⁹⁻⁸¹ 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 38.0% to 78.6% across states (median: 62.2%) and from 55.9% to 91.2% across large urban school districts (median: 71.8%) (Table 38).

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 39):

- **Asthma:** from 78.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.7%) and from 84.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.7%).
- **Food allergies:** from 85.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.4%) and from 85.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.0%).
- **Diabetes:** from 69.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.9%) and from 85.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.8%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 75.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.4%) and from 84.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.7%).

- **Obesity:** from 18.8% to 66.0% across states (median: 36.9%) and from 35.4% to 64.0% across large urban school districts (median: 45.7%).
- **Hypertension/high blood pressure:** from 35.6% to 80.9% across states (median: 67.0%) and from 50.3% to 91.4% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).
- **Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay):** from 18.8% to 71.6% across states (median: 47.8%) and from 34.3% to 70.9% across large urban school districts (median: 50.9%).

The percentage of schools that routinely use records to identify and track students with any of the first six conditions (performance measure) ranged from 85.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.8%) and from 88.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.2%) (Table 39).

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 school property) for students diagnosed with or suspected to have six specific chronic conditions ranged as follows (Table 40):

- **Asthma:** from 25.2% to 82.2% across states (median: 53.0%) and from 36.8% to 89.7% across large urban school districts (median: 64.9%).
- **Food allergies:** from 22.2% to 81.4% across states (median: 51.7%) and from 36.8% to 86.7% across large urban school districts (median: 63.6%).
- **Diabetes:** from 24.0% to 82.2% across states (median: 53.1%) and from 35.0% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 63.1%).
- **Epilepsy or seizure disorder:** from 24.3% to 81.4% across states (median: 51.9%) and from 36.8% to 85.6% across large urban school districts (median: 62.1%).

- **Obesity:** from 15.4% to 71.8% across states (median: 41.3%) and from 25.9% to 81.1% across large urban school districts (median: 56.0%).
- **Hypertension/high blood pressure:** from 17.0% to 79.9% across states (median: 47.3%) and from 31.8% to 81.1% across large urban school districts (median: 58.2%).
- **Oral health condition (e.g., abscess, tooth decay):** from 22.9% to 82.0% across states (median: 51.0%) and from 31.2% to 88.6% across large urban school districts (median: 62.2%).

The percentage of schools that provide referrals for any of the first six conditions (performance measure) ranged from 26.3% to 82.2% across states (median: 53.7%) and from 36.9% to 89.7% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%) (Table 40).

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 (Tables 41, 43):

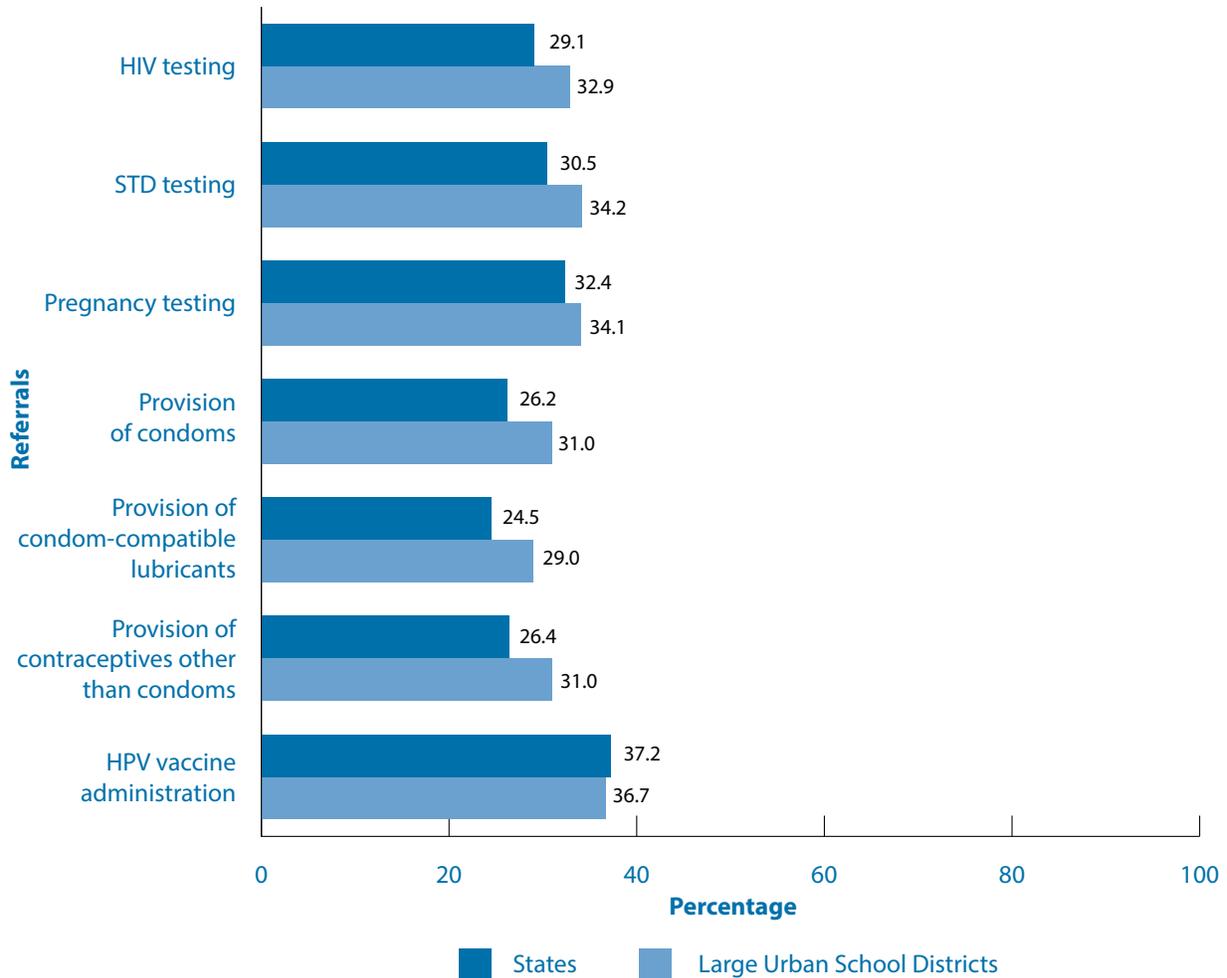
- **HIV testing:** from 0.0% to 25.5% across states (median: 0.8%) and from 0.0% to 46.3% across large urban school districts (median: 5.9%).
- **STD testing:** from 0.0% to 27.8% across states (median: 1.2%) and from 0.0% to 51.3% across large urban school districts (median: 7.7%).
- **Pregnancy testing:** from 0.3% to 32.3% across states (median: 2.4%) and from 0.0% to 54.4% across large urban school districts (median: 7.7%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 0.0% to 33.2% across states (median: 1.7%) and from 0.0% to 68.3% across large urban school districts (median: 11.7%).
- **Provision of condom-compatible lubricants:** from 0.0% to 21.3% across states (median: 0.6%) and from 0.0% to 50.7% across large urban school districts (median: 7.7%).

- **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 21.2% across states (median: 0.6%) and from 0.0% to 45.7% across large urban school districts (median: 3.6%).
- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration:** from 0.0% to 26.2% across states (median: 2.2%) and from 0.0% to 35.0% across large urban school districts (median: 3.7%).
- **HIV treatment:** from 0.0% to 11.4% across states (median: 1.2%) and from 0.0% to 35.0% across large urban school districts (median: 3.6%).
- **STD treatment:** from 0.0% to 23.4% across states (median: 1.1%) and from 0.0% to 40.0% across large urban school districts (median: 4.6%).
- **Prenatal care:** from 0.0% to 18.8% across states (median: 1.5%) and from 0.0% to 26.9% across large urban school districts (median: 4.6%).

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 (Tables 42, 44, Figure 6):

- **HIV testing:** from 12.7% to 54.2% across states (median: 29.1%) and from 7.2% to 79.1% across large urban school districts (median: 32.9%).
- **STD testing:** from 14.3% to 57.2% across states (median: 30.5%) and from 7.5% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 34.2%).
- **Pregnancy testing:** from 13.4% to 52.7% across states (median: 32.4%) and from 7.5% to 81.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.1%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 10.4% to 47.5% across states (median: 26.2%) and from 7.5% to 85.8% across large urban school districts (median: 31.0%).
- **Provision of condom-compatible lubricants:** from 10.3% to 47.6% across states (median: 24.5%) and from 7.5% to 85.8% across large urban school districts (median: 29.0%).

FIGURE 6. Median percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care providers not on school property to provide specific sexual health care services, School Health Profiles, 2018



• **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:**

from 10.4% to 49.1% across states (median: 26.4%) and from 7.5% to 85.8% across large urban school districts (median: 31.0%).

• **HPV vaccine administration:** from 17.4% to 60.5% across states (median: 37.2%) and from 18.3% to 81.1% across large urban school districts (median: 36.7%).

• **HIV treatment:** from 18.8% to 55.5% across states (median: 34.9%) and from 17.7% to 78.2% across large urban school districts (median: 38.8%).

• **STD treatment:** from 14.1% to 57.2% across states (median: 29.6%) and from 7.5% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 33.2%).

• **Prenatal care:** from 11.5% to 49.7% across states (median: 31.5%) and from 7.5% to 79.2% across large urban school districts (median: 34.2%).

The percentage of schools that provided services or referrals for the first seven of these health services (performance measure) ranged from 10.2% to 47.6% across states (median: 23.5%) and from 7.4% to 76.5% across large urban school districts (median: 25.0%) (Table 42).

Schools also can provide other health services that address actual and potential health problems among students. The percentage of schools that provided other specific health services for students ranged as follows (Table 43):

- **Assessment for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency:** from 7.5% to 61.7% across states (median: 19.5%) and from 5.2% to 68.9% across large urban school districts (median: 16.6%).
- **Daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions:** from 57.3% to 97.7% across states (median: 85.8%) and from 60.7% to 93.3% across large urban school districts (median: 78.0%).
- **Stock rescue or “as needed” medication for any student experiencing a health emergency:** from 49.1% to 92.5% across states (median: 73.8%) and from 32.9% to 87.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.2%).
- **Case management for students with chronic health conditions:** from 40.2% to 88.0% across states (median: 74.2%) and from 43.9% to 87.2% across large urban school districts (median: 72.2%).

The percentage of schools that provided students with referrals to any organizations or health care providers not on school property for other health care services ranged as follows (Table 44):

- **nPEP (non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV):** from 16.1% to 54.0% across states (median: 34.3%) and from 15.5% to 76.7% across large urban school districts (median: 35.7%).
- **Alcohol or other drug abuse treatment:** from 34.3% to 80.8% across states (median: 59.0%) and from 26.5% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%).

School practices related to parental consent and notification for the provision of or referral for sexual or reproductive health services, such as STD testing or pregnancy testing, can affect the extent to which

students receive such services. The percentage of schools that did not provide any of these services ranged from 57.6% to 93.6% across states (median: 83.6%), and from 5.8% to 98.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.9%) (Table 45a). The percentage of schools with specific parental consent and notification practices for the provision of these services ranged as follows (Table 45a):

- **Requires parental consent before any services are provided:** from 3.7% to 20.4% across states (median: 9.1%) and from 0.0% to 31.5% across large urban school districts (median: 13.8%).
- **Does not require parental consent and notifies parents about services provided upon request:** from 0.0% to 5.3% across states (median: 1.3%) and from 0.0% to 13.9% across large urban school districts (median: 2.8%).
- **Does not require parental consent but notifies parents depending on the service provided:** from 0.0% to 8.8% across states (median: 2.1%) and from 0.0% to 22.6% across large urban school districts (median: 4.1%).
- **Does not require parental consent but notifies parents about all services provided:** from 0.0% to 11.0% across states (median: 1.2%) and from 0.0% to 21.5% across large urban school districts (median: 2.4%).
- **Does not require parental consent and does not notify parents about any services provided:** from 0.0% to 9.6% across states (median: 0.9%) and from 0.0% to 39.6% across large urban school districts (median: 3.5%).

The percentage of schools that did not refer any sexual or reproductive health services ranged from 39.0% to 90.7% across states (median: 61.2%) and from 5.9% to 84.6% across large urban school districts (median: 48.4%) (Table 45b). The percentage of schools with specific parental consent and notification practices for the referral of these services ranged as follows (Table 45b):

- **Requires parental consent before any services are referred:** from 7.8% to 31.1% across states (median: 20.9%) and from 2.0% to 54.6% across large urban school districts (median: 20.4%).
- **Does not require parental consent and notifies parents about services referred upon request:** from 0.0% to 12.8% across states (median: 3.3%) and from 0.0% to 22.7% across large urban school districts (median: 5.2%).
- **Does not require parental consent but notifies parents depending on the service referred:** from 0.0% to 19.6% across states (median: 7.3%) and from 0.0% to 26.9% across large urban school districts (median: 7.9%).
- **Does not require parental consent but notifies parents about all services referred:** from 0.0% to 7.9% across states (median: 2.1%) and from 0.0% to 6.4% across large urban school districts (median: 1.5%).
- **Does not require parental consent and does not notify parents about any services referred:** from 0.0% to 19.7% across states (median: 2.8%) and from 0.0% to 55.1% across large urban school districts (median: 8.2%).

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 46):

- **Provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex:** from 5.7% to 38.4% across states (median: 22.1%) and from 8.3% to 65.5% across large urban school districts (median: 25.8%).
- **Provided parents with information about how to monitor their child:** from 32.4% to 72.7% across states (median: 51.6%) and from 44.8% to 86.1% across large urban school districts (median: 59.1%).
- **Involved parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services:** from 12.4% to 35.6% across states (median: 23.6%) and from 15.6% to 45.4% across large urban school districts (median: 31.2%).
- **Linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community:** from 51.1% to 86.2% across states (median: 72.9%) and from 58.1% to 95.3% across large urban school districts (median: 80.5%).
- **Gave students health education homework assignments or activities to do at home with their parents:** from 40.3% to 73.3% across states (median: 57.9%) and from 17.8% to 90.1% across large urban school districts (median: 58.5%).
- **Uses electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about school health services and programs:** from 60.7% to 93.0% across states (median: 80.4%) and from 66.2% to 93.5% across large urban school districts (median: 82.0%).

- **Students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to school health:** from 26.1% to 65.2% across states (median: 38.6%) and from 29.9% to 53.0% across large urban school districts (median: 40.7%).
- **Provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic health conditions:** from 20.8% to 67.5% across states (median: 42.6%) and from 30.8% to 66.6% across large urban school districts (median: 48.0%).

The percentage of schools that implemented at least four of the first seven of these parent engagement strategies (performance measure) ranged from 27.5% to 69.1% across states (median: 45.4%) and from 34.1% to 84.2% across large urban school districts (median: 55.1%) (Table 46).

School connectedness is the belief by students that adults and peers in their school care about their learning and about them as individuals.⁵³ The percentage of schools that implemented eight specific school connectedness strategies ranged as follows (Table 47):

- **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 16.8% to 70.6% across states (median: 37.3%) and from 36.6% to 82.1% across large urban school districts (median: 51.7%).
- **Provides service-learning opportunities (i.e., a specific type of community service designed to meet specific learning objectives for a course):** from 51.2% to 95.3% across states (median: 63.6%) and from 49.5% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 68.1%).

- **Provides peer training opportunities for students:** from 68.1% to 93.1% across states (median: 77.8%) and from 57.4% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 80.2%).
- **Lead health education teacher received professional development on classroom management techniques (also presented on page 29):** from 49.2% to 74.5% across states (median: 63.5%) and from 45.6% to 87.3% across large urban school districts (median: 72.9%).
- **Has a gay/straight alliance or similar club (also presented on page 41):** from 14.5% to 71.9% across states (median: 36.8%) and from 29.0% to 84.6% across large urban school districts (median: 53.9%).
- **Has clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different from them:** from 33.9% to 80.8% across states (median: 64.0%) and from 51.3% to 89.9% across large urban school districts (median: 75.7%).
- **Offered lessons in class for students to learn about people different from them:** from 77.4% to 97.9% across states (median: 87.8%) and from 72.3% to 96.6% across large urban school districts (median: 85.4%).
- **Offered special events sponsored by the school or community organizations for students to learn about people different from them:** from 53.2% to 87.3% across states (median: 66.6%) and from 67.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.7%).

The percentage of schools that implemented at least three of these school connectedness strategies (performance measure) ranged from 69.5% to 95.8% across states (median: 79.5%) and from 67.3% to 94.9% across large urban school districts (median: 86.8%).

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.⁹ 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.^{108,128} The percentage of schools in which someone at the school oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities ranged from 72.0% to 96.6% across states (median: 88.9%) and from 66.4% to 98.3% across large urban school districts (median: 91.6%) (Table 48).

Schools can use the *School Health Index*¹¹³ 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*¹¹³ or other self-assessment tool to assess their school's policies, activities, and programs in specific areas ranged as follows (Table 48):

- **Physical education and physical activity:** from 32.6% to 90.1% across states (median: 50.3%) and from 44.0% to 89.2% across large urban school districts (median: 63.1%).
- **Nutrition:** from 34.9% to 88.4% across states (median: 49.3%) and from 36.2% to 78.5% across large urban school districts (median: 54.2%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 29.1% to 85.5% across states (median: 44.9%) and from 22.5% to 77.2% across large urban school districts (median: 48.0%).
- **Chronic health conditions:** from 22.3% to 75.1% across states (median: 36.0%) and from 28.0% to 68.7% across large urban school districts (median: 44.8%).

- **Unintentional injury and violence prevention:** from 25.3% to 75.5% across states (median: 38.3%) and from 25.0% to 76.6% across large urban school districts (median: 47.8%).
- **Sexual health, including HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention:** from 26.2% to 69.2% across states (median: 40.0%) and from 27.6% to 74.8% across large urban school districts (median: 50.0%).

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 29.4% to 78.0% across states (median: 54.5%) and from 37.0% to 79.3% across large urban school districts (median: 55.4%) (Table 49).

Among schools with school health councils, the percentage with a council that did six specific activities during the past year ranged as follows (Table 49):

- **Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data:** from 49.2% to 89.7% across states (median: 75.7%) and from 59.2% to 94.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.0%).
- **Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team:** from 56.0% to 88.6% across states (median: 76.8%) and from 58.7% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.3%).
- **Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff:** from 35.8% to 79.5% across states (median: 59.6%) and from 54.1% to 87.5% across large urban school districts (median: 66.7%).

- **Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members:** from 72.8% to 96.1% across states (median: 84.6%) and from 75.4% to 96.7% across large urban school districts (median: 84.8%).
 - **Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials:** from 60.8% to 92.5% across states (median: 79.8%) and from 70.9% to 95.1% across large urban school districts (median: 82.0%).
 - **Developed a written plan for implementing a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program:** from 20.5% to 55.7% across states (median: 30.8%) and from 17.8% to 63.4% across large urban school districts (median: 49.5%).
- 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 specific topics ranged as follows (Table 50):
- **Health education:** from 13.0% to 79.0% across states (median: 31.6%) and from 16.0% to 70.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.1%).
 - **Physical education:** from 11.9% to 75.2% across states (median: 31.8%) and from 18.9% to 70.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.7%).
 - **Physical activity:** from 10.8% to 73.9% across states (median: 28.5%) and from 20.8% to 64.1% across large urban school districts (median: 30.8%).
 - **School meal programs:** from 11.9% to 72.6% across states (median: 24.4%) and from 17.1% to 49.2% across large urban school districts (median: 28.7%).
 - **Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs:** from 9.2% to 65.2% across states (median: 20.1%) and from 10.4% to 51.4% across large urban school districts (median: 24.2%).
 - **Health services:** from 11.6% to 75.7% across states (median: 30.8%) and from 21.6% to 68.4% across large urban school districts (median: 37.5%).
 - **Counseling, psychological, and social services:** from 15.9% to 73.7% across states (median: 48.8%) and from 42.5% to 78.0% across large urban school districts (median: 59.2%).
 - **Physical environment:** from 15.2% to 69.8% across states (median: 44.1%) and from 27.7% to 73.8% across large urban school districts (median: 46.7%).
 - **Social and emotional climate:** from 17.5% to 85.8% across states (median: 65.1%) and from 43.1% to 91.0% across large urban school districts (median: 68.7%).
 - **Family engagement:** from 16.3% to 87.2% across states (median: 65.2%) and from 43.2% to 91.5% across large urban school districts (median: 77.6%).
 - **Community involvement:** from 16.3% to 87.8% across states (median: 62.6%) and from 40.3% to 91.3% across large urban school districts (median: 74.3%).
 - **Employee wellness:** from 14.1% to 64.0% across states (median: 28.8%) and from 22.3% to 58.6% across large urban school districts (median: 30.6%).
- 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 37.6% to 84.1% across states (median: 58.2%) and from 27.5% to 92.5% across large urban school districts (median: 62.0%) (Table 50).

The HHFKA requires all local educational agencies that participate in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs to meet expanded local school wellness policy requirements related to implementation, evaluation, and publicly reporting on progress of local school wellness policies.⁵²

Among schools in districts with wellness policies, the percentage of schools that conducted specific activities ranged as follows (Table 51):

- **Reviewed district's local wellness policy:** from 62.9% to 99.1% across states (median: 85.5%) and from 50.1% to 96.2% across large urban school districts (median: 81.5%).
- **Helped revise district's local wellness policy:** from 22.6% to 90.7% across states (median: 60.9%) and from 11.5% to 53.8% across large urban school districts (median: 27.6%).
- **Communicated to school staff about district's local wellness policy:** from 48.3% to 90.7% across states (median: 75.8%) and from 39.6% to 94.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.6%).
- **Communicated to parents and families about district's local wellness policy:** from 41.4% to 86.5% across states (median: 64.2%) and from 42.1% to 86.6% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%).
- **Communicated to students about district's local wellness policy:** from 40.4% to 85.7% across states (median: 63.2%) and from 38.2% to 88.8% across large urban school districts (median: 70.4%).
- **Measured school's compliance with district's local wellness policy:** from 41.2% to 86.8% across states (median: 61.2%) and from 30.5% to 82.0% across large urban school districts (median: 55.1%).
- **Developed an action plan to meet requirements of district's local wellness policy:** from 20.6% to 88.1% across states (median: 48.1%) and from 21.7% to 80.5% across large urban school districts (median: 42.0%).

CHANGES OVER TIME

LONG-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements were detected between 2008 and 2018 in the following specific areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in 9th grade increased from 57.2% to 75.4%.
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 on suicide prevention (72.8% to 83.5%) and violence prevention (90.1% to 93.0%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher taught about decreasing sedentary activities in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 increased from 88.6% to 92.0%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher worked on health education activities with mental health or social services staff increased from 62.1% to 71.2%.
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on emotional and mental health (38.3% to 57.1%) and suicide prevention (29.5% to 54.9%).
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following teaching methods: teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities (40.6% to 52.4%); teaching students of various cultural backgrounds (34.8% to 51.2%); teaching students with limited English proficiency (22.5% to 42.4%); using interactive teaching methods (53.0% to 58.2%); encouraging family or community involvement (32.4% to 42.1%); teaching skills for behavior change (45.0% to 52.2%); and classroom management techniques (53.3% to 64.2%).
- Across **states**, the median 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 increased from 36.6% to 53.7%.
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of food available (48.5% to 56.7%) and conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items (18.2% to 32.5%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations increased from 53.2% to 62.8%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools with a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (sometimes called gay/straight alliances) increased from 22.7% to 40.3%.

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess the school's policies, activities, and programs in nutrition increased from 41.3% to 47.5%.

Significant decreases were detected between 2008 and 2018 in the following specific areas:

- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge in a required course in any grades 6 through 12 on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention (96.2% to 93.7%) and HIV prevention (92.6% to 87.0%).
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addressed the following skills: comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health (98.4% to 92.2%); analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors (97.8% to 92.6%); using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks (97.1% to 92.2%); using goal-setting skills to enhance health (95.8% to 90.6%); practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks (98.0% to 92.4%); and advocating for personal, family, and community health (94.0% to 89.5%).
- Across **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addressed using decision-making skills to enhance health decreased from 98.6% to 93.4% and from 98.0% to 88.3%, respectively.
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12: effects of tobacco use on athletic performance (85.0% to 78.7%), effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment (92.0% to 86.6%), and identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development (83.0% to 77.7%).
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following sexual health topics in a required course for students in grades 6 through 8: how HIV and other STDs are transmitted (86.3% to 71.9%); health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy (84.9% to 71.3); the benefits of being sexually abstinent (84.9% to 73.3%); and goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy (78.0% to 64.0%).
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught about choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 decreased from 88.0% to 77.0%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught about the dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 decreased from 86.2% to 79.3%.
- Across **large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which parents and families were provided with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of tobacco-use prevention decreased from 50.0% to 36.5%.

- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on HIV prevention (43.4% to 32.3%) and nutrition and dietary behavior (44.8% to 35.1%).
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on the following topics: alcohol- or other drug-use prevention (74.9% to 68.6%), asthma (60.6% to 45.0%), foodborne illness prevention (54.5% to 44.5%), HIV prevention (70.4% to 56.3%), injury prevention and safety (62.6% to 56.0%), nutrition and dietary behavior (74.8% to 67.9%), physical activity and fitness (68.9% to 63.9%), pregnancy prevention (66.3% to 57.8%), STD prevention (71.4% to 61.7%), and tobacco-use prevention (67.4% to 57.6%).
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on classroom management techniques (66.8% to 61.9%) and assessing or evaluating students in health education (73.6% to 68.9%).
- 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 from 76.9% to 60.2%.
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following less healthful snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar: chocolate candy (37.2% to 10.7%); other kinds of candy (23.5% to 13.9%); salty snacks that are not low in fat (32.9% to 18.9%); cookies, crackers, cakes, or other baked goods that are not low in fat (36.5% to 18.9%); ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat (17.5% to 9.9%); 2% or whole milk (37.6% to 18.6%); water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice (15.9% to 10.5%); soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice (34.8% to 18.3%); sports drinks (56.3% to 34.0%); and foods or beverages containing caffeine (31.8% to 17.9%).

SHORT-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements in school health practices and policies were detected between 2016 and 2018 in the following specific areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which health education is required for students in any of grades 6 through 12 increased from 90.0% to 93.7%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher was provided with a chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education increased from 60.3% to 64.7%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher tried to increase student knowledge of suicide prevention increased from 80.0% to 83.5%.

- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which any health education staff worked on health education activities with mental health or social services staff (61.9% to 68.2%) and a school health council, committee, or team (39.4% to 47.7%).
 - Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on the following topics: emotional and mental health (41.9% to 55.1%), infectious disease prevention (29.0% to 35.8%), and suicide prevention (43.7% to 54.2%).
 - Across **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on teaching students of different sexual orientation or gender identity increased from 21.9% to 32.5% and from 46.9% to 59.0%, respectively.
 - Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase energy drinks from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar increased from 1.5% to 3.2%.
 - Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students are permitted to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day, in all locations, increased from 75.4% to 82.1%.
 - Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff (69.4% to 78.5%).
 - Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity (94.1% to 96.1%).
 - Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (66.1% to 76.5%).
 - Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth (53.6% to 59.0%).
 - Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that offered lessons in class for students to learn about people different from them, such as students with disabilities, homeless youth, or people from different cultures, increased from 84.8% to 87.8%.
 - Across **states**, the median percentage of schools that had a gay/straight alliance increased from 30.8% to 36.8%.
- Significant decreases were detected between 2016 and 2018 in the following specific areas:
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students were permitted to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day, in certain locations, decreased from 20.4% to 15.2%.
 - Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which school records are routinely used to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of hypertension/high blood pressure decreased from 73.5% to 67.0%.

DISCUSSION

Results from School Health Profiles provide information to help assess aspects of seven of the 10 components of the WSCC model, as well as the coordination of these components. Point-in-time data from each Profiles cycle, along with the analysis of long-term and short-term changes in school health policies and practices, illustrate both strengths and areas in which school health can be improved to better meet the needs of students.

In addition to informing school health policies and practices, Profiles results also provide information for the Division of Adolescent and School Health's focus areas. That is, Profiles provides performance measure data to monitor programmatic efforts in the areas of sexual health education, sexual health services, and safe and supportive environments.

Profiles school-level data, which are representative of each participating state and large urban school district, allow comparisons of school health policies and practices across these jurisdictions. For example, a comparison of median values for states versus large urban school districts revealed that, for 30 variables, the medians differed by more than 25 percentage points or a factor of five. For all but three of these variables, the median percentage across large urban school districts was higher than the median percentage across states. Generally speaking, higher median percentages indicate that schools in that type of jurisdiction have more positive policies and practices in place, though for a handful of variables (e.g., does not offer any sexual or reproductive health services), the opposite is true. Regardless of the direction of the differences, variability in the prevalence of these policies and practices, both within and across type of jurisdiction, 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.

Data from the School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS),¹²⁹ which provides nationally representative data on school health policies and practices, can provide some context for School Health Profiles results. The most recent cycle of SHPPS, conducted by CDC in 2016, provides data on district-level policies among a nationally representative sample of school districts. The extent to which such policies are in place at the district level can affect whether related practices are implemented at the school level. For example, according to SHPPS, between 2000 and 2016, the percentage of districts requiring middle schools to teach about HIV prevention decreased, while the percentage requiring middle schools to teach about suicide prevention and violence prevention increased. These findings are in line with the changes between 2008 and 2018 noted in this report.

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION

Profiles 2018 results revealed some significant improvements since 2008 across states in the median percentage of secondary schools that required health education instruction in at least one of grades 6 through 12. In addition, during this same time period, the median percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in 9th grade also increased. Regarding specific topics, across states and large urban school districts, more than 75% of middle and high schools tried to increase student knowledge about most health-related topics. While fewer schools taught about asthma, epilepsy or seizure disorder, food allergies, foodborne illness prevention, and suicide prevention (among large urban school districts only), increases since 2008 were found in the median percentage of schools that tried to increase student knowledge on suicide prevention (72.8% to 83.5%) and violence prevention (90.1% to 93.0%). These findings suggest that, although schools are

making strides in increasing awareness of violence and suicide prevention, room for improvement exists in the comprehensiveness of school health education.

Sexual Health Education

Profiles also includes multiple questions specifically related to sexual health education. For the first time in 2018, Profiles asked whether teachers provided students with the opportunity to practice skills related to sexual health. While it is encouraging to see this was fairly common in large urban school districts, teachers across states were less likely to provide such opportunities. Further, across states, a median of only 17.6% of schools taught all 20 specific sexual health topics included in the Profiles questionnaire in grades 6, 7, or 8, and a median of only 42.8% taught all of these topics in grades 9, 10, 11, or 12. Notably, the median percentages were higher across large urban school districts (41% and 75%, respectively). In addition, across states, since 2008, decreases have occurred in the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught students in grades 6 through 8 about how HIV and other STDs are transmitted; health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy; the benefits of abstaining from sex; and goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy. These results clearly indicate that efforts are needed to ensure teachers have appropriate support to provide young people with the skills and information they need to reduce their sexual risk.

Professional Development

One way to improve the teaching of sexual health education is to ensure teachers receive professional development. This is critical in helping school staff maintain the knowledge, abilities, skills, and comfort needed to teach such content most effectively,^{9,16} but Profiles results indicate that room for improvement exists in professional development on sexual health

topics. In addition, the median percentage of lead health education teachers who received professional development specific to sexual health, such as connecting students to sexual health services and building skills in HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention, show room for improvement. States and school districts can work to ensure that professional development is available in these critical areas and that teachers are encouraged to take advantage of it.

On the positive side, improvements were noted in the receipt of professional development on other health topics. Between 2008 and 2018, the median percentage of schools across states in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on emotional and mental health and suicide prevention increased. Also between 2008 and 2018, Profiles found an increase in the median percentage of schools across states in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities; teaching students of various cultural backgrounds; teaching students with limited English proficiency; using interactive teaching methods; encouraging family or community involvement; teaching skills for behavior change; and classroom management techniques. Similarly, between 2016 and 2018, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics increased across states and for some topics, also across large urban school districts: emotional and mental health, infectious disease prevention, suicide prevention, and teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities. These increases correspond to increases in the median percentage of schools across states in which teachers taught about suicide prevention and in which health education staff worked on health education activities with mental health and social services staff.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Profiles 2018 assessed the extent to which schools had some of the components of a CSPAP in place. The results revealed that across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in grades 6 through 10 was greater than 70%, but the medians were just above 43% for grades 11 and 12. This finding underscores the reality that as students' grade increases, the amount of physical activity they engage in tends to decrease.⁶⁹ Physical education can help increase students' physical activity levels; therefore, schools can consider requiring physical education for older students. Improvements also are needed in other components of a CSPAP. For the first time in 2018, Profiles asked about opportunities for students to participate in physical activity through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity both before and after school. Although the median percentage of schools providing opportunities for physical activity before school were below 45% for both states and large urban school districts, opportunities for physical activity were much more prevalent after school, with median percentages above 80%. Still, the median percentage of schools implementing the components of a CSPAP measured by Profiles was less than 5% across states and large urban school districts. To support schools in establishing and implementing CSPAPs, CDC and other organizations have developed multiple resources to promote CSPAP as a national framework to increase physical education and physical activity in schools.^{130,131}

LOCAL WELLNESS POLICIES

In addition to increasing physical activity among students, schools can help address overall student wellness by aligning activities with established district wellness policies. In 2018, Profiles asked school principals a new question about conducting activities related to these policies. The extent to which schools engaged in these activities varied by activity. For example, across both states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that reviewed the district's local wellness policy was more than 80%, but far fewer schools developed an action plan to meet requirements of the policy (medians < 50%). Clearly, room for improvement exists in the extent to which schools are complying with implementation requirements for local wellness policies.^{52,110-112}

NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES

Schools can 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. For the first time in 2018, Profiles asked whether teachers taught about the influence of the media on dietary behaviors, and about food production, including how food is grown, harvested, processed, packaged, and transported. While a median of more than 75% of schools taught the first topic in a required course, fewer teachers taught the second topic.

Regarding foods and beverages sold at school, Profiles results indicate numerous improvements, most notably decreases in the availability of less healthful snack foods and beverages in vending machines, school stores, canteens, and snack bars. Specifically, since 2008, decreases have occurred across states in the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase chocolate candy, other kinds of candy, salty

snacks that are not low in fat, baked goods that are not low in fat, ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat, 2% or whole milk, water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice, soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice, sports drinks, and foods or beverages containing caffeine in these venues. In addition, in 2018, Profiles asked school principals a new question about whether students can purchase plain water and calorie-free flavored water in vending machines, school stores, canteens, and snack bars. Results showed that these products were more prevalent across states than across large urban school districts. The types of foods and beverages available in these venues, as well as a decrease overall between 2016 and 2018 in the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase any foods or beverages from these venues, are likely the result of the federal Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards that went into effect at the beginning of the 2016-17 school year.¹¹² These standards set limits on calories, salt, sugar, and fat in foods and beverages sold in school.

In addition to limiting the sale of unhealthy snacks and beverages, schools can promote the consumption of more nutritious foods and beverages through other types of strategies, like encouraging students to drink water. Between 2016 and 2018, across states, an increase was found in the median percentage of schools that permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day in all locations. This finding was coupled with a corresponding decrease in the median percentage of schools only allowing students to have water bottles in certain locations. Additionally, between 2008 and 2018, an increase was found in the median percentage of schools across states that provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of food available and conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items. Despite these increases, however, the median percentage of schools implementing these strategies and others show room for improvement. Increased efforts are needed to encourage healthy eating

habits whenever students have the opportunity to eat and drink at school. Resources to assist schools in developing healthy school nutrition environments are available as part of the *Comprehensive Framework for Addressing the School Nutrition Environment and Services*.¹³² Tools to help schools increase access to drinking water also are available.¹³³

HEALTHY AND SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

Tobacco-Use Prevention

In the area of tobacco-use prevention, Profiles revealed mixed findings. Across states, between 2008 and 2018, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers taught certain tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in grades 6 through 12, including effects of tobacco use on athletic performance, effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment, and identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development. However, the median percentage of schools that prohibited 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 increased between 2008 and 2018, from 53.2% to 62.8%.

Profiles included questions in 2018 about whether schools prohibited the use of electronic vapor products, such as e-cigarettes, vape pipes, or hookah pens. The findings indicated that, across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools prohibiting the use of these products was generally above 80%, which is similar to the median percentage of schools prohibiting other tobacco products. Further, across states, the median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco and electronic vapor product use at all times in all locations was only slightly lower than the percentage that prohibited all tobacco use only (not including electronic vapor products). Across large urban school districts, the median percentages for these two variables were

identical. These results suggest that policies are being updated to stay current with the changing tobacco landscape.

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Profiles also added questions in 2018 related to alcohol and other drug use. Results indicated that it was uncommon for schools to provide assessments for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency (median percentages were 20.2% across states and 16.6% across large urban school districts), but that schools were more likely to provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for alcohol or other drug abuse treatment (median percentages were 59.0% across states and 51.8% across large urban school districts). Based on these results, it is clear that schools can do more to assist students in remaining free of alcohol and other drugs. School-based health centers (SBHCs) are ideal locations to provide alcohol or other drug prevention, screening, and treatment services for students.¹³⁴ Those schools without SBHCs can still help prevent alcohol and other drug use by including programming for its students that promote social and emotional competence¹³⁵ and fostering an environment of school connectedness.¹³⁶

Safe and Supportive Environments for Sexual Minority and Transgender Students

Results related to ensuring a safe and supportive environment for LGBTQ students were encouraging. Across states, the median percentage of schools with a gay/straight alliance, a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, has increased from 22.7% to 40.3% since 2008. Similarly, since 2016, across states, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that have a gay/straight alliance; identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff; facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth; and prohibit harassment based on a student’s sexual orientation or gender identity.

Another way schools can create a safe and supportive environment for LGBTQ students is to encourage staff development in the area. Since 2016, across states, increases were found in the median percentage of schools that encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. Similarly, across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities increased from 21.9% to 32.5% and from 46.9% to 59.0%, respectively. Taken together, these results suggest that schools are making steady progress toward creating safe and supportive environments for LGBTQ students. To assist districts and schools in continuing this trend, resources are available from the Office of Adolescent Health¹³⁷ and from national organizations such as the Gender Sexualities Alliance Network (<https://gsanetwork.org/resources>).

HEALTH SERVICES

In 2018, Profiles introduced several new questions related to health services for students with chronic health conditions. Specifically, oral health condition was added to the list of chronic conditions for the question assessing whether schools routinely use school records to identify and track such conditions and for the question asking whether schools provide referrals to organizations or health care professionals not on school property for these conditions. Profiles also asked for the first time in 2018 whether schools provide daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions, stock rescue or “as needed” medication for any student experiencing a health emergency, and case management for students with chronic health conditions. Median percentages for these services were all above 66%. Additionally, 2018 was the first time Profiles asked principals if their schools provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic conditions. Median percentages for this activity were lower than for the provision of services (42.6% and 48.0%, across states and large urban school districts, respectively). Taken together, these results indicate room for improvement in school practices that can contribute to improved medical management of students with chronic conditions.¹³⁸

LIMITATIONS

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. Fourth, the data presented regarding which topics were taught apply only to required classes, excluding elective courses. Finally, the Profiles data do not provide an in-depth assessment of all elements of school health.

USES OF PROFILES DATA

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.¹³⁹ For example, the Maine Department of Education is using School Health Profiles results to inform the revision of their health education and physical education standards. Boston Public Schools has used Profiles results to track implementation of the District Wellness Policy, including health education curriculum delivery, training of teachers, and implementation of their Safe and Supportive Schools Policy. This policy includes availability of gay/straight alliances and safe spaces, availability of health services for sexual minority students, and professional development on bullying. Profiles results have also been used to help track health services metrics such as the percentage of high schools that provide access to condoms. In New York City, the Office of School Wellness Programs staff use Profiles data to inform the design of professional learning opportunities for health and physical education teachers and principals.

CONCLUSION

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*³⁴ 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 then develop an action plan for improvement.¹¹³ 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.^{7,140} 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.¹⁴¹ In addition, schools and school districts can use the step-by-step guide, *Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs: A Guide for Schools*, to assist them with developing, implementing, and evaluating CSPAPs.³⁶ To help meet the needs of students with chronic health conditions such as asthma, CDC has developed a series of briefs that provide strategies for schools and districts to use in managing these conditions.^{135,142,143} In the area of violence prevention, CDC has released a series of technical packages that summarize the best available evidence to help guide decision-making in this area.¹⁴⁴ 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, 2018

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	264	72	259	71
Alaska	179	75	181	76
Arkansas	226	72	NA	NA
California	373	74	367	73
Delaware*	72	71	72	71
Florida	331	78	319	75
Georgia	293	71	302	73
Hawaii*	96	81	94	79
Idaho	185	71	182	70
Illinois†	326	71	323	71
Kansas	251	73	248	72
Kentucky	240	73	236	72
Maine*	212	74	214	75
Maryland	254	72	269	76
Massachusetts*	558	72	581	75
Michigan	292	73	293	73
Minnesota	272	76	306	86
Mississippi	230	74	222	72
Missouri	306	78	313	80
Montana*	248	90	227	82
Nebraska	223	76	216	73
Nevada*	138	71	NA	NA
New Hampshire*	176	82	165	77
New Jersey	321	76	305	72
New Mexico	236	81	215	74
New York	348	71	349	71
North Carolina	357	81	322	73
North Dakota*	153	86	150	85
Ohio	326	71	325	71
Oklahoma	326	77	NA	NA
Oregon	262	73	264	73
Pennsylvania	294	73	292	73
Rhode Island*	99	82	97	81
South Carolina	203	73	201	72
South Dakota	169	73	169	73
Tennessee	373	95	370	94
Texas	364	72	NA	NA
Utah*	196	73	193	72
Vermont*	125	83	126	84
Virginia	272	72	279	74
Washington	283	75	272	72

TABLE 1. Sample Sizes and Response Rates, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
West Virginia	173	72	189	79
Wisconsin	348	82	358	84
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD*	88	73	92	76
Boston, MA*	74	97	74	97
Broward County, FL†	80	100	80	100
Chicago, IL	274	85	237	74
Cleveland, OH*	92	92	82	82
DeKalb County, GA*	42	82	42	82
Detroit, MI*	79	100	71	90
District of Columbia*	39	95	39	95
Duval County, FL*	48	100	48	100
Fort Worth, TX*	40	91	40	91
Houston, TX*	83	100	83	100
Los Angeles, CA*	112	88	116	91
Miami-Dade County, FL	136	81	122	73
New York City, NY	343	82	321	76
Oakland, CA*	29	78	35	95
Orange County, FL*	50	81	45	73
Palm Beach County, FL*	48	81	56	95
Philadelphia, PA*	125	76	130	79
San Diego, CA*	58	100	58	100
San Francisco, CA*	30	73	35	85
Shelby County, TN*	50	82	54	89
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam*	15	100	15	100
Northern Mariana Islands*	11	100	11	100

NA= Data not available.

* Sample was a census of secondary schools.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public 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, 2018

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	73.4	59.9	11.3	85.9
Alaska	90.8	48.9	39.2	82.8
California	80.1	44.6	22.4	52.7
Delaware	95.5	43.2	51.3	66.9
Florida	72.9	40.8	21.4	70.5
Georgia	82.7	53.2	27.7	75.6
Hawaii	88.1	57.1	28.9	66.5
Idaho	98.6	42.9	55.0	79.8
Illinois [†]	97.8	33.8	63.8	54.7
Kansas	96.6	50.9	43.3	73.8
Kentucky	79.4	47.2	30.8	74.5
Maine	92.6	28.7	59.2	59.6
Maryland	96.8	42.7	54.5	49.9
Massachusetts	87.3	19.7	65.2	47.3
Michigan	91.3	52.6	36.1	79.0
Minnesota	98.6	11.9	86.0	63.4
Mississippi	93.4	56.2	33.4	70.5
Missouri	97.3	26.8	68.2	73.0
Montana	99.0	9.4	89.0	59.4
Nebraska	93.0	44.4	46.7	70.4
New Hampshire	93.3	40.6	48.6	55.6
New Jersey	98.3	17.3	79.9	42.9
New Mexico	94.5	74.7	17.3	80.2
New York	98.7	34.7	63.4	70.8
North Carolina	93.6	43.5	48.0	61.5
North Dakota	97.3	19.3	78.0	57.4
Ohio	85.3	48.7	35.2	79.4
Oregon	94.4	14.4	77.8	60.5
Pennsylvania	89.9	20.4	68.8	63.9
Rhode Island	93.7	7.5	82.8	52.7
South Carolina	85.4	38.3	44.9	39.2
South Dakota	97.8	57.5	37.8	81.5
Tennessee	67.6	35.7	29.7	72.4
Utah	95.8	51.3	45.5	52.5
Vermont	92.2	29.8	60.7	51.7
Virginia	96.0	9.0	83.4	48.4
Washington	95.5	46.5	43.7	62.7

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, 2018 (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*
West Virginia	99.4	35.5	64.0	49.5
Wisconsin	97.3	38.4	57.8	71.0
Median	93.7	40.8	48.6	63.9
Range	67.6-99.4	7.5-74.7	11.3-89.0	39.2-85.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	89.2	57.7	34.2	44.9
Boston, MA	60.5	21.5	31.4	49.6
Broward County, FL	70.4	37.1	22.6	74.3
Chicago, IL	88.6	36.9	43.0	38.1
Cleveland, OH	53.6	46.3	9.8	78.7
DeKalb County, GA	97.3	52.8	44.6	60.3
Detroit, MI	48.8	34.9	10.9	79.3
District of Columbia	97.4	64.1	33.2	60.9
Duval County, FL	100.0	37.8	62.2	61.0
Fort Worth, TX	97.4	49.2	48.3	56.9
Houston, TX	97.5	92.5	5.0	59.2
Los Angeles, CA	99.1	69.2	29.8	44.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	49.3	22.6	13.5	66.5
New York City, NY	96.9	65.5	30.1	65.9
Oakland, CA	70.9	24.2	44.4	42.0
Orange County, FL	34.6	0.0	0.0	NA
Palm Beach County, FL	64.7	22.3	19.1	68.8
Philadelphia, PA	77.9	43.1	27.6	51.5
San Diego, CA	90.9	7.1	10.7	66.7
San Francisco, CA	79.6	35.7	33.7	74.0
Shelby County, TN	82.5	37.2	41.6	67.6
Median	82.5	37.2	30.1	60.9
Range	34.6-100.0	0.0-92.5	0.0-62.2	38.1-79.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	100.0	80.0	20.0	57.1
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	40.0	60.0	88.9

* Among schools that required a health education course.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

NA = Data not available.

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, 2018

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	22.1	19.2	19.9	49.5	78.9	18.7	18.7
Alaska	45.0	42.5	55.8	76.6	51.4	39.3	41.0
California	20.5	45.0	27.3	75.4	27.2	22.2	21.6
Delaware	71.5	75.9	74.2	85.1	45.6	30.3	31.4
Florida	38.6	36.1	37.1	68.7	41.4	34.0	33.1
Georgia	49.1	47.7	48.2	96.0	27.4	27.4	26.0
Hawaii	48.5	58.7	30.4	50.3	63.8	14.2	20.2
Idaho	41.3	60.6	72.5	38.9	74.9	34.9	26.0
Illinois [†]	68.7	83.1	75.8	60.3	52.8	8.0	7.7
Kansas	46.2	51.4	53.0	91.5	9.3	2.6	2.6
Kentucky	37.2	43.4	39.1	96.8	15.8	10.6	10.6
Maine	65.1	74.4	73.4	71.9	58.3	12.7	9.5
Maryland	87.1	92.3	92.4	67.6	61.6	37.2	45.0
Massachusetts	66.5	71.5	70.2	78.5	58.9	35.1	30.3
Michigan	25.2	45.9	29.8	90.0	28.6	20.0	19.3
Minnesota	46.9	69.3	68.5	45.4	69.7	10.8	6.6
Mississippi	61.6	56.2	55.4	95.2	74.4	71.3	71.6
Missouri	61.6	70.6	72.3	72.9	52.9	31.5	28.0
Montana	87.1	93.5	94.8	96.7	86.5	7.5	6.3
Nebraska	45.3	56.7	56.3	66.7	33.8	13.1	15.9
New Hampshire	73.3	70.2	74.2	72.0	50.7	27.8	18.5
New Jersey	93.9	94.0	94.4	100.0	93.6	98.9	98.9
New Mexico	17.1	40.2	32.5	86.5	43.8	34.3	35.3
New York	59.9	71.2	62.9	56.8	83.4	46.5	48.2
North Carolina	80.1	80.7	80.7	95.0	13.8	9.4	7.2
North Dakota	51.9	85.6	84.6	70.9	28.1	15.4	14.1
Ohio	20.9	42.9	44.5	71.9	42.5	14.4	15.8
Oregon	69.8	73.9	79.3	75.9	59.0	61.6	31.8
Pennsylvania	65.4	71.8	72.0	58.4	46.4	32.2	18.3
Rhode Island	78.6	82.8	82.3	90.7	82.3	90.7	81.1
South Carolina	75.8	78.0	77.5	75.4	24.3	21.9	22.2
South Dakota	44.8	41.5	41.4	74.0	17.1	10.9	12.3
Tennessee	29.3	29.7	30.4	94.8	50.4	24.7	26.1
Utah	22.3	41.2	70.9	18.7	82.1	30.8	18.6
Vermont	65.7	78.0	73.5	88.4	58.7	36.1	36.3
Virginia	81.5	82.9	81.3	97.0	87.8	4.5	4.5
Washington	56.9	62.6	66.7	93.5	36.4	23.3	22.3
West Virginia	94.6	95.3	96.2	67.6	71.7	22.6	22.6
Wisconsin	62.4	66.3	70.3	70.2	45.3	18.1	14.5
Median	59.9	69.3	70.3	75.4	51.4	23.3	21.6
Range	17.1-94.6	19.2-95.3	19.9-96.2	18.7-100.0	9.3-93.6	2.6-98.9	2.6-98.9

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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	71.0	81.6	83.9	88.9	66.7	54.2	62.5
Boston, MA	31.6	29.8	27.0	60.4	40.5	33.8	31.2
Broward County, FL	37.8	39.5	41.0	75.9	60.7	53.6	53.6
Chicago, IL	71.4	70.6	70.4	94.6	44.4	36.7	34.4
Cleveland, OH	21.3	21.3	21.3	43.5	33.3	37.5	88.2
DeKalb County, GA	87.8	87.0	92.9	100.0	13.6	13.6	13.6
Detroit, MI	14.8	15.1	14.8	55.7	72.4	62.8	57.9
District of Columbia	90.6	95.3	95.0	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	63.2	73.7	63.2
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	6.3	6.3	100.0	69.2	69.2	69.2
Houston, TX	75.7	75.7	78.4	100.0	75.8	72.7	72.7
Los Angeles, CA	33.2	98.3	11.7	98.0	29.1	30.4	36.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	24.3	22.6	20.5	28.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
New York City, NY	64.2	59.0	58.0	70.1	67.2	54.3	60.1
Oakland, CA	71.2	71.2	21.9	71.2	42.9	39.1	31.9
Orange County, FL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm Beach County, FL	20.2	20.2	20.2	58.9	40.2	28.6	28.6
Philadelphia, PA	43.7	47.6	50.5	73.3	66.0	57.5	53.7
San Diego, CA	10.0	0.0	9.7	12.5	9.1	4.5	4.8
San Francisco, CA	40.0	40.0	26.6	87.5	28.3	30.6	22.4
Shelby County, TN	56.4	56.4	47.3	95.0	95.0	77.8	77.8
Median	43.7	47.6	27.0	75.9	44.4	39.1	53.6
Range	0.0-100.0						
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	37.5	87.5	12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

* Among schools with students in that grade.

†Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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, 2018

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	88.0	64.1	72.6	82.2
Alaska	82.0	62.4	65.9	84.7
California	83.3	64.0	66.3	79.0
Delaware	75.0	66.5	58.1	63.9
Florida	89.8	76.2	79.2	84.2
Georgia	94.3	78.0	80.9	80.6
Hawaii	77.1	52.6	44.6	45.1
Idaho	82.2	69.0	64.7	65.1
Illinois*	85.5	63.1	66.9	73.5
Kansas	77.0	45.3	58.5	63.2
Kentucky	89.9	67.9	72.4	76.6
Maine	81.3	60.7	63.2	64.3
Maryland	95.1	83.9	82.9	90.0
Massachusetts	85.1	70.9	71.8	75.7
Michigan	87.1	69.2	67.1	82.8
Minnesota	81.2	60.2	60.4	64.4
Mississippi	92.6	76.2	83.2	89.8
Missouri	90.5	68.2	72.4	80.5
Montana	73.6	53.0	50.2	67.6
Nebraska	80.0	62.7	68.2	72.8
New Hampshire	86.3	72.2	73.1	79.4
New Jersey	97.3	84.4	86.2	97.2
New Mexico	85.7	62.6	61.8	69.6
New York	80.8	69.6	67.2	68.8
North Carolina	93.6	64.2	60.6	81.2
North Dakota	84.1	52.6	64.7	65.4
Ohio	76.9	56.5	60.2	70.8
Oregon	76.4	51.7	47.5	56.0
Pennsylvania	90.0	75.8	70.0	84.3
Rhode Island	84.2	80.9	74.6	80.9
South Carolina	89.4	64.7	70.4	79.0
South Dakota	89.4	55.8	78.8	72.6
Tennessee	93.5	65.4	73.5	77.5
Utah	84.9	51.7	57.5	72.4
Vermont	85.5	62.1	65.7	61.3
Virginia	92.7	73.9	70.8	80.7
Washington	86.3	66.0	66.8	67.2

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, 2018 (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
West Virginia	93.1	57.5	67.5	76.6
Wisconsin	83.8	69.8	65.6	72.0
Median	85.5	64.7	67.1	75.7
Range	73.6-97.3	45.3-84.4	44.6-86.2	45.1-97.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	86.3	73.8	59.4	78.8
Boston, MA	94.3	73.1	78.9	90.3
Broward County, FL	90.5	77.8	81.0	85.7
Chicago, IL	86.9	77.2	77.7	71.5
Cleveland, OH	60.4	44.5	37.4	41.4
DeKalb County, GA	94.9	92.9	80.7	89.8
Detroit, MI	72.8	59.8	63.9	66.1
District of Columbia	90.2	92.7	75.6	80.5
Duval County, FL	95.7	85.1	87.2	95.7
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	94.8	100.0	100.0
Houston, TX	98.8	98.8	97.5	98.8
Los Angeles, CA	85.6	61.1	64.8	69.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	93.0	81.0	83.2	88.4
New York City, NY	77.5	67.4	72.8	76.1
Oakland, CA	90.2	79.4	64.7	90.2
Orange County, FL	94.1	90.6	80.6	73.4
Palm Beach County, FL	86.1	85.9	82.1	80.0
Philadelphia, PA	85.2	80.6	62.6	63.4
San Diego, CA	100.0	96.1	92.2	98.0
San Francisco, CA	88.8	65.7	66.8	92.5
Shelby County, TN	97.4	91.1	90.9	95.1
Median	90.2	80.6	78.9	85.7
Range	60.4-100.0	44.5-98.8	37.4-100.0	41.4-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	93.3	86.7	86.7	93.3
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	70.0	80.0	90.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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, 2018

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	77.4	73.8	60.2	71.5	70.1	57.1
Alaska	74.3	72.7	55.9	67.0	69.9	48.2
California	88.1	86.7	72.7	88.1	81.3	67.2
Delaware	71.1	63.1	61.2	70.5	66.8	53.2
Florida	90.1	86.3	77.4	90.0	84.5	73.6
Georgia	88.1	86.0	72.8	84.8	83.4	69.8
Hawaii	75.8	64.8	48.1	65.4	59.4	44.2
Idaho	71.9	56.8	54.6	68.9	65.6	43.2
Illinois*	77.7	71.2	55.0	74.4	71.4	50.8
Kansas	74.3	66.2	44.5	69.8	64.2	39.6
Kentucky	79.0	74.1	60.3	72.2	72.8	56.4
Maine	70.5	70.0	55.8	70.0	67.4	46.5
Maryland	96.1	93.2	83.5	91.2	89.6	79.0
Massachusetts	83.4	78.8	67.9	81.7	78.8	61.9
Michigan	88.6	88.0	72.6	88.4	82.7	67.9
Minnesota	71.9	64.5	54.5	64.8	62.3	45.5
Mississippi	86.3	83.4	75.9	84.4	83.7	72.7
Missouri	76.0	68.9	57.4	71.9	69.2	51.5
Montana	68.3	59.7	42.7	64.9	57.9	37.8
Nebraska	67.5	70.2	56.8	76.6	70.5	49.3
New Hampshire	80.8	75.9	67.0	74.5	71.3	63.6
New Jersey	94.5	95.1	78.0	87.5	84.3	71.8
New Mexico	76.3	70.1	55.1	66.1	66.8	47.3
New York	77.8	71.5	68.0	77.2	73.5	61.3
North Carolina	90.6	85.7	66.2	83.0	73.7	59.6
North Dakota	73.0	63.0	42.8	76.5	68.1	37.3
Ohio	69.3	68.9	55.5	70.6	66.0	51.2
Oregon	79.4	66.3	52.0	71.7	62.7	44.6
Pennsylvania	81.2	79.8	69.2	76.2	75.2	60.4
Rhode Island	83.4	81.0	74.9	80.0	73.9	63.1
South Carolina	90.4	88.7	70.6	88.8	82.6	67.5
South Dakota	69.3	66.6	47.9	71.8	70.1	42.1
Tennessee	84.6	77.3	57.9	84.7	74.3	53.9
Utah	84.9	76.3	48.9	73.8	64.4	42.4
Vermont	76.7	61.7	51.9	68.9	68.7	43.0
Virginia	90.1	86.6	69.7	83.8	73.0	61.7
Washington	89.6	84.0	73.5	85.1	80.4	65.3

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, 2018 (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)
West Virginia	85.8	76.2	53.0	77.5	74.9	50.9
Wisconsin	83.8	78.5	64.7	78.6	76.7	56.0
Median	79.4	74.1	60.2	76.2	71.4	53.9
Range	67.5-96.1	56.8-95.1	42.7-83.5	64.8-91.2	57.9-89.6	37.3-79.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	88.7	86.1	74.9	87.3	83.2	68.1
Boston, MA	96.7	94.9	73.4	94.9	92.8	67.9
Broward County, FL	97.1	95.7	86.8	95.7	89.9	84.1
Chicago, IL	93.0	90.1	88.7	92.6	90.1	84.7
Cleveland, OH	69.5	67.7	45.4	76.1	59.0	43.7
DeKalb County, GA	89.2	83.8	81.8	79.1	81.7	73.7
Detroit, MI	78.1	78.1	72.2	78.1	78.1	72.2
District of Columbia	92.3	89.2	91.8	97.4	89.7	84.1
Duval County, FL	97.8	93.5	91.3	100.0	93.5	87.0
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	94.5
Houston, TX	91.7	94.4	93.0	95.8	91.7	87.5
Los Angeles, CA	86.3	80.2	63.7	79.2	72.6	59.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.6	84.6	70.4	84.7	78.5	69.1
New York City, NY	83.2	80.0	68.3	82.0	79.2	65.9
Oakland, CA	97.1	97.1	90.6	97.1	84.1	81.2
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	95.5	93.2	95.5	93.3	93.2	91.1
Philadelphia, PA	71.1	63.1	61.8	59.7	63.3	40.8
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	96.4	96.4
San Francisco, CA	95.5	91.5	78.8	87.4	87.4	78.8
Shelby County, TN	91.2	93.4	81.9	93.4	88.6	81.9
Median	92.3	91.5	81.9	93.3	88.6	81.2
Range	69.5-100.0	63.1-100.0	45.4-100.0	59.7-100.0	59.0-100.0	40.8-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	84.6	76.9	69.2	84.6	84.6	69.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention*	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	86.7	65.0	82.3	80.5	53.0	73.6	69.8	76.8	61.7
Alaska	86.9	35.8	79.9	83.2	28.8	56.2	60.0	65.8	61.1
California	76.4	38.1	65.0	71.0	23.4	42.4	42.0	83.3	80.6
Delaware	92.6	49.2	84.6	91.1	40.1	65.4	56.0	87.0	87.2
Florida	84.7	56.8	80.0	75.2	43.3	58.2	58.8	76.1	72.0
Georgia	89.0	61.0	84.4	85.9	46.0	67.9	65.8	78.8	68.1
Hawaii	93.8	44.0	83.6	91.2	35.0	56.5	53.5	82.0	80.3
Idaho	96.3	67.1	91.0	95.6	56.0	76.3	81.7	88.3	79.8
Illinois‡	98.1	69.2	96.2	96.9	49.5	78.4	74.4	93.3	86.0
Kansas	95.8	41.5	88.7	87.2	34.2	55.8	59.8	87.1	81.5
Kentucky	91.3	64.7	91.0	89.8	49.8	76.4	73.1	83.1	72.4
Maine	92.0	43.2	86.8	90.1	29.6	57.1	56.8	86.4	83.8
Maryland	95.4	53.0	91.9	96.2	38.2	61.4	73.0	94.4	92.9
Massachusetts	90.3	39.8	81.1	92.2	22.9	57.0	50.3	81.9	84.6
Michigan	88.5	44.0	83.8	88.2	34.6	59.9	58.7	86.7	76.8
Minnesota	97.9	48.3	89.0	97.3	39.8	57.0	61.3	94.8	90.1
Mississippi	91.4	71.3	88.9	90.3	61.1	73.3	74.8	78.6	66.3
Missouri	96.7	68.7	93.8	95.4	51.1	79.5	79.1	85.4	73.9
Montana	96.9	59.7	91.5	91.4	42.3	69.2	70.1	89.2	83.2
Nebraska	94.6	51.7	86.6	90.9	38.4	65.1	65.3	84.7	74.7
New Hampshire	97.7	53.0	94.2	96.3	38.8	71.8	71.0	87.0	86.9
New Jersey	97.7	75.1	94.8	96.1	59.3	84.8	77.4	92.6	92.1
New Mexico	92.0	59.2	88.0	85.8	42.9	64.5	67.8	81.2	80.1
New York	95.5	54.6	92.5	95.4	41.5	72.5	69.3	95.5	92.5
North Carolina	90.5	69.9	88.7	91.7	49.2	70.9	69.9	85.3	75.7
North Dakota	97.9	52.9	91.7	96.5	42.1	68.6	70.4	85.2	74.3
Ohio	85.6	54.4	82.6	84.6	42.5	67.0	64.5	80.7	72.2
Oregon	91.6	46.7	88.3	94.1	35.8	60.1	73.0	91.7	90.7
Pennsylvania	89.2	54.0	85.0	87.9	36.0	58.2	58.5	84.5	80.8
Rhode Island	95.9	51.7	94.8	96.9	45.2	73.5	58.9	95.6	95.8
South Carolina	92.5	57.1	84.5	82.9	34.3	58.5	59.6	92.3	77.1
South Dakota	93.5	58.5	89.2	91.7	48.0	76.0	72.0	77.7	67.6
Tennessee	81.0	59.1	75.8	78.5	42.3	58.9	58.6	64.4	58.6
Utah	96.2	54.1	94.1	94.5	42.6	63.8	71.1	92.6	89.8
Vermont	93.7	31.9	79.1	92.2	20.0	54.5	58.7	78.9	88.8
Virginia	95.0	65.4	90.4	92.0	49.6	76.0	70.1	86.1	74.5
Washington	92.6	46.1	85.9	89.2	39.1	57.4	62.1	91.8	84.7

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention*	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV†	Human sexuality
West Virginia	97.3	76.0	94.9	96.1	55.0	85.3	79.5	89.5	76.4
Wisconsin	95.9	50.2	91.0	96.4	40.1	63.4	64.5	92.3	92.8
Median	93.5	54.1	88.7	91.4	42.1	65.1	65.8	86.1	80.3
Range	76.4-98.1	31.9-76.0	65.0-96.2	71.0-97.3	20.0-61.1	42.4-85.3	42.0-81.7	64.4-95.6	58.6-95.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	82.4	54.3	77.8	85.9	41.2	52.3	53.6	77.0	81.6
Boston, MA	69.9	41.6	58.1	77.1	16.5	48.1	32.8	72.0	76.7
Broward County, FL	80.0	60.0	75.0	73.4	44.3	57.0	61.5	87.2	88.5
Chicago, IL	80.9	72.3	85.2	88.8	52.0	76.0	62.5	78.6	82.1
Cleveland, OH	54.5	40.9	58.6	59.6	23.2	34.9	34.2	61.5	65.6
DeKalb County, GA	90.4	71.8	87.8	92.9	51.5	81.8	79.7	88.7	88.7
Detroit, MI	69.9	51.4	67.4	60.2	32.8	48.3	46.2	53.6	57.7
District of Columbia	90.2	58.5	92.7	87.8	43.0	70.8	82.5	92.1	92.1
Duval County, FL	97.8	87.0	97.8	93.5	60.9	82.6	89.1	100.0	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	94.9	68.0	97.7	95.2	47.7	55.4	74.7	81.7	94.9
Houston, TX	86.7	70.7	89.2	83.1	53.7	72.3	72.3	78.2	72.2
Los Angeles, CA	95.7	66.1	96.5	98.3	41.7	77.2	80.8	99.1	94.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.8	57.0	78.1	70.3	44.7	56.1	53.0	76.4	68.8
New York City, NY	91.2	58.5	87.0	92.6	38.0	67.9	64.3	93.0	88.0
Oakland, CA	61.1	28.3	53.3	72.8	11.7	32.2	23.3	82.8	93.3
Orange County, FL	73.4	55.8	86.9	74.8	33.1	44.7	44.4	73.4	80.7
Palm Beach County, FL	81.3	50.9	63.3	64.0	34.0	49.4	49.5	81.1	71.4
Philadelphia, PA	72.8	54.8	76.1	77.4	28.4	49.7	45.2	69.3	66.7
San Diego, CA	62.0	27.1	53.1	56.9	18.8	37.5	37.5	96.3	100.0
San Francisco, CA	79.2	32.9	75.3	88.5	18.1	52.3	36.0	87.8	90.9
Shelby County, TN	86.8	78.0	81.4	83.1	57.6	69.6	71.3	81.4	81.4
Median	81.3	57.0	78.1	83.1	41.2	55.4	53.6	81.4	82.1
Range	54.5-97.8	27.1-87.0	53.1-97.8	56.9-98.3	11.7-60.9	32.2-82.6	23.3-89.1	53.6-100.0	57.7-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	64.3	92.9	100.0	42.9	73.3	86.7	85.7	75.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	45.5	81.8	100.0	45.5	54.5	63.6	90.9	81.8

* Such as diabetes or obesity prevention.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	81.0	84.0	89.6	96.1	72.8	73.2	76.7	85.8	89.2
Alaska	74.4	82.2	89.0	93.2	65.0	68.2	80.1	85.3	88.9
California	66.9	68.5	82.6	95.8	79.5	84.2	63.1	75.3	83.0
Delaware	71.9	81.6	95.5	97.0	87.4	87.4	86.5	93.8	91.1
Florida	76.2	83.9	92.7	95.2	71.2	76.9	68.4	83.2	89.4
Georgia	81.3	85.4	91.3	96.6	74.1	79.6	77.3	88.5	89.3
Hawaii	69.6	82.4	97.9	96.6	83.9	85.8	76.5	92.6	95.4
Idaho	89.1	90.6	97.8	99.0	79.8	88.0	88.7	98.0	94.7
Illinois†	90.5	94.3	98.4	99.0	90.0	93.3	88.9	98.7	95.3
Kansas	80.7	81.2	97.0	99.1	82.7	86.7	81.4	92.9	92.8
Kentucky	90.5	89.0	95.6	96.0	77.7	80.3	89.9	90.7	94.0
Maine	83.8	80.7	96.5	96.9	81.3	84.8	77.4	89.8	90.6
Maryland	90.9	92.0	98.4	99.2	93.7	94.0	87.7	95.9	93.5
Massachusetts	73.7	77.1	93.0	97.6	79.3	82.5	77.9	89.0	91.0
Michigan	80.2	81.8	94.1	98.0	77.4	85.6	76.1	89.5	91.5
Minnesota	83.0	87.5	97.6	98.6	90.3	93.6	89.0	98.4	93.8
Mississippi	87.7	89.6	96.1	98.5	78.7	82.3	86.2	94.4	94.5
Missouri	93.2	93.0	98.7	100.0	79.5	84.6	83.9	97.0	92.1
Montana	86.5	91.5	98.1	100.0	82.9	87.5	90.2	95.4	93.0
Nebraska	80.9	84.4	96.5	97.1	78.8	86.1	83.4	94.1	90.1
New Hampshire	88.0	89.2	98.7	98.7	83.1	87.4	82.5	95.3	95.2
New Jersey	92.0	95.2	99.7	100.0	87.6	91.4	89.0	97.3	98.7
New Mexico	84.7	83.8	95.1	97.1	80.6	83.2	84.8	89.2	89.1
New York	83.0	87.7	98.1	98.5	87.5	92.1	87.6	95.2	95.0
North Carolina	82.5	86.9	96.2	97.4	84.7	85.6	78.3	91.1	92.8
North Dakota	86.2	86.3	98.6	98.5	80.1	87.5	92.3	97.1	95.7
Ohio	78.4	82.2	92.6	95.9	77.0	82.5	77.7	85.8	88.7
Oregon	85.3	84.3	95.6	99.2	90.9	92.9	83.9	90.7	92.7
Pennsylvania	77.6	78.7	94.2	95.5	81.7	85.0	73.2	88.9	84.9
Rhode Island	91.6	90.6	97.9	99.0	86.8	97.8	87.4	96.6	98.0
South Carolina	80.9	85.4	95.0	98.4	89.3	90.7	73.4	90.0	91.0
South Dakota	86.9	90.1	98.2	98.9	74.7	78.8	90.7	93.0	95.3
Tennessee	76.8	80.7	86.9	94.8	60.3	64.4	74.9	82.1	85.8
Utah	87.1	88.4	98.0	99.4	79.8	90.2	94.6	96.3	94.3
Vermont	73.5	75.9	92.5	97.5	79.0	83.8	82.3	92.8	92.9
Virginia	88.2	90.8	96.8	97.6	80.9	85.3	74.0	94.6	93.9
Washington	81.4	78.5	93.7	96.7	84.7	88.9	83.5	91.1	92.1

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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	92.8	93.2	99.4	100.0	87.9	89.9	92.6	97.6	96.7
Wisconsin	79.7	84.2	98.1	99.2	91.5	93.5	89.3	96.9	93.9
Median	83.0	85.4	96.5	98.0	80.9	85.8	83.5	92.9	92.8
Range	66.9-93.2	68.5-95.2	82.6-99.7	93.2-100.0	60.3-93.7	64.4-97.8	63.1-94.6	75.3-98.7	83.0-98.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	76.7	82.5	92.0	96.5	79.4	79.4	66.9	82.4	85.7
Boston, MA	63.1	59.7	75.9	92.4	66.7	73.5	61.6	70.4	78.5
Broward County, FL	78.5	69.6	84.9	91.9	79.5	88.5	72.5	83.3	87.5
Chicago, IL	78.0	83.4	95.4	98.2	78.2	80.0	71.6	81.5	93.4
Cleveland, OH	51.7	61.4	90.9	98.7	66.0	67.5	48.4	55.8	68.1
DeKalb County, GA	90.7	92.9	100.0	100.0	83.1	91.5	77.6	97.8	94.6
Detroit, MI	65.4	73.4	86.1	89.6	47.2	54.3	52.6	60.1	85.3
District of Columbia	82.5	95.0	97.5	100.0	89.2	91.7	82.1	92.5	92.7
Duval County, FL	95.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	95.3	94.9	100.0	100.0	90.3	85.2	93.0	97.6	97.7
Houston, TX	84.3	90.4	94.9	97.5	78.5	78.5	74.7	85.0	94.0
Los Angeles, CA	94.8	89.6	99.1	100.0	97.2	97.2	87.0	94.8	97.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	79.8	82.0	93.3	95.6	70.5	79.0	69.8	79.9	88.3
New York City, NY	78.8	83.5	96.1	98.4	82.2	89.1	81.7	88.5	92.0
Oakland, CA	52.2	49.4	77.7	86.4	90.2	90.2	43.9	51.6	84.4
Orange County, FL	64.0	91.5	100.0	100.0	78.3	80.7	55.0	67.8	77.1
Palm Beach County, FL	64.1	63.6	83.3	89.5	69.5	75.5	52.1	78.9	86.5
Philadelphia, PA	71.7	72.1	90.3	93.4	63.6	69.0	56.0	72.1	82.6
San Diego, CA	58.0	57.1	72.3	89.1	96.3	100.0	61.2	58.3	96.5
San Francisco, CA	60.7	78.4	87.2	100.0	88.0	88.0	73.4	76.2	91.2
Shelby County, TN	83.1	85.2	94.0	97.8	82.6	88.7	85.4	88.8	92.3
Median	78.0	82.5	93.3	97.8	79.5	85.2	71.6	81.5	91.2
Range	51.7-95.7	49.4-95.7	72.3-100.0	86.4-100.0	47.2-100.0	54.3-100.0	43.9-95.7	51.6-100.0	68.1-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.9	85.7	80.0	92.9	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	100.0	100.0

* Sexually transmitted disease.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 7. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, and the Percentage in Which Teachers Provided Students with the Opportunity to Practice Communication, Decision-Making, Goal-Setting, or Refusal Skills Related to Sexual Health*, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	Teachers provided students with opportunity to practice skills related to sexual health
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	78.9	77.7	75.2	78.1	78.2	77.4	77.4	76.1	38.9
Alaska	84.5	82.8	78.0	83.6	84.1	82.9	84.7	82.6	42.0
California	76.8	75.6	69.3	76.1	78.9	73.5	78.0	72.2	59.9
Delaware	94.0	92.6	94.0	94.1	94.1	92.6	92.4	91.1	64.6
Florida	83.2	82.9	79.9	82.5	84.8	84.8	84.5	82.7	46.0
Georgia	88.2	87.9	85.5	87.9	88.3	87.9	87.9	86.8	56.9
Hawaii	93.8	94.7	86.7	94.7	93.4	89.7	95.7	87.5	71.2
Idaho	96.4	95.9	89.2	94.7	96.4	93.1	96.4	93.9	48.6
Illinois [†]	96.3	94.3	92.2	95.0	96.3	92.7	95.6	92.3	59.3
Kansas	89.9	89.5	80.5	81.0	84.2	81.0	88.4	86.4	46.8
Kentucky	92.0	91.7	88.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.2	89.5	53.6
Maine	90.1	89.3	89.0	85.6	89.6	87.7	89.1	81.7	55.4
Maryland	95.0	93.9	91.7	95.9	95.9	95.5	96.2	92.8	84.5
Massachusetts	90.9	93.3	84.8	93.1	93.6	90.6	93.2	85.2	61.7
Michigan	88.6	89.8	85.5	86.8	89.3	88.1	88.2	87.4	69.7
Minnesota	98.2	97.5	94.5	97.2	97.5	95.6	97.8	93.9	64.7
Mississippi	92.0	90.5	88.9	92.0	92.4	90.5	91.4	90.0	48.7
Missouri	92.1	92.8	87.8	91.1	93.1	92.1	93.4	89.8	55.2
Montana	95.6	93.3	93.8	92.4	95.6	92.9	94.8	89.7	50.5
Nebraska	92.2	91.8	86.0	88.2	90.6	88.3	92.2	89.5	46.8
New Hampshire	97.4	96.9	95.6	95.6	97.5	92.5	96.8	95.6	66.8
New Jersey	98.6	97.5	95.4	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.2	97.3	73.1
New Mexico	84.2	84.6	83.0	85.0	86.5	86.4	86.0	82.6	61.4
New York	94.8	94.5	92.3	95.1	96.1	95.5	94.7	92.6	77.0
North Carolina	90.4	90.3	85.9	91.3	92.1	90.7	91.6	89.2	62.4
North Dakota	97.3	96.5	91.2	97.3	96.6	95.1	95.8	92.7	57.2
Ohio	82.0	82.0	78.8	81.5	83.3	80.8	82.1	79.2	56.4
Oregon	90.2	91.0	81.0	91.8	89.7	88.1	88.9	85.0	72.4
Pennsylvania	91.2	90.1	81.9	90.5	92.6	89.9	90.8	84.0	62.7
Rhode Island	90.7	90.7	86.4	90.7	90.7	88.6	89.6	87.4	69.6
South Carolina	89.0	86.0	82.9	85.4	90.9	88.4	89.8	85.4	65.3
South Dakota	95.1	92.6	91.0	93.4	94.6	92.8	93.4	92.2	39.0
Tennessee	77.4	76.9	71.9	76.9	78.3	76.6	78.0	76.3	39.1
Utah	98.1	96.5	83.4	96.9	97.4	96.4	96.8	95.2	53.1
Vermont	93.0	93.2	89.8	95.6	94.8	93.9	93.0	88.7	71.4
Virginia	93.5	93.0	87.1	92.2	94.2	93.0	92.6	91.5	58.8
Washington	89.5	87.9	84.8	88.8	89.8	88.2	89.1	85.6	67.3

TABLE 7. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, and the Percentage in Which Teachers Provided Students with the Opportunity to Practice Communication, Decision-Making, Goal-Setting, or Refusal Skills Related to Sexual Health[†]; Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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	Teachers provided students with opportunity to practice skills related to sexual health
West Virginia	97.7	97.7	95.0	97.2	97.2	96.6	97.2	96.6	72.5
Wisconsin	95.5	93.2	90.5	94.1	95.5	93.8	95.5	90.4	64.5
Median	92.0	91.8	86.7	91.8	92.6	90.6	92.2	89.2	59.9
Range	76.8-98.6	75.6-97.7	69.3-95.6	76.1-98.2	78.2-98.6	73.5-98.6	77.4-98.2	72.2-97.3	38.9-84.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	84.8	82.4	76.2	87.1	88.3	87.1	87.1	80.0	73.8
Boston, MA	98.1	97.9	98.1	96.3	98.1	90.7	96.3	92.5	64.0
Broward County, FL	81.6	75.3	78.9	77.9	77.9	76.6	77.9	77.6	57.5
Chicago, IL	86.8	82.3	82.2	85.4	86.3	82.3	85.8	82.3	73.3
Cleveland, OH	52.0	50.6	51.7	53.2	56.4	53.3	56.1	47.4	53.8
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	75.9
Detroit, MI	65.6	61.1	58.1	64.2	67.1	60.6	65.1	62.1	43.0
District of Columbia	94.9	94.9	87.2	89.2	94.9	92.3	94.7	92.3	80.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	97.9	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	91.1
Fort Worth, TX	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	90.1
Houston, TX	96.4	96.4	91.6	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	58.5
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	98.4	95.7	98.3	99.1	99.1	97.4	94.6	85.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	69.7	67.6	65.4	66.3	71.3	69.6	70.5	68.0	44.6
New York City, NY	92.8	91.2	89.1	93.0	93.4	91.4	93.4	90.0	79.4
Oakland, CA	69.0	62.0	62.7	65.2	69.0	52.5	65.2	52.5	85.0
Orange County, FL	68.8	64.3	62.5	64.3	66.9	66.9	66.9	64.3	48.4
Palm Beach County, FL	86.9	86.8	83.2	86.6	88.6	86.8	88.6	88.6	57.3
Philadelphia, PA	85.9	83.3	75.2	83.2	86.6	84.1	85.2	80.1	42.9
San Diego, CA	94.7	93.0	93.0	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.8	93.1	94.7
San Francisco, CA	84.4	77.7	78.1	84.5	84.5	81.4	84.5	77.3	79.7
Shelby County, TN	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	69.6
Median	86.8	84.2	83.2	86.6	88.3	86.8	87.1	84.2	73.3
Range	52.0-100.0	50.6-100.0	51.7-98.1	53.2-100.0	56.4-100.0	52.5-100.0	56.1-100.0	47.4-97.9	42.9-94.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9

^{*} For example, through role-playing, during the current school year.

[†] Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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 nicotine on the adolescent brain	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	78.3	79.1	74.0	76.4	69.8	75.5	77.1
Alaska	75.6	81.0	73.1	76.3	67.2	71.1	76.6
California	59.4	60.9	54.5	60.1	54.3	54.0	58.9
Delaware	89.2	91.0	87.8	90.9	86.1	86.3	89.5
Florida	73.6	75.6	70.9	71.0	69.0	73.3	74.1
Georgia	86.4	85.9	84.0	83.6	80.2	81.9	83.5
Hawaii	79.1	81.0	74.5	76.4	69.8	73.5	77.5
Idaho	95.2	95.7	94.6	96.7	89.4	89.1	94.1
Illinois*	96.9	97.2	93.4	96.6	89.7	91.1	95.6
Kansas	85.1	87.8	81.6	83.6	77.9	79.3	84.3
Kentucky	87.6	88.0	82.4	86.7	79.9	77.9	86.6
Maine	83.2	85.6	77.6	86.5	75.4	71.3	81.1
Maryland	93.6	94.0	91.3	92.9	87.6	85.3	92.1
Massachusetts	80.9	81.6	76.8	82.3	76.3	74.0	78.0
Michigan	84.0	83.9	80.7	80.6	75.0	74.0	81.0
Minnesota	94.6	96.0	89.3	95.7	87.0	82.7	90.5
Mississippi	86.2	88.5	83.3	84.6	82.3	83.9	86.9
Missouri	91.7	94.0	89.4	91.1	85.8	84.8	90.8
Montana	91.7	93.1	86.9	92.1	78.7	81.0	88.8
Nebraska	89.1	90.1	84.8	88.5	78.4	78.2	85.0
New Hampshire	94.1	92.8	87.9	92.8	86.1	85.3	92.1
New Jersey	96.1	96.0	93.0	96.0	93.7	93.7	95.7
New Mexico	81.3	81.7	79.4	80.4	71.8	74.8	77.9
New York	91.5	91.8	87.9	90.3	85.9	84.5	91.2
North Carolina	87.5	88.1	83.1	86.7	81.6	78.7	85.5
North Dakota	93.6	93.7	84.9	90.3	84.2	83.9	90.7
Ohio	79.6	81.8	77.9	80.0	72.7	73.7	78.1
Oregon	83.6	85.2	78.9	85.2	75.9	71.1	82.4
Pennsylvania	85.5	87.1	81.1	86.4	77.3	77.4	84.6
Rhode Island	91.4	91.4	84.1	89.2	83.9	79.7	88.1
South Carolina	83.1	82.1	79.8	80.1	73.9	75.5	78.4
South Dakota	92.4	92.4	87.4	87.3	82.9	86.9	90.6
Tennessee	76.5	76.5	71.7	74.6	68.9	72.1	73.5
Utah	95.2	95.8	90.0	95.1	89.8	78.4	92.3
Vermont	87.8	88.6	85.9	89.5	78.7	74.3	86.8
Virginia	92.1	92.5	86.7	91.8	87.3	86.7	89.5
Washington	83.9	85.3	79.0	84.3	76.6	72.2	82.9

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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 nicotine on the adolescent brain	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment
West Virginia	94.9	95.5	93.7	95.5	94.4	92.0	94.9
Wisconsin	89.1	91.3	84.4	89.8	80.5	79.3	87.2
Median	87.6	88.5	84.0	86.7	79.9	78.7	86.6
Range	59.4-96.9	60.9-97.2	54.5-94.6	60.1-96.7	54.3-94.4	54.0-93.7	58.9-95.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	77.0	78.0	71.2	77.0	70.3	69.2	72.5
Boston, MA	50.3	52.4	45.4	51.1	46.8	53.2	48.2
Broward County, FL	69.2	70.5	64.6	67.5	62.8	64.1	70.5
Chicago, IL	65.2	69.1	62.6	67.7	60.3	63.9	64.9
Cleveland, OH	44.2	47.6	38.5	42.8	31.5	42.0	39.1
DeKalb County, GA	97.8	97.8	92.4	97.8	92.3	89.6	95.1
Detroit, MI	52.0	50.5	46.7	46.7	42.4	49.0	46.6
District of Columbia	90.0	92.5	81.5	92.5	87.0	89.7	85.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6	97.8	95.6	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	97.5	97.5	94.8	92.4	94.9	94.8	97.5
Houston, TX	79.3	80.2	78.0	79.0	76.5	77.8	82.7
Los Angeles, CA	92.3	93.0	88.0	89.7	86.1	85.4	93.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	66.3	69.0	61.9	62.7	60.1	62.8	64.7
New York City, NY	81.4	82.8	76.7	81.5	77.5	75.0	80.8
Oakland, CA	37.6	38.8	37.1	33.5	30.9	37.1	37.1
Orange County, FL	50.0	54.6	46.5	48.8	50.5	55.9	53.5
Palm Beach County, FL	53.6	56.7	57.8	58.6	54.6	54.4	57.8
Philadelphia, PA	65.9	66.1	55.4	63.8	52.1	58.9	64.6
San Diego, CA	25.0	27.5	21.6	30.8	25.5	25.5	25.5
San Francisco, CA	71.1	70.6	66.3	71.5	71.1	62.2	61.8
Shelby County, TN	82.9	82.6	78.7	80.3	76.5	78.4	82.5
Median	69.2	70.5	64.6	67.7	62.8	63.9	64.9
Range	25.0-100.0	27.5-100.0	21.6-95.6	30.8-97.8	25.5-97.8	25.5-95.6	25.5-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	78.6	78.6	73.3	78.6	78.6	71.4	78.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	90.9	90.9

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	74.6	76.0	65.4	70.6	72.4	67.0
Alaska	72.1	75.1	55.6	74.8	63.7	61.5
California	58.4	58.6	48.1	57.3	54.4	47.3
Delaware	88.0	89.4	71.9	87.8	84.8	81.2
Florida	71.2	70.7	62.0	70.6	68.6	64.3
Georgia	85.3	84.2	74.7	84.6	83.7	77.0
Hawaii	78.7	77.7	58.3	80.3	78.0	70.3
Idaho	95.5	93.9	79.5	93.1	82.4	83.5
Illinois*	95.9	94.0	75.9	93.4	88.8	80.7
Kansas	83.4	83.7	67.7	77.6	72.0	69.2
Kentucky	84.4	83.8	68.8	85.5	82.0	75.6
Maine	79.6	82.3	59.0	75.1	69.7	64.7
Maryland	92.8	92.5	77.5	92.6	89.6	81.2
Massachusetts	79.3	80.6	64.9	78.3	74.5	65.4
Michigan	80.2	79.2	65.4	79.6	75.3	69.8
Minnesota	92.6	94.2	72.4	90.4	83.2	83.1
Mississippi	85.0	83.0	77.3	85.7	84.4	77.9
Missouri	89.2	90.4	74.0	90.5	87.4	81.7
Montana	88.5	91.3	75.1	86.4	79.7	74.0
Nebraska	83.4	83.4	67.6	78.6	76.3	70.0
New Hampshire	89.8	91.0	70.9	87.5	83.4	73.8
New Jersey	95.0	83.4	93.4	92.0	86.6	87.5
New Mexico	78.2	77.9	64.1	76.0	74.0	71.9
New York	87.7	91.5	80.6	87.8	87.8	80.1
North Carolina	87.2	86.9	74.7	85.3	83.9	75.3
North Dakota	90.5	88.9	73.2	90.3	81.8	78.7
Ohio	78.8	76.2	62.5	75.7	72.8	66.2
Oregon	83.5	83.3	56.0	78.3	73.8	68.0
Pennsylvania	82.4	82.7	68.2	81.7	77.0	66.4
Rhode Island	86.8	86.0	69.9	87.9	81.9	76.7
South Carolina	80.4	78.5	63.6	78.5	77.4	69.1
South Dakota	93.0	92.4	76.6	90.8	86.5	82.1
Tennessee	73.3	72.0	58.6	70.7	69.7	63.5
Utah	92.8	91.0	64.9	92.5	88.4	73.8
Vermont	85.4	85.4	73.1	86.8	81.7	74.2
Virginia	88.5	91.6	74.0	87.3	85.6	83.0
Washington	79.3	81.8	64.2	80.1	75.8	70.9

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	94.4	95.0	85.7	96.5	93.8	88.0
Wisconsin	87.3	87.3	67.0	83.8	79.3	73.9
Median	85.3	83.8	68.8	85.3	81.7	73.9
Range	58.4-95.9	58.6-95.0	48.1-93.4	57.3-96.5	54.4-93.8	47.3-88.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	72.4	75.9	63.7	70.2	68.7	58.3
Boston, MA	48.1	48.3	35.6	46.9	47.5	41.9
Broward County, FL	62.8	59.5	55.7	63.3	62.8	57.7
Chicago, IL	65.8	65.8	55.3	65.3	62.1	55.4
Cleveland, OH	38.7	42.1	26.0	37.8	35.6	30.0
DeKalb County, GA	95.0	97.8	81.4	95.1	92.2	86.9
Detroit, MI	46.7	41.2	38.5	45.2	41.6	41.5
District of Columbia	87.8	90.0	75.1	90.0	82.5	73.2
Duval County, FL	97.8	100.0	91.1	100.0	97.8	86.4
Fort Worth, TX	97.5	97.5	92.2	97.5	97.5	92.2
Houston, TX	80.2	80.2	73.2	80.2	80.2	71.1
Los Angeles, CA	88.6	87.8	73.6	91.4	86.1	82.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	63.9	63.8	52.3	63.8	59.5	60.9
New York City, NY	78.9	82.0	75.4	78.4	76.4	73.8
Oakland, CA	32.6	36.0	20.6	33.1	27.6	27.4
Orange County, FL	46.5	50.0	45.4	43.1	46.6	40.8
Palm Beach County, FL	57.8	54.0	52.0	57.0	52.7	53.9
Philadelphia, PA	59.7	62.9	46.8	59.1	55.3	46.3
San Diego, CA	25.5	25.5	19.6	25.5	23.1	22.0
San Francisco, CA	71.1	68.0	60.0	71.1	61.8	61.4
Shelby County, TN	82.8	80.6	65.7	82.8	80.3	75.0
Median	65.8	65.8	55.7	65.3	62.1	58.3
Range	25.5-97.8	25.5-100.0	19.6-92.2	25.5-100.0	23.1-97.8	22.0-92.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	78.6	71.4	60.0	85.7	78.6	78.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	72.7	90.9	81.8	100.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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 tobacco cessation programs	All 19 tobacco-use prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	68.6	71.1	74.3	71.0	72.7	62.4	53.4
Alaska	66.4	67.5	66.5	62.6	66.3	58.0	32.1
California	48.6	50.7	56.9	52.9	50.6	42.1	35.4
Delaware	73.9	72.0	86.5	86.3	75.1	70.9	59.2
Florida	64.5	66.5	68.1	64.4	65.7	57.3	46.5
Georgia	78.4	80.1	84.9	80.1	78.9	69.5	55.6
Hawaii	68.3	62.9	73.3	72.5	70.6	56.4	35.5
Idaho	83.3	88.1	95.3	85.3	90.0	76.0	57.1
Illinois*	82.8	87.6	94.0	87.0	88.4	66.0	52.4
Kansas	73.2	77.3	83.9	73.2	78.7	60.6	49.4
Kentucky	73.5	77.4	83.7	81.4	80.7	69.8	56.6
Maine	62.0	63.9	78.4	70.0	67.3	50.4	33.5
Maryland	79.6	81.9	90.0	85.5	85.7	72.6	56.4
Massachusetts	62.5	63.2	78.3	70.4	72.7	51.4	39.2
Michigan	68.9	71.6	77.5	73.8	76.5	61.7	45.6
Minnesota	76.1	80.6	91.9	84.1	82.3	62.9	46.3
Mississippi	80.2	81.0	84.3	80.8	84.0	70.6	61.8
Missouri	81.5	84.1	91.4	84.8	84.1	71.4	58.5
Montana	80.7	82.5	89.0	83.0	83.7	62.5	51.6
Nebraska	74.8	77.8	84.2	77.3	74.3	57.1	47.9
New Hampshire	77.0	77.7	87.9	85.3	83.0	66.0	51.4
New Jersey	89.8	94.7	90.4	89.3	80.5	92.7	69.6
New Mexico	69.1	72.0	77.9	70.8	71.4	62.7	49.9
New York	79.8	84.2	89.3	85.5	84.2	76.5	62.1
North Carolina	75.7	78.7	84.8	77.2	80.9	70.7	58.2
North Dakota	78.6	80.6	89.7	80.5	85.7	65.2	48.7
Ohio	67.1	72.0	76.0	71.9	72.2	59.7	46.0
Oregon	68.4	69.4	78.2	75.8	74.5	61.5	38.9
Pennsylvania	66.9	71.5	80.1	74.5	75.0	62.7	47.8
Rhode Island	74.5	77.8	86.0	86.1	83.6	69.8	51.3
South Carolina	71.3	73.5	78.7	72.6	74.8	58.3	50.1
South Dakota	86.5	80.2	91.0	84.5	86.0	71.3	58.4
Tennessee	63.9	67.0	71.8	66.5	71.4	55.1	45.2
Utah	81.0	85.8	92.0	78.3	79.9	59.1	40.3
Vermont	66.7	60.6	80.0	73.6	68.6	56.5	36.1
Virginia	78.4	78.2	88.9	85.0	87.2	70.8	55.6
Washington	66.0	72.3	78.6	73.0	75.5	59.3	44.0

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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 tobacco cessation programs	All 19 tobacco-use prevention topics
West Virginia	88.6	91.5	92.6	90.3	93.2	85.1	73.5
Wisconsin	73.5	80.1	86.4	79.3	79.9	60.9	46.9
Median	73.9	77.7	84.3	78.3	78.9	62.7	49.9
Range	48.6-89.8	50.7-94.7	56.9-95.3	52.9-90.3	50.6-93.2	42.1-92.7	32.1-73.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	63.4	65.8	69.1	67.2	64.1	54.4	45.4
Boston, MA	36.9	43.9	49.7	44.0	43.2	35.7	29.3
Broward County, FL	60.3	61.5	62.8	62.8	61.0	56.6	48.7
Chicago, IL	54.5	57.2	64.7	59.6	61.6	48.8	44.0
Cleveland, OH	32.4	38.0	37.7	34.5	34.8	23.7	17.0
DeKalb County, GA	83.6	89.6	92.3	94.8	89.6	71.6	62.3
Detroit, MI	42.5	40.9	43.8	40.7	42.2	34.2	32.2
District of Columbia	72.0	87.5	90.0	82.5	82.0	72.0	54.0
Duval County, FL	93.3	95.6	95.6	93.3	93.3	77.8	68.9
Fort Worth, TX	97.5	90.0	92.1	84.3	92.1	71.0	68.6
Houston, TX	75.6	75.3	81.5	75.6	74.4	67.1	56.6
Los Angeles, CA	80.1	84.3	85.1	81.6	83.6	70.1	56.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	58.2	57.3	62.3	56.4	57.8	48.9	42.8
New York City, NY	74.0	74.8	81.5	76.8	74.6	68.2	54.1
Oakland, CA	26.1	26.9	34.5	30.3	30.3	29.4	17.2
Orange County, FL	40.8	40.8	46.5	40.8	45.4	39.2	37.0
Palm Beach County, FL	51.9	52.9	55.8	55.7	51.8	50.8	40.6
Philadelphia, PA	44.5	49.2	55.5	49.4	51.5	40.4	28.6
San Diego, CA	19.6	24.5	25.5	19.6	24.5	17.6	14.0
San Francisco, CA	55.3	60.0	68.4	60.4	70.0	52.7	40.7
Shelby County, TN	79.2	76.2	82.8	80.6	80.7	64.3	54.5
Median	58.2	60.0	64.7	60.4	61.6	52.7	44.0
Range	19.6-97.5	24.5-95.6	25.5-95.6	19.6-94.8	24.5-93.3	17.6-77.8	14.0-68.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	78.6	66.7	78.6	66.7	73.3	71.4	46.7
Northern Mariana Islands	63.6	90.9	100.0	81.8	100.0	54.5	45.5

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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 behaviors	Communication and negotiation skills [‡]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [‡]	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	39.5	28.4	34.9	33.1	33.6	32.6	35.3
Alaska	44.6	35.9	42.0	39.9	40.6	40.0	44.7
California	80.5	75.7	75.6	76.6	74.0	71.2	66.8
Delaware	59.5	59.5	52.2	55.8	55.8	52.2	54.2
Florida	66.9	63.3	66.9	67.1	65.4	63.0	63.4
Georgia	65.4	65.8	65.4	66.2	63.8	65.0	63.8
Hawaii	61.5	53.9	59.3	55.7	55.7	52.1	57.8
Idaho	72.0	56.8	68.6	63.7	64.0	63.6	72.3
Illinois [§]	87.3	74.7	83.2	79.9	77.9	82.5	84.1
Kansas	73.3	57.4	70.9	59.5	57.0	62.5	61.4
Kentucky	63.2	48.2	57.0	54.3	50.2	46.4	55.5
Maine	67.8	65.7	65.2	60.5	56.4	55.2	64.9
Maryland	93.4	90.6	94.1	90.7	92.8	89.2	87.2
Massachusetts	72.1	66.7	70.8	67.0	66.9	64.3	70.5
Michigan	72.8	63.1	67.0	63.0	63.3	60.5	61.6
Minnesota	78.9	64.8	72.9	65.1	65.6	66.9	75.5
Mississippi	60.6	51.9	55.9	58.3	57.2	53.9	52.2
Missouri	76.7	66.9	69.3	67.8	69.1	69.8	76.0
Montana	73.3	57.6	72.1	66.8	62.6	66.1	77.8
Nebraska	60.3	52.9	56.5	51.7	49.9	57.2	56.2
New Hampshire	71.2	63.3	67.7	66.9	63.6	62.5	69.9
New Jersey	85.9	75.6	81.6	79.9	80.3	80.8	85.4
New Mexico	71.7	69.8	71.0	68.9	69.8	69.7	71.3
New York	89.9	78.7	83.3	82.1	82.7	81.0	86.7
North Carolina	85.8	79.3	82.9	83.5	80.4	79.8	77.3
North Dakota	73.6	57.5	71.2	68.1	67.3	70.1	75.2
Ohio	65.9	54.3	64.3	55.5	60.9	56.1	63.9
Oregon	81.5	76.4	80.9	74.1	76.4	77.7	79.0
Pennsylvania	73.9	50.8	61.7	57.3	61.2	60.7	65.3
Rhode Island	88.9	69.5	82.9	86.1	80.7	75.0	88.6
South Carolina	84.6	78.4	84.6	80.7	79.5	75.9	78.1
South Dakota	28.9	28.9	32.0	31.8	29.3	28.9	30.5
Tennessee	40.1	34.4	40.1	37.7	39.4	36.9	36.8
Utah	85.0	61.1	77.7	76.5	72.0	77.0	79.8
Vermont	67.8	63.5	68.6	65.2	56.0	59.4	69.8

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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 behaviors	Communication and negotiation skills‡	Goal-setting and decision-making skills‡	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors
Virginia	83.3	74.5	83.2	78.5	77.5	78.9	74.9
Washington	83.9	76.4	78.1	81.5	78.0	75.9	77.6
West Virginia	86.1	78.9	79.7	80.9	78.0	76.8	83.1
Wisconsin	85.7	70.8	80.7	78.0	76.9	79.8	77.9
Median	73.3	63.5	70.8	66.9	65.4	65.0	70.5
Range	28.9-93.4	28.4-90.6	32.0-94.1	31.8-90.7	29.3-92.8	28.9-89.2	30.5-88.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	79.4	75.7	79.0	79.4	79.4	73.8	73.8
Boston, MA	68.0	74.2	74.4	64.6	57.8	67.6	67.6
Broward County, FL	85.7	82.9	75.0	77.8	75.0	75.0	77.8
Chicago, IL	79.9	79.2	76.1	76.4	74.8	78.0	76.7
Cleveland, OH	58.0	55.6	51.2	52.7	51.3	57.8	45.5
DeKalb County, GA	93.4	86.8	81.4	81.4	86.8	81.4	80.2
Detroit, MI	23.6	22.2	25.4	22.2	22.2	26.2	18.9
District of Columbia	73.3	69.0	78.4	73.3	69.0	74.1	78.4
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	88.8	87.8	76.9	81.5	94.1	100.0
Houston, TX	64.1	60.0	62.5	60.0	61.5	56.8	59.0
Los Angeles, CA	96.8	89.2	93.6	91.8	93.8	84.3	88.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	77.2	72.3	74.0	69.0	72.2	69.2	66.9
New York City, NY	81.9	75.4	78.8	81.1	78.9	79.4	74.2
Oakland, CA	81.1	100.0	93.3	93.3	87.8	86.7	68.9
Orange County, FL	63.1	58.5	63.1	63.1	56.1	60.2	46.7
Palm Beach County, FL	80.3	66.2	80.3	80.3	80.3	75.8	80.3
Philadelphia, PA	49.1	32.1	42.8	38.7	37.1	36.7	40.3
San Diego, CA	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8
San Francisco, CA	76.6	76.6	61.4	76.6	69.1	69.1	69.1
Shelby County, TN	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	64.3
Median	79.4	75.4	76.1	76.6	74.8	74.1	73.8
Range	23.6-100.0	22.2-100.0	25.4-100.0	22.2-100.0	22.2-100.0	26.2-100.0	18.9-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	62.5	42.9	50.0	37.5	57.1	50.0	37.5
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

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

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	18.2	18.1	41.6	26.6	28.7
Alaska	30.9	26.5	48.6	35.6	38.3
California	72.0	69.2	73.9	71.1	69.7
Delaware	41.2	41.2	56.3	59.5	52.2
Florida	49.9	49.5	66.7	59.4	58.5
Georgia	44.0	35.7	64.5	58.2	57.3
Hawaii	43.2	48.6	64.1	55.7	53.9
Idaho	22.9	29.1	72.8	52.0	54.5
Illinois [†]	50.2	53.2	88.4	76.3	66.6
Kansas	46.7	45.0	68.9	62.6	51.4
Kentucky	28.7	30.3	61.3	41.3	41.9
Maine	53.7	55.3	75.9	62.2	53.8
Maryland	72.5	72.5	92.8	82.8	81.5
Massachusetts	55.9	50.7	76.4	63.7	63.5
Michigan	38.8	36.5	69.2	55.4	54.9
Minnesota	39.7	42.0	81.0	65.4	58.9
Mississippi	40.2	38.4	60.2	45.5	43.8
Missouri	42.3	43.8	76.7	64.3	64.9
Montana	37.8	40.8	79.3	55.1	53.0
Nebraska	32.9	36.1	61.7	52.1	47.8
New Hampshire	51.7	45.8	75.5	57.9	61.2
New Jersey	57.6	58.7	88.8	75.3	70.6
New Mexico	58.3	57.9	72.9	68.9	66.5
New York	56.4	49.1	84.0	72.6	77.4
North Carolina	72.6	73.2	84.0	77.4	73.7
North Dakota	31.4	31.4	81.8	61.7	69.9
Ohio	32.0	31.1	69.4	58.9	51.6
Oregon	67.5	65.7	85.3	70.8	68.3
Pennsylvania	31.3	34.8	74.9	57.6	50.6
Rhode Island	69.6	69.6	94.4	80.7	73.5
South Carolina	47.5	46.5	87.4	64.3	64.2
South Dakota	13.4	16.9	36.6	25.6	25.3
Tennessee	18.2	21.4	43.5	28.2	27.0
Utah	11.3	6.3	86.1	66.9	61.5
Vermont	54.7	55.7	78.0	62.9	51.3
Virginia	43.5	43.5	79.6	62.8	63.6
Washington	66.7	62.8	78.3	73.7	67.2

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	66.1	57.9	84.9	73.0	73.0
Wisconsin	54.8	54.3	84.5	72.1	65.0
Median	44.0	45.0	75.9	62.6	58.9
Range	11.3-72.6	6.3-73.2	36.6-94.4	25.6-82.8	25.3-81.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	77.5	79.4	82.8	73.8	75.2
Boston, MA	63.2	52.8	77.6	61.2	71.2
Broward County, FL	73.0	73.0	77.8	69.4	63.9
Chicago, IL	66.7	68.5	82.0	74.8	76.7
Cleveland, OH	54.5	55.6	58.0	52.8	45.1
DeKalb County, GA	80.2	61.8	69.0	65.0	78.8
Detroit, MI	25.4	22.2	36.0	25.4	25.4
District of Columbia	69.0	64.7	77.5	60.3	64.7
Duval County, FL	100.0	95.7	100.0	95.7	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	25.6	25.6	94.1	50.4	75.6
Houston, TX	46.2	41.0	57.9	51.3	56.4
Los Angeles, CA	83.9	81.4	96.7	87.5	89.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	66.8	62.0	69.0	67.1	66.5
New York City, NY	63.6	57.9	78.5	64.2	68.1
Oakland, CA	92.9	92.9	100.0	86.9	86.9
Orange County, FL	59.0	54.9	57.3	61.5	50.8
Palm Beach County, FL	75.8	75.8	75.8	66.2	71.3
Philadelphia, PA	29.6	29.8	41.8	39.7	38.5
San Diego, CA	96.8	96.8	96.8	90.3	96.8
San Francisco, CA	61.2	61.2	76.6	61.2	61.2
Shelby County, TN	52.4	56.8	68.1	56.8	60.5
Median	66.7	61.8	77.5	64.2	68.1
Range	25.4-100.0	22.2-96.8	36.0-100.0	25.4-95.7	25.4-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	12.5	12.5	66.7	25.0	12.5
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Sexually transmitted diseases.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	Methods of contraception other than condoms	Sexual orientation	Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression	All 20 sexual health topics
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	38.4	38.5	20.0	15.4	16.3	19.3	17.3	21.7	13.5
Alaska	44.5	45.9	30.0	21.9	16.8	28.7	21.3	26.3	12.6
California	80.2	79.7	70.5	58.3	50.1	67.5	63.9	62.8	39.9
Delaware	59.5	59.5	48.5	37.5	37.5	41.2	41.2	41.2	30.2
Florida	68.1	68.5	52.7	43.0	41.4	47.9	43.7	42.5	31.5
Georgia	64.1	64.5	46.9	24.0	28.8	42.8	30.6	27.9	19.0
Hawaii	59.3	59.3	45.0	37.8	39.6	48.6	36.8	38.6	25.4
Idaho	71.6	71.3	30.7	15.1	13.7	34.5	31.0	29.1	9.4
Illinois†	86.8	85.7	64.4	38.0	27.5	52.1	34.4	33.5	17.0
Kansas	68.2	67.3	48.8	25.0	22.9	46.2	27.9	30.7	14.3
Kentucky	57.9	56.2	34.5	22.2	19.1	31.1	20.7	24.1	14.5
Maine	66.4	65.6	55.2	49.5	36.2	52.8	46.8	51.2	21.2
Maryland	93.4	92.8	81.4	51.1	41.8	79.4	52.2	53.0	30.4
Massachusetts	70.7	69.0	54.6	48.1	36.7	51.6	63.0	62.8	27.6
Michigan	73.7	72.1	45.3	29.2	25.8	32.5	36.2	35.8	16.4
Minnesota	73.7	70.9	44.0	30.2	27.6	42.6	31.4	35.2	15.1
Mississippi	62.0	62.0	41.9	33.0	33.5	38.4	34.3	33.5	27.6
Missouri	73.9	73.4	54.6	33.0	24.5	44.9	35.7	34.5	17.6
Montana	71.9	73.3	46.3	30.9	19.5	42.6	27.9	31.0	12.4
Nebraska	53.6	56.6	40.4	24.8	22.8	36.3	31.3	33.0	12.9
New Hampshire	69.1	71.2	51.4	40.3	25.6	48.9	38.2	42.8	16.8
New Jersey	86.5	87.4	60.4	43.2	31.1	61.5	63.4	62.2	24.4
New Mexico	70.1	67.8	60.7	53.5	45.7	56.7	51.1	54.5	35.5
New York	89.1	89.3	60.3	45.9	37.7	52.3	64.6	65.3	31.1
North Carolina	82.4	83.0	75.0	57.6	56.0	74.3	41.1	43.6	31.6
North Dakota	66.3	68.4	36.7	25.4	18.4	33.5	35.6	38.5	15.1
Ohio	67.8	67.0	41.0	16.8	15.4	28.8	25.8	26.1	7.2
Oregon	80.6	82.4	72.8	56.4	46.5	70.6	42.7	43.9	23.3
Pennsylvania	66.7	67.4	41.4	27.2	18.2	37.9	26.3	25.7	6.8
Rhode Island	88.9	88.9	72.4	47.2	22.3	66.8	67.8	74.4	22.3
South Carolina	83.7	80.6	55.2	36.2	34.1	49.6	20.5	27.7	15.5
South Dakota	31.8	32.2	16.7	9.8	7.4	15.7	9.7	8.4	3.7
Tennessee	41.2	41.3	23.9	14.2	11.0	19.9	12.7	16.4	9.8
Utah	83.5	81.2	22.7	2.9	0.0	14.6	6.1	13.8	0.0
Vermont	69.2	66.7	53.1	45.2	39.7	51.4	66.2	69.8	24.1
Virginia	81.6	82.5	54.9	33.1	27.1	57.2	37.6	40.5	17.2
Washington	88.8	88.1	70.0	54.9	50.3	63.6	49.8	49.8	32.6

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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	Methods of contraception other than condoms	Sexual orientation	Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression	All 20 sexual health topics
West Virginia	83.1	81.0	67.8	55.8	41.0	61.0	42.7	41.6	28.0
Wisconsin	82.5	83.5	63.6	40.1	34.0	54.4	52.0	58.9	23.3
Median	70.7	70.9	51.4	36.2	27.6	47.9	36.2	38.5	17.6
Range	31.8-93.4	32.2-92.8	16.7-81.4	2.9-58.3	0.0-56.0	14.6-79.4	6.1-67.8	8.4-74.4	0.0-39.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	81.3	77.5	75.7	71.9	64.4	73.8	59.0	57.1	49.6
Boston, MA	73.3	67.8	56.6	53.1	47.8	63.2	76.9	76.9	41.0
Broward County, FL	88.9	83.3	77.1	56.8	73.5	73.0	62.9	66.7	43.2
Chicago, IL	78.5	80.6	68.5	61.1	54.1	69.2	74.8	77.1	49.2
Cleveland, OH	55.6	58.0	51.6	42.7	41.3	47.9	37.5	42.3	29.4
DeKalb County, GA	86.8	86.8	73.6	40.7	38.3	58.0	59.1	54.6	38.3
Detroit, MI	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	18.9
District of Columbia	73.3	73.3	69.0	69.0	56.0	60.3	67.6	71.4	51.7
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	91.3	73.9	73.9	65.2
Fort Worth, TX	61.8	75.6	38.2	19.2	19.2	25.6	82.2	87.8	18.2
Houston, TX	65.0	62.5	48.7	35.9	35.9	51.3	51.3	51.3	30.0
Los Angeles, CA	93.8	93.8	85.8	79.8	79.4	82.9	82.9	81.0	58.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	79.1	77.2	67.7	49.2	41.7	58.4	51.6	48.1	34.6
New York City, NY	84.3	84.3	64.8	48.9	43.2	55.5	68.3	71.6	38.5
Oakland, CA	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	63.3
Orange County, FL	63.1	65.8	59.0	63.1	46.7	59.0	23.4	20.5	16.4
Palm Beach County, FL	80.3	80.3	75.8	54.3	61.8	70.7	56.7	56.7	45.1
Philadelphia, PA	46.0	47.5	35.6	24.9	18.9	25.2	23.6	23.6	13.0
San Diego, CA	96.8	96.8	93.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	87.5
San Francisco, CA	76.6	76.6	76.6	68.7	53.3	68.7	76.6	76.6	45.7
Shelby County, TN	71.8	71.8	56.2	48.7	44.9	52.7	51.9	51.9	40.3
Median	78.5	77.2	68.5	54.3	47.8	60.3	62.9	66.7	41.0
Range	22.8-100.0	22.8-100.0	22.9-100.0	19.2-96.8	18.9-100.0	22.2-96.8	22.2-100.0	20.5-100.0	13.0-87.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	50.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	28.6	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, ^a other STDs, ^b 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	37.5	38.2	28.8	34.5	33.8	43.0	35.4
Alaska	39.3	37.8	36.3	39.0	38.7	44.4	37.8
California	73.5	68.1	66.7	69.1	71.0	68.7	65.9
Delaware	62.7	58.6	58.6	62.7	62.7	58.6	58.6
Florida	60.3	59.6	56.9	59.7	62.1	62.9	56.3
Georgia	58.9	59.8	55.7	54.6	59.0	67.1	59.8
Hawaii	51.3	49.2	43.0	51.1	50.4	51.8	41.1
Idaho	61.3	65.1	44.5	62.8	63.9	70.6	61.0
Illinois ^c	79.8	77.4	66.6	75.6	76.8	72.9	72.2
Kansas	56.0	55.2	43.1	42.9	47.3	49.1	47.7
Kentucky	56.3	55.7	47.1	52.1	50.9	58.3	50.0
Maine	62.5	57.1	57.8	62.0	57.2	53.0	43.8
Maryland	91.3	92.1	87.1	91.4	91.4	90.7	88.5
Massachusetts	68.2	63.8	58.4	67.3	65.3	67.2	58.1
Michigan	61.9	55.2	51.8	56.0	59.8	58.3	51.7
Minnesota	71.4	67.5	58.2	69.4	72.7	70.3	62.7
Mississippi	56.8	50.6	45.4	51.7	55.5	59.4	52.9
Missouri	71.6	67.7	64.1	66.4	68.5	73.7	65.1
Montana	61.0	60.8	47.1	64.7	61.2	65.7	63.5
Nebraska	51.5	50.7	43.2	48.6	51.5	53.7	49.9
New Hampshire	60.4	59.0	52.9	59.4	59.4	60.4	58.1
New Jersey	80.5	80.7	71.0	78.7	81.1	80.2	73.8
New Mexico	65.3	64.1	62.6	68.0	68.4	69.7	64.8
New York	82.3	78.5	72.2	78.2	80.3	78.0	78.9
North Carolina	81.6	78.6	74.4	81.6	81.7	79.1	77.4
North Dakota	68.2	71.0	57.2	68.8	70.5	68.7	71.8
Ohio	60.6	59.4	47.4	55.2	56.0	57.6	48.7
Oregon	71.6	65.6	63.0	68.3	67.2	60.4	58.6
Pennsylvania	62.5	54.1	49.8	58.2	60.0	66.3	54.3
Rhode Island	86.6	75.7	70.4	78.4	83.9	59.6	67.7
South Carolina	71.7	71.4	61.3	71.5	77.5	75.5	70.4
South Dakota	32.2	30.0	26.5	27.5	28.0	33.4	26.2
Tennessee	34.0	33.1	28.7	32.5	35.7	41.3	35.3
Utah	77.2	70.2	40.2	69.2	76.2	72.6	66.9
Vermont	59.4	54.7	51.3	59.5	58.3	65.5	54.7
Virginia	72.4	67.8	62.1	70.7	68.9	65.9	64.9
Washington	80.5	66.9	68.6	73.6	74.8	67.3	66.0

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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	76.2	78.3	73.6	80.3	78.2	76.1	72.9
Wisconsin	75.7	70.6	59.6	71.5	75.3	72.9	66.7
Median	62.7	63.8	57.2	64.7	63.9	65.9	59.8
Range	32.2-91.3	30.0-92.1	26.5-87.1	27.5-91.4	28.0-91.4	33.4-90.7	26.2-88.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	80.6	79.0	75.2	84.4	80.9	82.9	80.9
Boston, MA	67.8	61.2	61.4	61.2	64.6	57.8	56.4
Broward County, FL	77.1	62.9	65.7	68.6	68.6	62.9	65.7
Chicago, IL	74.5	75.1	73.6	73.0	74.9	75.6	73.2
Cleveland, OH	48.5	43.5	46.0	46.8	50.6	48.1	46.8
DeKalb County, GA	82.5	70.8	88.3	76.6	76.6	82.5	70.8
Detroit, MI	26.6	29.6	26.7	26.7	23.7	26.7	23.7
District of Columbia	69.0	69.8	64.7	73.3	73.3	60.3	72.1
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	92.0
Fort Worth, TX	88.5	94.4	82.5	94.4	94.4	88.5	94.4
Houston, TX	61.5	62.5	57.5	62.5	65.0	72.5	64.1
Los Angeles, CA	92.4	87.7	84.6	90.5	89.0	90.6	83.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	65.8	57.6	57.5	59.2	64.5	54.1	54.3
New York City, NY	77.4	72.7	68.1	72.7	75.7	74.1	70.8
Oakland, CA	75.6	68.9	75.6	70.0	70.0	52.2	75.6
Orange County, FL	57.9	48.0	43.9	52.0	56.1	56.1	52.0
Palm Beach County, FL	76.8	81.1	72.6	81.1	81.1	76.2	72.6
Philadelphia, PA	38.2	31.3	29.3	38.2	39.6	41.8	35.8
San Diego, CA	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	93.8	93.8	90.6
San Francisco, CA	68.7	53.6	61.2	61.2	68.7	61.2	61.2
Shelby County, TN	68.1	72.1	60.5	68.4	68.1	79.9	75.9
Median	74.5	69.8	65.7	70.0	70.0	72.5	70.8
Range	26.6-100.0	29.6-100.0	26.7-96.0	26.7-100.0	23.7-100.0	26.7-93.8	23.7-94.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	50.0	37.5	42.9	42.9	62.5	57.1	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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 behaviors	Communication and negotiation skills [‡]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [‡]	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	96.2	91.2	89.0	87.3	87.5	86.7
Alaska	57.5	54.9	57.8	53.4	50.9	50.1
California	92.7	92.7	91.0	89.5	88.6	86.1
Delaware	92.9	93.1	93.1	96.6	89.9	93.1
Florida	85.6	84.5	84.6	81.9	83.8	78.6
Georgia	96.5	94.3	95.4	94.1	94.1	92.9
Hawaii	88.4	79.6	85.7	81.7	79.6	85.7
Idaho	96.8	87.0	90.8	89.4	84.0	85.4
Illinois [§]	99.2	95.8	99.2	96.6	96.5	95.7
Kansas	88.5	81.3	84.1	84.8	77.7	85.0
Kentucky	97.1	91.4	93.2	91.4	90.5	89.4
Maine	95.5	95.5	97.8	95.5	87.4	88.8
Maryland	97.9	95.1	95.0	96.0	96.1	92.4
Massachusetts	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.4	83.6	83.2
Michigan	89.4	86.2	86.6	86.9	85.0	85.7
Minnesota	94.1	92.2	89.8	89.4	86.1	88.2
Mississippi	87.9	80.1	82.1	80.0	82.8	78.8
Missouri	94.7	91.6	94.6	91.8	92.6	93.7
Montana	89.4	81.4	84.6	85.7	81.4	83.5
Nebraska	81.2	71.5	76.6	72.9	74.6	73.5
New Hampshire	96.5	96.5	96.5	94.8	96.5	93.2
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	99.0
New Mexico	85.6	86.5	83.3	83.5	82.7	83.7
New York	100.0	100.0	96.1	95.4	94.0	92.6
North Carolina	92.4	87.6	88.1	87.5	88.2	88.0
North Dakota	79.9	74.2	78.8	78.7	75.5	78.6
Ohio	92.0	92.0	92.4	87.6	86.7	84.1
Oregon	98.0	96.9	97.2	97.2	93.3	91.5
Pennsylvania	95.3	94.5	93.8	93.4	94.5	90.2
Rhode Island	97.7	93.0	88.6	95.3	100.0	95.4
South Carolina	93.5	88.0	89.5	92.2	93.5	93.3
South Dakota	77.3	68.9	77.3	74.6	73.5	70.0
Tennessee	92.5	88.1	91.8	89.6	89.4	86.4
Utah	89.4	73.5	87.9	87.9	82.8	77.4
Vermont	98.2	96.3	90.7	94.5	81.1	88.4
Virginia	93.0	89.6	90.9	89.7	88.5	87.0
Washington	96.8	92.4	93.1	94.6	90.1	86.2

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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 behaviors	Communication and negotiation skills [‡]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [‡]	Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors
West Virginia	97.1	92.7	97.1	94.2	92.6	94.0
Wisconsin	92.8	90.2	91.5	90.5	82.9	88.0
Median	93.0	91.2	90.8	89.6	87.5	87.0
Range	57.5-100.0	54.9-100.0	57.8-100.0	53.4-100.0	50.9-100.0	50.1-99.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	100.0	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3
Boston, MA	85.3	85.3	85.8	85.8	85.8	82.2
Broward County, FL	89.2	89.2	89.2	86.5	86.5	89.2
Chicago, IL	95.1	93.3	93.3	95.1	93.3	95.1
Cleveland, OH	87.5	88.0	88.0	76.0	76.0	80.0
DeKalb County, GA	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.1	100.0
Detroit, MI	94.1	83.3	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.2
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duval County, FL	95.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	90.0
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Houston, TX	97.1	91.4	97.1	97.1	94.1	97.1
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	100.0	94.1	96.2	100.0	100.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	82.7	85.7	80.1	85.7	88.8	86.2
New York City, NY	96.0	97.4	95.5	96.6	95.2	96.7
Oakland, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.7
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	90.8	81.6	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8
Philadelphia, PA	96.2	98.1	95.9	94.1	92.0	89.8
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	100.0	95.5
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3
Shelby County, TN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	96.2	98.1	95.5	96.2	95.0	95.1
Range	82.7-100.0	81.6-100.0	80.1-100.0	76.0-100.0	76.0-100.0	80.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

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

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health 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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	62.2	68.5	91.6	83.2	82.4	29.9
Alaska	40.1	43.4	67.9	50.5	50.7	25.8
California	86.1	87.0	88.6	86.2	88.6	61.8
Delaware	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.4	93.1	54.5
Florida	73.0	79.6	88.1	83.9	81.0	50.6
Georgia	68.7	64.2	95.3	92.0	89.3	47.0
Hawaii	81.7	75.4	92.7	86.1	79.6	52.9
Idaho	66.7	56.3	94.6	87.2	87.2	25.5
Illinois [‡]	89.9	88.5	99.1	96.5	94.9	52.7
Kansas	60.9	65.2	87.8	82.5	74.5	33.9
Kentucky	79.7	82.6	96.1	87.5	90.3	38.6
Maine	95.5	96.6	98.9	89.8	86.3	44.1
Maryland	89.9	94.1	96.0	97.9	94.1	65.9
Massachusetts	87.3	87.3	92.7	87.8	87.4	51.3
Michigan	72.7	71.4	87.8	84.6	82.6	39.4
Minnesota	76.4	75.8	93.4	88.9	87.6	37.4
Mississippi	57.0	63.7	80.9	77.6	76.0	38.7
Missouri	68.0	71.8	92.9	88.9	89.0	43.3
Montana	67.6	70.9	88.5	86.5	75.5	39.7
Nebraska	49.9	52.4	80.6	72.2	64.0	27.0
New Hampshire	96.5	96.5	100.0	94.7	93.1	55.9
New Jersey	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	61.3
New Mexico	81.7	82.7	86.4	81.4	85.5	61.4
New York	95.7	97.2	98.0	96.7	97.3	56.9
North Carolina	75.9	75.9	91.5	85.6	85.3	64.1
North Dakota	50.8	58.3	81.5	73.5	71.6	27.1
Ohio	74.1	73.4	92.5	90.6	89.1	35.9
Oregon	94.2	97.1	99.0	96.1	95.1	56.2
Pennsylvania	80.8	82.3	90.9	93.8	90.9	37.3
Rhode Island	85.9	88.3	95.3	95.3	88.3	58.2
South Carolina	79.9	81.3	92.2	85.3	83.1	48.9
South Dakota	47.3	52.1	79.0	68.4	61.6	24.3
Tennessee	59.9	59.4	90.3	85.8	83.6	28.7
Utah	25.5	31.5	92.2	83.3	81.9	7.2
Vermont	98.2	96.4	98.2	96.4	96.3	41.3
Virginia	72.9	75.3	93.0	87.3	88.4	46.3
Washington	90.9	88.5	93.9	90.9	90.0	60.1

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health 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 Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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)
West Virginia	86.8	88.2	92.5	91.1	89.6	62.8
Wisconsin	86.6	86.1	88.7	90.9	87.3	50.4
Median	79.7	79.6	92.5	87.5	87.4	46.3
Range	25.5-98.2	31.5-100.0	67.9-100.0	50.5-100.0	50.7-97.8	7.2-65.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.2
Boston, MA	85.3	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	57.4
Broward County, FL	89.2	88.9	89.2	88.9	88.9	64.5
Chicago, IL	92.8	91.1	91.1	93.3	93.3	63.6
Cleveland, OH	91.7	91.7	76.0	84.0	88.0	45.0
DeKalb County, GA	93.1	100.0	100.0	93.1	100.0	65.0
Detroit, MI	83.3	83.3	88.2	88.8	94.1	31.2
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.6
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	90.0	87.5
Fort Worth, TX	93.3	86.7	100.0	93.3	93.3	50.7
Houston, TX	91.4	91.4	100.0	91.4	94.1	55.7
Los Angeles, CA	97.8	100.0	98.1	98.1	96.2	73.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	68.6	74.9	83.1	85.7	85.7	51.0
New York City, NY	97.9	97.4	95.9	95.9	97.3	70.9
Oakland, CA	100.0	93.7	93.7	86.1	92.4	69.2
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.4
Palm Beach County, FL	90.8	81.6	90.8	90.8	72.5	58.9
Philadelphia, PA	94.0	94.0	96.0	89.8	91.8	41.9
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.2
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	100.0	68.9
Shelby County, TN	85.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	65.2
Median	93.3	94.0	98.1	93.1	94.1	64.5
Range	68.6-100.0	74.9-100.0	76.0-100.0	84.0-100.0	72.5-100.0	31.2-92.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	100.0	77.8

* Sexually transmitted diseases.

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

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 11c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors	How HIV ^a and other STDs ^b are transmitted	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	Efficacy of condoms	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	Methods of contraception other than condoms	Sexual orientation	Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression	All 20 sexual health topics
STATE SURVEYS										
Alabama	92.4	94.8	94.9	70.4	51.5	45.6	68.9	48.7	54.0	33.5
Alaska	60.4	59.4	57.3	46.8	38.8	32.7	49.1	37.8	37.9	25.1
California	89.5	95.1	94.3	89.4	86.0	83.7	89.3	84.5	81.1	65.9
Delaware	96.6	96.6	93.1	96.6	93.1	89.7	96.6	86.8	83.0	75.0
Florida	87.3	87.4	86.6	72.2	66.2	65.1	73.1	63.5	61.7	50.0
Georgia	94.3	95.4	93.1	78.1	49.5	46.1	74.9	54.0	56.9	33.0
Hawaii	86.1	86.1	88.4	81.7	77.3	77.3	83.5	74.3	71.7	59.5
Idaho	91.5	94.7	93.7	71.1	44.2	36.3	72.2	50.6	42.1	20.3
Illinois ^c	100.0	99.2	99.2	92.4	82.7	73.3	92.4	61.0	64.9	44.8
Kansas	82.7	87.3	86.5	71.1	47.1	43.9	69.1	40.9	44.2	24.4
Kentucky	93.4	97.1	97.1	84.5	76.0	60.7	82.7	61.9	54.6	44.3
Maine	97.8	96.7	97.8	94.3	89.9	87.7	94.4	72.2	73.3	52.4
Maryland	97.0	96.9	96.9	94.2	80.9	71.8	96.0	69.2	67.2	48.1
Massachusetts	91.7	91.4	91.9	88.9	83.3	79.3	86.5	82.9	82.8	61.6
Michigan	84.8	91.0	90.3	77.7	58.8	53.4	71.7	47.9	50.8	34.8
Minnesota	90.4	93.9	93.5	84.0	62.6	62.1	82.5	58.3	62.0	42.0
Mississippi	85.7	90.1	90.1	63.1	50.8	44.8	63.5	45.6	53.8	38.9
Missouri	93.0	95.3	92.6	73.1	49.0	37.4	69.9	46.7	49.3	26.1
Montana	90.3	89.5	89.4	74.1	64.2	56.4	70.4	57.7	57.7	38.0
Nebraska	79.8	82.2	83.0	61.5	36.9	33.3	56.2	43.8	42.9	24.8
New Hampshire	96.4	96.5	96.5	96.5	89.8	88.0	94.7	77.9	73.0	64.4
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	92.8	92.6	98.9	95.9	95.8	86.8
New Mexico	87.3	87.4	87.4	82.6	76.7	69.2	81.6	70.3	69.6	53.2
New York	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.2	91.9	89.0	96.6	90.1	87.9	73.4
North Carolina	89.1	90.4	89.1	80.9	66.8	56.0	80.9	57.8	59.6	42.8
North Dakota	80.4	80.1	76.7	59.6	40.0	36.3	54.7	43.7	46.1	28.6
Ohio	92.8	94.0	94.8	80.5	54.0	51.4	77.9	60.7	55.4	33.0
Oregon	98.0	99.0	99.0	94.8	85.1	84.8	97.2	76.2	79.6	63.3
Pennsylvania	94.7	95.3	95.3	82.0	68.3	59.3	80.6	62.1	66.7	41.6
Rhode Island	90.8	97.7	97.7	85.9	83.8	81.3	88.3	88.6	93.0	68.1
South Carolina	90.7	94.8	93.3	85.2	60.3	63.2	82.6	50.0	51.4	38.0
South Dakota	79.1	74.8	76.2	52.5	35.2	27.3	55.2	39.6	38.4	19.9
Tennessee	86.7	93.3	93.2	67.3	52.7	41.2	62.6	54.1	55.6	32.2
Utah	90.7	87.9	89.2	43.2	12.8	9.0	41.7	11.2	19.5	3.9
Vermont	92.9	98.2	98.2	96.4	94.7	88.9	96.4	87.0	90.7	66.1

TABLE 11c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Sexual Health Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and sexual risk behaviors	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	Methods of contraception other than condoms	Sexual orientation	Gender roles, gender identity, or gender expression	All 20 sexual health topics
Virginia	91.9	92.1	90.9	79.9	59.8	47.8	76.5	45.1	51.3	27.0
Washington	94.7	96.8	96.8	90.8	81.3	85.4	90.0	64.0	64.9	56.1
West Virginia	89.8	94.2	94.2	92.3	76.9	68.5	88.1	72.8	74.2	59.0
Wisconsin	94.5	93.8	92.8	86.5	77.6	71.8	87.8	69.9	70.9	49.0
Median	91.5	94.2	93.2	82.0	66.8	62.1	81.6	61.0	61.7	42.8
Range	60.4-100.0	59.4-100.0	57.3-100.0	43.2-98.9	12.8-94.7	9.0-92.6	41.7-98.9	11.2-95.9	19.5-95.8	3.9-86.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS										
Baltimore, MD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	96.3	100.0	92.6	77.8	65.4
Boston, MA	85.8	82.2	85.8	85.8	85.8	82.2	85.8	85.8	85.8	73.1
Broward County, FL	86.5	89.2	89.2	89.2	86.5	89.2	86.5	86.5	86.5	81.1
Chicago, IL	93.3	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	86.6	90.9	84.8	84.8	77.6
Cleveland, OH	91.7	95.8	87.5	83.3	75.0	75.0	87.5	80.0	76.0	64.0
DeKalb County, GA	93.1	100.0	100.0	93.1	80.9	53.4	100.0	86.3	93.1	53.4
Detroit, MI	88.8	100.0	100.0	83.3	72.1	66.5	77.7	83.3	77.7	55.3
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	70.0	75.0	60.0
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	86.7
Houston, TX	97.1	97.1	97.1	91.4	88.2	77.1	94.1	82.9	82.4	62.9
Los Angeles, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	94.1	100.0	90.0	88.1	79.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	80.1	85.7	85.7	73.0	57.4	60.0	64.6	77.9	74.9	57.4
New York City, NY	95.8	98.0	98.0	97.9	95.4	92.1	95.9	93.9	94.1	83.0
Oakland, CA	92.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.4	92.4	72.2
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	91.7	91.7	100.0	91.7	100.0	75.0
Palm Beach County, FL	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	81.6	81.6	90.8	81.6	72.5	63.3
Philadelphia, PA	94.0	96.2	91.8	91.8	96.2	85.5	91.6	85.5	87.4	76.4
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.4
Shelby County, TN	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	85.0	75.0
Median	95.8	100.0	100.0	93.3	91.7	89.2	94.1	86.5	86.5	75.0
Range	80.1-100.0	82.2-100.0	85.7-100.0	73.0-100.0	57.4-100.0	53.4-100.0	64.6-100.0	70.0-100.0	72.5-100.0	53.4-95.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS										
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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 Current School Year, and the Percentage in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do All 7 Skills in Grades 6, 7, or 8 and Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, [†] and 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	All 7 skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	92.6	82.8	83.7	81.4	87.4	85.3	85.1	43.1
Alaska	56.2	55.4	54.4	57.0	55.4	58.8	46.8	31.8
California	92.9	87.4	89.0	87.3	90.6	81.8	85.0	64.7
Delaware	96.4	96.6	96.6	100.0	96.6	96.8	96.6	67.3
Florida	79.7	80.5	75.4	79.7	80.4	77.3	77.9	57.6
Georgia	91.6	91.6	88.1	90.6	93.0	89.4	91.6	66.0
Hawaii	84.9	85.6	78.2	82.5	80.7	85.3	82.5	52.4
Idaho	94.0	90.1	82.9	90.7	89.8	83.2	84.9	45.1
Illinois [‡]	98.3	95.9	93.1	91.4	95.7	90.4	91.1	64.0
Kansas	80.4	79.8	74.4	77.7	79.2	70.7	79.0	45.7
Kentucky	94.0	91.8	88.0	92.1	94.1	91.0	83.9	56.1
Maine	93.6	88.3	91.3	91.5	89.3	74.0	77.5	43.6
Maryland	97.3	94.5	94.3	97.3	98.3	92.6	89.9	81.9
Massachusetts	89.5	82.1	85.7	85.8	86.2	81.7	80.5	52.4
Michigan	92.1	88.2	86.6	88.0	87.5	84.0	83.5	55.8
Minnesota	92.5	87.2	86.9	88.6	90.7	81.4	82.5	51.5
Mississippi	87.4	81.1	74.5	80.4	80.2	80.4	79.0	49.2
Missouri	91.2	93.8	86.9	93.7	92.6	92.4	90.9	61.4
Montana	89.4	80.5	83.4	87.2	90.5	81.7	84.6	54.5
Nebraska	76.4	73.2	61.4	71.7	75.7	68.3	71.3	35.7
New Hampshire	94.8	91.4	91.4	93.2	94.8	93.2	93.3	59.7
New Jersey	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.0	74.1
New Mexico	87.6	81.7	80.0	81.7	85.7	80.5	81.6	65.4
New York	98.6	93.2	97.4	93.4	96.6	90.8	91.2	70.6
North Carolina	88.6	86.7	83.3	86.5	88.7	83.4	84.9	72.5
North Dakota	75.6	76.9	69.3	78.0	78.0	77.8	76.6	41.8
Ohio	92.0	86.4	84.3	88.3	91.5	82.5	82.0	51.4
Oregon	94.1	93.3	93.2	92.7	90.9	86.1	89.8	57.0
Pennsylvania	91.7	90.4	86.3	90.9	93.1	89.8	86.7	56.0
Rhode Island	95.4	85.9	93.0	88.4	90.6	90.6	85.9	64.0
South Carolina	93.3	89.3	89.2	90.6	92.0	87.8	90.5	65.2
South Dakota	69.6	73.6	61.6	72.2	71.0	68.1	69.6	37.2
Tennessee	88.7	86.4	84.8	84.1	88.6	87.6	84.8	42.7
Utah	90.4	88.1	74.0	84.7	88.1	82.8	79.6	44.0
Vermont	92.2	84.3	94.0	88.1	88.5	79.8	76.1	42.2

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 Current School Year, and the Percentage in Which Teachers Assess the Ability of Students to Do All 7 Skills in Grades 6, 7, or 8 and Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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	All 7 skills in grades 6, 7, or 8 and grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 (performance measure)
Virginia	88.0	81.1	75.3	84.6	89.1	86.6	81.3	60.7
Washington	95.2	87.5	89.9	89.0	93.1	88.3	83.7	63.2
West Virginia	93.1	91.5	91.4	94.6	91.6	91.6	93.0	73.0
Wisconsin	91.7	85.4	85.6	84.6	87.7	80.6	86.0	57.1
Median	92.0	87.2	86.3	88.1	89.8	84.0	84.6	56.1
Range	56.2-100.0	55.4-100.0	54.4-98.0	57.0-100.0	55.4-100.0	58.8-98.9	46.8-98.0	31.8-81.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	96.4	92.9	96.3	96.4	96.4	92.9	92.9	69.3
Boston, MA	82.2	75.0	82.2	78.6	82.2	75.0	78.6	55.9
Broward County, FL	84.2	81.6	84.2	81.6	84.2	76.3	81.6	54.1
Chicago, IL	91.3	89.5	89.1	91.3	91.3	88.8	89.5	68.4
Cleveland, OH	92.3	84.6	80.8	84.6	84.6	80.8	80.8	50.3
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.7
Detroit, MI	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	94.4	94.4	40.7
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0
Duval County, FL	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	85.7	85.7	90.9
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.4
Houston, TX	94.3	91.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	70.0
Los Angeles, CA	97.8	91.6	93.8	95.7	97.8	93.8	91.6	80.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	78.6	79.1	79.1	79.5	82.2	80.0	76.8	52.6
New York City, NY	95.9	93.2	96.1	94.5	95.8	91.0	91.8	74.3
Oakland, CA	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	86.9	88.1	60.1
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.8
Palm Beach County, FL	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	74.7
Philadelphia, PA	92.1	85.5	85.5	92.1	92.1	87.4	85.5	42.4
San Diego, CA	91.7	91.7	91.7	95.7	91.7	87.5	87.5	88.9
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	86.7	70.0
Shelby County, TN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.4
Median	94.3	92.8	94.0	94.5	94.3	92.8	91.6	70.0
Range	78.6-100.0	75.0-100.0	79.1-100.0	78.6-100.0	82.2-100.0	75.0-100.0	76.8-100.0	40.7-90.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	53.8
Northern Mariana Islands	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	77.8

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted diseases.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 13a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	87.5	88.4	85.5	77.7	78.9	81.0	84.3
Alaska	84.4	83.8	81.6	78.8	78.6	79.6	80.5
California	71.0	72.1	69.8	60.6	60.9	64.6	67.7
Delaware	93.9	92.3	92.4	89.3	90.8	90.8	92.4
Florida	86.6	88.4	85.5	77.9	77.9	81.1	84.9
Georgia	87.9	88.2	87.3	81.0	82.4	82.0	86.3
Hawaii	91.5	92.8	83.6	76.2	76.0	83.4	85.3
Idaho	96.2	95.7	96.2	91.8	93.0	93.7	95.7
Illinois*	96.6	96.2	94.9	91.9	91.4	92.1	95.9
Kansas	94.1	95.1	91.6	84.0	82.7	88.5	92.7
Kentucky	92.5	91.3	90.3	89.0	88.0	88.5	91.5
Maine	94.2	90.5	91.4	84.0	85.8	90.5	91.3
Maryland	95.4	95.8	94.1	89.6	89.0	90.8	93.0
Massachusetts	87.6	87.5	83.4	78.1	80.5	81.3	83.3
Michigan	90.7	90.8	89.8	85.9	87.3	86.6	89.2
Minnesota	94.8	94.7	92.5	90.8	89.1	89.1	94.1
Mississippi	92.7	93.6	92.0	85.7	85.8	89.8	91.1
Missouri	97.7	97.3	97.3	93.6	94.0	95.0	97.0
Montana	96.8	96.1	95.7	90.3	91.3	93.5	96.3
Nebraska	93.9	92.6	91.6	88.9	89.0	91.4	94.2
New Hampshire	92.3	93.9	89.4	87.4	88.7	89.4	91.6
New Jersey	99.3	99.7	98.0	96.3	96.6	98.1	99.3
New Mexico	92.6	92.6	91.6	86.4	88.1	88.7	91.7
New York	97.4	97.0	96.2	91.4	92.8	94.2	94.9
North Carolina	94.6	94.6	94.0	92.5	91.9	90.5	94.3
North Dakota	97.2	97.9	95.7	92.9	95.7	94.2	96.3
Ohio	88.6	87.3	83.1	82.8	81.7	82.0	86.3
Oregon	93.5	90.2	87.4	85.9	85.3	85.1	90.7
Pennsylvania	89.5	88.8	86.4	83.4	84.6	85.2	87.6
Rhode Island	96.8	95.6	94.5	94.4	92.2	93.5	94.6
South Carolina	91.1	91.5	88.5	83.1	84.7	87.6	89.5
South Dakota	97.6	97.6	93.7	89.0	87.3	92.2	94.5
Tennessee	81.6	82.4	81.6	74.0	71.5	76.3	80.3
Utah	97.6	97.0	94.9	92.2	93.1	92.1	96.7
Vermont	90.7	89.9	87.4	85.0	84.2	87.4	86.7
Virginia	95.1	95.9	95.5	91.1	90.8	92.4	95.2
Washington	91.5	91.9	89.9	85.6	86.6	89.5	90.2

TABLE 13a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	98.9	99.4	98.3	96.6	96.5	96.6	98.4
Wisconsin	95.8	95.5	92.9	89.3	89.9	89.5	92.4
Median	93.9	92.8	91.6	87.4	88.0	89.5	91.7
Range	71.0-99.3	72.1-99.7	69.8-98.3	60.6-96.6	60.9-96.6	64.6-98.1	67.7-99.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	88.8	89.8	86.4	81.9	79.9	84.3	88.7
Boston, MA	62.5	63.9	58.8	49.5	60.1	60.7	57.9
Broward County, FL	70.7	70.7	71.6	61.5	63.6	67.5	68.4
Chicago, IL	91.9	91.8	90.6	82.2	82.7	83.1	86.4
Cleveland, OH	82.6	79.6	72.4	64.8	61.4	74.8	78.6
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	97.1	100.0	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.1
Detroit, MI	77.7	77.7	70.8	66.4	60.6	71.9	69.1
District of Columbia	97.5	95.0	94.5	97.5	97.5	95.0	95.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	93.6	100.0	97.9
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.4	94.8	97.4	100.0
Houston, TX	92.5	93.7	91.1	85.0	82.5	88.8	92.4
Los Angeles, CA	98.3	98.3	97.4	90.5	96.5	97.4	96.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	88.0	89.8	86.4	79.3	78.6	81.8	84.4
New York City, NY	92.6	91.3	91.1	84.1	88.3	89.5	89.9
Oakland, CA	51.8	49.2	38.0	27.5	31.5	46.3	46.3
Orange County, FL	97.4	100.0	81.4	80.3	85.5	79.8	87.4
Palm Beach County, FL	65.6	66.9	66.2	57.1	60.0	62.1	64.2
Philadelphia, PA	83.4	81.8	79.7	78.3	73.2	76.2	78.1
San Diego, CA	60.0	56.9	52.9	40.4	45.1	51.9	56.0
San Francisco, CA	77.3	74.0	79.8	70.8	70.3	77.3	76.4
Shelby County, TN	87.8	87.8	85.9	82.4	72.6	80.2	85.9
Median	88.0	89.8	85.9	80.3	78.6	80.2	85.9
Range	51.8-100.0	49.2-100.0	38.0-100.0	27.5-97.9	31.5-97.5	46.3-100.0	46.3-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.3	100.0	100.0	92.9
Northern Mariana Islands	90.9	90.9	90.9	72.7	90.9	81.8	90.9

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 13b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat	Choosing foods, 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	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	85.2	78.5	79.7	77.0	75.3	73.9	79.8	79.4
Alaska	84.6	72.8	80.9	70.2	68.6	66.8	67.0	72.8
California	68.6	62.5	64.3	58.7	55.8	52.9	47.7	56.8
Delaware	92.2	89.0	87.6	87.6	79.5	79.5	67.0	73.3
Florida	83.5	79.8	81.5	77.0	73.4	70.8	72.1	75.1
Georgia	84.8	80.8	82.3	81.2	78.2	76.5	77.3	80.6
Hawaii	86.7	74.0	78.6	73.8	75.8	69.4	67.2	70.9
Idaho	95.6	91.0	92.5	89.2	88.8	88.0	85.4	87.5
Illinois*	94.4	91.2	91.8	89.2	88.2	83.5	83.8	87.4
Kansas	92.1	88.2	89.9	85.3	78.0	70.7	71.5	80.7
Kentucky	91.1	88.4	90.3	86.5	82.9	81.3	80.1	84.2
Maine	92.9	86.8	89.2	81.2	76.7	70.6	67.8	74.6
Maryland	94.6	89.6	89.8	87.1	81.6	77.6	80.6	84.5
Massachusetts	85.3	79.2	81.2	73.3	71.8	64.6	61.3	71.1
Michigan	89.1	86.5	88.1	83.9	79.5	75.1	72.8	81.0
Minnesota	93.1	87.1	89.9	85.5	82.2	77.3	73.0	78.3
Mississippi	91.6	88.0	88.1	87.6	85.1	83.8	86.0	86.9
Missouri	97.0	95.0	96.0	92.7	92.7	88.0	88.2	92.0
Montana	95.3	89.6	92.1	86.6	88.1	85.1	86.1	89.3
Nebraska	91.9	88.9	89.9	85.9	84.1	82.3	81.5	85.0
New Hampshire	92.4	90.6	91.8	83.4	82.7	77.6	74.3	83.1
New Jersey	98.3	95.6	97.3	95.3	92.6	90.6	89.9	93.6
New Mexico	91.7	88.8	89.2	87.8	82.9	80.1	79.2	83.0
New York	95.5	91.6	93.9	91.8	87.1	85.0	82.3	87.8
North Carolina	93.1	91.5	91.5	89.4	84.8	81.3	82.3	87.4
North Dakota	96.4	92.1	97.0	93.6	89.4	85.1	87.6	91.6
Ohio	84.8	81.9	82.5	76.7	75.2	71.2	71.8	75.4
Oregon	91.2	85.3	88.6	79.7	78.1	72.2	71.2	77.0
Pennsylvania	87.7	84.4	86.3	80.6	79.5	75.1	72.4	79.0
Rhode Island	95.6	91.3	94.6	88.2	88.1	80.6	76.7	86.0
South Carolina	88.2	83.2	85.6	79.0	77.0	74.4	78.9	85.6
South Dakota	95.1	92.7	93.2	88.3	85.1	83.2	88.4	85.6
Tennessee	78.5	72.4	74.4	71.9	68.3	67.0	67.6	71.6
Utah	96.4	92.4	92.8	90.1	87.8	83.8	80.3	87.5
Vermont	89.8	85.2	86.7	80.2	79.6	74.6	71.2	70.8
Virginia	94.0	91.9	92.4	91.2	88.3	82.4	84.1	85.2
Washington	90.2	85.6	87.1	84.2	79.0	76.7	71.4	81.4

TABLE 13b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat	Choosing foods, 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	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks
West Virginia	98.4	96.0	96.1	96.7	94.9	91.9	91.2	93.5
Wisconsin	93.8	90.1	90.3	84.8	80.6	76.8	71.6	78.6
Median	92.1	88.4	89.8	85.5	81.6	77.6	77.3	83.0
Range	68.6-98.4	62.5-96.0	64.3-97.3	58.7-96.7	55.8-94.9	52.9-91.9	47.7-91.2	56.8-93.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	88.7	84.1	82.1	80.7	71.7	70.5	72.2	77.4
Boston, MA	60.1	53.6	55.9	48.7	47.3	44.7	42.8	46.5
Broward County, FL	68.8	67.5	67.5	67.9	60.3	60.3	65.4	69.7
Chicago, IL	90.5	81.5	84.7	79.4	78.4	73.9	79.0	84.8
Cleveland, OH	79.2	65.5	65.7	55.6	53.5	49.6	50.9	57.5
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.2	88.4	93.9	94.0
Detroit, MI	74.0	65.8	69.1	64.9	61.7	57.9	54.0	67.6
District of Columbia	95.0	95.0	97.5	92.5	85.0	82.5	91.5	94.9
Duval County, FL	97.9	100.0	95.7	95.7	89.4	89.4	93.6	89.4
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.2	92.2	92.5	97.4
Houston, TX	92.5	84.0	85.2	81.5	76.5	77.8	75.6	85.2
Los Angeles, CA	98.3	95.5	96.4	91.1	87.7	86.7	84.9	89.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	85.4	79.3	79.5	79.6	77.0	71.8	73.7	76.6
New York City, NY	90.7	87.2	89.3	85.1	81.2	78.6	78.9	85.1
Oakland, CA	51.9	44.7	44.7	38.1	27.0	23.7	15.8	32.0
Orange County, FL	82.4	71.7	73.5	67.1	65.5	63.1	56.1	69.3
Palm Beach County, FL	65.6	60.8	62.8	62.8	57.6	55.7	60.1	54.8
Philadelphia, PA	78.9	78.1	79.2	75.1	71.8	64.0	64.9	73.8
San Diego, CA	58.8	43.1	50.0	43.1	37.3	37.3	31.4	34.6
San Francisco, CA	80.2	75.5	80.2	70.3	56.9	62.6	62.9	73.0
Shelby County, TN	85.9	82.4	82.4	80.2	80.2	78.4	80.5	82.4
Median	85.4	79.3	80.2	79.4	71.8	70.5	72.2	76.6
Range	51.9-100.0	43.1-100.0	44.7-100.0	38.1-100.0	27.0-94.2	23.7-92.2	15.8-93.9	32.0-97.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	78.6	100.0	92.9
Northern Mariana Islands	90.9	81.8	90.9	90.9	63.6	63.6	54.5	72.7

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 13c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	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	Influence of the media on dietary behaviors	Food production	All 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	80.3	80.1	78.3	75.5	71.6	76.2	71.0	56.2
Alaska	74.2	71.2	70.1	71.6	61.6	71.0	61.0	38.7
California	58.2	58.3	50.4	55.3	58.3	56.8	47.4	32.1
Delaware	85.9	83.1	79.8	76.5	75.0	87.6	68.6	51.4
Florida	78.7	76.3	68.9	73.7	76.4	74.3	62.9	51.8
Georgia	81.1	79.1	79.1	79.2	77.7	79.0	68.4	57.2
Hawaii	70.6	74.3	66.6	69.6	61.1	76.7	54.6	34.8
Idaho	93.5	91.9	92.7	91.8	82.8	89.5	71.2	55.4
Illinois*	91.0	90.2	84.8	90.1	77.4	88.9	60.9	45.0
Kansas	89.7	87.1	83.8	82.0	70.3	87.5	58.3	41.9
Kentucky	88.1	87.2	84.4	83.3	83.3	85.2	69.7	59.3
Maine	81.3	76.5	74.0	79.1	53.3	81.9	58.5	27.9
Maryland	88.4	88.4	85.6	86.5	74.4	88.8	63.5	50.2
Massachusetts	73.9	77.5	68.8	74.2	56.0	74.8	53.8	36.2
Michigan	84.1	81.3	76.2	78.9	66.7	81.4	62.1	45.3
Minnesota	89.4	88.4	86.4	81.3	71.1	86.8	62.1	44.2
Mississippi	89.4	86.3	82.9	81.6	76.3	82.9	76.3	64.1
Missouri	94.6	91.9	91.0	89.9	83.5	92.0	77.9	66.0
Montana	92.0	88.6	83.1	86.8	77.8	90.5	68.9	56.3
Nebraska	89.4	90.6	83.7	84.6	78.4	83.1	63.9	54.8
New Hampshire	84.3	84.1	74.1	80.8	65.4	85.9	67.9	48.3
New Jersey	94.0	94.0	91.3	94.3	85.7	92.4	82.0	70.6
New Mexico	85.8	84.5	81.8	83.0	76.9	85.0	68.4	55.0
New York	91.0	91.2	88.5	90.0	83.9	90.8	74.5	57.0
North Carolina	90.1	85.8	83.6	86.6	83.6	88.8	70.6	60.5
North Dakota	94.1	87.9	88.0	86.5	79.3	92.8	73.1	52.3
Ohio	81.0	78.5	79.0	77.0	71.3	78.3	60.3	45.3
Oregon	82.5	82.3	73.5	81.5	62.2	83.7	57.9	35.7
Pennsylvania	84.4	76.5	74.1	76.1	67.7	77.8	57.4	44.2
Rhode Island	92.4	90.3	84.8	83.8	70.0	84.7	64.9	45.3
South Carolina	85.4	84.3	73.7	77.8	85.1	81.5	62.2	51.9
South Dakota	89.6	93.9	85.8	87.0	79.0	90.3	75.6	58.1
Tennessee	72.5	70.6	64.6	68.9	68.2	70.1	55.2	45.7
Utah	91.4	92.8	90.9	91.1	77.9	92.1	55.0	44.0
Vermont	74.7	76.1	68.5	77.7	49.4	74.8	65.1	36.7
Virginia	87.3	88.0	85.8	84.1	76.1	87.7	71.8	57.1
Washington	86.3	82.3	78.7	82.3	70.5	84.6	62.5	46.2

TABLE 13c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	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	Influence of the media on dietary behaviors	Food production	All 22 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
West Virginia	97.7	96.6	95.8	95.3	93.6	97.1	84.8	80.5
Wisconsin	89.2	88.2	86.6	83.7	72.4	84.9	62.4	42.7
Median	87.3	85.8	82.9	82.0	75.0	84.9	63.9	50.2
Range	58.2-97.7	58.3-96.6	50.4-95.8	55.3-95.3	49.4-93.6	56.8-97.1	47.4-84.8	27.9-80.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	80.7	77.6	67.0	79.8	70.9	75.7	57.3	48.2
Boston, MA	46.8	53.8	39.7	46.6	40.3	53.9	45.3	29.4
Broward County, FL	67.9	66.7	61.5	64.9	64.5	62.3	62.7	50.7
Chicago, IL	82.1	81.2	72.2	75.9	63.9	80.7	74.6	52.8
Cleveland, OH	59.6	64.5	47.8	62.0	55.1	53.9	47.2	31.0
DeKalb County, GA	97.1	93.9	91.1	97.0	94.0	94.2	85.3	72.3
Detroit, MI	57.7	67.6	48.1	59.5	45.9	54.4	50.7	29.6
District of Columbia	87.5	92.5	87.5	95.0	87.5	87.5	79.5	53.5
Duval County, FL	100.0	95.7	93.6	91.5	95.7	87.2	72.3	68.1
Fort Worth, TX	97.4	91.6	97.4	97.3	81.9	94.5	84.4	69.2
Houston, TX	87.2	85.4	81.3	77.5	83.5	81.3	64.2	53.1
Los Angeles, CA	89.4	93.0	86.7	91.1	85.7	92.0	71.7	59.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	78.2	77.9	68.1	69.7	76.7	76.8	69.8	54.6
New York City, NY	85.3	86.1	84.2	83.1	79.4	84.9	79.1	60.1
Oakland, CA	25.3	32.3	22.0	32.3	26.3	32.3	37.7	0.0
Orange County, FL	73.8	76.7	65.3	67.2	87.1	64.7	51.5	46.9
Palm Beach County, FL	60.8	62.9	56.0	53.8	55.0	56.3	52.6	41.5
Philadelphia, PA	69.0	66.8	58.4	65.0	53.9	62.6	47.5	39.3
San Diego, CA	40.4	42.3	28.8	37.3	47.1	39.2	33.3	26.9
San Francisco, CA	69.7	75.5	60.2	65.9	58.4	71.5	66.3	41.1
Shelby County, TN	84.1	82.4	78.4	76.5	74.4	78.4	70.4	66.5
Median	78.2	77.6	67.0	69.7	70.9	75.7	64.2	50.7
Range	25.3-100.0	32.3-95.7	22.0-97.4	32.3-97.3	26.3-95.7	32.3-94.5	33.3-85.3	0.0-72.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	78.6	71.4	78.6	71.4	85.7	78.6	61.5	53.8
Northern Mariana Islands	81.8	81.8	54.5	72.7	81.8	70.0	54.5	36.4

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 14a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	90.9	90.1	91.5	90.8	87.1	89.7	87.7
Alaska	83.0	83.5	82.5	78.0	73.6	80.6	81.4
California	84.2	81.4	88.0	85.9	81.7	84.4	84.8
Delaware	94.0	92.6	97.0	92.4	87.9	92.5	92.3
Florida	93.5	90.9	91.5	91.9	88.6	89.9	92.5
Georgia	88.3	88.7	89.3	90.6	83.2	88.0	86.5
Hawaii	89.6	90.0	90.6	88.6	81.6	87.9	87.0
Idaho	97.5	97.3	98.3	95.4	92.7	96.7	95.3
Illinois*	98.1	97.8	96.8	94.9	90.1	95.8	93.2
Kansas	95.5	92.4	97.3	95.1	92.1	93.0	90.6
Kentucky	94.1	93.3	92.9	92.9	89.4	93.7	90.3
Maine	92.1	94.1	95.0	89.9	85.0	87.8	89.4
Maryland	96.4	97.6	93.7	87.1	87.1	92.0	86.8
Massachusetts	89.6	92.3	90.2	86.4	83.6	88.3	83.8
Michigan	88.6	89.4	88.6	85.2	86.7	88.2	82.8
Minnesota	94.8	95.2	92.0	89.3	87.6	90.1	86.3
Mississippi	93.6	93.7	93.7	91.9	88.9	91.3	93.8
Missouri	98.0	96.3	96.7	94.4	93.6	96.4	94.3
Montana	97.2	97.8	96.8	96.8	94.0	94.5	96.4
Nebraska	94.2	94.8	94.8	93.8	93.2	93.8	92.7
New Hampshire	96.2	96.9	95.6	90.4	93.6	94.5	93.1
New Jersey	99.1	99.1	99.7	99.1	96.1	99.1	97.8
New Mexico	93.5	94.1	94.6	92.6	91.6	92.1	93.1
New York	97.3	97.4	95.8	92.5	91.9	95.9	92.1
North Carolina	92.9	94.1	92.5	91.9	89.7	91.7	91.0
North Dakota	95.8	95.1	93.1	90.8	91.5	93.7	90.2
Ohio	92.3	91.8	91.3	88.7	88.7	91.0	87.8
Oregon	94.9	96.0	92.8	88.9	88.9	92.0	87.8
Pennsylvania	88.8	90.2	91.7	89.5	87.5	89.2	87.3
Rhode Island	96.8	96.8	96.7	90.4	93.6	96.8	92.4
South Carolina	96.9	96.4	97.4	95.8	92.8	93.3	92.3
South Dakota	96.4	95.1	95.8	96.5	91.3	95.2	93.2
Tennessee	91.5	90.7	91.2	91.5	87.1	90.1	90.1
Utah	97.4	96.9	95.1	88.7	87.6	95.6	89.8
Vermont	93.1	95.7	95.7	89.9	88.3	94.0	93.2
Virginia	96.0	96.4	97.6	97.6	94.9	95.6	95.5
Washington	94.1	93.0	91.5	87.1	88.6	91.5	87.3

TABLE 14a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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, and bone-strengthening physical activity	Decreasing sedentary activities	Preventing injury during physical activity
West Virginia	95.4	94.2	96.6	94.8	93.1	95.4	96.5
Wisconsin	94.6	94.9	93.5	88.2	85.8	91.5	87.5
Median	94.2	94.2	93.7	90.8	88.9	92.1	90.6
Range	83.0-99.1	81.4-99.1	82.5-99.7	78.0-99.1	73.6-96.1	80.6-99.1	81.4-97.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	93.1	93.2	95.3	94.3	90.8	89.7	89.7
Boston, MA	72.9	78.9	81.7	74.7	70.9	75.7	71.9
Broward County, FL	83.6	81.1	82.4	81.3	78.7	77.3	82.4
Chicago, IL	92.0	88.3	93.4	92.8	86.6	88.4	88.4
Cleveland, OH	90.5	89.3	95.8	92.8	91.7	91.8	88.6
DeKalb County, GA	97.1	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.2
Detroit, MI	77.5	70.2	71.6	70.1	67.1	73.1	72.3
District of Columbia	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.5	97.5	97.5
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	95.7	95.7	100.0
Fort Worth, TX	97.3	97.3	97.3	94.3	94.3	94.9	97.3
Houston, TX	97.5	95.0	97.5	95.0	95.0	93.8	94.9
Los Angeles, CA	98.2	99.1	96.5	92.0	91.8	98.1	90.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	88.0	88.8	89.7	90.4	84.7	85.2	87.8
New York City, NY	93.3	92.5	93.5	92.5	90.6	93.0	91.0
Oakland, CA	70.4	71.3	68.4	71.3	57.2	57.2	56.6
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.7	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	77.7	75.7	81.4	79.8	75.5	77.6	79.8
Philadelphia, PA	81.8	81.8	84.4	84.4	80.3	82.2	80.4
San Diego, CA	73.5	71.4	77.1	77.6	77.1	72.9	72.9
San Francisco, CA	89.4	96.6	92.9	83.5	89.5	93.0	81.7
Shelby County, TN	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	92.2	96.2	94.1
Median	92.0	92.5	93.5	92.5	90.6	91.8	88.6
Range	70.4-100.0	70.2-100.0	68.4-100.0	70.1-100.0	57.2-100.0	57.2-100.0	56.6-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	93.3	86.7	93.3
Northern Mariana Islands	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	100.0	81.8

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 14b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	85.4	83.0	92.6	89.8	83.6	90.1	75.9
Alaska	70.2	65.6	85.3	83.6	71.3	83.3	49.2
California	72.6	63.9	87.7	82.7	74.7	88.0	52.9
Delaware	81.6	81.7	95.4	92.5	87.9	93.9	72.8
Florida	90.6	77.2	93.2	92.2	90.1	93.6	72.3
Georgia	80.0	80.5	91.7	89.4	84.1	91.6	69.3
Hawaii	82.0	64.2	93.6	86.6	81.4	90.6	56.2
Idaho	85.2	89.9	97.2	96.2	90.2	96.2	72.6
Illinois*	84.7	92.2	98.7	96.8	89.1	96.1	71.0
Kansas	81.9	81.8	96.3	96.9	88.0	97.3	66.7
Kentucky	80.3	76.3	94.1	92.9	83.9	92.3	67.8
Maine	73.6	68.0	95.0	92.1	83.5	90.8	49.9
Maryland	80.3	85.5	94.8	92.9	82.5	92.6	68.9
Massachusetts	67.6	73.9	92.6	91.2	78.1	91.7	52.2
Michigan	66.4	71.7	93.0	88.6	76.0	88.2	52.2
Minnesota	76.3	79.3	94.1	92.8	79.7	91.3	61.1
Mississippi	88.0	86.8	93.8	91.9	88.4	94.8	74.9
Missouri	87.4	87.6	98.7	97.4	91.0	98.4	75.8
Montana	86.4	80.4	97.6	93.5	90.8	98.1	71.5
Nebraska	82.6	88.7	96.3	93.0	86.3	96.3	73.4
New Hampshire	83.2	80.3	96.2	96.8	88.1	95.5	69.6
New Jersey	88.6	93.8	99.7	98.7	95.2	99.1	83.2
New Mexico	87.1	85.7	95.5	95.0	88.2	94.6	73.6
New York	84.7	90.0	97.0	97.4	88.7	95.5	75.8
North Carolina	83.9	81.8	95.0	91.7	86.1	95.2	73.0
North Dakota	80.0	86.6	96.4	94.4	90.1	97.1	71.2
Ohio	77.2	80.4	94.2	91.8	81.9	91.2	66.4
Oregon	73.0	73.7	94.7	90.4	79.6	90.8	55.5
Pennsylvania	69.0	75.1	91.7	87.1	82.9	87.0	56.6
Rhode Island	86.0	86.0	97.8	95.7	89.2	96.8	73.9
South Carolina	80.5	79.0	96.4	94.8	86.5	95.4	67.4
South Dakota	86.9	88.4	94.5	96.5	92.3	95.8	77.8
Tennessee	77.5	70.1	91.7	90.9	85.6	90.9	63.4
Utah	77.4	85.5	98.2	95.6	83.8	93.7	62.2
Vermont	73.5	75.1	94.8	94.0	85.7	94.1	59.9
Virginia	88.5	78.2	97.2	96.0	95.2	95.9	73.6
Washington	71.5	74.7	92.8	91.9	82.9	89.4	61.4

TABLE 14b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	92.4	91.3	96.6	96.0	93.6	96.6	83.9
Wisconsin	72.6	78.2	94.7	91.8	81.9	92.5	56.2
Median	81.6	80.4	94.8	92.9	86.1	93.9	69.3
Range	66.4-92.4	63.9-93.8	85.3-99.7	82.7-98.7	71.3-95.2	83.3-99.1	49.2-83.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	75.7	70.5	91.8	91.8	81.5	89.7	66.0
Boston, MA	48.7	53.3	86.1	83.2	60.7	81.8	39.9
Broward County, FL	81.6	69.7	83.8	81.3	80.3	81.1	68.8
Chicago, IL	73.8	71.0	94.6	91.9	87.0	92.4	62.8
Cleveland, OH	60.4	56.5	94.3	94.4	77.9	93.0	44.7
DeKalb County, GA	94.2	91.6	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.1	79.8
Detroit, MI	58.1	55.0	75.6	74.2	63.6	75.7	42.5
District of Columbia	89.5	85.0	97.5	95.0	81.5	95.0	64.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	87.2
Fort Worth, TX	94.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	100.0	92.0
Houston, TX	91.3	86.4	97.5	96.3	91.3	97.5	78.8
Los Angeles, CA	87.9	91.7	96.3	93.5	85.1	98.2	73.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	87.0	76.0	92.0	91.1	86.2	93.0	69.4
New York City, NY	78.3	84.0	94.8	91.7	85.5	93.2	69.0
Oakland, CA	37.2	31.1	70.4	65.5	40.2	67.5	20.0
Orange County, FL	100.0	70.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.7	70.7
Palm Beach County, FL	77.1	71.9	78.8	79.2	81.6	79.2	65.7
Philadelphia, PA	61.4	56.0	87.0	82.1	72.3	85.2	42.8
San Diego, CA	58.3	52.1	79.2	75.0	64.6	79.2	45.8
San Francisco, CA	76.4	78.0	93.2	86.6	80.9	96.5	55.9
Shelby County, TN	90.1	90.3	96.1	96.2	94.1	94.1	88.2
Median	78.3	71.9	94.3	91.8	81.6	93.0	66.0
Range	37.2-100.0	31.1-97.3	70.4-100.0	65.5-100.0	40.2-100.0	67.5-100.0	20.0-92.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	86.7	66.7	100.0	92.9	86.7	100.0	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	81.8	72.7	90.9	90.9	81.8	90.9	72.7

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 15. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other School Staff During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

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	79.0	76.1	64.8	49.4	42.0
Alaska	66.2	51.5	59.4	36.8	29.6
California	59.8	49.2	60.9	29.6	37.5
Delaware	93.0	81.5	76.5	47.5	60.0
Florida	80.2	65.1	59.0	43.7	47.7
Georgia	89.5	55.9	48.8	44.4	38.7
Hawaii	69.3	44.0	65.1	23.4	44.0
Idaho	86.0	65.2	71.2	46.0	44.9
Illinois*	88.6	67.6	73.3	27.4	41.3
Kansas	90.9	71.1	59.8	45.6	59.3
Kentucky	89.5	73.1	63.4	54.7	68.2
Maine	82.0	69.2	71.6	39.5	41.4
Maryland	86.7	58.6	66.4	30.7	43.1
Massachusetts	84.1	80.3	83.2	40.3	60.1
Michigan	75.8	44.5	50.9	30.8	45.9
Minnesota	88.9	70.2	80.2	33.4	45.1
Mississippi	79.6	80.2	72.4	62.8	68.7
Missouri	88.3	77.4	64.0	44.2	47.9
Montana	86.9	60.5	70.1	32.5	34.9
Nebraska	84.8	68.5	51.0	40.6	52.8
New Hampshire	83.7	82.8	88.1	44.7	63.3
New Jersey	95.5	87.4	80.7	43.0	54.4
New Mexico	73.9	72.6	70.6	38.2	48.7
New York	79.7	62.0	75.4	34.6	53.8
North Carolina	90.5	68.6	65.8	36.5	43.1
North Dakota	81.0	57.1	63.4	45.0	53.0
Ohio	83.6	71.4	68.2	37.1	39.2
Oregon	76.3	48.5	67.4	24.8	35.0
Pennsylvania	92.9	65.0	56.6	35.9	46.8
Rhode Island	94.8	82.4	81.3	37.5	48.4
South Carolina	87.2	77.0	61.8	43.0	51.4
South Dakota	74.0	58.5	59.6	37.6	36.7
Tennessee	90.8	82.5	75.8	58.2	73.9
Utah	87.0	48.5	71.2	21.2	32.5
Vermont	87.9	77.3	79.2	34.6	62.4
Virginia	94.6	80.2	71.5	35.6	53.6
Washington	82.4	67.4	70.7	33.4	45.8

TABLE 15. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other School Staff During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (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
West Virginia	92.7	81.2	67.7	47.9	58.1
Wisconsin	90.6	70.9	75.2	38.5	48.5
Median	86.7	69.2	68.2	38.2	47.7
Range	59.8-95.5	44.0-87.4	48.8-88.1	21.2-62.8	29.6-73.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	90.6	61.9	68.0	45.5	55.4
Boston, MA	80.5	92.2	90.3	33.5	72.7
Broward County, FL	77.8	56.6	58.5	41.5	37.7
Chicago, IL	93.0	73.5	81.0	61.5	76.3
Cleveland, OH	81.1	52.2	52.3	28.6	40.5
DeKalb County, GA	90.8	66.8	59.4	60.7	70.0
Detroit, MI	70.6	54.5	67.6	50.3	49.2
District of Columbia	100.0	87.8	90.9	58.5	70.7
Duval County, FL	90.9	68.2	70.5	27.3	56.8
Fort Worth, TX	90.7	81.1	78.1	37.9	75.2
Houston, TX	88.5	78.7	73.8	56.7	52.5
Los Angeles, CA	39.6	46.8	53.8	23.1	31.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	85.4	64.9	63.9	55.3	60.6
New York City, NY	80.0	55.9	66.4	39.8	53.9
Oakland, CA	46.7	50.0	85.8	35.0	55.0
Orange County, FL	78.6	64.5	67.8	54.4	61.6
Palm Beach County, FL	61.2	50.4	48.7	40.6	40.5
Philadelphia, PA	85.7	67.6	60.6	57.4	46.9
San Diego, CA	56.7	62.1	58.6	37.9	53.3
San Francisco, CA	78.8	82.2	74.5	40.4	72.6
Shelby County, TN	93.2	84.0	74.7	66.1	74.3
Median	81.1	64.9	67.8	41.5	55.4
Range	39.6-100.0	46.8-92.2	48.7-90.9	23.1-66.1	31.4-76.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	83.3	75.0	58.3	50.0	41.7
Northern Mariana Islands	66.7	55.6	77.8	77.8	66.7

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 16. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	HIV,* STD,† or teen pregnancy prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Alcohol-or other drug-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	26.0	36.3	41.2	44.3	45.8	34.7	38.8	35.3	63.8
Alaska	14.2	27.9	27.8	33.1	38.2	13.5	22.7	21.0	49.4
California	38.9	35.2	36.4	42.3	41.8	20.8	26.6	23.4	64.8
Delaware	39.3	45.3	42.1	51.0	55.9	35.5	40.2	37.1	67.0
Florida	27.3	36.1	34.5	49.2	45.3	24.1	29.2	28.6	67.8
Georgia	32.1	31.7	38.6	51.2	40.8	25.3	30.2	28.7	63.9
Hawaii	26.2	26.8	23.5	38.4	38.7	12.6	20.7	17.1	53.3
Idaho	16.5	24.4	22.1	35.7	31.4	15.0	18.5	18.4	51.0
Illinois†	27.1	30.2	32.1	38.4	35.8	20.7	31.2	23.4	60.4
Kansas	15.6	20.7	22.0	30.1	32.2	12.2	18.4	12.4	53.8
Kentucky	31.3	46.0	44.0	49.1	49.9	22.8	39.5	29.6	72.6
Maine	14.2	23.0	31.7	32.2	39.6	15.0	29.6	14.7	57.8
Maryland	39.1	36.5	39.5	40.0	39.5	20.1	26.1	22.3	64.9
Massachusetts	29.5	41.6	52.5	44.5	47.5	23.3	41.3	21.3	69.1
Michigan	37.7	28.8	28.6	39.4	42.3	14.1	22.9	15.3	58.5
Minnesota	27.9	26.7	34.0	34.2	40.4	17.2	25.4	18.4	59.0
Mississippi	33.9	45.4	44.9	49.8	51.7	38.1	39.4	35.4	67.5
Missouri	23.6	32.2	32.5	41.9	41.9	28.3	39.3	28.2	59.4
Montana	21.6	26.0	23.7	33.6	32.9	15.1	25.3	19.0	53.4
Nebraska	27.7	28.3	31.3	37.7	38.2	31.7	33.4	24.6	59.8
New Hampshire	27.8	45.0	51.1	45.4	54.2	22.3	35.0	21.9	71.5
New Jersey	28.0	44.2	51.2	55.9	54.3	44.8	55.3	41.4	81.2
New Mexico	27.1	30.5	33.0	39.0	37.8	26.6	27.6	30.5	55.5
New York	42.1	40.9	46.7	52.8	54.8	23.1	35.7	29.4	70.0
North Carolina	30.4	27.3	27.6	39.4	38.1	29.0	27.7	30.7	50.7
North Dakota	20.2	34.0	37.4	45.1	49.0	13.9	29.3	21.3	64.5
Ohio	23.7	30.4	38.8	39.2	37.2	18.3	30.4	23.3	61.0
Oregon	27.0	18.8	22.3	25.6	28.5	7.8	12.5	11.3	50.2
Pennsylvania	13.4	27.3	34.4	35.1	37.8	17.3	27.1	16.7	49.5
Rhode Island	22.2	42.8	46.0	52.2	48.4	32.6	46.3	29.7	68.9
South Carolina	38.2	33.7	38.5	58.1	48.0	22.3	32.4	26.8	72.6
South Dakota	16.0	28.9	39.0	38.7	39.4	13.8	31.9	22.7	66.7
Tennessee	24.9	38.8	34.6	50.3	47.7	33.5	36.6	30.2	71.1
Utah	25.9	28.4	29.0	30.7	32.9	11.1	15.9	22.3	62.3
Vermont	29.1	46.0	42.8	41.3	47.7	21.9	36.5	17.2	73.5
Virginia	28.1	34.0	34.4	49.9	45.3	31.5	37.7	26.9	63.7
Washington	53.6	27.5	34.5	43.3	39.2	24.2	29.5	23.3	60.5

TABLE 16. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	HIV,* STD,† or teen pregnancy prevention	Tobacco- use prevention	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment
West Virginia	34.2	40.2	40.4	51.0	50.7	27.9	37.4	29.8	72.0
Wisconsin	28.2	28.7	36.4	42.1	45.7	14.5	27.7	20.1	59.4
Median	27.7	31.7	34.6	41.9	41.8	22.3	30.2	23.3	63.7
Range	13.4-53.6	18.8-46.0	22.0-52.5	25.6-58.1	28.5-55.9	7.8-44.8	12.5-55.3	11.3-41.4	49.4-81.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	29.6	25.5	27.5	46.7	45.7	28.0	24.7	24.8	57.5
Boston, MA	34.5	30.8	35.5	48.7	52.9	41.9	46.2	34.8	59.7
Broward County, FL	38.8	37.5	36.3	47.5	45.0	36.3	32.5	32.5	70.1
Chicago, IL	40.2	39.7	42.5	68.6	71.2	59.5	59.9	49.6	76.0
Cleveland, OH	28.7	23.2	22.0	52.2	45.0	30.6	29.5	24.3	56.2
DeKalb County, GA	46.1	44.5	55.5	63.0	55.5	35.9	41.6	43.9	78.1
Detroit, MI	32.6	28.7	31.6	56.9	56.3	32.3	40.4	29.9	70.0
District of Columbia	57.6	49.3	56.0	71.2	72.2	40.5	46.3	36.1	84.9
Duval County, FL	39.6	37.5	31.3	38.3	47.9	29.2	29.2	29.8	66.7
Fort Worth, TX	61.3	71.6	69.0	84.5	84.5	45.3	55.9	56.3	81.0
Houston, TX	41.0	41.0	45.8	51.8	52.4	34.1	45.8	48.8	65.1
Los Angeles, CA	42.9	45.4	47.2	50.8	55.0	27.3	29.9	39.4	74.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	26.8	36.5	42.5	63.0	57.5	35.8	41.5	37.4	78.3
New York City, NY	52.6	41.1	43.7	54.7	51.9	37.1	42.7	36.9	67.4
Oakland, CA	32.2	35.0	37.3	46.7	47.2	34.4	38.3	26.1	47.2
Orange County, FL	26.5	26.5	26.5	52.2	42.9	24.4	22.1	24.3	61.0
Palm Beach County, FL	34.4	33.1	37.8	46.6	48.3	24.0	33.0	31.7	67.1
Philadelphia, PA	21.9	24.2	25.4	47.5	55.4	39.7	34.7	22.8	55.9
San Diego, CA	89.5	22.2	23.6	36.4	29.6	20.4	18.5	18.5	91.2
San Francisco, CA	36.8	23.7	30.1	43.8	43.4	20.1	23.7	20.5	46.4
Shelby County, TN	64.4	54.7	57.0	68.0	60.5	59.0	52.3	49.6	87.7
Median	38.8	36.5	37.3	51.8	52.4	34.4	38.3	32.5	67.4
Range	21.9-89.5	22.2-71.6	22.0-69.0	36.4-84.5	29.6-84.5	20.1-59.5	18.5-59.9	18.5-56.3	46.4-91.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	35.7	57.1	42.9	57.1	50.0	28.6	28.6	35.7	60.0
Northern Mariana Islands	36.4	45.5	45.5	36.4	45.5	18.2	18.2	27.3	36.4

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 17. 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, 2018

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	35.8	10.5	24.1	4.8	8.3	10.9	5.6
Alaska	22.7	1.9	5.5	29.0	24.6	3.6	12.7
California	11.5	8.2	17.3	18.7	27.6	3.9	12.8
Delaware	59.2	5.1	10.5	8.6	5.4	11.0	0.0
Florida	34.5	5.2	23.9	6.9	16.3	4.7	8.6
Georgia	76.1	4.2	9.9	0.7	2.7	2.4	4.0
Hawaii	36.8	13.1	10.1	16.3	11.0	3.7	9.0
Idaho	50.7	13.1	13.4	10.2	8.2	1.2	3.2
Illinois*	52.3	15.2	19.6	5.2	5.8	0.7	1.3
Kansas	57.8	1.3	22.2	4.0	5.6	6.9	2.1
Kentucky	70.6	6.0	11.3	3.4	5.0	0.5	3.3
Maine	34.1	19.8	14.9	7.1	11.7	6.7	5.6
Maryland	45.0	23.3	21.2	2.7	5.3	0.0	2.6
Massachusetts	28.9	27.0	15.6	4.1	6.6	8.7	9.1
Michigan	51.9	10.7	14.7	5.0	10.3	2.0	5.3
Minnesota	73.9	12.7	8.8	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.7
Mississippi	47.0	5.4	11.3	7.7	15.1	10.8	2.8
Missouri	46.9	4.4	23.6	5.5	13.5	4.3	1.9
Montana	77.2	1.0	5.1	11.6	1.8	0.5	2.8
Nebraska	48.6	3.0	25.8	2.6	15.4	3.0	1.6
New Hampshire	35.3	21.4	11.5	4.8	9.4	12.8	4.8
New Jersey	80.5	4.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	7.1	1.0
New Mexico	31.4	11.4	13.5	13.0	10.3	11.3	9.0
New York	36.7	28.0	21.2	4.0	7.6	0.3	2.2
North Carolina	54.2	3.7	17.5	4.4	5.2	9.6	5.3
North Dakota	49.1	6.1	19.7	7.7	13.0	0.7	3.7
Ohio	60.0	7.5	11.2	7.6	2.9	7.6	3.2
Oregon	33.2	17.5	13.3	13.6	13.5	2.4	6.4
Pennsylvania	78.0	1.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.9	4.7
Rhode Island	65.1	6.3	10.7	0.0	2.1	12.6	3.3
South Carolina	44.3	2.1	42.0	1.6	5.3	2.6	2.0
South Dakota	56.7	3.8	12.4	5.6	13.0	1.3	7.3
Tennessee	44.6	3.4	27.8	5.8	6.0	9.5	2.8
Utah	32.6	28.1	18.8	7.0	12.4	0.0	1.1
Vermont	31.9	19.1	11.3	1.5	11.1	20.4	4.9
Virginia	68.4	2.2	6.5	3.0	4.3	14.1	1.5
Washington	39.0	6.2	12.3	15.3	15.4	3.8	8.1

TABLE 17. 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, 2018 (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
West Virginia	68.2	9.1	7.3	2.9	3.3	4.7	4.5
Wisconsin	60.5	8.0	15.4	6.0	6.7	0.9	2.6
Median	48.6	6.3	13.4	5.2	7.6	3.9	3.3
Range	11.5-80.5	1.0-28.1	2.0-42.0	0.0-29.0	1.8-27.6	0.0-20.4	0.0-12.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	49.4	3.2	35.8	4.7	3.4	1.2	2.3
Boston, MA	20.9	13.7	16.4	12.1	9.4	19.2	8.3
Broward County, FL	41.2	10.3	11.8	4.4	20.6	2.9	8.8
Chicago, IL	36.2	4.0	32.7	7.5	6.2	7.6	5.8
Cleveland, OH	50.6	3.8	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DeKalb County, GA	71.6	9.8	10.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	36.8	1.6	28.5	11.1	11.0	4.7	6.4
District of Columbia	66.3	2.4	22.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.4
Duval County, FL	57.8	15.6	13.3	8.9	2.2	0.0	2.2
Fort Worth, TX	26.2	16.7	9.9	7.8	34.1	5.4	0.0
Houston, TX	39.5	10.5	23.7	1.3	25.0	0.0	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	7.6	27.0	4.0	7.9	47.6	0.0	5.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	25.7	2.7	32.2	9.5	15.4	4.4	10.1
New York City, NY	35.4	9.5	33.5	7.6	8.7	1.4	3.7
Oakland, CA	0.0	8.9	2.8	33.9	23.3	5.6	25.6
Orange County, FL	28.1	4.6	52.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.1
Palm Beach County, FL	16.1	5.2	21.6	5.3	37.5	3.4	10.9
Philadelphia, PA	66.5	0.9	12.4	0.8	4.1	12.8	2.5
San Diego, CA	3.5	0.0	1.8	5.3	68.4	12.3	8.8
San Francisco, CA	3.5	22.7	11.9	17.6	11.4	16.5	16.4
Shelby County, TN	45.4	4.1	42.8	0.0	2.0	5.6	0.0
Median	36.2	5.2	21.6	5.3	9.4	3.4	5.8
Range	0.0-71.6	0.0-27.0	1.8-52.8	0.0-33.9	0.0-68.4	0.0-19.2	0.0-25.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	58.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	36.4	9.1	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	27.3

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 18. 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, 2018

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	62.6	16.8	26.2	15.6	16.0	25.6
Alaska	36.8	27.6	28.0	14.6	8.3	21.5
California	50.8	16.7	29.2	10.8	15.4	27.9
Delaware	73.5	6.8	27.3	18.6	15.2	32.1
Florida	59.3	10.6	21.1	16.5	16.4	35.4
Georgia	97.5	5.4	13.6	15.8	21.7	43.4
Hawaii	57.1	10.0	31.4	16.3	17.7	24.6
Idaho	87.8	10.4	20.8	16.1	8.9	43.6
Illinois [†]	84.1	7.1	23.6	16.6	15.9	36.9
Kansas	78.6	8.5	23.8	18.5	16.1	33.1
Kentucky	92.1	10.5	24.4	13.7	17.3	34.1
Maine	81.8	6.2	19.4	12.8	19.2	42.6
Maryland	85.9	4.7	19.4	17.9	17.8	40.2
Massachusetts	73.6	8.5	26.3	12.6	15.4	37.2
Michigan	85.3	11.6	23.8	16.0	14.1	34.4
Minnesota	95.1	4.5	18.1	14.4	18.3	44.7
Mississippi	81.5	7.6	33.6	19.9	12.8	26.1
Missouri	87.8	13.1	28.7	15.3	17.4	25.6
Montana	96.1	7.0	23.8	13.5	10.8	44.9
Nebraska	74.7	8.9	29.6	15.0	19.5	26.9
New Hampshire	76.9	11.8	18.0	10.9	14.8	44.5
New Jersey	95.3	4.4	10.1	15.9	21.3	48.3
New Mexico	73.2	21.8	28.2	18.4	7.4	24.3
New York	74.5	10.7	23.1	14.3	17.4	34.5
North Carolina	82.2	10.0	21.2	16.5	19.6	32.8
North Dakota	99.4	10.2	31.3	12.6	14.4	31.5
Ohio	78.3	11.6	18.2	11.8	17.7	40.7
Oregon	79.1	10.5	19.4	18.9	20.1	31.0
Pennsylvania	88.2	2.7	8.9	19.0	30.2	39.1
Rhode Island	98.9	4.3	11.6	16.8	11.5	55.8
South Carolina	67.9	5.0	23.9	16.8	16.8	37.5
South Dakota	87.4	11.6	30.2	16.5	12.6	29.0
Tennessee	77.6	11.1	25.1	12.4	19.0	32.4
Utah	88.8	4.7	24.3	18.3	14.5	38.1
Vermont	73.2	10.3	26.7	11.1	11.6	40.4
Virginia	85.0	6.4	12.0	7.7	19.1	54.8
Washington	86.5	9.4	27.3	11.0	15.4	36.9

TABLE 18. 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, 2018 (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
West Virginia	93.2	4.4	26.6	22.6	21.1	25.4
Wisconsin	86.8	8.7	23.9	19.4	10.6	37.5
Median	82.2	9.4	23.9	15.9	16.1	35.4
Range	36.8-99.4	2.7-27.6	8.9-33.6	7.7-22.6	7.4-30.2	21.5-55.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	68.2	15.6	31.8	22.2	12.1	18.3
Boston, MA	43.8	17.3	43.2	10.1	11.8	17.7
Broward County, FL	60.8	5.2	16.9	14.3	18.2	45.5
Chicago, IL	53.0	17.0	35.9	20.8	9.3	17.0
Cleveland, OH	64.4	8.9	26.5	12.6	14.4	37.6
DeKalb County, GA	97.3	5.5	13.7	16.5	18.0	46.4
Detroit, MI	57.3	17.8	17.9	12.0	5.9	46.3
District of Columbia	90.2	2.4	25.9	17.6	24.9	29.3
Duval County, FL	97.9	6.3	27.1	20.8	10.4	35.4
Fort Worth, TX	92.1	13.2	47.0	18.7	10.2	11.1
Houston, TX	74.7	9.6	30.1	10.8	12.0	37.3
Los Angeles, CA	82.1	6.2	21.0	6.9	20.9	45.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	49.5	11.2	15.4	10.7	21.1	41.6
New York City, NY	42.8	17.3	33.3	14.6	17.8	17.1
Oakland, CA	34.3	36.0	52.6	5.7	2.9	2.9
Orange County, FL	54.6	20.0	14.1	9.2	22.3	34.3
Palm Beach County, FL	38.4	9.8	11.3	14.4	24.0	40.5
Philadelphia, PA	89.2	7.2	11.6	16.0	19.5	45.7
San Diego, CA	56.9	3.7	24.1	20.4	24.1	27.8
San Francisco, CA	49.7	39.2	35.1	3.3	10.0	12.3
Shelby County, TN	77.5	10.4	17.1	10.1	17.8	44.5
Median	60.8	10.4	25.9	14.3	17.8	35.4
Range	34.3-97.9	2.4-39.2	11.3-52.6	3.3-22.2	2.9-24.9	2.9-46.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	93.3	13.3	13.3	6.7	20.0	46.7
Northern Mariana Islands	45.5	27.3	45.5	9.1	18.2	0.0

* Certification, licensure, or endorsement by the state.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 19a. 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, 2018

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention [†]	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [‡] prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	41.0	39.1	42.5	44.0	38.1	41.2	28.3	26.3	20.9
Alaska	46.3	10.3	18.6	56.2	11.7	20.1	30.5	26.0	20.4
California	29.1	16.1	22.4	53.4	23.4	21.8	17.8	48.9	51.2
Delaware	49.8	16.9	28.3	66.6	29.0	22.2	17.2	50.6	54.0
Florida	41.8	31.3	39.7	49.4	32.9	32.8	28.8	45.0	40.2
Georgia	40.1	25.5	32.9	42.5	28.4	27.3	20.0	40.1	36.1
Hawaii	24.3	11.9	22.5	47.7	25.1	22.1	17.4	32.3	32.7
Idaho	31.1	15.5	28.4	42.1	17.5	23.9	14.9	25.1	21.5
Illinois [§]	46.0	43.1	51.7	64.5	41.8	52.6	33.5	40.8	36.8
Kansas	26.5	11.0	23.0	44.6	17.3	19.4	14.1	22.2	21.3
Kentucky	32.1	20.6	32.1	44.9	35.5	38.1	24.4	23.4	18.5
Maine	46.4	9.8	32.2	60.5	12.6	22.6	11.7	39.4	50.4
Maryland	63.5	18.7	41.6	66.0	23.9	28.0	24.8	66.7	68.1
Massachusetts	57.1	11.2	22.3	76.2	12.1	28.9	16.0	28.5	44.0
Michigan	32.8	18.1	23.7	49.8	17.2	20.5	15.8	52.8	46.0
Minnesota	40.3	15.8	18.9	78.9	24.7	20.4	13.1	23.7	27.1
Mississippi	36.1	44.2	37.0	48.3	33.1	34.3	28.1	31.2	27.6
Missouri	32.4	27.8	26.1	48.9	29.7	37.1	24.6	22.8	22.4
Montana	32.8	18.4	27.6	46.9	19.5	21.1	20.0	22.6	22.1
Nebraska	32.0	40.8	30.2	48.5	26.6	33.9	23.9	20.7	25.4
New Hampshire	69.9	21.7	48.5	84.8	18.3	29.3	22.9	34.4	51.1
New Jersey	60.5	58.7	49.1	68.8	47.6	57.6	37.8	43.0	43.9
New Mexico	34.5	29.4	32.6	46.4	26.6	25.1	25.8	28.4	32.1
New York	54.7	17.3	34.3	68.0	19.6	26.2	22.2	47.4	56.0
North Carolina	40.1	36.0	38.2	46.9	31.3	33.7	24.4	37.8	39.1
North Dakota	42.4	16.1	29.7	69.3	16.8	24.4	19.5	21.9	22.0
Ohio	45.8	20.9	35.6	55.7	23.2	32.0	25.4	29.0	25.7
Oregon	20.8	12.4	13.7	47.8	17.9	20.1	12.8	26.1	33.3
Pennsylvania	45.4	17.2	20.9	55.1	18.4	23.8	11.8	18.3	28.3
Rhode Island	44.7	20.7	28.0	62.5	19.9	24.3	18.9	22.1	37.6
South Carolina	36.6	24.3	33.0	41.2	24.0	26.8	23.3	50.8	44.5
South Dakota	29.9	7.9	17.5	40.8	15.0	21.6	11.1	10.0	14.0
Tennessee	40.4	42.4	40.5	59.1	36.8	37.6	24.4	32.8	25.1
Utah	55.6	18.1	45.5	64.6	17.6	18.6	15.9	47.3	64.7
Vermont	51.1	16.2	24.4	72.2	13.5	20.9	11.3	39.6	56.2
Virginia	45.1	42.8	46.4	62.2	42.0	48.1	31.9	33.7	32.5
Washington	34.2	33.4	27.4	57.1	34.4	35.5	26.5	45.6	42.5

TABLE 19a. 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention [†]	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [‡] prevention	Human sexuality
West Virginia	38.1	15.7	25.2	43.2	19.9	24.9	17.0	29.0	22.7
Wisconsin	38.6	13.0	23.7	65.0	20.0	21.9	16.9	27.3	37.8
Median	40.3	18.4	29.7	55.1	23.4	25.1	20.0	31.2	33.3
Range	20.8-69.9	7.9-58.7	13.7-51.7	40.8-84.8	11.7-47.6	18.6-57.6	11.1-37.8	10.0-66.7	14.0-68.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	42.2	22.3	37.2	53.0	25.9	23.4	22.8	67.0	61.4
Boston, MA	41.3	29.4	30.5	68.9	19.8	44.0	34.0	54.3	65.1
Broward County, FL	41.0	37.2	38.5	47.4	38.5	33.3	30.8	60.3	65.8
Chicago, IL	42.5	76.9	69.0	74.1	47.6	72.3	50.6	51.5	58.5
Cleveland, OH	29.5	18.5	33.0	40.4	23.8	20.7	28.3	55.5	50.7
DeKalb County, GA	29.5	18.6	23.5	23.5	16.4	21.3	18.6	57.9	68.2
Detroit, MI	36.4	33.8	29.0	35.4	37.7	26.9	21.4	39.0	32.9
District of Columbia	69.3	31.0	69.0	87.8	28.0	55.5	60.5	80.5	81.5
Duval County, FL	54.2	52.1	56.3	66.7	29.2	41.7	33.3	97.9	93.8
Fort Worth, TX	89.2	54.1	79.1	92.1	52.1	68.0	63.2	81.5	94.8
Houston, TX	72.3	65.1	69.9	65.1	53.0	77.1	70.7	68.7	67.5
Los Angeles, CA	44.2	15.0	28.8	63.2	16.0	22.1	27.5	59.6	54.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	51.9	39.6	49.8	48.9	37.1	36.3	31.4	47.0	46.8
New York City, NY	43.2	25.4	34.0	53.2	22.3	27.9	28.6	56.0	54.5
Oakland, CA	28.9	43.9	20.0	66.1	41.7	53.3	17.8	55.0	70.0
Orange County, FL	21.0	6.6	15.4	34.6	11.2	8.9	6.6	29.7	27.7
Palm Beach County, FL	65.7	41.1	53.4	58.4	48.9	50.7	47.5	59.1	57.1
Philadelphia, PA	54.0	53.9	47.4	57.3	32.3	33.2	24.9	56.2	61.5
San Diego, CA	27.3	20.4	16.7	50.0	18.5	20.8	24.1	70.2	78.9
San Francisco, CA	78.0	39.5	40.7	81.2	26.7	33.1	26.2	80.1	86.8
Shelby County, TN	60.6	71.5	62.5	55.6	48.5	49.1	45.1	71.4	61.5
Median	43.2	37.2	38.5	57.3	29.2	33.3	28.6	59.1	61.5
Range	21.0-89.2	6.6-76.9	15.4-79.1	23.5-92.1	11.2-53.0	8.9-77.1	6.6-70.7	29.7-97.9	27.7-94.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	14.3	14.3	21.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	42.9	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	54.5	9.1	27.3	45.5	18.2	9.1	18.2	72.7	54.5

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

[†] Such as diabetes or obesity prevention.

[‡] Human immunodeficiency virus.

[§] Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 19b. 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, 2018

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	52.6	50.8	37.0	54.5	22.1	23.2	54.9	30.8	66.3
Alaska	53.5	45.2	27.3	30.2	12.5	13.6	70.0	33.3	72.0
California	36.6	40.8	25.0	30.2	45.0	49.7	51.9	29.7	56.0
Delaware	35.4	41.8	45.2	54.3	47.5	50.9	68.4	38.7	68.5
Florida	45.5	47.7	39.2	56.7	38.2	40.0	48.8	38.7	63.0
Georgia	38.4	50.5	33.8	56.8	35.4	41.6	48.6	31.2	54.4
Hawaii	24.3	32.5	27.4	42.9	35.3	33.3	34.5	21.9	41.1
Idaho	29.0	42.8	33.7	46.7	12.8	22.7	48.7	19.4	55.9
Illinois [‡]	48.0	51.2	37.4	58.5	29.4	32.5	61.3	32.7	69.0
Kansas	30.2	39.4	31.8	51.6	14.7	15.3	57.4	20.1	61.8
Kentucky	38.7	43.6	37.5	56.2	17.6	18.8	64.7	29.0	64.5
Maine	39.9	41.4	38.0	52.8	35.9	38.7	63.0	26.5	52.3
Maryland	41.2	48.9	44.9	59.2	52.7	60.5	60.6	46.8	67.3
Massachusetts	26.9	35.4	31.5	51.3	28.2	30.6	54.2	37.0	60.8
Michigan	32.3	37.2	34.6	42.3	37.5	47.5	38.2	28.8	50.1
Minnesota	30.8	35.0	23.0	39.4	17.7	19.6	66.6	23.4	56.3
Mississippi	43.0	53.2	41.1	50.7	27.6	30.8	75.5	42.6	69.9
Missouri	33.9	43.2	33.8	44.8	20.3	21.3	46.0	23.9	56.2
Montana	30.4	40.2	28.5	48.6	17.3	18.1	61.4	31.6	47.5
Nebraska	36.5	45.3	34.5	46.3	19.6	21.7	64.9	27.5	64.2
New Hampshire	53.4	62.1	58.0	64.3	36.9	38.7	69.9	46.4	67.3
New Jersey	61.9	66.2	44.1	66.5	28.5	31.5	75.4	41.7	82.7
New Mexico	37.4	38.2	35.0	42.7	26.2	26.7	49.1	25.3	53.0
New York	34.6	41.6	44.3	55.5	37.1	44.7	51.9	40.2	57.6
North Carolina	38.7	45.8	34.3	55.3	37.2	39.6	39.4	34.5	48.7
North Dakota	33.1	43.1	34.1	53.4	16.4	19.1	65.4	28.1	60.3
Ohio	41.4	50.1	38.4	47.2	23.2	25.0	50.1	28.8	62.9
Oregon	24.8	30.9	13.9	22.0	21.7	22.2	42.6	11.5	45.3
Pennsylvania	23.6	38.3	26.7	44.2	15.6	18.4	58.8	20.3	59.3
Rhode Island	35.7	45.8	32.3	40.7	17.8	25.2	36.5	27.5	64.7
South Carolina	44.0	53.2	35.1	71.3	48.2	50.3	50.9	27.6	66.0
South Dakota	26.8	40.3	30.5	43.1	8.3	9.5	60.8	16.4	56.5
Tennessee	50.4	61.0	41.7	74.3	24.2	25.6	77.3	36.8	77.8
Utah	29.7	46.0	49.8	56.7	35.8	48.7	83.9	43.7	64.3
Vermont	31.1	41.1	36.4	51.5	36.6	38.7	43.3	36.8	54.5
Virginia	52.3	56.6	37.6	67.6	22.5	27.2	51.9	36.9	63.7
Washington	35.8	41.3	31.8	40.1	34.6	38.4	49.5	26.4	48.3

TABLE 19b. 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, 2018 (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	33.6	36.8	26.5	42.7	26.6	26.8	53.0	29.4	52.6
Wisconsin	28.0	42.1	31.4	48.9	25.5	30.5	52.7	25.5	49.3
Median	35.8	43.1	34.5	51.3	26.6	30.5	54.2	29.4	60.3
Range	23.6-61.9	30.9-66.2	13.9-58.0	22.0-74.3	8.3-52.7	9.5-60.5	34.5-83.9	11.5-46.8	41.1-82.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	32.1	43.7	43.1	62.6	56.9	63.9	34.5	31.2	51.4
Boston, MA	42.6	41.2	39.6	59.8	53.9	56.1	44.7	34.0	66.7
Broward County, FL	57.1	36.4	27.3	37.2	55.1	59.5	57.7	31.2	70.9
Chicago, IL	52.3	59.4	60.7	75.2	52.2	53.7	47.0	40.9	70.1
Cleveland, OH	29.7	57.4	39.9	74.9	47.0	51.2	31.9	23.6	46.9
DeKalb County, GA	33.2	41.0	34.4	72.2	55.1	66.1	29.5	26.8	47.6
Detroit, MI	32.7	39.9	44.3	50.1	33.2	37.6	31.5	29.4	55.8
District of Columbia	69.5	82.4	87.3	97.5	66.3	74.1	60.0	61.5	80.0
Duval County, FL	60.4	56.3	60.4	70.8	87.5	95.7	68.8	56.3	79.2
Fort Worth, TX	89.2	88.9	89.2	97.1	84.5	82.1	91.8	81.2	86.5
Houston, TX	71.1	80.5	72.3	86.6	61.4	65.1	65.1	65.9	85.5
Los Angeles, CA	48.6	42.2	35.4	32.0	50.9	55.8	50.6	33.8	71.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	51.3	57.6	54.8	70.8	39.3	46.7	50.2	41.8	67.1
New York City, NY	36.0	43.7	44.4	60.9	46.5	51.3	40.5	36.2	51.8
Oakland, CA	33.9	25.0	29.4	26.1	55.0	58.3	33.9	25.6	58.3
Orange County, FL	21.3	33.3	35.8	69.6	21.0	27.4	34.5	25.7	39.1
Palm Beach County, FL	61.1	63.7	55.5	63.0	58.2	57.0	56.7	61.1	70.1
Philadelphia, PA	42.8	51.6	56.6	75.9	40.9	54.8	62.1	41.4	70.6
San Diego, CA	50.9	46.3	11.1	29.6	62.5	68.4	64.8	18.5	67.9
San Francisco, CA	41.4	29.3	65.3	55.1	72.8	79.8	47.8	70.4	72.5
Shelby County, TN	65.2	75.0	64.7	96.1	60.4	71.4	76.9	49.0	79.0
Median	48.6	46.3	44.4	69.6	55.1	58.3	50.2	36.2	70.1
Range	21.3-89.2	25.0-88.9	11.1-89.2	26.1-97.5	21.0-87.5	27.4-95.7	29.5-91.8	18.5-81.2	39.1-86.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	35.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	50.0	42.9	50.0	35.7	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	18.2	36.4	27.3	45.5	72.7	72.7	36.4	45.5	54.5

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

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 20a. 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, 2018

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention*	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	61.3	47.0	58.5	66.9	49.7	48.0	43.5	48.3	48.2
Alaska	57.8	30.2	50.5	70.2	38.3	40.6	35.9	42.8	54.2
California	63.3	44.0	55.4	74.0	46.3	44.9	38.3	50.9	55.4
Delaware	63.3	48.9	67.4	81.5	48.6	49.9	45.9	67.0	75.7
Florida	58.9	52.3	58.2	65.6	52.7	50.6	50.2	53.1	55.0
Georgia	63.0	43.6	60.3	65.9	48.4	47.6	42.7	47.6	48.7
Hawaii	74.2	51.1	68.5	80.8	49.8	49.3	49.7	53.1	61.3
Idaho	72.8	45.0	68.6	79.8	49.4	46.2	44.5	56.0	59.1
Illinois‡	73.6	47.2	66.9	78.9	49.4	50.6	44.5	58.8	71.0
Kansas	64.4	41.3	67.2	71.7	45.3	45.6	39.4	54.2	62.8
Kentucky	68.6	41.1	65.9	68.4	44.2	46.7	45.4	54.8	60.4
Maine	67.8	26.6	48.8	73.8	28.5	33.9	29.0	46.2	56.9
Maryland	71.1	46.5	61.5	79.3	49.8	50.9	46.9	64.0	75.4
Massachusetts	77.9	43.9	63.1	84.9	45.3	50.1	45.7	62.1	76.5
Michigan	69.8	46.1	63.0	79.1	47.6	47.7	43.9	58.1	67.7
Minnesota	72.1	31.3	54.5	79.9	34.2	37.8	33.0	57.5	73.0
Mississippi	75.3	61.8	72.4	77.5	66.6	63.8	59.1	62.4	58.7
Missouri	67.7	41.5	62.7	73.6	48.7	46.0	41.7	51.4	56.1
Montana	64.8	46.7	61.2	74.2	47.5	50.3	45.8	60.3	61.9
Nebraska	52.4	31.1	47.1	62.1	32.6	38.1	33.2	37.6	50.7
New Hampshire	78.7	47.2	62.0	85.8	49.6	47.2	42.9	64.0	81.3
New Jersey	82.6	53.2	68.7	86.2	59.8	59.7	53.8	70.9	85.5
New Mexico	72.2	55.1	67.5	76.4	60.0	57.3	54.9	61.7	70.5
New York	80.8	55.1	67.3	86.1	56.8	61.1	57.8	73.7	82.0
North Carolina	68.8	53.4	61.9	74.1	55.1	56.7	52.0	59.3	65.0
North Dakota	62.7	39.6	60.1	71.0	40.0	43.1	41.4	52.5	63.4
Ohio	67.2	36.8	56.0	77.1	44.8	45.6	40.4	49.4	59.0
Oregon	68.6	35.1	58.0	76.1	37.5	38.0	34.7	50.8	63.3
Pennsylvania	79.8	39.8	62.9	86.9	44.5	42.1	39.5	60.2	75.4
Rhode Island	65.1	44.5	59.8	83.8	48.2	48.9	45.6	59.2	73.2
South Carolina	66.0	49.8	59.6	72.3	53.1	51.4	45.4	56.3	58.7
South Dakota	56.7	36.0	54.2	67.8	39.9	40.4	33.7	41.1	49.7
Tennessee	62.5	49.0	60.2	68.4	53.4	50.5	45.0	46.7	48.4
Utah	71.8	47.3	67.1	81.5	47.5	47.4	44.7	64.8	75.2
Vermont	65.4	27.1	45.8	81.6	31.0	31.9	26.1	45.2	71.7
Virginia	65.7	50.0	61.6	78.5	51.8	53.5	44.8	48.6	59.3
Washington	66.2	32.0	51.9	74.1	36.7	36.8	33.8	51.1	60.7

TABLE 20a. 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Chronic disease prevention*	Emotional and mental health	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Food allergies	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality
West Virginia	73.9	44.0	61.1	72.1	53.4	48.2	45.4	61.5	66.4
Wisconsin	67.1	34.0	51.9	74.3	36.7	41.5	31.2	49.4	68.5
Median	67.7	44.5	61.2	76.1	48.2	47.6	44.5	54.8	62.8
Range	52.4-82.6	26.6-61.8	45.8-72.4	62.1-86.9	28.5-66.6	31.9-63.8	26.1-59.1	37.6-73.7	48.2-85.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	66.2	59.3	70.5	79.4	64.9	62.3	61.1	59.2	69.4
Boston, MA	65.9	52.6	60.1	78.4	53.2	50.3	48.9	51.7	62.3
Broward County, FL	60.8	50.6	57.0	64.9	51.9	48.7	50.6	58.2	54.4
Chicago, IL	73.9	68.3	68.7	84.2	64.7	64.5	61.6	66.9	71.4
Cleveland, OH	68.7	57.1	71.6	84.0	59.3	62.3	56.3	59.3	66.1
DeKalb County, GA	62.4	56.8	65.2	78.7	61.8	65.6	60.1	55.2	63.4
Detroit, MI	82.7	85.3	82.4	91.5	81.3	80.9	73.8	75.6	79.8
District of Columbia	76.6	70.0	73.7	78.0	56.1	64.5	54.0	73.7	83.9
Duval County, FL	70.8	54.2	64.6	68.1	58.3	58.3	64.6	56.3	56.3
Fort Worth, TX	78.8	61.6	75.6	78.2	73.7	58.6	61.3	78.8	84.0
Houston, TX	72.3	66.3	69.9	79.5	66.3	62.7	56.6	67.5	74.4
Los Angeles, CA	79.3	61.9	74.8	81.5	66.9	66.5	62.3	71.2	78.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	69.0	58.5	66.1	71.4	62.8	64.6	57.1	58.5	61.5
New York City, NY	77.4	66.5	73.6	77.9	65.8	68.5	65.0	70.5	74.4
Oakland, CA	63.9	45.0	68.3	82.8	53.9	47.8	47.2	47.2	70.6
Orange County, FL	65.0	57.6	64.2	66.4	52.8	52.6	47.9	56.4	60.3
Palm Beach County, FL	62.6	59.4	64.6	71.6	57.2	62.3	57.2	62.4	71.0
Philadelphia, PA	77.2	65.0	73.2	82.0	67.9	64.6	60.3	70.3	79.3
San Diego, CA	34.5	23.6	36.4	52.7	25.5	23.6	20.4	23.6	30.9
San Francisco, CA	77.6	56.7	80.6	96.5	61.4	68.2	61.4	75.4	78.5
Shelby County, TN	71.9	70.2	69.7	83.3	71.2	72.7	68.7	66.2	66.4
Median	70.8	59.3	69.7	78.7	61.8	62.7	60.1	62.4	70.6
Range	34.5-82.7	23.6-85.3	36.4-82.4	52.7-96.5	25.5-81.3	23.6-80.9	20.4-73.8	23.6-78.8	30.9-84.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	92.9	71.4	85.7	85.7	78.6	85.7	78.6	85.7	85.7
Northern Mariana Islands	81.8	72.7	90.9	90.9	72.7	72.7	63.6	54.5	72.7

* Such as diabetes or obesity prevention.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 20b. 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, 2018

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	54.1	59.1	61.1	63.9	49.7	50.9	67.9	52.7	69.5
Alaska	43.2	45.8	60.3	53.5	44.9	45.5	62.9	54.2	65.6
California	50.8	49.6	58.4	54.4	48.3	50.6	69.7	54.4	71.8
Delaware	51.5	52.5	65.8	61.9	67.3	70.8	79.2	57.4	82.7
Florida	55.7	59.5	63.6	61.8	48.9	52.2	68.8	52.4	70.7
Georgia	47.6	53.0	60.1	57.7	39.7	44.9	60.7	49.1	62.9
Hawaii	54.7	56.6	67.6	64.2	57.8	57.4	78.9	68.6	78.5
Idaho	62.5	60.7	73.9	60.1	55.2	63.1	81.6	59.6	80.9
Illinois [†]	55.9	56.1	71.6	64.2	60.5	63.2	77.5	59.1	78.3
Kansas	60.7	60.9	76.5	75.1	60.6	61.4	74.2	57.6	73.7
Kentucky	51.5	56.9	69.2	69.3	54.2	58.9	65.3	59.9	71.2
Maine	41.6	40.9	56.6	48.3	50.2	53.2	63.5	52.0	65.5
Maryland	53.9	58.9	66.2	61.7	65.0	66.3	76.3	55.2	80.7
Massachusetts	56.2	57.8	71.8	66.1	62.2	65.5	79.7	64.3	79.4
Michigan	53.0	50.0	70.2	65.4	55.8	61.7	79.9	61.3	75.1
Minnesota	45.0	46.8	63.0	55.0	58.4	64.1	76.0	60.2	73.6
Mississippi	69.3	71.7	75.0	74.1	61.2	63.6	76.3	69.6	81.3
Missouri	52.1	57.9	68.9	65.8	51.8	54.8	75.3	58.3	73.7
Montana	58.3	58.0	68.0	66.3	58.9	63.6	74.4	63.0	69.8
Nebraska	40.3	48.3	53.5	58.5	40.6	46.2	60.0	45.5	60.1
New Hampshire	55.9	56.2	67.9	64.6	66.4	66.5	78.6	66.4	78.4
New Jersey	63.2	63.4	76.4	76.5	72.3	76.9	84.6	70.2	85.2
New Mexico	59.2	61.6	66.7	64.3	62.8	64.7	76.0	64.8	77.5
New York	65.0	63.9	72.4	68.4	73.7	74.9	85.5	67.2	82.4
North Carolina	57.8	60.2	66.1	67.3	59.4	61.3	74.8	61.7	76.3
North Dakota	54.9	51.4	61.6	60.1	51.2	56.5	67.0	57.4	68.3
Ohio	50.2	48.2	62.5	61.0	50.6	54.2	70.8	55.5	74.2
Oregon	46.0	42.5	63.4	52.0	54.5	55.6	73.4	54.5	73.7
Pennsylvania	53.4	55.5	75.7	68.8	62.6	67.7	83.9	63.8	82.8
Rhode Island	53.3	56.0	70.4	68.5	59.5	62.8	77.1	53.4	76.8
South Carolina	51.4	58.5	68.4	68.4	58.6	57.5	71.5	59.0	68.5
South Dakota	42.3	53.8	52.1	54.6	44.6	44.5	65.7	52.0	63.4
Tennessee	54.4	63.8	69.5	75.9	48.1	48.7	64.8	55.7	71.5
Utah	57.7	53.4	69.5	62.3	67.5	71.0	78.1	68.7	78.0
Vermont	38.3	46.1	60.1	50.1	50.0	53.6	70.3	47.4	66.1
Virginia	48.9	56.7	68.7	68.3	48.0	50.6	73.5	53.5	73.0
Washington	41.7	40.3	64.0	52.3	48.6	52.4	73.9	52.2	70.0

TABLE 20b. 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, 2018 (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	57.5	55.1	66.2	63.9	61.7	63.4	75.9	58.4	73.5
Wisconsin	44.3	45.2	66.1	56.6	55.8	58.4	73.9	53.9	71.8
Median	53.4	56.1	66.7	63.9	55.8	58.9	74.4	57.6	73.7
Range	38.3-69.3	40.3-71.7	52.1-76.5	48.3-76.5	39.7-73.7	44.5-76.9	60.0-85.5	45.5-70.2	60.1-85.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	58.1	71.5	78.1	75.9	62.4	62.0	77.2	59.2	84.9
Boston, MA	57.4	55.1	70.8	64.4	53.3	54.6	73.4	62.4	70.0
Broward County, FL	55.7	54.4	62.0	58.2	48.1	53.2	69.6	55.1	65.8
Chicago, IL	65.5	68.6	76.8	78.6	66.5	68.3	81.7	68.2	81.6
Cleveland, OH	64.1	65.4	74.8	71.9	55.8	58.3	78.4	65.9	78.4
DeKalb County, GA	54.6	58.0	71.0	66.1	57.9	60.7	81.4	60.7	68.9
Detroit, MI	75.4	75.8	80.0	79.8	75.8	77.2	88.4	77.2	87.1
District of Columbia	65.5	72.3	83.4	83.6	76.0	73.7	88.5	62.0	87.3
Duval County, FL	58.3	61.7	64.6	54.2	58.3	60.4	77.1	60.4	72.9
Fort Worth, TX	69.5	66.1	80.6	80.9	75.2	72.5	86.4	70.3	81.0
Houston, TX	65.1	66.3	67.5	71.1	66.3	65.1	80.7	65.1	74.7
Los Angeles, CA	66.2	67.6	73.2	64.4	68.2	72.7	86.1	71.1	88.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	60.4	65.6	71.1	65.1	54.8	59.8	72.3	59.3	72.6
New York City, NY	70.7	68.3	77.2	75.4	67.7	69.4	80.3	69.9	79.4
Oakland, CA	50.6	46.7	64.4	65.0	50.3	48.9	77.2	50.0	70.6
Orange County, FL	54.2	70.0	70.0	75.4	51.9	53.9	72.1	52.0	76.6
Palm Beach County, FL	62.5	60.8	67.2	66.0	58.9	64.1	76.5	62.6	74.6
Philadelphia, PA	65.6	71.3	71.2	73.0	71.7	74.8	87.4	74.4	88.0
San Diego, CA	27.3	25.5	32.7	23.6	23.6	25.5	43.6	29.1	45.5
San Francisco, CA	74.4	64.9	81.1	54.8	67.8	75.0	93.2	78.2	93.4
Shelby County, TN	68.4	70.2	69.1	75.1	58.8	66.4	78.4	60.3	77.4
Median	64.1	66.1	71.1	71.1	58.9	64.1	78.4	62.4	77.4
Range	27.3-75.4	25.5-75.8	32.7-83.4	23.6-83.6	23.6-76.0	25.5-77.2	43.6-93.2	29.1-78.2	45.5-93.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	78.6	92.9	92.9	92.9	76.9	92.9	92.9	92.9
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	81.8	81.8	72.7	54.5	54.5	100.0	81.8	100.0

* Sexually transmitted disease.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 21. 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, 2018

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	67.1	61.6	60.8	24.8	58.2	53.7	50.6	68.2	41.7
Alaska	59.7	74.5	53.7	26.1	56.4	57.7	53.8	71.6	24.4
California	49.7	56.4	64.1	48.6	61.4	41.8	52.7	62.4	31.4
Delaware	51.4	71.8	46.7	51.3	61.4	43.1	54.2	71.0	46.2
Florida	69.5	66.7	67.3	38.2	69.2	52.2	62.8	73.5	46.3
Georgia	49.6	52.2	43.9	29.6	60.6	48.6	46.4	62.7	47.0
Hawaii	34.8	52.3	42.9	32.5	58.9	36.4	48.7	62.0	25.7
Idaho	52.4	46.6	46.2	21.9	48.5	38.6	53.8	61.5	39.1
Illinois†	63.9	52.1	29.3	28.6	66.0	47.5	52.9	72.6	46.6
Kansas	39.9	37.8	27.9	16.2	42.8	37.6	41.5	57.2	20.2
Kentucky	52.9	42.8	29.2	19.8	61.4	42.7	52.5	74.0	45.0
Maine	47.8	28.5	19.5	43.6	52.9	25.2	42.3	53.8	55.0
Maryland	66.9	73.0	55.7	49.4	77.0	49.5	62.2	74.5	66.7
Massachusetts	69.8	70.1	74.1	60.5	62.4	50.4	59.0	65.8	41.3
Michigan	41.7	41.8	22.1	33.9	55.6	37.9	44.1	61.0	31.3
Minnesota	68.2	71.1	56.6	30.8	58.6	37.6	52.3	70.9	36.6
Mississippi	54.8	46.4	39.3	22.4	54.5	53.1	46.0	63.5	45.6
Missouri	57.5	45.9	31.6	25.6	59.0	46.4	46.5	68.1	38.9
Montana	38.2	34.4	10.6	16.4	41.8	28.1	34.6	49.2	30.8
Nebraska	50.7	40.1	30.9	23.5	51.8	42.9	47.1	64.7	35.2
New Hampshire	63.0	34.8	16.3	41.9	69.5	42.1	60.7	72.2	60.3
New Jersey	67.8	54.3	45.0	47.4	73.4	51.8	56.4	73.1	54.9
New Mexico	45.7	52.8	43.4	41.6	56.3	45.0	41.5	56.7	28.8
New York	52.3	51.7	48.1	55.0	60.7	48.8	54.6	59.6	48.8
North Carolina	54.0	52.4	40.6	35.3	62.1	45.8	47.2	61.6	45.2
North Dakota	55.3	45.1	21.3	20.3	55.8	38.3	53.5	68.3	37.9
Ohio	57.9	51.2	29.1	25.6	59.6	45.7	55.1	64.4	34.4
Oregon	50.2	58.3	42.4	36.6	48.3	29.4	42.4	58.1	21.4
Pennsylvania	58.7	48.0	37.2	37.5	51.4	39.4	44.2	61.5	31.8
Rhode Island	43.5	41.4	38.3	40.5	46.2	36.8	45.0	49.6	36.2
South Carolina	49.9	50.7	53.2	29.5	63.4	44.4	44.7	64.2	44.0
South Dakota	52.2	37.2	29.5	12.2	40.1	36.5	40.9	57.6	28.0
Tennessee	62.7	49.5	38.8	21.9	66.5	55.7	52.2	73.7	50.0
Utah	48.0	43.8	43.2	37.1	58.1	35.4	47.8	67.0	41.1
Vermont	44.1	32.4	14.9	58.4	50.8	33.5	55.7	55.7	45.9
Virginia	66.1	59.0	51.2	29.8	66.4	44.4	52.6	70.0	50.3
Washington	43.7	56.6	48.5	35.8	56.6	40.8	45.0	59.7	35.3

TABLE 21. 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, 2018 (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
West Virginia	44.4	34.7	22.7	19.3	53.1	39.3	41.0	58.6	34.1
Wisconsin	53.2	54.5	33.0	34.1	57.8	39.9	48.5	56.2	36.7
Median	52.4	51.2	40.6	32.5	58.2	42.7	48.7	63.5	39.1
Range	34.8-69.8	28.5-74.5	10.6-74.1	12.2-60.5	40.1-77.0	25.2-57.7	34.6-62.8	49.2-74.5	20.2-66.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	63.6	59.4	39.2	48.7	70.0	55.1	57.8	70.3	54.7
Boston, MA	62.2	78.2	72.8	75.9	77.0	67.5	62.8	70.4	48.2
Broward County, FL	65.8	59.5	67.1	65.8	60.8	42.9	50.0	65.8	41.8
Chicago, IL	74.0	73.4	66.9	60.7	76.8	67.9	72.9	86.7	59.5
Cleveland, OH	45.9	61.8	28.5	51.4	56.7	54.5	49.9	63.4	36.6
DeKalb County, GA	49.1	55.1	38.7	50.5	67.7	52.4	41.4	68.3	53.0
Detroit, MI	47.8	39.9	20.0	21.7	58.3	51.2	49.2	63.5	34.9
District of Columbia	75.1	87.3	58.0	79.5	84.9	79.0	74.1	86.8	92.7
Duval County, FL	66.7	60.4	60.4	58.3	91.7	54.2	66.0	72.9	66.7
Fort Worth, TX	68.1	81.3	73.5	71.1	89.5	71.0	86.8	87.3	92.5
Houston, TX	65.1	79.0	67.5	59.0	78.3	69.9	72.0	85.5	65.1
Los Angeles, CA	58.1	76.7	83.5	62.8	79.9	57.2	64.0	73.1	44.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	68.9	71.3	71.5	55.0	68.4	61.6	58.0	78.3	58.8
New York City, NY	51.7	53.1	53.7	53.5	63.8	49.5	56.4	66.4	50.4
Oakland, CA	67.2	79.4	73.9	75.6	65.0	59.4	61.7	82.8	28.9
Orange County, FL	50.0	48.5	62.0	33.5	53.1	41.9	57.4	75.5	39.2
Palm Beach County, FL	85.3	89.0	83.8	55.7	73.0	77.7	72.4	83.6	65.1
Philadelphia, PA	49.6	51.5	36.1	67.0	49.7	41.5	46.6	59.3	45.3
San Diego, CA	40.4	49.1	47.4	78.9	59.6	39.3	47.4	45.6	29.8
San Francisco, CA	66.0	84.5	74.2	74.9	77.9	50.3	65.8	80.7	52.2
Shelby County, TN	73.8	64.2	57.8	56.5	68.5	63.3	55.5	65.3	67.5
Median	65.1	64.2	62.0	59.0	68.5	55.1	58.0	72.9	52.2
Range	40.4-85.3	39.9-89.0	20.0-83.8	21.7-79.5	49.7-91.7	39.3-79.0	41.4-86.8	45.6-87.3	28.9-92.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	42.9	42.9	57.1	28.6	71.4	64.3	42.9	50.0	35.7
Northern Mariana Islands	30.0	18.2	45.5	18.2	81.8	45.5	45.5	100.0	54.5

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

† Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 22. 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, 2018

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	55.0	57.0	54.0	49.3	59.9	60.8	66.3	61.0	57.3
Alaska	65.0	59.1	50.8	56.6	58.1	68.3	76.1	62.0	64.1
California	59.1	57.7	58.2	61.5	58.3	68.5	70.0	57.8	58.8
Delaware	66.3	66.9	62.8	72.5	68.6	76.0	71.8	63.7	70.9
Florida	65.4	60.4	56.6	59.5	55.2	62.5	64.9	61.4	59.7
Georgia	54.9	51.9	46.4	44.8	55.9	59.3	58.4	47.8	51.1
Hawaii	68.6	59.9	64.2	69.3	80.3	72.2	78.9	65.0	76.5
Idaho	71.3	61.0	57.1	64.8	61.0	70.6	75.9	64.4	69.5
Illinois [†]	72.2	59.3	49.0	67.5	69.6	69.7	71.9	63.2	68.8
Kansas	60.0	56.0	47.1	53.8	54.5	65.2	72.6	59.6	67.3
Kentucky	64.7	57.1	53.1	48.9	64.5	69.3	65.2	61.9	68.9
Maine	58.9	42.6	32.3	66.3	63.4	62.4	68.7	52.3	70.9
Maryland	72.9	69.4	72.5	76.4	71.2	72.9	77.4	65.6	70.8
Massachusetts	75.9	70.4	65.5	81.5	71.1	77.7	79.1	67.6	76.4
Michigan	62.5	55.0	43.0	64.9	63.5	65.5	67.6	58.6	68.8
Minnesota	58.0	58.8	52.5	70.8	72.6	69.5	73.6	58.9	69.0
Mississippi	69.3	67.1	59.4	55.6	69.2	73.1	71.7	67.7	69.1
Missouri	65.0	50.5	42.4	49.6	60.7	67.2	69.9	60.6	64.6
Montana	63.7	52.7	39.6	62.3	67.8	67.9	74.9	65.1	70.1
Nebraska	51.1	43.3	36.3	46.9	50.5	54.2	55.4	52.3	53.4
New Hampshire	76.6	67.3	55.0	84.2	77.7	76.2	83.5	72.8	73.8
New Jersey	86.1	74.5	71.5	84.8	79.2	78.3	80.9	78.0	79.9
New Mexico	74.7	63.5	64.0	72.5	65.9	76.1	77.3	66.0	73.9
New York	75.4	70.2	64.8	81.6	84.1	80.5	83.7	73.6	79.8
North Carolina	69.0	66.7	63.2	66.8	66.0	69.8	70.7	61.2	68.8
North Dakota	57.3	51.8	44.3	57.4	64.7	60.3	64.2	59.9	59.9
Ohio	63.1	55.4	49.0	63.5	59.2	64.6	68.3	58.5	60.1
Oregon	56.2	56.8	47.9	66.0	59.8	69.9	70.7	57.1	64.0
Pennsylvania	69.6	61.9	54.6	78.4	67.1	77.3	76.4	66.5	71.0
Rhode Island	68.8	55.0	56.6	76.5	62.8	60.3	68.8	57.6	64.5
South Carolina	66.9	56.5	58.5	57.6	55.5	72.9	67.1	57.7	65.4
South Dakota	54.1	41.4	36.9	43.9	55.1	56.7	60.6	62.7	56.1
Tennessee	70.3	56.9	51.6	48.7	61.8	65.2	68.0	60.1	59.7
Utah	66.1	63.9	63.5	68.0	67.5	69.3	79.3	61.2	71.6
Vermont	66.1	57.7	43.0	71.1	68.5	69.5	76.2	64.3	75.8
Virginia	71.9	63.2	64.7	61.3	61.9	70.5	73.1	64.3	62.5
Washington	58.8	59.0	55.0	66.2	60.0	65.4	67.3	52.7	58.8

TABLE 22. 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, 2018 (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
West Virginia	66.2	50.3	45.4	59.1	62.7	67.5	72.3	59.1	63.8
Wisconsin	53.9	52.9	43.8	69.1	65.4	70.3	71.3	57.5	68.0
Median	66.1	57.7	54.0	64.9	63.5	69.3	71.7	61.2	68.8
Range	51.1-86.1	41.4-74.5	32.3-72.5	43.9-84.8	50.5-84.1	54.2-80.5	55.4-83.7	47.8-78.0	51.1-79.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	73.5	72.1	70.9	70.9	72.2	80.3	76.8	68.0	67.0
Boston, MA	70.7	62.1	63.6	70.7	63.7	73.2	73.5	64.9	68.5
Broward County, FL	68.4	59.5	57.0	62.0	58.2	60.3	66.7	60.8	59.5
Chicago, IL	77.7	70.6	70.5	80.0	74.9	78.9	81.5	76.6	79.2
Cleveland, OH	72.9	71.1	55.8	68.2	73.6	82.1	81.0	73.5	66.5
DeKalb County, GA	68.9	68.3	65.2	73.8	76.6	76.5	71.1	62.4	63.4
Detroit, MI	88.8	70.2	68.7	75.9	85.6	82.9	87.2	85.8	78.5
District of Columbia	83.5	86.0	83.9	84.0	89.0	89.8	81.0	78.0	79.5
Duval County, FL	75.0	68.8	68.8	72.9	54.2	68.8	72.9	62.5	64.6
Fort Worth, TX	81.6	87.3	86.5	81.9	71.5	79.2	86.7	78.8	75.8
Houston, TX	72.3	68.7	67.5	71.1	74.7	74.7	72.3	65.1	73.5
Los Angeles, CA	71.2	61.7	59.8	75.5	66.0	73.4	76.4	61.4	76.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	58.9	56.8	49.7	61.7	58.5	63.3	66.3	57.8	60.8
New York City, NY	78.6	72.7	72.5	77.0	78.5	80.1	82.4	78.4	76.0
Oakland, CA	79.4	72.8	85.0	78.9	80.0	82.2	91.7	67.8	65.0
Orange County, FL	63.7	55.1	63.5	51.4	54.0	65.9	70.7	64.5	59.1
Palm Beach County, FL	71.0	69.1	75.0	67.6	64.1	69.5	67.7	69.2	65.0
Philadelphia, PA	81.9	73.2	75.0	78.5	75.5	76.4	81.2	65.6	76.7
San Diego, CA	45.5	34.5	36.4	38.2	30.9	38.2	47.3	42.9	27.3
San Francisco, CA	78.1	78.6	82.3	78.8	71.3	83.9	74.8	76.8	83.4
Shelby County, TN	70.4	67.2	71.8	69.5	77.5	79.4	75.6	69.3	62.6
Median	72.9	69.1	68.8	72.9	72.2	76.5	75.6	67.8	67.0
Range	45.5-88.8	34.5-87.3	36.4-86.5	38.2-84.0	30.9-89.0	38.2-89.8	47.3-91.7	42.9-85.8	27.3-83.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	92.9	78.6	78.6	85.7	78.6	78.6	100.0	85.7	92.9
Northern Mariana Islands	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	90.9	100.0	81.8	90.9

* Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Topics Related to Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education	Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education	Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services	Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education	Building student skills in HIV, [†] other STD, [‡] and pregnancy prevention	Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education	Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	17.7	22.3	18.9	20.2	19.3	21.0	23.0
Alaska	19.4	15.1	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.6	22.5
California	42.9	49.0	42.5	47.1	48.5	43.9	48.4
Delaware	39.9	45.2	48.8	50.4	47.3	42.2	32.8
Florida	43.0	42.0	34.7	41.3	41.4	39.9	44.9
Georgia	48.2	46.5	31.5	44.2	40.8	42.9	46.9
Hawaii	35.3	41.1	32.3	38.2	33.5	32.0	38.8
Idaho	28.0	25.0	11.7	17.2	16.2	23.5	22.9
Illinois [§]	30.8	31.8	19.5	33.2	28.6	27.5	29.7
Kansas	21.1	18.3	12.3	17.3	18.3	16.0	20.1
Kentucky	18.5	16.5	13.2	17.9	15.1	16.8	15.9
Maine	33.9	33.8	26.6	40.9	31.0	32.4	25.3
Maryland	68.7	64.2	43.4	65.1	60.3	59.6	67.6
Massachusetts	41.2	41.7	30.0	38.2	31.5	34.8	33.2
Michigan	43.0	42.8	30.2	42.1	47.3	36.8	43.8
Minnesota	33.7	31.6	22.0	29.1	24.7	24.5	25.8
Mississippi	32.8	36.2	27.5	31.0	31.9	30.4	38.1
Missouri	31.3	26.3	23.7	26.0	24.4	25.7	29.9
Montana	27.2	25.3	24.1	24.2	23.7	24.7	26.3
Nebraska	22.8	23.3	18.2	23.9	21.0	23.5	23.4
New Hampshire	47.4	44.2	27.6	45.8	36.0	40.5	42.3
New Jersey	41.5	40.1	28.7	36.9	29.7	34.9	37.1
New Mexico	28.9	31.5	25.2	30.2	25.1	25.1	30.0
New York	44.4	50.4	39.2	45.9	46.9	44.6	43.0
North Carolina	40.8	41.4	34.2	38.8	38.8	38.1	41.0
North Dakota	24.2	22.9	17.4	19.4	19.5	19.4	18.1
Ohio	22.9	24.2	18.9	22.8	20.2	19.0	24.1
Oregon	34.6	26.0	20.5	26.2	26.2	23.0	33.7
Pennsylvania	31.1	25.7	18.2	22.8	20.1	19.3	25.0
Rhode Island	34.2	36.3	31.3	29.7	26.6	24.3	26.6
South Carolina	54.8	55.3	36.7	52.6	50.7	47.0	60.2
South Dakota	10.5	13.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	10.6	12.9
Tennessee	24.7	21.6	17.0	22.4	21.6	21.1	28.6
Utah	41.9	43.5	19.9	37.6	38.5	37.6	59.2
Vermont	43.7	49.6	28.0	48.7	38.3	42.0	35.0
Virginia	40.0	39.6	25.8	35.9	29.7	29.6	42.8
Washington	40.4	36.9	29.8	37.7	38.7	34.9	39.7

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Topics Related to Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education	Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education	Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services	Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education	Building student skills in HIV, [†] other STD, [‡] and pregnancy prevention	Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education	Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education
West Virginia	26.0	30.6	25.4	26.2	26.7	27.3	23.7
Wisconsin	31.0	33.2	24.3	32.5	28.0	28.9	29.9
Median	33.9	33.8	25.4	32.5	28.6	28.9	30.0
Range	10.5-68.7	13.3-64.2	8.8-48.8	9.5-65.1	9.5-60.3	10.6-59.6	12.9-67.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	58.5	66.3	55.0	65.8	64.0	58.7	62.0
Boston, MA	55.6	58.4	50.6	57.0	57.1	54.4	55.6
Broward County, FL	57.7	60.3	53.8	59.7	59.0	58.4	65.4
Chicago, IL	62.2	62.9	57.6	63.8	59.0	62.5	64.6
Cleveland, OH	46.4	49.7	42.2	47.3	45.9	37.8	42.3
DeKalb County, GA	73.1	75.8	65.5	75.8	75.8	75.8	73.1
Detroit, MI	26.1	29.0	21.8	28.9	29.0	29.4	31.8
District of Columbia	80.5	82.9	69.8	82.4	82.5	84.9	77.6
Duval County, FL	89.6	91.7	79.2	85.4	93.8	87.5	91.5
Fort Worth, TX	94.6	97.5	71.6	92.2	94.9	97.5	89.8
Houston, TX	53.0	51.8	47.0	55.4	54.2	53.0	54.2
Los Angeles, CA	47.2	54.9	53.7	54.3	57.3	53.9	51.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	34.5	36.3	31.5	37.2	37.5	36.9	39.5
New York City, NY	46.3	52.0	49.6	52.1	56.3	50.6	50.2
Oakland, CA	76.1	72.8	76.1	67.2	61.1	63.9	73.3
Orange County, FL	34.5	19.0	19.0	32.2	27.6	21.6	27.7
Palm Beach County, FL	63.9	61.5	54.3	59.6	59.7	60.5	62.6
Philadelphia, PA	34.2	42.9	34.3	37.8	43.2	35.9	40.3
San Diego, CA	73.7	77.2	75.4	73.7	73.7	73.2	77.2
San Francisco, CA	81.6	87.1	77.9	87.1	87.1	84.1	84.3
Shelby County, TN	73.4	69.4	62.1	69.9	69.5	69.9	77.6
Median	58.5	61.5	54.3	59.7	59.0	58.7	62.6
Range	26.1-94.6	19.0-97.5	19.0-79.2	28.9-92.2	27.6-94.9	21.6-97.5	27.7-91.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	64.3	71.4	53.8	64.3	57.1	57.1	57.1
Northern Mariana Islands	36.4	45.5	45.5	54.5	72.7	54.5	36.4

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

[†] Human immunodeficiency virus.

[‡] Sexually transmitted disease.

[§] Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development on Topics Related to Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education	Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education	Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services	Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education	Building student skills in HIV,* other STD,† and pregnancy prevention	Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education	Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	51.2	53.4	48.1	55.3	51.4	48.0	55.8
Alaska	47.4	51.4	50.5	55.7	51.5	51.3	53.1
California	44.7	47.1	49.0	50.8	50.9	51.0	50.6
Delaware	64.1	67.4	67.2	72.7	77.7	70.9	70.5
Florida	55.7	56.0	53.8	61.9	57.6	55.2	59.0
Georgia	44.6	41.8	41.6	47.2	44.3	44.9	45.4
Hawaii	65.2	65.6	67.9	75.6	70.3	70.5	66.7
Idaho	54.2	65.4	66.0	70.6	62.2	66.5	62.2
Illinois [‡]	64.2	64.4	61.3	73.6	67.2	67.8	64.0
Kansas	59.0	62.8	60.7	69.6	68.1	66.6	63.4
Kentucky	56.9	61.4	58.2	62.3	58.3	62.0	61.0
Maine	53.9	49.6	51.8	64.7	59.1	62.3	43.1
Maryland	60.7	64.3	70.5	75.5	72.2	71.8	66.8
Massachusetts	62.6	66.3	66.9	76.0	72.8	72.1	66.0
Michigan	55.2	57.7	59.7	66.8	62.3	60.9	54.0
Minnesota	58.9	62.2	58.5	69.0	65.6	67.7	54.7
Mississippi	58.9	60.6	57.4	62.2	62.7	59.9	63.0
Missouri	52.4	57.8	57.1	60.7	57.8	59.0	56.2
Montana	60.4	64.9	62.0	73.7	64.9	67.0	65.0
Nebraska	41.4	45.1	41.5	52.7	48.4	50.1	43.6
New Hampshire	67.9	66.4	62.3	76.3	69.2	69.0	66.6
New Jersey	70.4	78.5	71.5	84.4	77.0	77.7	71.1
New Mexico	63.5	65.0	63.7	69.9	67.5	68.9	68.5
New York	73.5	73.3	75.0	81.4	80.6	78.3	75.0
North Carolina	62.1	62.6	63.1	66.3	64.9	64.5	66.6
North Dakota	56.5	61.3	55.0	71.1	62.0	59.5	59.1
Ohio	54.2	54.8	58.2	60.8	60.0	58.1	53.1
Oregon	58.3	60.0	58.8	68.4	63.0	60.1	59.2
Pennsylvania	62.0	69.6	71.8	80.0	76.3	72.7	64.6
Rhode Island	63.3	66.8	59.4	76.8	69.4	69.3	63.9
South Carolina	53.2	50.7	56.7	61.4	56.2	58.3	58.8
South Dakota	44.0	45.8	44.4	53.9	45.4	42.8	43.5
Tennessee	45.1	46.2	46.4	48.5	48.4	46.0	49.6
Utah	63.4	69.5	68.6	80.7	75.4	72.4	67.0
Vermont	65.8	58.5	62.9	69.6	64.5	71.7	59.6
Virginia	49.7	51.7	53.4	55.8	53.9	52.6	52.1
Washington	53.7	51.6	57.0	61.5	60.1	59.4	52.1

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Wanted to Receive Professional Development on Topics Related to Teaching Sexual Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Aligning lessons and materials with the district scope and sequence for sexual health education	Creating a comfortable and safe learning environment for students receiving sexual health education	Connecting students to on-site or community-based sexual health services	Using a variety of effective instructional strategies to deliver sexual health education	Building student skills in HIV,* other STD,† and pregnancy prevention	Assessing student knowledge and skills in sexual health education	Understanding current district or school board policies or curriculum guidance regarding sexual health education
West Virginia	61.6	62.9	59.4	66.2	63.7	64.3	67.3
Wisconsin	57.7	58.8	61.8	71.3	62.7	63.6	56.9
Median	58.3	61.3	59.4	68.4	62.7	63.6	59.6
Range	41.4-73.5	41.8-78.5	41.5-75.0	47.2-84.4	44.3-80.6	42.8-78.3	43.1-75.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	57.9	59.3	67.2	68.1	63.5	63.5	67.2
Boston, MA	62.7	62.9	66.8	66.4	69.6	69.4	70.7
Broward County, FL	55.7	54.4	54.4	62.8	62.0	58.2	60.3
Chicago, IL	72.6	71.1	72.6	73.9	70.7	72.1	72.5
Cleveland, OH	69.3	65.5	77.8	74.7	68.1	69.4	72.6
DeKalb County, GA	63.0	64.0	68.9	71.6	64.0	68.9	68.9
Detroit, MI	80.1	77.3	75.7	81.4	80.1	71.6	83.0
District of Columbia	77.9	82.6	80.5	88.7	88.5	82.6	81.0
Duval County, FL	60.4	60.4	66.7	72.3	75.0	77.1	64.6
Fort Worth, TX	68.9	75.9	71.7	81.8	76.1	77.1	74.6
Houston, TX	65.1	74.7	69.9	74.7	72.3	73.5	75.9
Los Angeles, CA	74.8	70.2	75.7	75.7	69.7	72.7	77.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	58.9	57.5	55.6	61.6	58.1	57.5	66.5
New York City, NY	73.1	75.0	71.3	76.3	74.9	72.9	76.2
Oakland, CA	56.1	67.2	62.2	65.0	68.3	65.6	62.2
Orange County, FL	41.9	46.3	42.6	48.5	44.0	31.2	44.3
Palm Beach County, FL	57.9	59.7	62.0	63.3	58.2	57.9	59.7
Philadelphia, PA	76.7	79.9	81.1	85.1	83.0	80.4	79.9
San Diego, CA	20.4	25.5	27.8	27.3	25.9	28.3	26.4
San Francisco, CA	72.1	74.0	67.7	74.0	77.7	77.3	73.1
Shelby County, TN	66.6	65.5	67.2	67.6	64.1	67.6	67.2
Median	65.1	65.5	67.7	72.3	69.6	69.4	70.7
Range	20.4-80.1	25.5-82.6	27.8-81.1	27.3-88.7	25.9-88.5	28.3-82.6	26.4-83.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	72.7	81.8	63.6	63.6	72.7	90.9

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

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, 2018

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	99.2	99.4	99.4	96.8	54.1	51.5	51.5
Alaska	87.9	87.2	86.8	92.1	80.6	71.8	73.8
Arkansas	100.0	96.2	96.3	97.2	78.9	74.0	74.0
California	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	36.1	35.5
Delaware	88.3	86.0	85.6	90.0	87.0	38.2	39.4
Florida	95.4	93.7	94.2	85.6	62.2	52.8	52.5
Georgia	82.2	80.1	80.6	97.4	40.8	35.2	35.2
Hawaii	80.5	77.5	69.6	81.8	62.3	31.8	28.3
Idaho	84.3	84.1	82.5	67.6	50.9	46.9	45.7
Illinois†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.3	97.6
Kansas	96.9	92.3	91.0	99.3	14.8	11.4	11.4
Kentucky	80.2	78.0	76.2	95.5	22.8	17.1	17.3
Maine	98.3	97.9	97.1	93.2	75.8	29.6	25.3
Maryland	98.8	98.8	98.1	96.0	55.7	41.8	42.8
Massachusetts	98.6	98.8	97.9	95.8	94.4	84.9	82.8
Michigan	82.5	79.0	70.0	90.8	44.2	35.4	35.7
Minnesota	95.3	93.1	90.4	94.6	70.8	17.3	15.3
Mississippi	93.9	94.2	94.2	93.6	89.4	87.4	87.4
Missouri	98.5	100.0	99.4	92.0	53.8	47.2	47.2
Montana	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.7	13.8	13.0
Nebraska	100.0	98.9	97.1	88.6	49.9	27.7	28.5
Nevada	96.5	46.6	83.4	97.2	88.6	42.6	41.4
New Hampshire	94.5	94.0	93.0	92.0	71.0	43.6	40.4
New Jersey	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
New Mexico	81.6	84.0	67.2	98.4	62.0	59.0	58.2
New York	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Carolina	98.6	97.2	97.2	96.4	32.3	24.1	24.5
North Dakota	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	47.1	30.5	26.4
Ohio	88.8	83.3	83.4	89.1	73.0	42.4	40.1
Oklahoma	79.5	57.4	54.8	24.2	23.1	22.4	22.0
Oregon	97.1	94.9	91.3	91.0	66.0	48.9	44.5
Pennsylvania	99.2	97.1	98.4	93.7	84.4	77.2	70.6
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	93.4	97.7	95.5
South Carolina	92.9	92.8	92.7	97.9	47.9	44.0	43.3
South Dakota	96.4	91.7	90.6	86.0	28.1	19.8	22.4
Tennessee	93.0	93.3	93.3	93.6	68.8	43.1	45.7
Texas	98.9	97.1	86.0	97.6	84.4	79.0	79.5
Utah	93.9	97.6	93.8	94.8	93.3	65.3	47.6
Vermont	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.6	73.4	45.2	39.2
Virginia	98.4	98.6	86.3	99.2	99.2	11.2	10.0
Washington	96.7	97.4	96.1	90.7	79.9	58.4	57.7

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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
West Virginia	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	58.8	45.2	45.2
Wisconsin	99.6	99.6	99.6	91.6	86.1	77.4	53.1
Median	97.1	97.1	94.2	94.8	71.0	44.0	43.3
Range	79.5-100.0	46.6-100.0	54.8-100.0	24.2-100.0	14.8-100.0	11.2-100.0	10.0-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	98.6	98.6	96.8	89.3	74.1	74.1	76.9
Boston, MA	95.5	95.9	95.8	94.2	85.4	69.2	62.7
Broward County, FL	89.1	88.2	88.2	92.3	89.2	86.5	86.5
Chicago, IL	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2	94.6	94.5
Cleveland, OH	91.6	93.2	93.2	72.4	75.0	79.2	79.2
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.6	58.9	49.0
Detroit, MI	66.0	66.0	67.9	83.3	69.6	59.1	60.0
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	76.0	69.3
Duval County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.0	66.7	61.9	57.1
Fort Worth, TX	100.0	95.8	95.8	100.0	100.0	81.3	81.3
Houston, TX	98.0	98.0	92.0	97.4	86.8	78.9	78.9
Los Angeles, CA	98.5	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	33.1	30.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	89.7	84.0	81.7	82.6	57.9	42.6	41.8
New York City, NY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oakland, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	72.2	72.2
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Palm Beach County, FL	89.5	89.5	86.0	95.8	80.0	80.0	75.8
Philadelphia, PA	98.6	97.4	96.4	81.3	65.7	63.1	65.3
San Diego, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.2	52.2
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4
Shelby County, TN	90.1	86.8	83.5	94.7	73.7	61.1	64.7
Median	98.6	98.6	96.8	94.7	86.8	71.4	69.3
Range	66.0-100.0	66.0-100.0	67.9-100.0	0.0-100.0	57.9-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	16.7	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	83.3	50.0	50.0

* Among schools with students in that grade.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, and the Percentage of Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Year Before the Survey, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

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	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education or physical activity
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	97.3	78.1	94.2	91.6	96.9	64.8	92.3
Alaska	74.6	50.0	53.3	61.6	62.5	36.7	36.9
Arkansas	94.1	70.6	77.5	84.7	86.7	56.6	91.9
California	92.5	75.1	87.9	76.3	97.4	68.7	82.0
Delaware	94.7	88.7	87.4	74.8	94.6	74.3	91.5
Florida	98.2	90.0	94.9	90.4	96.9	76.6	92.3
Georgia	95.2	87.9	90.8	90.9	97.1	75.6	89.0
Hawaii	89.9	71.4	75.3	58.4	88.3	69.1	77.4
Idaho	85.8	67.9	75.1	66.4	81.5	54.6	65.9
Illinois*	94.8	74.1	90.3	77.6	97.2	72.5	95.9
Kansas	96.1	67.2	82.5	76.2	93.5	63.4	87.0
Kentucky	96.1	83.3	88.5	87.9	91.1	65.7	85.3
Maine	94.8	81.3	86.7	87.7	95.3	73.9	91.1
Maryland	98.5	93.5	96.9	94.6	96.6	85.6	96.5
Massachusetts	93.9	84.4	89.3	87.8	93.2	74.4	91.0
Michigan	90.7	75.9	77.8	76.6	84.6	54.7	73.7
Minnesota	93.6	81.6	84.8	81.4	95.7	79.2	85.9
Mississippi	97.8	71.1	77.5	92.8	80.4	50.3	80.4
Missouri	96.9	84.2	92.2	88.1	97.1	66.0	83.2
Montana	93.9	71.8	82.3	85.0	92.7	60.1	84.3
Nebraska	96.5	71.1	77.7	86.4	91.7	63.7	85.5
Nevada	93.5	76.5	84.9	78.9	92.1	59.6	77.4
New Hampshire	96.6	86.0	90.6	88.2	95.9	80.8	97.2
New Jersey	99.4	91.7	96.7	98.1	95.4	72.0	92.8
New Mexico	96.6	83.6	83.5	77.1	84.3	52.5	56.7
New York	94.4	85.4	88.0	83.7	94.0	73.3	95.1
North Carolina	95.5	85.0	87.5	89.2	92.2	74.6	88.1
North Dakota	89.7	62.8	69.6	70.2	87.3	68.2	76.6
Ohio	95.3	84.0	90.1	85.5	95.1	62.9	78.8
Oklahoma	83.7	48.5	62.3	53.0	71.7	40.6	73.0
Oregon	90.3	72.9	73.3	63.1	84.0	50.9	69.8
Pennsylvania	94.4	85.6	83.1	86.1	89.0	72.6	75.4
Rhode Island	89.2	88.2	79.8	81.9	94.5	80.9	83.6
South Carolina	96.5	84.9	93.5	90.9	98.5	82.0	96.8
South Dakota	86.3	63.3	72.4	60.6	90.7	60.6	62.8

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, and the Percentage of Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Year Before the Survey, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (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	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education or physical activity
Tennessee	97.8	81.5	90.9	89.4	95.5	66.6	94.5
Texas	94.7	84.9	90.2	78.5	97.5	67.7	90.7
Utah	96.5	86.5	90.8	90.7	94.3	70.4	87.0
Vermont	95.1	75.0	86.6	73.0	96.8	81.6	97.0
Virginia	98.8	91.8	91.9	94.2	98.1	78.0	92.0
Washington	93.5	74.6	84.2	69.4	92.0	79.0	82.0
West Virginia	100.0	84.9	92.9	89.3	98.2	75.7	79.9
Wisconsin	93.8	81.3	86.1	84.0	91.7	82.3	84.9
Median	94.8	81.5	86.7	84.7	94.0	69.1	85.5
Range	74.6-100.0	48.5-93.5	53.3-96.9	53.0-98.1	62.5-98.5	36.7-85.6	36.9-97.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	94.1	82.8	88.4	79.5	84.6	70.1	92.2
Boston, MA	88.3	75.6	81.4	78.1	88.6	72.3	83.2
Broward County, FL	97.5	90.0	93.8	95.0	95.0	73.8	85.9
Chicago, IL	96.3	80.8	90.0	74.2	93.1	74.2	90.2
Cleveland, OH	92.0	82.9	78.4	77.3	86.3	72.7	88.9
DeKalb County, GA	100.0	97.8	100.0	92.2	97.0	84.1	94.2
Detroit, MI	69.7	57.3	62.2	56.8	54.1	33.8	56.6
District of Columbia	100.0	95.1	100.0	95.1	100.0	97.5	100.0
Duval County, FL	100.0	93.8	100.0	95.8	100.0	87.5	97.8
Fort Worth, TX	95.0	92.7	97.3	97.3	97.3	92.7	97.3
Houston, TX	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	98.8	79.5	97.6
Los Angeles, CA	97.3	80.8	93.5	85.4	99.1	69.4	82.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	94.0	91.9	93.4	91.8	92.6	72.7	90.2
New York City, NY	96.9	87.6	91.8	82.1	97.5	72.5	93.5
Oakland, CA	72.4	72.9	75.2	66.7	88.9	63.9	75.3
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	94.3	94.0	98.1	76.8	92.2
Palm Beach County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.4	91.6
Philadelphia, PA	98.6	88.1	86.0	86.3	90.5	61.8	92.9
San Diego, CA	98.3	93.1	98.3	89.7	100.0	77.6	94.8
San Francisco, CA	92.9	89.3	89.6	88.7	100.0	100.0	92.6
Shelby County, TN	100.0	90.3	94.2	93.8	94.2	68.2	100.0
Median	97.3	90.0	93.5	89.7	97.0	73.8	92.2
Range	69.7-100.0	57.3-100.0	62.2-100.0	56.8-97.9	54.1-100.0	33.8-100.0	56.6-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	86.7	93.3	100.0	93.3	53.3	86.7
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	54.5	63.6	63.6	63.6	54.5	50.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 27. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

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*	Offered opportunities for students to participate in physical activity after the school day*	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	36.6	32.8	79.9	59.4	85.1	83.3	69.3	3.3
Alaska	84.8	59.9	86.5	76.4	81.6	87.4	75.2	6.1
Arkansas	46.8	61.2	80.0	51.7	89.2	87.9	65.3	8.7
California	52.7	48.7	82.8	80.2	81.1	78.0	70.4	3.5
Delaware	53.5	12.9	71.8	73.3	78.8	80.8	65.1	0.0
Florida	33.8	38.8	81.3	72.3	85.2	80.8	65.3	5.0
Georgia	34.7	32.0	76.5	57.7	78.5	75.0	67.7	1.6
Hawaii	75.2	36.3	83.9	78.6	79.4	75.3	62.8	3.3
Idaho	54.3	50.2	73.8	63.8	78.5	85.3	67.0	6.0
Illinois [§]	46.4	45.4	75.5	55.7	93.2	75.1	58.1	4.2
Kansas	47.7	49.1	79.7	39.7	94.9	79.2	73.4	0.9
Kentucky	48.4	30.1	75.9	62.7	87.2	88.8	56.3	3.5
Maine	59.9	42.1	81.1	78.1	94.2	70.0	66.9	4.4
Maryland	60.7	27.4	88.5	85.2	75.4	78.3	75.1	3.6
Massachusetts	56.1	39.1	87.6	85.5	80.7	81.9	62.0	6.0
Michigan	50.2	36.0	85.4	61.3	84.4	69.2	56.8	0.0
Minnesota	53.8	61.1	78.9	57.8	88.4	73.4	71.5	2.3
Mississippi	54.4	23.8	74.0	51.6	78.6	77.6	53.3	6.1
Missouri	49.7	52.0	86.4	59.3	85.5	86.0	64.9	3.9
Montana	53.7	74.0	92.7	60.4	95.6	79.7	61.9	3.0
Nebraska	53.7	71.5	89.2	52.7	91.4	79.0	67.0	3.7
Nevada	42.7	40.4	84.5	83.5	89.1	81.8	72.1	2.2
New Hampshire	65.8	41.9	83.0	76.9	94.3	85.9	67.9	10.8
New Jersey	48.8	25.0	88.4	83.9	84.5	86.1	75.6	3.6
New Mexico	50.1	50.2	73.2	59.1	75.9	80.0	60.3	3.9
New York	44.9	42.8	88.5	86.7	88.6	81.9	60.4	3.1
North Carolina	60.0	25.2	74.9	63.7	74.2	80.2	75.2	3.4
North Dakota	55.7	68.1	86.2	35.3	84.7	72.6	67.2	5.3
Ohio	40.7	32.7	75.5	53.5	81.4	72.8	47.5	1.0
Oklahoma	59.3	50.7	78.1	50.9	81.8	84.9	46.4	1.9
Oregon	53.0	47.9	71.6	56.9	79.5	79.6	71.6	2.0
Pennsylvania	44.5	24.5	82.0	64.1	82.5	87.9	53.4	1.0
Rhode Island	39.8	32.1	75.9	79.2	92.4	90.7	59.1	3.3
South Carolina	50.2	27.6	76.3	59.6	78.1	82.2	61.4	4.4
South Dakota	43.1	72.9	81.6	36.4	89.4	65.1	68.9	1.1
Tennessee	81.5	34.2	77.9	64.4	81.1	91.0	62.6	5.3
Texas	39.2	75.1	88.2	61.4	86.4	83.4	59.9	8.0

TABLE 27. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (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*	Offered opportunities for students to participate in physical activity after the school day*	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)‡
Utah	38.5	63.3	80.9	68.5	72.0	68.6	82.9	2.5
Vermont	83.1	47.9	84.9	77.7	89.8	80.4	66.9	12.3
Virginia	40.9	30.8	80.5	65.2	76.2	77.9	74.2	1.5
Washington	47.0	49.0	82.1	62.4	89.6	74.6	74.7	5.6
West Virginia	76.8	32.0	89.5	80.5	86.3	93.9	67.9	9.7
Wisconsin	61.8	61.0	91.3	71.4	93.5	79.2	69.1	4.5
Median	50.2	42.1	81.3	63.7	84.7	80.2	66.9	3.6
Range	33.8-84.8	12.9-75.1	71.6-92.7	35.3-86.7	72.0-95.6	65.1-93.9	46.4-82.9	0.0-12.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	80.1	28.0	86.1	77.6	76.9	82.7	48.8	3.5
Boston, MA	74.9	44.4	83.0	83.5	73.6	92.0	63.7	8.5
Broward County, FL	31.6	41.0	76.3	82.3	83.8	80.0	77.5	3.8
Chicago, IL	82.9	53.9	96.3	93.2	87.7	90.2	46.7	10.5
Cleveland, OH	66.4	32.8	79.9	73.6	86.6	81.3	46.4	4.5
DeKalb County, GA	51.9	47.9	83.1	61.8	70.0	96.0	69.3	2.9
Detroit, MI	67.1	18.7	80.8	77.2	78.2	74.2	53.2	0.0
District of Columbia	73.7	41.0	97.1	83.9	86.6	90.0	68.5	8.0
Duval County, FL	31.3	23.4	93.8	70.2	78.7	76.2	59.6	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	61.4	84.0	82.9	76.4	82.7	92.2	57.4	21.9
Houston, TX	44.6	49.4	92.8	79.5	81.9	77.8	50.6	9.6
Los Angeles, CA	49.0	32.5	95.5	93.0	79.7	77.6	79.5	1.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	35.8	36.5	80.1	74.2	71.7	88.4	50.1	3.8
New York City, NY	50.8	52.5	93.6	90.7	80.8	87.2	61.5	10.3
Oakland, CA	61.4	38.4	92.8	88.9	80.6	70.1	71.1	9.9
Orange County, FL	27.6	62.1	86.0	81.6	83.5	79.5	67.6	5.7
Palm Beach County, FL	26.9	47.1	91.4	88.8	100.0	84.2	79.1	8.6
Philadelphia, PA	68.8	24.2	72.6	75.7	66.1	87.4	55.7	4.7
San Diego, CA	50.0	44.8	78.2	81.0	50.0	89.1	58.6	3.4
San Francisco, CA	49.3	25.0	91.2	88.1	86.1	73.9	85.1	3.5
Shelby County, TN	47.1	25.5	81.8	72.1	89.3	90.1	41.6	9.6
Median	50.8	41.0	86.0	81.0	80.8	84.2	59.6	4.7
Range	26.9-82.9	18.7-84.0	72.6-97.1	61.8-93.2	50.0-100.0	70.1-96.0	41.6-85.1	0.0-21.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	73.3	66.7	80.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	60.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	45.5	81.8	90.0	81.8	66.7	72.7	10.0

* Through organized physical activities or access to facilities or equipment for physical activity.

† Any physical activity programs that are voluntary for students, in which students are given an equal opportunity to participate regardless of physical ability.

‡ Offered all physical activity opportunities in this table and also taught a required physical education course in each grade in the school (see Table 25).

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 28. 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 Baked Goods,* Salty Snacks,* Candy, 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, 2018

Site	Allowed students to purchase food or beverage							Did not sell any of these 6 items (performance measure)
	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	
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	73.4	6.4	15.1	18.6	18.7	27.4	46.7	45.5
Alaska	37.2	11.0	11.7	10.6	6.0	14.0	25.9	71.8
Arkansas	38.7	4.6	6.0	10.8	8.0	11.6	20.3	72.9
California	50.0	4.6	7.0	13.0	12.8	6.4	23.6	68.3
Delaware	44.2	3.1	4.5	6.2	10.7	1.4	17.9	74.4
Florida	60.5	7.6	14.2	22.3	23.4	21.2	39.3	50.2
Georgia	81.1	19.3	26.6	24.8	23.6	28.5	47.5	36.9
Hawaii	25.0	3.0	4.9	10.5	6.2	7.1	12.0	82.8
Idaho	72.8	21.4	28.2	23.1	26.5	34.9	44.2	43.7
Illinois [‡]	56.3	14.2	16.0	20.9	20.0	22.4	36.9	55.3
Kansas	65.0	5.7	9.2	16.3	13.0	10.5	38.6	50.6
Kentucky	49.7	11.4	14.2	13.7	10.9	18.1	27.8	65.4
Maine	54.4	4.0	5.0	8.9	8.8	7.3	23.8	68.3
Maryland	59.7	20.0	23.6	32.6	30.9	22.5	35.4	51.4
Massachusetts	53.7	4.6	8.0	18.3	15.1	3.4	15.8	67.8
Michigan	66.8	17.0	22.5	32.2	28.8	26.6	38.8	43.0
Minnesota	72.8	14.6	18.7	20.5	21.5	23.4	46.9	45.8
Mississippi	66.2	8.3	14.0	17.2	15.9	20.8	42.4	49.2
Missouri	67.4	11.2	15.0	18.4	19.5	29.0	47.5	46.7
Montana	75.9	21.3	22.9	25.0	24.5	27.5	52.4	39.6
Nebraska	68.3	10.2	13.2	15.1	17.8	22.4	45.1	48.5
Nevada	75.8	13.1	24.0	28.6	21.3	19.1	60.5	34.5
New Hampshire	65.6	2.3	4.8	19.3	14.8	6.9	26.2	59.9
New Jersey	63.3	8.9	10.7	34.4	33.2	16.5	34.8	47.3
New Mexico	54.3	7.8	11.1	21.0	16.2	8.8	32.3	56.4
New York	73.5	11.9	15.4	25.4	26.9	10.9	28.3	50.7
North Carolina	41.7	10.3	11.8	18.4	16.7	16.4	26.7	67.0
North Dakota	68.0	10.8	13.5	13.5	14.1	18.0	44.1	49.9
Ohio	55.1	12.6	13.9	17.0	19.0	18.4	33.6	56.6
Oklahoma	58.9	17.9	21.2	22.2	22.2	22.3	39.1	51.7
Oregon	52.1	7.5	11.0	14.7	14.7	17.0	28.8	63.1
Pennsylvania	60.6	11.2	15.7	22.8	24.7	14.7	34.0	49.0
Rhode Island	54.5	1.0	3.1	9.4	13.5	7.5	14.3	71.1
South Carolina	74.6	15.5	22.0	24.8	24.3	22.4	40.9	45.1
South Dakota	60.2	6.5	8.8	10.4	12.0	15.2	38.0	53.9
Tennessee	63.9	16.4	20.6	18.3	15.4	26.3	33.8	54.3
Texas	58.5	12.9	15.2	23.5	20.5	16.4	30.5	59.7

TABLE 28. 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 Baked Goods,* Salty Snacks,* Candy, 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	Allowed students to purchase food or beverage						Did not sell any of these 6 items (performance measure)
		Chocolate candy	Other kinds of candy	Salty snacks	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods	Soda pop or fruit drinks	Sports drinks	
Utah	78.3	17.6	28.1	26.2	25.8	30.0	43.7	40.9
Vermont	43.7	2.6	3.5	9.5	12.1	5.4	20.7	72.0
Virginia	65.0	13.8	16.7	24.0	20.7	30.7	36.8	45.8
Washington	68.3	8.9	13.3	20.2	19.9	20.9	33.9	53.2
West Virginia	54.1	4.3	6.0	8.6	9.2	3.1	10.6	80.6
Wisconsin	59.7	10.3	13.6	19.2	20.0	15.4	38.7	54.2
Median	60.5	10.3	13.9	18.6	18.7	18.0	34.8	53.2
Range	25.0-81.1	1.0-21.4	3.1-28.2	6.2-34.4	6.0-33.2	1.4-34.9	10.6-60.5	34.5-82.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	31.1	13.8	18.7	17.3	15.6	12.6	20.6	71.1
Boston, MA	33.9	12.4	15.0	18.2	13.7	3.9	13.2	76.6
Broward County, FL	83.3	23.7	36.8	40.0	38.7	40.0	62.2	30.3
Chicago, IL	24.5	1.5	1.5	3.2	3.9	1.8	8.6	88.6
Cleveland, OH	35.9	12.1	15.4	25.3	21.7	9.7	18.6	65.9
DeKalb County, GA	78.4	53.7	53.7	48.5	43.5	37.4	34.8	35.8
Detroit, MI	23.1	10.3	14.1	16.7	11.5	9.0	12.8	79.5
District of Columbia	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	94.6
Duval County, FL	32.6	6.5	6.5	17.4	19.6	23.9	17.4	67.4
Fort Worth, TX	48.5	8.3	7.3	17.6	18.5	9.7	29.9	64.2
Houston, TX	62.7	18.3	16.9	33.7	28.0	20.5	36.1	47.6
Los Angeles, CA	85.9	7.8	13.3	24.6	24.3	14.6	51.4	35.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	58.3	14.2	14.3	22.3	23.0	13.4	39.9	54.6
New York City, NY	67.1	14.5	19.0	33.2	33.6	10.3	16.6	52.5
Oakland, CA	37.9	12.1	15.0	16.7	20.6	10.6	25.0	65.0
Orange County, FL	63.2	2.3	6.2	23.3	20.9	8.2	49.5	46.3
Palm Beach County, FL	71.6	16.1	24.9	27.7	33.2	31.5	50.2	41.5
Philadelphia, PA	36.1	10.7	14.2	18.7	19.1	6.7	10.4	71.5
San Diego, CA	56.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	20.4	0.0	28.6	66.1
San Francisco, CA	35.4	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.6	2.9	8.7	88.7
Shelby County, TN	13.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	13.6	86.4
Median	37.9	10.7	14.2	18.2	20.4	9.7	20.6	65.9
Range	13.6-85.9	0.0-53.7	0.0-53.7	0.0-48.5	2.7-43.5	0.0-40.0	2.7-62.2	30.3-94.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	60.0	6.7	13.3	6.7	20.0	6.7	13.3	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	90.9

* That are not low in fat.

† That are not 100% juice.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 29. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Less Nutritious Snack Foods or Beverages from Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

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	14.9	21.1	11.4	2.3	27.0
Alaska	3.5	10.0	7.3	0.0	13.3
Arkansas	6.4	9.2	4.3	2.4	12.9
California	10.6	26.2	12.8	3.8	5.2
Delaware	6.0	14.9	7.3	0.0	4.3
Florida	14.2	26.5	13.9	4.9	17.9
Georgia	22.2	38.9	23.3	5.4	29.9
Hawaii	4.3	5.2	7.2	1.0	2.3
Idaho	3.9	15.2	6.4	6.5	33.9
Illinois [†]	12.3	21.2	10.1	4.5	22.6
Kansas	5.3	11.8	10.6	2.5	13.8
Kentucky	9.3	15.1	9.9	2.9	20.2
Maine	4.9	14.6	2.9	0.0	9.0
Maryland	19.1	25.1	16.9	4.9	16.1
Massachusetts	10.0	21.1	7.3	0.9	4.1
Michigan	14.3	24.4	17.3	5.3	25.5
Minnesota	11.0	26.7	13.9	4.8	26.1
Mississippi	13.1	19.0	11.6	2.3	18.3
Missouri	11.9	20.5	20.2	3.1	25.4
Montana	5.4	15.5	10.4	4.3	29.1
Nebraska	8.8	16.3	11.7	5.3	31.7
Nevada	17.0	31.2	12.0	2.3	11.0
New Hampshire	16.4	28.5	10.5	1.8	14.9
New Jersey	25.2	31.4	13.3	4.3	16.6
New Mexico	8.4	18.5	13.1	1.8	8.5
New York	18.6	25.2	14.3	1.8	10.5
North Carolina	8.2	15.4	10.3	4.1	12.6
North Dakota	3.3	11.8	8.0	2.6	21.2
Ohio	11.4	18.4	10.4	6.4	17.5
Oklahoma	7.9	17.8	9.8	1.3	24.8
Oregon	7.1	11.6	8.1	4.1	16.8
Pennsylvania	13.1	24.0	10.6	5.5	24.4
Rhode Island	8.5	18.6	8.5	1.0	2.1
South Carolina	11.7	22.8	18.0	4.4	24.6
South Dakota	5.3	10.3	5.4	0.0	12.8
Tennessee	9.8	17.6	13.1	3.2	27.0
Texas	18.1	25.9	18.5	4.8	16.3
Utah	6.6	14.7	13.6	3.2	28.7
Vermont	10.3	18.5	6.7	0.0	13.1

TABLE 29. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Less Nutritious Snack Foods or Beverages from Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (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
Virginia	12.7	25.0	12.3	3.8	18.3
Washington	9.1	18.6	15.3	9.6	22.6
West Virginia	0.6	9.8	5.5	0.6	2.4
Wisconsin	5.9	17.7	8.3	5.8	19.9
Median	9.8	18.5	10.6	3.2	17.5
Range	0.6-25.2	5.2-38.9	2.9-23.3	0.0-9.6	2.1-33.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	4.5	9.1	6.9	3.3	9.9
Boston, MA	1.3	6.6	5.8	2.6	1.3
Broward County, FL	27.6	48.0	21.3	2.7	34.7
Chicago, IL	1.1	5.6	3.5	1.5	1.8
Cleveland, OH	16.1	16.1	6.4	3.2	6.4
DeKalb County, GA	20.6	37.7	17.6	10.9	30.8
Detroit, MI	2.6	11.5	6.4	0.0	5.1
District of Columbia	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duval County, FL	10.9	17.4	2.2	2.2	13.0
Fort Worth, TX	25.3	22.6	12.3	7.0	9.7
Houston, TX	18.1	44.6	18.1	4.8	18.3
Los Angeles, CA	25.8	37.9	26.8	2.9	1.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.0	24.8	11.9	7.1	11.1
New York City, NY	8.6	23.3	11.3	2.4	5.0
Oakland, CA	10.6	11.6	8.3	0.0	3.9
Orange County, FL	6.1	24.9	8.7	2.3	10.3
Palm Beach County, FL	13.9	22.7	18.8	6.6	22.7
Philadelphia, PA	17.1	12.7	5.3	0.0	3.0
San Diego, CA	10.9	7.3	18.2	1.8	0.0
San Francisco, CA	2.8	15.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Shelby County, TN	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.0
Median	10.6	16.1	8.3	2.4	6.4
Range	0.0-27.6	0.0-48.0	0.0-26.8	0.0-10.9	0.0-34.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	6.7	20.0	20.0	6.7	13.3
Northern Mariana Islands	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0

* That is not low in fat.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase More Nutritious Snacks or Beverages 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, 2018

Site	Allowed students to purchase food or beverage							Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations	
	Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips	Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)	Plain water*	Calorie-free, flavored water*	100% fruit or vegetable juice	Fruits (not fruit juice)	Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)		Fruits and vegetables (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	57.2	34.1	69.6	44.9	42.7	24.7	14.7	12.4	40.2
Alaska	22.2	11.1	32.6	15.7	19.7	4.4	1.9	1.3	37.0
Arkansas	20.0	14.6	34.5	11.2	22.4	13.4	10.8	10.4	25.8
California	38.5	28.3	41.5	25.5	32.7	32.9	27.0	26.7	42.4
Delaware	32.6	23.9	41.0	26.0	25.0	22.5	16.0	16.0	54.3
Florida	44.8	31.0	55.4	32.6	39.5	27.3	23.3	22.6	37.3
Georgia	59.3	46.8	77.2	53.1	54.1	28.7	22.1	20.6	28.7
Hawaii	14.6	2.3	20.1	8.5	9.4	5.2	5.2	2.9	47.8
Idaho	52.7	24.4	68.3	43.8	39.5	21.5	10.0	9.3	26.0
Illinois†	39.2	33.4	51.3	37.9	41.0	28.5	24.5	23.9	29.3
Kansas	47.5	20.4	59.5	36.1	37.5	15.2	8.3	7.9	14.9
Kentucky	31.5	22.6	46.8	31.6	26.9	17.9	12.9	12.8	25.0
Maine	34.2	27.4	52.6	37.0	32.4	24.8	18.6	18.1	56.9
Maryland	53.6	29.9	53.0	33.3	35.8	30.7	23.9	23.1	37.2
Massachusetts	42.6	32.9	48.3	30.6	31.0	31.2	23.6	23.1	44.8
Michigan	49.2	34.9	60.9	45.5	40.9	35.4	24.8	24.1	31.5
Minnesota	57.9	37.4	69.9	51.9	50.5	34.4	24.2	23.9	25.2
Mississippi	48.5	28.5	56.9	30.2	33.7	18.5	11.8	11.3	30.4
Missouri	45.9	34.6	63.8	46.7	45.2	29.7	23.0	20.7	29.3
Montana	52.9	24.8	70.7	43.5	46.8	20.2	14.3	13.0	38.8
Nebraska	43.7	28.2	63.1	44.1	43.0	17.1	10.9	10.9	21.9
Nevada	63.0	37.5	69.7	40.8	38.9	28.7	25.0	21.8	32.8
New Hampshire	47.2	45.0	65.1	49.2	43.1	43.2	35.6	34.6	65.0
New Jersey	50.7	40.6	59.0	32.9	43.4	41.4	33.4	33.1	40.3
New Mexico	41.4	20.7	49.7	23.9	25.0	17.7	11.8	9.8	41.8
New York	51.5	38.5	61.7	39.6	34.3	29.8	21.4	21.0	46.1
North Carolina	30.7	19.5	38.3	24.8	22.4	18.5	15.1	13.7	34.1
North Dakota	35.7	19.2	66.6	46.5	43.0	13.8	7.2	7.2	27.3
Ohio	36.3	28.8	46.6	36.6	32.7	28.0	21.4	21.0	29.8
Oklahoma	46.3	23.1	55.3	29.6	33.8	16.1	14.0	13.0	33.1
Oregon	32.5	19.3	48.8	27.3	27.0	20.6	13.3	13.3	39.7
Pennsylvania	47.8	35.1	57.3	43.1	36.8	28.8	20.0	20.0	37.3
Rhode Island	40.6	33.8	50.4	27.9	38.3	30.4	25.3	25.3	52.3
South Carolina	57.2	36.7	69.0	47.1	47.0	32.9	25.3	24.4	32.3
South Dakota	36.4	25.1	55.4	42.9	43.8	10.8	5.5	3.6	19.5
Tennessee	47.7	29.3	60.9	37.5	35.0	22.5	18.1	16.8	30.6
Texas	43.7	35.9	51.7	23.0	34.7	30.2	25.7	24.5	38.0

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase More Nutritious Snacks or Beverages 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Allowed students to purchase food or beverage								Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations
	Low sodium or "no added salt" pretzels, crackers, or chips	Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)	Plain water*	Calorie-free, flavored water*	100% fruit or vegetable juice	Fruits (not fruit juice)	Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	Fruits and vegetables (performance measure)	
Utah	63.5	30.5	72.2	48.6	48.5	20.8	13.7	12.2	27.8
Vermont	29.7	24.3	38.5	24.2	28.3	21.8	16.3	15.3	58.8
Virginia	49.9	34.3	59.5	38.1	39.5	28.4	20.5	20.1	30.2
Washington	49.5	35.6	62.5	41.5	41.5	29.9	19.8	19.0	36.2
West Virginia	41.7	12.8	50.6	19.1	20.8	8.6	5.6	4.9	38.6
Wisconsin	44.5	33.7	53.3	42.1	38.5	22.8	16.2	14.9	25.9
Median	44.8	29.3	55.4	37.0	37.5	24.7	18.1	16.8	34.1
Range	14.6-63.5	2.3-46.8	20.1-77.2	8.5-53.1	9.4-54.1	4.4-43.2	1.9-35.6	1.3-34.6	14.9-65.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	26.4	8.1	23.7	14.5	19.8	14.9	3.6	3.6	53.8
Boston, MA	28.7	11.8	22.4	9.7	16.3	10.5	6.6	6.6	56.3
Broward County, FL	72.4	49.3	76.3	43.4	64.0	44.0	34.7	32.0	38.8
Chicago, IL	10.5	7.0	21.5	9.4	16.1	6.0	3.9	3.9	43.8
Cleveland, OH	26.6	16.1	20.5	8.6	15.2	14.1	11.8	10.8	47.7
DeKalb County, GA	55.5	43.7	69.4	48.3	55.4	31.6	32.6	24.9	34.1
Detroit, MI	11.5	10.3	15.4	9.0	6.4	6.5	5.2	3.9	50.6
District of Columbia	11.4	6.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.3	3.3	53.8
Duval County, FL	17.4	17.4	26.1	13.0	19.6	17.4	13.0	13.0	41.7
Fort Worth, TX	36.1	27.3	40.8	29.1	31.1	16.6	16.5	14.2	42.4
Houston, TX	51.8	45.8	42.2	18.3	31.3	30.1	26.5	24.1	53.0
Los Angeles, CA	72.8	45.2	83.4	33.7	46.6	31.6	23.9	22.9	40.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	52.6	31.2	48.8	19.1	37.0	28.0	22.5	22.5	47.9
New York City, NY	52.2	27.4	60.3	27.8	23.6	20.8	14.0	12.9	49.9
Oakland, CA	19.4	13.9	32.2	8.3	25.5	22.7	19.9	19.9	41.0
Orange County, FL	48.9	31.1	57.3	20.1	41.2	26.9	21.2	21.2	31.7
Palm Beach County, FL	55.6	24.4	66.0	38.0	39.3	20.1	17.9	17.9	31.2
Philadelphia, PA	27.1	15.6	24.6	9.0	15.4	10.9	5.9	5.2	37.4
San Diego, CA	36.4	18.2	48.2	18.2	23.6	18.2	16.4	16.4	25.0
San Francisco, CA	25.1	21.5	32.2	12.5	31.3	18.7	15.9	15.9	65.1
Shelby County, TN	7.0	0.0	13.6	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5
Median	28.7	18.2	32.2	14.5	23.6	18.2	15.9	14.2	42.4
Range	7.0-72.8	0.0-49.3	11.4-83.4	0.0-48.3	0.0-64.0	0.0-44.0	0.0-34.7	0.0-32.0	24.5-65.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	33.3	20.0	46.7	13.3	53.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	60.0
Northern Mariana Islands	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2

* With or without carbonation.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 31a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages	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	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	9.0	42.6	50.1	21.3	25.6	38.4	33.1
Alaska	10.1	33.7	38.9	17.3	35.4	65.1	32.1
Arkansas	17.5	56.8	65.3	41.1	29.3	41.8	32.7
California	9.6	50.8	60.7	35.4	25.0	53.4	47.5
Delaware	17.9	56.5	75.6	49.6	27.6	68.2	30.4
Florida	13.4	43.7	62.5	38.9	29.3	43.0	49.2
Georgia	12.9	38.8	57.3	44.5	22.0	57.2	43.9
Hawaii	5.6	38.1	36.1	20.1	31.2	73.4	78.1
Idaho	13.4	38.9	47.4	27.1	26.6	48.1	26.7
Illinois*	9.1	36.7	56.1	28.1	18.5	29.8	25.0
Kansas	10.9	45.9	57.4	30.6	27.7	47.4	19.5
Kentucky	8.3	39.0	58.1	37.7	19.2	49.8	29.7
Maine	14.7	46.7	56.6	38.9	26.0	82.8	54.5
Maryland	13.4	38.3	57.2	23.5	17.9	51.8	28.1
Massachusetts	14.5	50.9	67.3	42.2	29.7	59.6	49.0
Michigan	16.0	48.0	64.7	39.1	21.8	45.3	33.6
Minnesota	14.5	45.8	63.9	43.4	22.8	66.0	31.9
Mississippi	11.4	37.2	48.1	20.5	23.0	32.2	23.9
Missouri	14.8	52.3	64.1	36.4	30.2	36.0	26.5
Montana	12.5	41.5	38.3	23.5	33.9	63.8	35.6
Nebraska	9.9	39.1	52.0	21.0	30.3	67.5	31.1
Nevada	6.2	35.1	42.9	21.7	11.8	15.5	37.1
New Hampshire	18.3	65.1	71.1	48.3	42.1	73.4	53.5
New Jersey	14.5	64.8	70.5	41.9	25.1	43.1	39.1
New Mexico	11.5	42.0	44.7	21.8	17.1	43.3	29.4
New York	11.4	49.4	56.6	34.3	31.8	46.4	40.0
North Carolina	11.9	29.7	50.6	31.3	16.4	38.0	31.5
North Dakota	8.5	33.3	38.7	24.7	21.1	59.9	21.7
Ohio	9.5	44.5	58.1	29.9	20.1	35.9	24.8
Oklahoma	14.0	56.3	55.2	27.9	23.5	38.7	27.8
Oregon	8.3	28.3	41.9	19.9	27.1	63.7	37.4
Pennsylvania	16.0	48.0	61.1	36.3	23.3	40.4	32.5
Rhode Island	15.2	49.0	65.8	42.3	22.3	67.5	41.1
South Carolina	9.5	46.0	59.2	44.2	19.5	47.8	41.9
South Dakota	11.9	39.4	43.3	19.2	15.0	48.8	16.8
Tennessee	8.5	36.7	43.8	26.9	18.3	33.0	33.5
Texas	15.6	45.0	62.7	40.8	25.7	25.3	26.0

TABLE 31a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages	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	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
Utah	6.3	24.2	47.8	14.1	19.3	38.0	14.7
Vermont	12.1	54.7	56.8	62.8	36.6	95.1	76.9
Virginia	10.9	36.4	57.4	34.5	16.7	43.5	36.1
Washington	15.6	38.2	56.4	21.7	18.6	45.3	28.4
West Virginia	9.4	46.1	55.3	30.1	28.3	57.5	30.9
Wisconsin	12.9	47.0	57.3	37.4	23.9	54.5	41.4
Median	11.9	43.7	56.8	31.3	23.9	47.8	32.5
Range	5.6-18.3	24.2-65.1	36.1-75.6	14.1-62.8	11.8-42.1	15.5-95.1	14.7-78.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	14.2	41.3	41.3	19.5	24.1	60.9	39.7
Boston, MA	9.9	47.2	52.0	31.4	26.0	39.9	47.3
Broward County, FL	13.9	45.6	47.4	24.1	34.2	36.4	50.0
Chicago, IL	6.6	46.6	58.8	36.6	32.1	43.2	55.4
Cleveland, OH	13.1	29.6	30.8	15.3	21.1	30.9	24.2
DeKalb County, GA	17.3	56.4	59.6	45.2	39.0	60.6	38.7
Detroit, MI	5.3	43.6	50.6	19.7	20.8	53.2	71.4
District of Columbia	21.0	43.0	74.5	28.5	49.5	58.5	45.1
Duval County, FL	10.4	39.6	61.7	47.9	27.1	22.9	40.4
Fort Worth, TX	10.0	47.8	60.5	20.9	22.3	22.1	29.9
Houston, TX	24.1	32.9	56.6	30.9	33.7	25.3	48.8
Los Angeles, CA	9.2	32.7	62.3	29.0	19.3	27.6	54.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.1	45.5	53.5	19.6	28.0	38.0	54.7
New York City, NY	7.7	44.7	50.5	19.9	29.2	28.5	33.3
Oakland, CA	16.8	51.3	45.5	29.9	26.7	66.9	76.2
Orange County, FL	17.8	45.3	52.4	59.4	18.1	29.8	39.9
Palm Beach County, FL	17.9	43.1	55.6	24.8	32.9	45.7	60.3
Philadelphia, PA	12.3	43.7	58.8	53.0	26.6	46.6	40.3
San Diego, CA	32.7	40.0	60.7	25.9	23.6	76.4	63.2
San Francisco, CA	0.0	48.8	57.6	47.2	36.4	57.6	66.6
Shelby County, TN	4.0	27.8	36.8	25.5	14.2	35.8	48.7
Median	13.1	43.7	55.6	28.5	26.7	39.9	48.7
Range	0.0-32.7	27.8-56.4	30.8-74.5	15.3-59.4	14.2-49.5	22.1-76.4	24.2-76.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	6.7	33.3	46.7	40.0	53.3	46.7	53.3
Northern Mariana Islands	9.1	36.4	36.4	36.4	18.2	81.8	81.8

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 31b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access	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	Had a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community kitchen facilities and equipment
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	80.5	74.1	43.5	47.6	85.4	38.1	40.5	23.3
Alaska	47.5	36.6	23.5	14.0	89.4	30.7	29.1	39.9
Arkansas	77.6	71.8	51.1	47.5	83.8	58.4	46.6	28.1
California	79.7	66.6	49.5	32.9	82.3	39.8	50.8	23.0
Delaware	85.9	77.5	23.6	53.3	74.2	37.8	50.9	19.5
Florida	85.1	76.8	17.1	45.0	81.2	23.7	38.9	18.8
Georgia	78.2	75.2	29.0	42.0	77.6	15.1	37.7	20.8
Hawaii	56.1	39.4	32.5	13.4	86.7	27.5	40.5	17.0
Idaho	75.4	63.6	56.6	34.1	76.5	20.9	31.7	24.1
Illinois*	69.5	58.1	34.6	28.8	74.8	20.2	25.3	21.2
Kansas	64.0	63.4	75.0	45.9	90.9	32.4	39.7	33.9
Kentucky	82.2	67.9	31.3	38.0	81.8	24.8	34.2	22.8
Maine	84.7	78.4	86.5	45.5	87.2	38.8	37.8	35.4
Maryland	82.0	70.9	25.5	37.4	82.2	44.2	47.6	24.0
Massachusetts	87.1	75.9	43.2	47.2	86.8	54.1	52.0	24.1
Michigan	79.8	68.9	56.1	34.1	80.4	21.0	34.6	24.2
Minnesota	78.0	77.8	73.6	48.9	84.3	40.2	46.1	31.0
Mississippi	76.1	65.3	9.5	47.1	75.4	31.7	39.0	19.0
Missouri	74.9	70.2	61.8	41.0	83.9	30.8	44.7	37.6
Montana	74.2	72.2	85.0	42.6	90.2	19.4	28.7	38.8
Nebraska	82.5	78.6	87.2	30.4	84.2	26.4	29.4	31.3
Nevada	68.2	66.6	75.7	33.2	79.5	33.7	34.9	24.2
New Hampshire	92.6	83.6	52.6	51.7	91.4	51.0	47.8	36.2
New Jersey	84.7	76.0	33.3	36.6	81.1	51.9	42.3	28.5
New Mexico	61.1	53.0	49.0	21.2	79.5	34.0	44.8	26.9
New York	78.7	71.6	65.5	39.5	84.6	32.6	41.4	25.9
North Carolina	61.5	56.4	12.9	36.7	71.0	35.8	38.8	23.0
North Dakota	64.0	66.8	93.6	22.8	85.0	27.4	36.3	30.2
Ohio	74.9	58.3	37.9	31.3	69.9	17.8	31.8	20.7
Oklahoma	68.3	67.7	73.6	36.9	91.4	29.8	33.3	27.4
Oregon	79.5	72.0	78.6	24.4	84.3	20.5	28.4	40.3
Pennsylvania	82.2	70.5	40.4	35.2	77.2	37.5	36.9	21.7
Rhode Island	93.5	83.5	53.8	37.3	84.6	53.9	70.4	29.1
South Carolina	81.0	76.2	35.0	48.8	83.3	34.9	45.4	22.7
South Dakota	71.5	69.9	87.0	31.3	86.3	19.3	25.7	34.1
Tennessee	81.5	73.5	33.4	43.3	85.4	24.0	29.3	23.6
Texas	78.8	69.3	27.7	36.9	79.0	42.4	36.4	22.8
Utah	82.5	74.3	42.0	35.3	70.9	13.3	19.0	23.7
Vermont	92.3	87.4	83.0	48.0	89.4	30.6	42.7	41.0

TABLE 31b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating During the Current School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access	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	Had a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community kitchen facilities and equipment
Virginia	88.3	72.1	21.9	38.1	75.9	26.0	31.8	22.4
Washington	84.5	75.0	74.6	32.3	76.5	22.0	40.6	38.2
West Virginia	79.4	81.3	84.4	48.5	89.8	67.2	53.9	28.3
Wisconsin	69.4	67.2	63.3	38.8	84.7	26.1	34.2	38.4
Median	79.4	71.6	49.5	37.4	83.8	30.8	38.8	24.2
Range	47.5-93.5	36.6-87.4	9.5-93.6	13.4-53.3	69.9-91.4	13.3-67.2	19.0-70.4	17.0-41.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	86.4	59.4	37.7	20.4	87.5	28.6	31.6	15.7
Boston, MA	72.7	51.5	5.4	22.6	86.9	41.8	42.1	21.9
Broward County, FL	78.5	64.6	14.3	35.1	75.9	20.8	40.5	19.5
Chicago, IL	82.8	87.9	25.9	44.5	90.2	69.6	80.3	19.7
Cleveland, OH	67.1	49.5	12.0	16.4	61.6	15.4	24.6	20.4
DeKalb County, GA	80.0	83.8	20.3	41.2	91.9	38.6	31.0	17.2
Detroit, MI	75.3	57.9	26.9	31.6	84.6	25.6	41.6	27.6
District of Columbia	87.2	84.2	73.3	37.9	86.2	65.6	51.3	42.0
Duval County, FL	72.9	72.9	14.6	45.8	75.0	20.8	35.4	31.9
Fort Worth, TX	71.4	62.7	20.5	33.2	82.0	47.4	48.8	22.4
Houston, TX	69.9	60.2	15.7	39.2	74.1	43.9	36.6	24.1
Los Angeles, CA	80.6	62.5	9.2	44.7	74.9	35.6	46.7	13.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.7	75.4	14.4	37.1	82.6	35.2	54.5	10.6
New York City, NY	71.1	74.6	76.4	36.3	89.7	30.7	42.1	26.2
Oakland, CA	87.5	61.2	63.2	32.5	95.6	20.6	43.5	37.1
Orange County, FL	81.9	68.3	0.0	44.5	70.8	23.2	30.8	16.8
Palm Beach County, FL	80.8	70.9	8.1	48.3	75.7	20.1	26.9	26.9
Philadelphia, PA	78.0	60.5	8.9	19.5	83.3	20.5	25.1	15.1
San Diego, CA	85.7	80.0	83.9	43.6	82.5	29.1	46.4	8.9
San Francisco, CA	87.3	70.9	22.3	21.2	90.7	45.3	72.5	32.5
Shelby County, TN	76.8	74.5	23.2	42.7	75.2	36.6	38.1	20.4
Median	80.0	68.3	20.3	37.1	82.6	30.7	41.6	20.4
Range	67.1-87.5	49.5-87.9	0.0-83.9	16.4-48.3	61.6-95.6	15.4-69.6	24.6-80.3	8.9-42.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	46.7	60.0	20.0	28.6	92.3	60.0	66.7	40.0
Northern Mariana Islands	63.6	54.5	45.5	30.0	90.9	45.5	36.4	0.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 32. 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, 2018

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)
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	78.1	60.2	81.6	66.5	72.1	50.0
Alaska	66.0	64.8	65.7	62.3	62.6	55.7
Arkansas	82.4	65.4	78.1	73.7	74.1	58.0
California	85.0	80.4	83.2	80.7	78.2	71.3
Delaware	63.8	58.1	59.1	53.5	53.7	45.5
Florida	70.4	60.6	76.6	63.3	66.1	50.8
Georgia	70.4	57.0	71.6	59.7	64.6	49.0
Hawaii	74.3	72.0	73.0	69.7	65.5	58.4
Idaho	73.1	65.3	77.3	69.9	69.1	57.4
Illinois [†]	60.8	54.4	70.0	60.4	65.2	48.6
Kansas	62.5	54.1	62.7	55.0	58.6	45.3
Kentucky	65.2	48.0	73.7	59.5	62.0	43.2
Maine	84.2	80.1	85.0	86.0	82.3	75.3
Maryland	75.9	71.8	72.4	67.8	67.9	59.9
Massachusetts	82.7	78.1	78.8	79.2	76.4	68.4
Michigan	62.3	55.3	63.6	62.1	60.5	50.6
Minnesota	69.6	60.7	71.8	64.8	68.1	50.3
Mississippi	81.5	66.0	81.9	71.6	72.7	56.4
Missouri	58.7	50.5	63.5	53.4	55.8	42.0
Montana	62.7	55.4	69.4	65.1	66.2	44.4
Nebraska	67.6	61.7	71.7	67.2	65.2	51.3
Nevada	79.6	77.6	80.6	76.2	77.7	68.1
New Hampshire	84.2	80.7	85.8	83.5	81.1	72.0
New Jersey	80.3	79.1	77.3	77.5	79.8	70.3
New Mexico	78.9	73.3	72.5	72.4	70.7	63.5
New York	78.6	75.6	76.0	76.4	75.8	69.7
North Carolina	67.5	61.0	72.3	63.1	64.6	55.0
North Dakota	61.4	50.6	65.5	59.6	62.7	44.6
Ohio	56.1	46.0	65.0	53.5	58.0	40.3
Oklahoma	67.7	58.3	69.8	60.1	63.6	50.6
Oregon	73.1	65.2	75.9	71.4	70.2	56.6
Pennsylvania	67.9	64.5	65.5	64.9	64.5	53.9
Rhode Island	89.4	90.2	85.8	85.6	86.7	78.3
South Carolina	72.6	57.4	76.9	63.9	67.7	52.9
South Dakota	60.3	56.4	70.0	63.4	62.0	47.5
Tennessee	65.9	49.4	70.5	63.0	64.1	44.0
Texas	69.0	63.2	70.1	63.2	63.5	53.6
Utah	78.3	61.9	83.1	67.6	74.2	53.7
Vermont	81.2	76.6	77.2	78.7	78.5	70.6

TABLE 32. 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, 2018 (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)
Virginia	68.7	59.8	71.4	57.6	62.8	48.3
Washington	74.0	70.0	78.6	71.9	72.3	61.8
West Virginia	77.5	68.1	78.5	69.2	71.1	63.4
Wisconsin	63.3	57.7	63.6	60.9	62.9	48.5
Median	70.4	61.9	72.5	65.1	66.2	53.7
Range	56.1-89.4	46.0-90.2	59.1-85.8	53.4-86.0	53.7-86.7	40.3-78.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	73.3	69.0	62.8	69.8	66.0	59.4
Boston, MA	79.2	76.6	72.6	75.3	72.6	66.1
Broward County, FL	52.5	51.3	62.0	58.8	59.0	45.6
Chicago, IL	89.7	86.8	77.8	85.1	82.7	71.9
Cleveland, OH	49.8	50.5	52.8	51.5	50.4	44.2
DeKalb County, GA	82.1	79.5	85.5	82.2	88.2	74.8
Detroit, MI	73.7	71.1	66.7	66.7	65.3	59.2
District of Columbia	82.4	72.2	62.4	67.3	69.5	51.7
Duval County, FL	76.6	66.0	74.5	70.2	70.2	55.3
Fort Worth, TX	68.2	61.0	70.3	58.0	68.9	47.7
Houston, TX	66.3	59.0	57.8	53.0	55.4	47.0
Los Angeles, CA	81.9	77.5	78.2	78.0	77.1	67.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	80.2	77.3	71.0	75.2	73.7	62.8
New York City, NY	76.8	71.9	65.3	71.7	68.6	60.8
Oakland, CA	79.5	75.0	68.0	77.9	72.0	68.0
Orange County, FL	71.7	57.8	73.7	53.1	65.4	48.8
Palm Beach County, FL	48.7	46.5	52.2	41.1	50.0	34.5
Philadelphia, PA	71.0	65.6	59.1	65.4	60.4	52.0
San Diego, CA	92.9	87.5	89.3	83.9	83.9	76.8
San Francisco, CA	91.6	91.6	79.7	83.3	87.8	75.1
Shelby County, TN	59.6	48.7	41.1	47.0	37.7	27.5
Median	76.6	71.1	68.0	69.8	68.9	59.2
Range	48.7-92.9	46.5-91.6	41.1-89.3	41.1-85.1	37.7-88.2	27.5-76.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	64.3	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	54.5	72.7	72.7	72.7	81.8	45.5

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

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 33. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

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	46.9	41.9	95.2	95.6	98.5	77.6	99.2	66.7
Alaska	88.8	9.9	98.0	98.0	96.8	63.9	92.9	65.7
Arkansas	76.9	18.2	96.9	96.9	98.6	81.2	99.7	75.8
California	91.7	5.5	91.4	91.4	92.8	93.1	96.3	80.2
Delaware	79.0	15.6	91.0	91.0	89.8	73.0	98.6	63.9
Florida	78.7	16.4	98.5	98.5	99.4	93.1	98.5	86.2
Georgia	69.1	26.7	96.9	96.9	98.8	84.5	99.2	78.9
Hawaii	97.0	1.0	95.6	95.6	98.7	90.8	96.1	84.4
Idaho	83.1	15.1	93.6	93.6	95.5	72.5	99.5	66.8
Illinois [†]	65.1	25.5	91.1	91.1	94.5	63.9	99.7	52.8
Kansas	82.1	16.3	97.2	97.2	96.8	84.0	100.0	79.9
Kentucky	72.2	22.8	94.0	95.3	96.1	74.1	97.9	66.7
Maine	84.6	14.0	94.6	94.6	98.1	67.1	98.7	64.0
Maryland	82.0	13.3	94.7	94.7	97.6	72.7	98.1	67.6
Massachusetts	83.5	13.5	95.5	96.1	96.8	67.3	98.5	61.8
Michigan	77.1	21.0	92.3	93.8	96.9	78.4	97.7	72.6
Minnesota	83.0	15.2	91.5	91.1	97.7	70.6	99.6	65.5
Mississippi	64.5	27.3	89.7	90.1	96.0	86.3	99.2	69.8
Missouri	73.3	21.8	97.0	97.6	96.1	79.7	99.7	73.6
Montana	87.7	11.9	90.6	91.0	96.4	72.3	98.0	67.4
Nebraska	85.2	13.4	98.7	99.2	94.3	87.7	99.4	81.4
Nevada	90.1	8.3	98.5	98.5	99.3	87.3	99.2	83.5
New Hampshire	92.3	6.6	93.3	93.9	95.5	65.5	99.4	63.3
New Jersey	65.0	26.2	89.3	89.6	89.7	58.7	98.0	49.7
New Mexico	83.9	12.6	94.6	95.5	95.5	71.1	97.9	66.2
New York	85.6	13.2	96.6	96.6	89.5	68.6	97.2	66.8
North Carolina	70.6	27.6	95.2	96.5	95.7	77.9	98.8	74.2
North Dakota	85.3	12.7	95.4	96.8	96.7	69.8	99.4	66.8
Ohio	63.1	28.1	92.5	93.0	90.4	78.4	99.5	67.2
Oklahoma	73.4	23.7	98.7	99.0	99.1	90.0	100.0	86.5
Oregon	86.0	12.1	91.4	92.8	95.1	66.4	96.9	58.0
Pennsylvania	65.4	22.4	92.1	91.0	91.7	58.4	99.3	52.5
Rhode Island	89.2	9.8	90.6	91.7	96.9	62.3	100.0	63.2
South Carolina	68.1	25.8	94.6	95.6	97.6	79.7	99.1	71.5
South Dakota	90.2	9.3	95.5	96.3	95.7	84.7	99.5	78.0
Tennessee	73.4	22.7	96.4	97.7	94.8	66.7	98.7	62.1
Texas	76.8	19.0	97.0	97.0	97.6	89.3	98.4	82.3

TABLE 33. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (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	
Utah	87.5	11.6	95.1	96.3	98.4	65.3	100.0	64.0
Vermont	91.2	8.8	93.2	95.0	94.3	57.2	96.9	52.3
Virginia	73.0	22.1	95.3	95.7	96.5	65.1	100.0	60.0
Washington	86.9	11.2	93.0	93.0	96.9	67.5	96.9	63.0
West Virginia	60.8	34.4	98.7	98.7	95.7	76.3	98.7	70.9
Wisconsin	83.9	14.0	94.0	95.0	95.1	66.1	99.7	61.6
Median	82.1	15.2	94.7	95.6	96.4	72.7	99.1	66.8
Range	46.9-97.0	1.0-41.9	89.3-98.7	89.6-99.2	89.5-99.4	57.2-93.1	92.9-100.0	49.7-86.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	84.2	9.5	91.6	91.6	98.7	75.8	91.7	65.5
Boston, MA	92.1	6.6	95.8	95.8	97.2	66.2	87.8	60.5
Broward County, FL	82.4	13.5	96.3	96.3	96.2	93.6	100.0	85.1
Chicago, IL	66.5	29.4	82.0	85.9	82.0	64.0	98.9	55.9
Cleveland, OH	50.7	39.0	83.8	83.8	82.2	55.8	96.6	50.2
DeKalb County, GA	80.1	19.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	97.1	71.5
Detroit, MI	52.0	37.3	87.5	90.3	88.7	63.1	90.5	48.6
District of Columbia	57.5	39.5	97.6	95.1	95.1	76.9	100.0	74.5
Duval County, FL	59.6	31.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	81.8	95.8	72.3
Fort Worth, TX	59.1	35.1	97.3	97.3	92.5	86.6	100.0	81.2
Houston, TX	74.4	15.9	98.8	98.8	97.4	80.0	98.8	72.8
Los Angeles, CA	90.2	7.9	90.0	92.2	97.1	98.1	95.4	84.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	78.3	18.6	97.7	97.7	100.0	96.0	99.2	89.7
New York City, NY	84.2	14.3	96.8	97.1	88.4	67.7	92.8	63.1
Oakland, CA	85.0	15.0	93.0	93.0	100.0	78.6	100.0	75.6
Orange County, FL	85.8	10.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	100.0	87.8
Palm Beach County, FL	80.4	13.1	97.9	97.9	100.0	97.9	100.0	89.1
Philadelphia, PA	77.8	22.2	83.9	84.1	85.2	51.8	100.0	54.0
San Diego, CA	98.2	1.8	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.7	98.2	87.3
San Francisco, CA	96.7	3.3	92.1	92.1	88.3	87.8	95.8	80.6
Shelby County, TN	51.7	36.1	97.6	95.3	92.9	72.4	93.2	55.2
Median	80.1	15.9	96.3	95.3	96.2	78.6	98.2	72.8
Range	50.7-98.2	1.8-39.5	82.0-100.0	83.8-100.0	82.0-100.0	51.8-98.1	87.8-100.0	48.6-89.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	78.6	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.3	100.0	57.1
Northern Mariana Islands	88.9	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	22.2	20.0

* Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them in certain locations or all locations during the school day, and offered a free source of drinking water in all locations listed in the table.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations,* the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco and Electronic Vapor Product 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, 2018

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations	Prohibited all tobacco and electronic vapor product use at all times in all locations	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	97.3	70.6	68.5	85.0
Alaska	97.7	55.8	54.1	92.8
Arkansas	98.7	67.8	67.8	93.4
California	95.6	66.4	65.6	90.5
Delaware	96.8	57.8	57.8	74.9
Florida	95.7	65.8	65.0	86.6
Georgia	95.1	69.5	67.5	88.6
Hawaii	95.1	61.5	61.5	66.3
Idaho	99.4	51.4	51.4	71.5
Illinois [§]	97.2	58.6	57.7	75.0
Kansas	97.2	53.8	52.6	77.2
Kentucky	94.6	46.4	45.7	78.7
Maine	99.6	63.2	61.0	88.9
Maryland	90.3	67.6	66.8	67.8
Massachusetts	94.9	62.8	61.0	70.7
Michigan	94.1	62.5	59.8	65.6
Minnesota	97.8	64.1	63.7	79.2
Mississippi	98.7	72.5	68.2	94.4
Missouri	97.1	55.6	54.1	76.3
Montana	100.0	67.8	65.3	91.6
Nebraska	99.5	48.0	46.6	77.3
Nevada	95.6	60.3	59.5	75.6
New Hampshire	99.5	68.7	62.5	91.4
New Jersey	96.5	58.6	56.4	71.8
New Mexico	96.6	64.6	63.6	72.7
New York	90.6	53.0	51.5	71.9
North Carolina	97.3	76.8	75.5	87.3
North Dakota	98.7	62.0	59.7	88.2
Ohio	96.0	49.8	48.3	77.1
Oklahoma	98.7	65.0	65.0	91.6
Oregon	98.7	61.8	61.0	80.7
Pennsylvania	94.5	65.2	63.5	73.6
Rhode Island	94.8	58.6	56.3	70.5
South Carolina	96.5	72.0	71.3	71.3
South Dakota	99.4	43.0	37.9	76.7
Tennessee	94.9	52.0	51.6	90.8
Texas	98.5	72.7	71.6	79.0

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations,* the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco and Electronic Vapor Product 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations	Prohibited all tobacco and electronic vapor product use at all times in all locations	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone
Utah	97.9	61.3	60.2	79.1
Vermont	98.5	68.9	57.0	79.8
Virginia	98.1	61.8	61.1	85.9
Washington	98.9	65.9	65.4	92.9
West Virginia	98.9	83.0	82.1	92.7
Wisconsin	97.5	65.7	63.6	75.0
Median	97.3	62.8	61.0	79.0
Range	90.3-100.0	43.0-83.0	37.9-82.1	65.6-94.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	69.0	48.3	46.7	59.4
Boston, MA	76.3	41.7	41.7	66.2
Broward County, FL	97.4	71.8	71.8	92.8
Chicago, IL	59.4	42.4	42.1	65.1
Cleveland, OH	84.5	29.2	29.2	53.9
DeKalb County, GA	90.7	73.8	70.6	88.6
Detroit, MI	84.4	55.9	55.9	50.8
District of Columbia	77.0	50.6	50.6	59.5
Duval County, FL	95.8	72.3	72.3	69.8
Fort Worth, TX	89.3	62.8	61.9	70.8
Houston, TX	100.0	91.1	91.1	58.2
Los Angeles, CA	97.3	76.4	74.5	93.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	98.6	63.9	63.9	75.3
New York City, NY	77.7	42.5	42.3	58.2
Oakland, CA	76.8	48.9	48.9	60.6
Orange County, FL	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	97.9	89.3	89.3	95.6
Philadelphia, PA	72.5	30.3	29.4	43.2
San Diego, CA	91.4	64.3	64.3	81.0
San Francisco, CA	89.8	55.3	55.3	70.4
Shelby County, TN	70.9	42.0	39.6	78.7
Median	89.3	55.3	55.3	69.8
Range	59.4-100.0	0.0-91.1	0.0-91.1	43.2-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	100.0	71.4	71.4	90.9
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	33.3	33.3	37.5

* Prohibited the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes, by students, faculty and 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.

† Also prohibited the use of electronic vapor products by all individuals, in all locations, and at all times.

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

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 35a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Specific Types of Tobacco Use for Specific Groups During Any School-Related Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Survey, 2018

Site	Cigarettes			Smokeless tobacco*		
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	96.5	96.1	95.7	96.5	96.1	94.5
Alaska	96.4	95.2	95.3	95.3	94.6	94.7
Arkansas	97.7	97.2	97.2	97.2	96.7	96.2
California	95.3	94.2	93.3	95.0	93.1	91.6
Delaware	96.7	96.7	96.7	95.0	94.9	93.5
Florida	95.0	93.2	93.2	95.0	93.6	92.5
Georgia	94.8	94.3	93.0	93.5	93.5	91.3
Hawaii	92.5	90.0	89.0	92.5	88.0	85.9
Idaho	98.9	96.2	96.7	98.3	94.5	92.8
Illinois†	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.2	95.6	93.0
Kansas	96.4	95.2	93.5	96.4	94.4	92.3
Kentucky	93.9	87.0	86.8	94.4	87.4	86.3
Maine	98.5	98.5	98.5	99.0	98.1	97.6
Maryland	90.3	89.1	89.9	89.5	88.3	88.7
Massachusetts	93.8	92.2	91.2	93.1	90.8	88.6
Michigan	94.0	93.5	92.5	94.0	93.0	90.1
Minnesota	96.7	96.1	96.0	97.1	96.4	95.6
Mississippi	98.2	98.2	97.3	98.2	97.8	97.3
Missouri	96.5	93.6	92.5	95.8	93.0	91.5
Montana	100.0	99.2	99.6	99.6	98.7	97.9
Nebraska	98.1	94.4	93.4	98.1	94.3	87.6
Nevada	93.9	92.3	93.1	93.9	91.7	90.1
New Hampshire	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.9
New Jersey	96.2	95.8	94.4	95.3	94.9	92.9
New Mexico	96.6	96.6	95.3	96.6	96.2	94.5
New York	85.9	83.5	82.8	85.1	82.1	80.2
North Carolina	97.0	95.9	95.6	96.7	95.6	95.3
North Dakota	98.6	97.9	97.9	98.6	97.9	97.2
Ohio	95.9	92.5	90.8	95.5	91.4	85.8
Oklahoma	98.3	97.4	97.3	98.3	97.0	96.7
Oregon	98.2	97.5	97.5	98.2	96.6	96.5
Pennsylvania	94.0	92.6	92.7	93.6	91.7	91.1
Rhode Island	94.7	93.5	94.7	92.6	90.5	91.6
South Carolina	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.9	92.8	91.7
South Dakota	95.9	95.8	93.9	95.9	95.8	90.4
Tennessee	94.1	91.2	89.3	93.5	90.1	85.8
Texas	98.2	97.6	97.4	97.9	97.4	96.5
Utah	97.8	96.0	95.5	97.8	95.5	92.2
Vermont	94.8	94.0	94.0	94.8	92.3	90.0

TABLE 35a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Specific Types of Tobacco Use for Specific Groups During Any School-Related Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Survey, 2018 (continued)

Site	Cigarettes			Smokeless tobacco*		
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors
Virginia	98.1	95.0	94.5	98.1	96.1	94.9
Washington	97.5	97.1	96.4	96.7	96.4	95.3
West Virginia	97.6	98.2	97.0	97.6	98.2	97.0
Wisconsin	96.2	95.0	94.6	96.2	94.0	93.3
Median	96.5	95.2	94.6	96.2	94.6	92.8
Range	85.9-100.0	83.5-99.2	82.8-99.6	85.1-99.6	82.1-98.9	80.2-97.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	68.3	65.0	66.1	68.3	66.1	66.1
Boston, MA	74.1	70.9	70.9	71.3	66.8	65.4
Broward County, FL	97.3	93.2	94.4	97.3	93.2	93.0
Chicago, IL	59.2	59.2	59.1	58.2	58.2	57.6
Cleveland, OH	83.4	78.0	76.9	78.6	73.8	72.7
DeKalb County, GA	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.4	90.7	90.7
Detroit, MI	82.7	83.6	80.8	79.5	81.9	79.2
District of Columbia	77.0	76.4	76.4	77.0	76.4	76.4
Duval County, FL	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6
Fort Worth, TX	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3
Houston, TX	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.8	97.6
Los Angeles, CA	97.2	97.2	97.2	96.3	94.3	94.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	97.0	97.0	96.2	97.0	96.2	91.5
New York City, NY	76.0	72.8	71.9	75.0	71.2	70.3
Oakland, CA	76.8	73.9	73.9	76.8	73.9	73.9
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Philadelphia, PA	68.3	65.7	65.4	65.3	62.3	60.3
San Diego, CA	89.5	89.5	87.7	87.7	87.7	86.0
San Francisco, CA	89.8	89.5	89.5	89.8	85.9	81.3
Shelby County, TN	66.2	64.2	66.2	61.6	63.9	63.9
Median	89.3	89.3	87.7	87.7	85.9	81.3
Range	59.2-100.0	59.2-100.0	59.1-100.0	58.2-100.0	58.2-100.0	57.6-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Such as chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or snus.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 35b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Specific Types of Tobacco Use for Specific Groups During Any School-Related Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Survey, 2018

Site	Cigars			Pipes			Electronic vapor products*		
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	95.6	95.3	94.4	95.2	94.9	94.0	92.0	92.1	90.9
Alaska	91.6	89.8	89.9	91.6	89.8	89.9	88.5	85.9	86.0
Arkansas	96.3	95.7	95.7	96.2	95.7	95.7	96.8	95.8	96.3
California	92.8	92.0	91.9	92.2	91.1	91.0	93.3	90.8	90.7
Delaware	96.7	96.7	95.3	96.7	96.6	95.2	95.0	93.6	93.6
Florida	94.4	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.2	93.1	94.7	92.7	91.6
Georgia	92.5	92.5	90.4	93.0	92.6	90.4	91.2	90.8	89.1
Hawaii	91.4	88.9	87.8	91.4	88.9	88.9	92.4	87.5	86.4
Idaho	95.6	92.9	93.4	95.6	92.9	92.9	97.7	93.8	92.8
Illinois [†]	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.6	93.6	91.7	90.7
Kansas	92.8	92.0	90.3	92.3	91.9	90.3	90.5	89.3	87.3
Kentucky	94.0	86.9	86.4	93.6	86.5	86.0	93.9	84.4	83.4
Maine	96.6	96.0	96.0	96.1	95.5	95.5	94.2	93.0	91.9
Maryland	88.3	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.5	87.4	88.6	87.0	88.2
Massachusetts	91.9	90.1	88.7	91.7	89.7	88.5	90.5	86.9	86.0
Michigan	90.6	90.0	89.0	89.6	89.0	88.3	88.9	87.9	85.8
Minnesota	94.1	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.6	92.5	93.5	91.7	91.3
Mississippi	95.6	94.6	93.7	95.5	95.1	94.1	92.7	91.9	89.0
Missouri	93.0	89.9	90.0	93.4	90.2	89.9	91.5	87.4	86.8
Montana	96.3	95.4	94.9	95.4	94.6	94.1	95.9	94.1	92.9
Nebraska	96.5	92.8	90.9	95.6	91.8	90.4	94.2	90.0	86.1
Nevada	91.6	90.7	90.7	92.4	91.6	90.8	93.1	90.9	90.8
New Hampshire	97.7	97.1	97.1	93.8	93.2	93.2	84.8	83.0	81.9
New Jersey	93.7	93.2	91.9	93.8	93.5	92.1	90.8	90.3	88.3
New Mexico	93.7	94.1	92.8	94.1	94.1	92.8	93.7	92.9	91.2
New York	83.8	81.9	80.8	83.8	81.2	81.1	84.3	79.6	79.5
North Carolina	94.7	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.3	93.0	94.1	92.9	91.9
North Dakota	94.4	95.8	95.1	93.7	95.1	94.4	92.4	92.4	92.3
Ohio	93.8	91.1	89.4	93.6	90.8	89.0	93.6	88.5	84.5
Oklahoma	97.7	97.0	97.0	97.4	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.0	95.7
Oregon	96.3	95.0	95.0	97.2	96.0	96.0	97.2	95.5	95.0
Pennsylvania	93.6	92.2	91.9	93.6	92.2	91.5	90.5	88.1	87.1
Rhode Island	90.4	89.2	90.4	89.3	88.1	89.3	86.0	86.0	87.0
South Carolina	93.9	92.8	92.2	93.9	92.8	92.2	93.9	92.2	91.6
South Dakota	93.2	93.2	90.6	93.2	93.2	90.6	82.5	81.7	76.0
Tennessee	93.2	90.6	88.1	93.2	90.3	88.1	93.1	90.0	86.6
Texas	97.6	97.0	96.5	97.6	97.0	96.1	97.3	96.7	95.8
Utah	96.3	95.1	93.9	96.3	95.1	93.9	97.3	94.4	91.7
Vermont	93.2	92.5	92.4	94.0	92.5	92.4	76.0	76.5	73.4

TABLE 35b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Policy Prohibiting Specific Types of Tobacco Use for Specific Groups During Any School-Related Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Survey, 2018 (continued)

Site	Cigars			Pipes			Electronic vapor products [*]		
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors
Virginia	95.8	93.1	93.3	95.0	92.7	92.9	97.3	93.9	93.4
Washington	93.1	93.8	92.7	93.9	94.2	93.1	97.1	96.6	96.0
West Virginia	95.8	97.0	95.8	95.8	97.0	95.8	97.6	98.3	97.1
Wisconsin	94.5	93.2	92.8	94.5	93.1	93.1	91.0	88.6	88.2
Median	93.9	93.1	92.7	93.8	92.9	92.5	93.3	90.9	90.7
Range	83.8-97.7	81.9-97.1	80.8-97.1	83.8-97.6	81.2-97.0	81.1-96.7	76.0-97.7	76.5-98.3	73.4-97.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	68.3	66.1	65.7	67.2	64.5	64.6	66.7	64.0	63.6
Boston, MA	72.7	69.6	68.2	72.7	69.1	68.2	71.3	66.8	66.8
Broward County, FL	97.3	94.5	93.1	97.3	94.5	94.4	97.3	94.5	94.4
Chicago, IL	58.2	58.2	58.2	57.8	57.8	57.8	58.2	58.0	58.2
Cleveland, OH	82.1	77.8	76.7	81.0	76.6	75.9	74.9	71.5	71.5
DeKalb County, GA	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	87.8	87.8	87.8
Detroit, MI	79.7	82.2	79.5	78.7	81.1	79.5	75.7	77.8	76.4
District of Columbia	77.0	76.4	76.4	77.0	72.6	76.4	77.0	73.8	73.8
Duval County, FL	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6
Fort Worth, TX	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	89.3	89.1	89.3
Houston, TX	100.0	98.8	97.6	100.0	98.8	97.6	100.0	98.8	97.6
Los Angeles, CA	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.3	96.3	95.3	95.4	94.5	93.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	96.3	96.2	95.4	96.3	96.2	96.1	96.3	96.2	95.3
New York City, NY	75.0	72.2	71.1	74.9	71.8	70.8	75.3	71.4	70.7
Oakland, CA	76.8	73.9	73.9	76.8	73.9	73.9	76.8	73.9	73.9
Orange County, FL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palm Beach County, FL	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Philadelphia, PA	65.3	62.7	62.7	65.3	62.7	62.7	65.3	61.0	60.1
San Diego, CA	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	89.5	86.0	86.0
San Francisco, CA	83.2	82.7	78.1	83.2	82.7	78.1	86.1	85.6	77.0
Shelby County, TN	63.9	66.2	66.2	63.9	66.2	66.2	56.9	59.3	59.3
Median	83.2	82.7	79.5	83.2	82.7	79.5	86.1	85.6	77.0
Range	58.2-100.0	58.2-100.0	58.2-100.0	57.8-100.0	57.8-100.0	57.8-100.0	56.9-100.0	58.0-100.0	58.2-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	93.3	100.0	92.9	93.3	93.3	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Such as e-cigarettes, vape pipes, or hookah pens.

[†] Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 36. 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, 2018

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	90.6	98.1	92.8	63.8	54.8
Alaska	85.1	79.9	78.8	49.4	28.3
Arkansas	92.4	94.4	93.1	NA	60.4
California	86.3	95.4	96.5	64.8	49.9
Delaware	98.4	100.0	94.7	67.0	55.3
Florida	91.0	97.9	95.4	67.8	56.1
Georgia	89.7	96.8	96.1	63.9	50.7
Hawaii	66.0	89.3	97.1	53.3	30.2
Idaho	93.1	95.0	92.4	51.0	40.9
Illinois*	89.7	96.3	96.2	60.4	51.4
Kansas	93.4	89.6	94.5	53.8	32.4
Kentucky	95.6	96.4	97.8	72.6	64.1
Maine	86.6	94.3	94.6	57.8	45.9
Maryland	93.2	97.2	94.5	64.9	50.7
Massachusetts	91.0	97.7	97.8	69.1	54.1
Michigan	71.0	96.3	97.2	58.5	31.5
Minnesota	90.4	96.7	96.3	59.0	47.4
Mississippi	90.5	96.0	91.8	67.5	52.8
Missouri	97.6	97.9	98.1	59.4	51.9
Montana	76.4	96.7	88.9	53.4	34.1
Nebraska	90.0	93.6	96.5	59.8	44.3
Nevada	99.2	98.6	96.3	NA	56.9
New Hampshire	87.2	96.1	99.4	71.5	60.3
New Jersey	100.0	99.4	98.8	81.2	79.7
New Mexico	85.0	97.5	88.8	55.5	41.3
New York	94.5	100.0	96.8	70.0	55.2
North Carolina	79.7	94.7	94.3	50.7	33.8
North Dakota	79.5	93.4	94.1	64.5	49.4
Ohio	85.6	95.2	95.1	61.0	46.3
Oklahoma	97.5	91.9	92.2	NA	40.8
Oregon	87.2	94.0	96.1	50.2	39.7
Pennsylvania	74.8	96.1	96.0	49.5	32.0
Rhode Island	75.7	97.8	95.1	68.9	44.3
South Carolina	91.9	96.1	92.5	72.6	61.1
South Dakota	67.5	93.3	88.3	66.7	37.5
Tennessee	94.3	98.1	94.5	71.1	63.1
Texas	97.9	97.7	97.6	NA	50.6

TABLE 36. 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, 2018 (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)
Utah	96.1	93.6	97.9	62.3	48.0
Vermont	88.1	100.0	96.7	73.5	60.5
Virginia	76.3	91.9	95.1	63.7	37.7
Washington	90.0	93.5	97.8	60.5	48.2
West Virginia	92.3	95.2	95.7	72.0	56.3
Wisconsin	65.7	96.4	93.8	59.4	35.1
Median	90.0	96.1	95.4	63.7	49.4
Range	65.7-100.0	79.9-100.0	78.8-99.4	49.4-81.2	28.3-79.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	81.7	95.8	87.2	57.5	36.7
Boston, MA	85.9	96.0	95.3	59.7	48.7
Broward County, FL	96.3	98.8	92.2	70.1	64.0
Chicago, IL	77.8	97.1	89.3	76.0	47.6
Cleveland, OH	82.2	92.3	74.7	56.2	31.4
DeKalb County, GA	96.7	100.0	95.1	78.1	66.3
Detroit, MI	66.7	100.0	89.9	70.0	42.5
District of Columbia	97.6	97.1	95.1	84.9	80.0
Duval County, FL	91.7	100.0	89.6	66.7	56.3
Fort Worth, TX	92.2	95.1	92.2	81.0	70.3
Houston, TX	98.8	95.2	95.2	65.1	60.2
Los Angeles, CA	96.5	98.1	99.1	74.4	69.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	92.7	97.0	94.8	78.3	65.2
New York City, NY	95.7	99.1	96.8	67.4	57.0
Oakland, CA	76.6	96.1	84.5	47.2	29.4
Orange County, FL	86.0	100.0	93.7	61.0	44.1
Palm Beach County, FL	91.3	91.3	86.6	67.1	41.7
Philadelphia, PA	90.0	98.4	96.9	55.9	45.6
San Diego, CA	89.7	100.0	96.6	91.2	77.2
San Francisco, CA	79.6	95.8	92.6	46.4	17.4
Shelby County, TN	98.1	95.8	88.0	87.7	69.7
Median	91.3	97.1	92.6	67.4	56.3
Range	66.7-98.8	91.3-100.0	74.7-99.1	46.4-91.2	17.4-80.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	93.3	100.0	93.3	60.0	53.3
Northern Mariana Islands	27.3	100.0	81.8	36.4	18.2

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 37. 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 Specific Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage That Have a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth							Have 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	Provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth	
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	33.3	71.7	90.2	70.2	54.4	56.6	16.1	27.4
Alaska	36.5	44.2	86.8	64.1	48.1	52.3	11.4	18.6
Arkansas	NA	68.9	94.6	68.1	48.0	54.3	15.0	22.3
California	70.3	79.6	97.0	85.1	65.4	68.1	35.5	56.3
Delaware	54.2	85.2	97.1	88.0	72.8	76.3	31.2	60.7
Florida	53.4	91.6	98.5	82.7	58.0	61.8	26.7	52.0
Georgia	37.6	65.8	91.0	59.3	40.0	48.9	9.0	28.8
Hawaii	49.4	79.0	95.1	75.0	46.8	52.3	14.6	44.0
Idaho	30.8	72.0	96.3	74.0	53.3	52.8	10.9	36.8
Illinois ^{§§}	46.6	78.5	97.5	77.3	47.4	54.6	19.2	33.5
Kansas	35.8	66.8	96.1	75.3	42.3	48.6	7.7	28.3
Kentucky	38.6	73.0	94.7	64.9	55.6	59.9	12.6	29.0
Maine	59.4	85.5	97.8	88.8	66.3	71.3	33.5	63.5
Maryland	61.9	83.4	96.2	83.3	51.2	60.8	23.7	47.7
Massachusetts	68.3	95.2	98.4	92.1	72.2	82.0	41.3	66.7
Michigan	50.9	73.7	94.3	77.0	54.0	61.0	19.2	37.7
Minnesota	52.4	83.3	97.2	82.4	59.1	68.2	22.7	47.4
Mississippi	40.9	61.7	87.6	65.0	45.1	44.4	12.5	14.5
Missouri	44.3	73.6	95.1	76.7	49.5	54.1	14.3	28.0
Montana	42.0	72.6	93.6	71.7	46.6	51.9	11.6	21.6
Nebraska	44.1	59.1	93.2	65.6	45.8	49.4	14.5	20.3
Nevada	NA	86.4	97.2	78.3	58.6	67.8	15.1	43.8
New Hampshire	54.9	88.1	98.3	89.2	69.4	77.8	34.1	48.1
New Jersey	58.1	85.8	97.2	92.0	66.6	71.0	33.1	48.5
New Mexico	45.9	77.1	93.9	77.7	57.1	63.1	20.9	33.8
New York	76.3	94.9	99.2	95.7	75.4	84.4	46.7	62.4
North Carolina	40.3	73.7	93.9	65.9	45.6	55.0	11.9	40.0
North Dakota	44.8	52.0	92.5	63.1	40.7	44.6	12.6	25.9
Ohio	42.4	75.3	94.7	68.6	52.6	58.2	14.4	36.5
Oklahoma	NA	60.1	90.9	59.4	42.9	46.5	9.0	17.4
Oregon	63.6	83.2	98.4	76.5	67.1	70.4	31.9	48.0
Pennsylvania	44.9	83.8	96.6	79.9	60.1	67.2	20.6	41.1
Rhode Island	64.3	94.5	100.0	87.1	63.2	73.1	33.1	71.9
South Carolina	40.4	72.1	94.5	73.4	45.2	48.3	12.7	26.4
South Dakota	30.6	61.4	92.6	55.6	48.0	53.7	7.8	16.0
Tennessee	27.7	79.8	95.7	70.3	44.0	50.1	12.3	24.2
Texas	NA	66.6	92.5	69.5	43.2	45.1	6.9	29.8
Utah	18.4	82.6	97.1	77.8	45.9	59.0	5.3	44.5
Vermont	65.0	83.8	98.5	88.3	66.7	66.7	32.8	51.1
Virginia	42.9	81.0	97.3	67.3	47.8	56.5	15.3	39.4
Washington	64.1	86.0	98.9	83.7	61.8	68.0	32.0	56.1

TABLE 37. 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 Specific Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage That Have a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth							Have 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	Provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth	
West Virginia	55.8	77.8	95.6	79.9	61.7	66.0	22.7	35.0
Wisconsin	59.0	81.8	97.0	73.7	57.9	60.8	23.6	35.1
Median	45.9	78.5	96.1	76.5	53.3	59.0	15.3	36.8
Range	18.4-76.3	44.2-95.2	86.8-100.0	55.6-95.7	40.0-75.4	44.4-84.4	5.3-46.7	14.5-71.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	53.2	66.6	80.7	67.3	50.3	57.8	22.5	31.6
Boston, MA	75.7	89.3	96.0	96.0	67.1	75.7	53.5	44.5
Broward County, FL	76.7	100.0	100.0	96.2	87.3	88.6	66.2	71.1
Chicago, IL	67.9	78.7	92.9	82.9	49.7	57.4	28.0	31.9
Cleveland, OH	48.1	64.8	87.5	73.6	50.2	50.1	14.6	41.0
DeKalb County, GA	70.0	84.6	92.9	75.4	52.6	61.2	28.8	61.4
Detroit, MI	32.8	67.9	92.4	65.8	52.6	46.2	9.9	30.8
District of Columbia	75.6	92.7	97.6	97.6	80.0	87.5	62.5	61.0
Duval County, FL	75.0	87.0	95.7	84.8	57.8	68.9	42.2	60.4
Fort Worth, TX	84.2	87.7	100.0	80.3	69.5	74.1	41.1	68.5
Houston, TX	52.5	81.9	91.6	75.9	71.1	73.5	30.5	47.0
Los Angeles, CA	77.9	94.5	98.0	89.9	79.3	80.2	52.5	75.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	56.4	95.7	97.1	94.2	73.1	72.1	37.9	53.2
New York City, NY	79.5	94.5	97.4	96.6	80.8	79.8	54.7	58.3
Oakland, CA	84.4	88.9	100.0	90.9	82.0	70.9	53.6	81.5
Orange County, FL	100.0	79.4	92.1	71.2	60.9	63.2	43.2	42.0
Palm Beach County, FL	59.2	100.0	100.0	97.9	76.5	76.5	38.8	53.9
Philadelphia, PA	44.2	90.6	95.5	87.8	65.1	71.4	30.9	36.1
San Diego, CA	96.6	98.3	100.0	100.0	75.9	84.5	72.4	74.1
San Francisco, CA	76.9	96.6	100.0	100.0	93.1	93.5	65.2	84.6
Shelby County, TN	61.3	68.2	87.9	70.4	54.8	58.0	28.7	29.0
Median	75.0	88.9	96.0	87.8	69.5	72.1	41.1	53.9
Range	32.8-100.0	64.8-100.0	80.7-100.0	65.8-100.0	49.7-93.1	46.2-93.5	9.9-72.4	29.0-84.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	57.1	100.0	100.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	26.7	46.7
Northern Mariana Islands	80.0	72.7	100.0	81.8	72.7	63.6	36.4	30.0

* 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.

§§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Have a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a Part-Time† Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a School-Based Health Center‡ That Offers Health Services to Students, and the Percentage That Have a Protocol That Ensures Students with a Chronic Condition§ Are Enrolled in Insurance Programs,¶ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Part-time registered nurse	School-based health center	Protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in insurance programs if eligible
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	87.9	24.4	21.4	61.0
Alaska	16.8	14.1	9.4	48.6
Arkansas	82.4	27.4	26.2	67.2
California	22.4	70.1	20.7	72.5
Delaware	95.9	28.4	47.6	72.7
Florida	49.5	39.4	24.6	58.2
Georgia	59.6	29.5	21.8	64.1
Hawaii	23.5	14.9	27.5	55.3
Idaho	18.7	47.5	7.7	57.3
Illinois**	61.5	39.8	9.3	50.8
Kansas	39.8	60.3	17.5	62.8
Kentucky	57.8	41.1	24.3	68.9
Maine	53.1	50.0	14.6	60.8
Maryland	75.4	45.6	43.1	74.3
Massachusetts	95.1	32.9	22.7	78.6
Michigan	14.0	25.1	18.8	56.1
Minnesota	55.8	54.5	25.1	64.7
Mississippi	44.5	46.4	26.0	53.6
Missouri	76.2	27.7	18.4	62.2
Montana	14.2	46.3	11.3	52.3
Nebraska	39.6	57.5	12.5	51.8
Nevada	21.5	73.2	26.7	49.2
New Hampshire	92.1	20.0	22.6	67.6
New Jersey	98.8	16.7	21.8	75.5
New Mexico	51.3	43.3	39.4	76.3
New York	96.1	22.3	30.0	68.2
North Carolina	24.5	69.0	17.2	68.4
North Dakota	4.4	22.8	8.0	45.3
Ohio	53.0	43.8	17.1	51.0
Oklahoma	19.0	25.7	8.9	60.0
Oregon	9.6	69.3	26.1	61.9
Pennsylvania	87.4	39.5	25.3	73.0
Rhode Island	92.5	18.2	21.4	71.6
South Carolina	86.0	23.8	23.7	59.6
South Dakota	26.3	33.2	9.2	38.0
Tennessee	65.5	36.0	25.8	55.4
Texas	79.3	25.5	21.9	68.8
Utah	4.2	85.6	9.4	48.2
Vermont	77.5	36.1	21.8	72.4

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Have a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a Part-Time† Registered Nurse Who Provides Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Have a School-Based Health Center‡ That Offers Health Services to Students, and the Percentage That Have a Protocol That Ensures Students with a Chronic Condition§ Are Enrolled in Insurance Programs,¶ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Part-time registered nurse	School-based health center	Protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition are enrolled in insurance programs if eligible
Virginia	81.7	23.6	22.8	64.7
Washington	35.0	73.1	23.1	73.3
West Virginia	38.7	69.2	47.6	71.4
Wisconsin	25.5	72.4	14.5	59.3
Median	53.0	39.4	21.8	62.2
Range	4.2-98.8	14.1-85.6	7.7-47.6	38.0-78.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Baltimore, MD	63.5	59.2	44.9	62.6
Boston, MA	79.2	44.2	23.7	71.8
Broward County, FL	72.5	28.9	21.3	61.8
Chicago, IL	17.1	89.0	16.9	85.8
Cleveland, OH	28.2	73.4	29.7	61.8
DeKalb County, GA	61.2	18.6	22.5	67.7
Detroit, MI	48.7	32.9	39.7	65.8
District of Columbia	81.5	29.5	54.0	80.5
Duval County, FL	16.7	85.4	27.1	74.5
Fort Worth, TX	97.3	13.3	29.6	69.7
Houston, TX	86.7	14.5	14.5	77.1
Los Angeles, CA	68.0	44.7	25.1	77.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	43.8	21.5	26.4	55.9
New York City, NY	93.5	28.7	48.6	72.2
Oakland, CA	5.6	81.2	66.7	74.0
Orange County, FL	54.7	2.0	28.0	61.3
Palm Beach County, FL	100.0	15.2	35.0	67.6
Philadelphia, PA	97.7	18.6	21.1	74.7
San Diego, CA	32.8	79.3	39.7	80.7
San Francisco, CA	37.9	66.4	53.7	91.2
Shelby County, TN	17.3	92.1	42.7	67.8
Median	61.2	32.9	29.6	71.8
Range	5.6-100.0	2.0-92.1	14.5-66.7	55.9-91.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	93.3	6.7	33.3	78.6
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3

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

† A nurse is at the school less than 5 days a week, less than all school hours, or both.

‡ A place on school campus where enrolled students can receive primary care, including diagnostic and treatment services. These services are usually provided by a nurse practitioner or physician's assistant.

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

¶ Private, state, or federally funded insurance programs.

** Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Routinely Use School Records to Identify and Track Students with Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/High blood pressure	Oral health condition	First 6 conditions (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	97.6	96.7	97.2	97.2	42.4	77.1	48.7	97.9
Alaska	78.7	85.1	69.3	75.9	25.0	39.8	32.4	85.1
Arkansas	95.6	96.0	96.0	95.5	58.4	78.8	51.0	96.0
California	97.6	97.3	97.3	96.5	37.8	62.1	51.1	97.8
Delaware	93.0	95.8	95.8	95.7	49.1	80.4	64.8	95.8
Florida	95.3	95.0	95.3	94.7	41.3	68.3	40.1	96.0
Georgia	93.2	93.8	94.7	93.8	33.4	67.0	43.8	95.7
Hawaii	100.0	100.0	95.8	99.0	32.8	50.1	34.0	100.0
Idaho	95.5	94.2	94.2	94.9	18.8	47.8	32.2	97.2
Illinois*	99.1	99.4	98.8	98.2	33.7	62.6	52.3	99.4
Kansas	94.7	96.6	95.8	94.3	27.1	66.2	52.7	96.6
Kentucky	94.9	95.8	95.3	95.3	36.8	67.9	47.9	95.8
Maine	97.1	97.1	96.2	95.7	39.6	66.5	57.2	97.1
Maryland	98.0	97.2	96.4	96.4	43.3	71.4	50.2	98.0
Massachusetts	98.7	99.1	98.9	97.8	58.4	73.9	55.0	99.4
Michigan	91.0	93.2	91.9	91.9	24.0	46.0	28.4	93.6
Minnesota	95.3	96.4	95.3	96.0	30.6	56.1	38.5	96.7
Mississippi	92.1	92.5	91.2	89.5	37.8	68.4	42.4	93.0
Missouri	95.6	96.9	95.6	95.4	38.4	74.2	58.5	97.2
Montana	93.5	93.9	92.8	92.4	32.9	50.9	37.0	93.9
Nebraska	96.4	96.8	96.0	95.5	34.1	53.1	52.5	96.8
Nevada	95.7	96.4	96.4	95.7	28.3	58.9	37.1	97.2
New Hampshire	97.7	98.2	97.7	97.7	47.0	72.3	64.1	98.2
New Jersey	99.0	98.4	97.7	98.6	65.2	80.9	59.3	99.0
New Mexico	94.9	95.6	94.0	94.4	47.8	66.6	56.7	96.1
New York	94.7	94.6	92.4	93.2	55.0	69.1	54.0	95.9
North Carolina	96.4	96.1	97.0	96.4	39.5	69.1	46.0	97.0
North Dakota	84.1	91.3	86.2	80.7	18.9	35.6	22.2	91.3
Ohio	95.3	95.1	96.0	94.0	36.9	62.8	43.9	96.1
Oklahoma	92.8	95.4	96.4	94.1	28.0	56.5	34.7	96.7
Oregon	93.8	93.8	95.5	94.5	28.0	50.4	44.6	96.0
Pennsylvania	98.2	98.2	97.8	97.4	66.0	79.4	71.6	98.5
Rhode Island	96.9	97.8	95.9	96.7	43.8	73.9	66.3	97.8
South Carolina	96.0	96.5	95.4	95.4	41.0	74.1	56.5	96.5
South Dakota	85.0	88.1	82.3	84.4	26.4	44.5	27.8	89.3
Tennessee	96.7	96.8	96.5	94.8	45.1	69.7	41.6	98.1
Texas	97.7	96.9	96.9	95.4	42.2	73.9	44.6	98.2
Utah	93.5	95.1	95.1	94.1	19.7	40.4	18.8	96.6
Vermont	96.7	96.7	95.1	95.1	38.7	73.7	64.0	96.7

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Routinely Use School Records to Identify and Track Students with Chronic Conditions, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/ High blood pressure	Oral health condition	First 6 conditions (performance measure)
Virginia	98.5	98.0	98.4	98.5	35.9	72.0	45.6	98.8
Washington	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.4	34.5	59.6	42.4	98.2
West Virginia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.5	78.8	58.4	100.0
Wisconsin	96.0	96.3	96.9	96.3	31.7	66.8	47.8	97.3
Median	95.7	96.4	95.9	95.4	36.9	67.0	47.8	96.8
Range	78.7-100.0	85.1-100.0	69.3-100.0	75.9-100.0	18.8-66.0	35.6-80.9	18.8-71.6	85.1-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	94.3	91.8	86.4	91.0	45.7	68.8	62.7	94.3
Boston, MA	98.6	98.7	97.3	97.3	50.7	72.7	57.9	98.7
Broward County, FL	93.8	91.3	92.5	90.0	36.3	58.8	36.3	95.0
Chicago, IL	96.7	96.8	94.1	91.4	38.3	50.3	58.1	97.5
Cleveland, OH	86.7	87.7	87.7	84.5	41.6	50.4	46.1	90.1
DeKalb County, GA	94.9	92.7	89.7	92.7	43.2	68.6	50.5	94.9
Detroit, MI	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	43.6	56.4	45.5	93.6
District of Columbia	97.0	97.0	92.0	92.0	61.0	77.0	66.0	97.0
Duval County, FL	89.6	85.4	91.7	87.5	35.4	64.6	35.4	91.7
Fort Worth, TX	96.6	93.9	96.6	96.6	43.7	71.7	46.1	96.6
Houston, TX	95.2	94.0	94.0	94.0	61.4	83.1	56.6	95.2
Los Angeles, CA	98.2	94.3	97.1	94.1	52.5	71.9	53.4	99.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	84.5	87.5	85.3	85.3	45.8	61.2	40.2	88.2
New York City, NY	94.5	93.4	91.5	92.0	54.2	65.1	50.9	95.4
Oakland, CA	100.0	97.0	92.8	95.6	53.3	65.8	66.4	100.0
Orange County, FL	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	42.2	53.0	34.3	96.2
Palm Beach County, FL	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	42.3	66.7	39.3	97.9
Philadelphia, PA	97.7	96.7	96.7	95.0	64.0	79.2	70.9	97.7
San Diego, CA	96.4	98.2	96.5	98.2	50.9	71.9	63.2	98.2
San Francisco, CA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.5	91.4	57.9	100.0
Shelby County, TN	94.1	92.1	89.7	92.1	42.7	63.9	36.6	94.1
Median	95.7	94.0	92.8	92.7	45.7	66.7	50.9	96.2
Range	84.5-100.0	85.4-100.0	85.3-100.0	84.5-100.0	35.4-64.0	50.3-91.4	34.3-70.9	88.2-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	81.8	90.9	90.9	90.9	54.5	81.8	45.5	100.0

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 40. 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, 2018

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/ High blood pressure	Oral health condition	First 6 conditions (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	40.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	31.6	37.8	38.9	41.4
Alaska	38.8	39.4	37.5	38.2	27.6	32.0	37.0	39.4
Arkansas	57.8	56.6	58.0	56.8	47.3	56.2	57.6	58.6
California	56.0	53.2	55.6	54.3	44.4	49.5	58.7	57.5
Delaware	78.2	78.2	79.7	81.2	71.8	78.5	80.0	81.2
Florida	44.6	42.8	44.0	44.0	37.4	40.6	43.3	44.9
Georgia	47.5	45.2	47.1	46.6	33.2	42.0	46.4	48.0
Hawaii	29.2	28.3	30.2	30.2	21.7	25.0	27.9	31.2
Idaho	46.0	44.7	45.5	44.8	37.8	40.9	45.6	46.0
Illinois*	46.4	45.9	47.1	45.3	32.4	40.5	50.7	47.7
Kansas	55.8	54.2	55.2	55.5	42.6	53.8	57.0	58.9
Kentucky	56.8	56.0	56.8	56.1	50.3	54.4	60.4	58.1
Maine	64.2	64.2	65.1	64.2	50.7	58.2	66.0	65.1
Maryland	55.0	52.5	53.7	52.6	40.4	48.1	52.8	56.3
Massachusetts	69.8	69.4	69.5	68.0	60.4	65.2	66.9	70.4
Michigan	37.2	36.8	37.6	37.4	27.3	29.6	37.1	38.3
Minnesota	56.5	54.0	54.7	55.4	41.8	48.4	51.0	57.2
Mississippi	45.1	44.6	45.1	44.6	34.8	41.0	43.2	46.0
Missouri	47.7	47.1	47.6	47.3	35.4	45.0	50.9	48.6
Montana	53.3	51.2	52.4	51.6	39.8	43.9	48.3	53.7
Nebraska	57.3	57.3	57.8	57.3	42.7	52.7	57.1	58.2
Nevada	49.5	48.8	48.8	48.0	42.8	46.6	50.2	49.5
New Hampshire	67.2	66.7	68.4	66.1	52.1	62.1	67.1	69.0
New Jersey	69.2	68.7	67.6	67.9	61.4	65.3	64.9	69.5
New Mexico	67.6	66.7	66.3	65.3	53.1	60.5	65.4	67.6
New York	69.3	67.3	65.6	66.9	55.1	61.1	62.5	70.1
North Carolina	53.0	53.3	53.2	52.8	41.3	47.6	52.3	54.1
North Dakota	42.3	43.6	43.0	40.4	30.7	37.4	38.1	44.5
Ohio	46.8	46.1	46.2	46.5	37.3	43.4	48.1	47.9
Oklahoma	43.3	42.7	43.1	42.5	32.0	37.2	39.8	44.9
Oregon	60.5	58.3	58.6	57.6	41.6	47.3	69.6	61.8
Pennsylvania	63.0	61.9	63.3	63.3	53.7	59.9	66.9	64.0
Rhode Island	69.3	68.9	68.9	68.9	60.2	65.8	73.6	69.3
South Carolina	47.7	46.7	47.3	47.3	36.9	43.8	51.4	48.7
South Dakota	42.4	41.8	42.9	42.9	35.6	39.6	42.7	42.9
Tennessee	44.2	43.4	43.6	43.4	36.4	42.6	42.0	46.6
Texas	52.6	51.7	53.1	51.9	41.9	50.5	49.6	53.7
Utah	25.2	22.2	24.0	24.3	15.4	17.0	22.9	26.3
Vermont	82.2	81.4	82.2	81.4	71.7	79.9	82.0	82.2

TABLE 40. 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Asthma	Food allergies	Diabetes	Epilepsy or seizure disorder	Obesity	Hypertension/ High blood pressure	Oral health condition	First 6 conditions (performance measure)
Virginia	44.9	43.9	44.5	44.3	32.6	41.5	42.5	45.9
Washington	60.7	59.6	60.3	60.2	46.2	52.4	56.0	61.1
West Virginia	61.8	61.2	62.3	61.1	48.9	59.1	60.9	63.0
Wisconsin	50.5	49.4	51.2	51.2	36.1	45.0	51.0	52.2
Median	53.0	51.7	53.1	51.9	41.3	47.3	51.0	53.7
Range	25.2-82.2	22.2-81.4	24.0-82.2	24.3-81.4	15.4-71.8	17.0-79.9	22.9-82.0	26.3-82.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	59.0	48.1	51.7	56.0	41.1	50.4	62.0	61.2
Boston, MA	64.9	63.6	62.2	60.9	56.8	58.2	62.2	64.9
Broward County, FL	47.5	43.8	48.8	45.0	38.0	38.0	46.8	51.3
Chicago, IL	73.6	68.6	68.9	62.1	47.0	49.3	71.2	74.7
Cleveland, OH	49.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	41.4	43.7	51.0	49.7
DeKalb County, GA	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.1	31.8	36.1	39.0
Detroit, MI	44.2	41.6	42.9	41.6	35.1	37.7	53.2	45.5
District of Columbia	70.7	70.7	70.7	67.8	60.5	67.8	69.8	70.7
Duval County, FL	47.9	45.8	47.9	47.9	39.6	47.9	47.9	47.9
Fort Worth, TX	72.7	69.4	69.4	71.8	56.0	61.2	59.7	75.1
Houston, TX	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	68.7	77.1	74.4	78.3
Los Angeles, CA	84.4	78.6	82.4	81.4	74.7	77.7	76.0	84.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	43.4	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	41.2	44.1	46.3
New York City, NY	74.0	71.0	71.7	71.9	60.8	63.8	65.9	74.7
Oakland, CA	89.7	86.7	89.3	85.6	75.6	80.8	88.6	89.7
Orange County, FL	36.9	36.9	35.0	36.9	25.9	35.0	31.2	36.9
Palm Beach County, FL	57.6	53.4	55.5	55.5	38.4	49.1	42.7	57.6
Philadelphia, PA	73.0	70.2	70.2	71.3	61.4	66.9	72.3	73.8
San Diego, CA	73.7	71.9	71.9	71.9	73.2	70.2	73.7	76.8
San Francisco, CA	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	82.5	81.1
Shelby County, TN	63.1	61.0	63.1	65.1	57.0	59.0	63.1	65.1
Median	64.9	63.6	63.1	62.1	56.0	58.2	62.2	65.1
Range	36.8-89.7	36.8-86.7	35.0-89.3	36.8-85.6	25.9-81.1	31.8-81.1	31.2-88.6	36.9-89.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	86.7	80.0	86.7	86.7
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	63.6	72.7	72.7	72.7

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Sexual Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	HIV ^a testing	STD ^b testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom-compatible lubricants	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	HPV ^c vaccine administration
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Alaska	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7
Arkansas	0.3	1.2	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.2
California	2.8	2.8	4.1	5.9	3.4	2.5	2.2
Delaware	25.5	27.8	32.3	33.2	21.3	21.2	26.2
Florida	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Georgia	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Hawaii	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
Illinois ^d	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Kansas	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.3
Kentucky	1.8	1.8	7.5	1.7	0.4	1.3	5.7
Maine	3.0	3.9	7.0	9.0	3.5	3.5	4.9
Maryland	2.0	3.6	4.4	4.9	3.2	2.8	2.4
Massachusetts	3.1	4.4	6.8	12.7	4.4	2.6	4.3
Michigan	4.5	5.7	6.0	3.2	1.9	1.1	4.1
Minnesota	1.2	2.0	3.9	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.2
Mississippi	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2
Missouri	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3
Montana	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	1.6	6.5
Nebraska	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
New Jersey	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9
New Mexico	11.6	12.1	15.7	17.5	10.0	11.5	16.4
New York	14.3	16.3	16.6	27.4	18.2	14.4	13.8
North Carolina	1.5	2.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.8
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.7
Ohio	1.6	2.4	2.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.2
Oklahoma	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.0
Oregon	5.3	6.3	7.2	7.4	4.6	5.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	1.5	3.8	2.4	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.0
Rhode Island	0.9	2.9	8.0	7.1	4.0	2.9	17.6
South Carolina	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8
Tennessee	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Texas	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.2
Utah	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	0.8	1.6	4.3	12.6	2.7	0.0	4.1

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Sexual Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	HIV* testing	STD† testing	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of condom-compatible lubricants	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	HPV‡ vaccine administration
Virginia	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9
Washington	4.1	4.5	5.3	7.7	4.1	4.5	6.3
West Virginia	3.8	5.2	8.9	5.3	2.6	4.0	8.2
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.4
Median	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.2
Range	0.0-25.5	0.0-27.8	0.3-32.3	0.0-33.2	0.0-21.3	0.0-21.2	0.0-26.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	5.5	7.7	7.8	11.5	7.8	7.8	4.4
Boston, MA	15.3	18.0	15.5	37.7	19.8	12.1	13.4
Broward County, FL	10.3	10.3	1.3	11.7	2.5	1.3	1.3
Chicago, IL	8.3	11.3	7.7	13.2	8.6	7.0	7.9
Cleveland, OH	10.0	10.9	12.1	25.2	10.0	9.8	10.8
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	12.8	15.4	12.8	9.0	7.7	3.8	9.0
District of Columbia	28.7	31.0	26.2	43.5	32.6	25.5	18.0
Duval County, FL	4.2	4.2	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.1
Fort Worth, TX	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	3.7	3.7	4.9	3.7	1.2	2.4	6.3
Los Angeles, CA	10.6	11.6	11.6	32.0	10.8	12.3	8.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.9	5.9	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.7
New York City, NY	27.9	32.2	33.1	52.1	38.7	30.3	26.4
Oakland, CA	46.3	51.3	54.4	67.3	50.7	45.7	35.0
Orange County, FL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Palm Beach County, FL	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	5.8	22.8	7.8	24.8	6.7	2.2	0.7
San Diego, CA	0.0	1.8	5.4	16.3	7.7	3.6	1.8
San Francisco, CA	5.8	6.0	10.1	68.3	28.3	2.9	2.9
Shelby County, TN	7.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Median	5.9	7.7	7.7	11.7	7.7	3.6	3.7
Range	0.0-46.3	0.0-51.3	0.0-54.4	0.0-68.3	0.0-50.7	0.0-45.7	0.0-35.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.7	0.0	26.7
Northern Mariana Islands	27.3	27.3	9.1	20.0	9.1	0.0	0.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Human papillomavirus.

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

NA = Data not available.

TABLE 42. 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, 2018

Site	HIV ^a testing	STD ^b 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 sexual health services (performance measure)
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	20.0	21.1	22.0	18.2	17.7	17.7	28.2	15.2
Alaska	25.9	27.1	28.2	23.7	22.9	22.7	31.2	20.1
Arkansas	28.9	29.9	31.6	26.0	24.8	26.8	36.4	23.7
California	33.0	33.7	36.8	32.4	30.1	33.0	37.8	29.2
Delaware	54.2	57.2	52.7	47.5	47.6	49.1	52.7	47.6
Florida	21.8	22.3	23.0	18.3	17.6	18.9	24.1	16.5
Georgia	16.6	19.2	20.8	11.8	11.7	14.1	24.7	11.2
Hawaii	12.7	14.3	13.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	17.4	10.2
Idaho	30.6	31.8	33.7	28.0	24.6	27.8	37.1	23.9
Illinois ^d	24.2	27.0	28.7	19.6	18.3	20.4	29.2	17.1
Kansas	18.1	21.2	21.8	13.0	12.2	11.9	35.2	11.4
Kentucky	34.8	35.1	37.4	32.1	30.5	32.5	44.0	30.0
Maine	39.0	41.0	42.5	35.6	36.1	38.6	43.1	34.2
Maryland	23.6	25.3	27.0	23.6	22.4	22.5	34.2	20.9
Massachusetts	42.4	44.0	44.5	39.0	36.4	37.8	49.4	35.1
Michigan	26.4	26.9	27.5	19.4	18.3	19.8	26.7	17.3
Minnesota	36.3	37.0	39.9	32.1	28.8	32.1	44.8	27.4
Mississippi	14.2	15.7	19.1	12.4	11.4	12.0	23.4	11.3
Missouri	23.6	24.7	25.3	20.0	19.5	20.4	31.4	19.1
Montana	37.9	38.0	38.3	32.2	28.9	32.7	44.4	27.2
Nebraska	24.5	26.8	29.8	19.4	18.2	20.0	39.1	17.7
Nevada	21.2	21.6	23.0	17.3	17.3	18.9	27.9	16.3
New Hampshire	35.9	37.1	38.0	33.8	31.6	34.7	43.8	31.4
New Jersey	34.1	35.2	35.8	28.3	26.3	28.5	42.8	25.0
New Mexico	45.9	49.0	50.8	45.9	42.2	47.3	53.6	41.0
New York	43.7	42.7	42.7	41.0	34.3	37.1	45.1	34.8
North Carolina	29.3	31.0	33.2	26.4	24.4	28.2	37.2	23.3
North Dakota	35.7	37.4	37.1	26.9	26.7	28.5	45.5	26.1
Ohio	23.2	24.0	23.7	18.0	16.3	19.6	31.5	16.1
Oklahoma	24.2	25.4	27.2	21.4	21.4	20.9	33.4	19.2
Oregon	39.7	40.1	42.5	39.9	37.4	38.5	45.1	36.8
Pennsylvania	35.3	36.7	40.0	27.5	25.3	26.1	38.9	23.7
Rhode Island	45.4	45.0	46.3	42.1	40.4	41.6	60.5	37.7
South Carolina	22.2	20.8	21.1	17.6	17.0	17.5	26.1	16.5
South Dakota	26.1	28.4	31.4	19.9	18.7	20.8	33.0	17.3
Tennessee	17.0	18.6	19.9	15.4	13.5	14.8	25.4	11.7
Texas	22.7	23.3	24.8	16.3	14.7	16.3	32.5	13.8

TABLE 42. 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	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 sexual health services (performance measure)
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
Vermont	48.2	48.3	48.3	42.5	40.5	45.5	52.2	40.3
Virginia	24.3	24.9	26.4	18.8	17.3	18.5	31.8	16.7
Washington	36.7	38.3	38.7	34.6	32.8	34.8	41.8	33.3
West Virginia	38.3	37.6	38.6	35.3	34.3	35.0	46.7	34.3
Wisconsin	34.1	36.0	36.9	27.3	25.5	27.4	38.4	24.3
Median	29.1	30.5	32.4	26.2	24.5	26.4	37.2	23.5
Range	12.7-54.2	14.3-57.2	13.4-52.7	10.4-47.5	10.3-47.6	10.4-49.1	17.4-60.5	10.2-47.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Baltimore, MD	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.9	20.9	19.5	26.8	17.4
Boston, MA	43.1	43.1	43.1	45.0	42.2	42.2	45.3	42.2
Broward County, FL	32.9	33.3	34.2	28.8	23.3	31.5	35.0	23.3
Chicago, IL	25.9	26.5	27.9	25.3	24.7	25.2	30.1	22.9
Cleveland, OH	31.9	32.3	32.2	31.0	29.0	31.0	36.7	29.8
DeKalb County, GA	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	18.3	7.4
Detroit, MI	27.4	27.4	26.4	23.6	23.9	23.9	32.1	23.6
District of Columbia	45.8	47.4	44.5	52.2	49.2	41.6	45.1	37.2
Duval County, FL	21.4	20.9	26.2	18.6	16.3	19.0	27.7	16.3
Fort Worth, TX	33.4	37.3	42.3	32.4	33.5	37.3	39.9	29.7
Houston, TX	55.3	57.9	59.2	48.7	45.5	45.5	61.4	42.3
Los Angeles, CA	60.7	61.0	60.1	60.1	57.5	59.1	65.0	59.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	24.5	25.0	22.3	19.8	18.1	20.6	31.6	17.3
New York City, NY	56.4	54.8	55.0	53.3	49.8	51.7	54.3	50.2
Oakland, CA	79.1	84.5	81.1	85.8	85.8	85.8	81.1	76.5
Orange County, FL	16.5	16.5	16.9	13.3	13.0	13.3	25.2	13.0
Palm Beach County, FL	22.7	24.8	28.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	20.5	16.7
Philadelphia, PA	31.2	35.6	34.1	34.0	29.8	29.9	37.3	25.0
San Diego, CA	77.8	77.8	79.2	76.4	74.1	76.4	80.4	74.1
San Francisco, CA	76.0	73.7	76.8	76.5	68.0	79.4	74.6	66.9
Shelby County, TN	35.9	34.2	31.3	31.0	28.3	25.7	36.6	23.0
Median	32.9	34.2	34.1	31.0	29.0	31.0	36.7	25.0
Range	7.2-79.1	7.5-84.5	7.5-81.1	7.5-85.8	7.5-85.8	7.5-85.8	18.3-81.1	7.4-76.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	38.5	46.2	53.8	35.7	35.7	42.9	53.3	35.7
Northern Mariana Islands	50.0	77.8	77.8	77.8	66.7	66.7	72.7	40.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Human papillomavirus.

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

NA = Data not available.

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	HIV ⁺ treatment	STD ⁺ treatment	Prenatal care	Assessment for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency	Daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions [†]	Stock rescue or “as needed” medication for any student experiencing a health emergency [‡]	Case management for students with chronic health conditions [‡]
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	0.7	0.0	0.3	16.4	84.5	67.5	74.8
Alaska	0.6	0.6	0.6	11.3	57.3	49.1	40.2
Arkansas	0.7	1.6	1.0	18.9	88.3	73.6	75.5
California	1.9	2.2	2.5	18.5	80.3	70.3	74.2
Delaware	11.4	23.4	18.8	45.6	87.2	80.6	71.8
Florida	0.6	0.6	1.0	11.7	79.3	57.2	65.1
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.5	82.8	73.8	69.3
Hawaii	0.0	1.0	1.0	30.4	71.0	56.2	57.8
Idaho	0.5	1.1	1.1	26.4	80.6	64.8	66.7
Illinois [¶]	0.9	0.6	0.7	13.5	89.9	79.9	86.1
Kansas	0.0	0.5	1.5	12.8	82.8	67.8	66.3
Kentucky	0.9	1.3	1.8	21.4	87.5	79.7	77.1
Maine	3.4	3.5	2.5	36.6	92.4	87.2	81.5
Maryland	2.4	4.0	3.3	26.3	86.2	80.7	78.2
Massachusetts	4.2	4.4	4.3	61.7	93.6	90.0	86.7
Michigan	3.1	4.5	3.1	11.8	75.0	69.9	61.9
Minnesota	1.6	1.6	1.9	13.7	88.2	75.1	73.8
Mississippi	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.1	73.7	60.0	58.8
Missouri	1.0	1.0	1.3	14.6	87.4	77.1	72.4
Montana	1.6	1.6	0.8	20.9	76.6	69.7	56.6
Nebraska	0.9	0.9	0.5	21.3	86.0	84.7	80.6
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	81.4	80.2	69.8
New Hampshire	1.7	1.2	0.6	35.9	91.5	86.6	84.7
New Jersey	0.7	0.4	1.4	50.2	94.0	89.6	85.5
New Mexico	9.8	9.1	9.4	31.7	79.6	64.9	72.6
New York	10.8	14.2	10.0	37.5	85.4	75.7	73.6
North Carolina	1.2	2.6	1.2	13.9	82.2	73.7	73.9
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	75.9	64.8	56.9
Ohio	1.5	2.6	1.7	17.8	85.8	69.9	66.5
Oklahoma	1.4	0.4	2.0	19.5	82.7	64.3	70.2
Oregon	4.9	6.3	5.0	24.7	85.6	75.2	80.3
Pennsylvania	0.3	1.1	1.7	40.8	88.0	80.7	76.6
Rhode Island	1.9	2.9	2.9	34.1	94.8	92.5	85.7
South Carolina	1.5	0.9	1.5	12.2	85.8	71.4	69.3
South Dakota	1.0	0.0	1.1	16.4	73.0	64.3	49.9
Tennessee	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.0	85.9	77.9	76.1
Texas	0.2	0.5	1.1	25.8	85.5	70.6	75.0

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	HIV* treatment	STD† treatment	Prenatal care	Assessment for alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependency	Daily medication administration for students with chronic health conditions‡	Stock rescue or “as needed” medication for any student experiencing a health emergency§	Case management for students with chronic health conditions¶
Utah	0.0	0.0	NA	17.8	84.2	83.7	85.9
Vermont	3.1	1.6	1.6	47.4	97.7	92.5	88.0
Virginia	1.2	0.4	1.2	21.6	91.1	88.7	83.8
Washington	4.1	4.1	4.5	39.3	86.3	62.2	81.7
West Virginia	3.1	5.8	5.2	20.9	91.3	72.4	83.4
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	2.8	14.9	89.2	77.7	79.3
Median	1.2	1.1	1.5	19.5	85.8	73.8	74.2
Range	0.0-11.4	0.0-23.4	0.0-18.8	7.5-61.7	57.3-97.7	49.1-92.5	40.2-88.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	4.4	7.7	4.6	15.8	79.0	67.8	64.7
Boston, MA	10.7	12.1	12.1	38.1	93.3	87.9	82.0
Broward County, FL	1.3	1.3	2.6	9.1	83.5	64.6	71.4
Chicago, IL	6.2	8.0	5.1	13.3	77.3	78.3	87.0
Cleveland, OH	9.8	10.9	8.7	14.3	60.7	32.9	43.9
DeKalb County, GA	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	69.4	56.8	75.4
Detroit, MI	5.1	9.0	6.4	14.5	75.3	66.2	71.6
District of Columbia	16.5	22.5	23.0	37.5	90.0	85.0	79.0
Duval County, FL	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.3	76.6	53.2	66.0
Fort Worth, TX	2.7	0.0	2.7	16.6	74.0	46.0	55.5
Houston, TX	3.6	3.7	3.8	25.0	68.7	57.8	61.4
Los Angeles, CA	6.3	9.8	5.5	37.4	87.9	73.3	78.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.2	3.7	3.7	8.2	75.0	46.2	72.2
New York City, NY	20.2	28.3	20.7	38.5	81.1	72.0	73.1
Oakland, CA	35.0	40.0	26.9	68.9	78.0	79.1	86.3
Orange County, FL	1.9	0.0	0.0	25.1	78.4	66.0	50.2
Palm Beach County, FL	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	76.9	53.8	63.3
Philadelphia, PA	1.4	9.5	5.1	20.1	80.2	67.8	73.7
San Diego, CA	0.0	1.8	1.8	33.9	87.7	77.2	82.1
San Francisco, CA	5.8	2.9	7.2	56.3	90.4	73.9	87.2
Shelby County, TN	2.3	4.6	0.0	9.2	68.2	44.0	63.2
Median	3.6	4.6	4.6	16.6	78.0	66.2	72.2
Range	0.0-35.0	0.0-40.0	0.0-26.9	5.2-68.9	60.7-93.3	32.9-87.9	43.9-87.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	86.7	40.0	93.3
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	18.2	0.0	18.2

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Such as asthma or diabetes.

§ Such as an asthma episode or severe allergic reaction.

¶ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

NA = Data not available.

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	HIV treatment*	STD† treatment	Prenatal care	nPEP‡	Alcohol or other drug abuse treatment
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	26.2	20.9	20.1	26.4	37.8
Alaska	30.0	26.4	26.8	29.3	51.9
Arkansas	34.0	29.2	32.9	32.8	49.5
California	35.7	33.1	33.6	34.2	59.0
Delaware	55.5	57.2	49.7	54.0	72.3
Florida	27.1	21.4	22.5	25.6	51.7
Georgia	23.2	18.6	19.9	20.8	38.8
Hawaii	18.8	14.1	11.5	16.1	64.3
Idaho	37.6	31.8	31.1	34.4	55.1
Illinois§	28.6	26.4	27.6	25.8	52.3
Kansas	34.5	19.4	20.7	35.3	51.6
Kentucky	40.5	34.5	37.9	38.3	64.4
Maine	41.4	38.9	40.6	40.6	61.3
Maryland	31.2	23.9	28.0	29.5	60.5
Massachusetts	49.0	43.8	42.4	46.5	72.4
Michigan	29.7	26.3	26.3	25.9	51.4
Minnesota	44.1	36.4	36.9	42.7	64.7
Mississippi	20.9	15.3	16.3	20.1	36.0
Missouri	31.1	23.7	25.6	30.3	55.4
Montana	44.0	37.0	34.7	39.6	57.0
Nebraska	34.6	26.0	30.0	33.0	60.2
Nevada	26.6	21.5	21.3	24.1	64.6
New Hampshire	42.7	36.8	37.4	42.6	59.5
New Jersey	39.2	35.1	32.0	37.5	73.1
New Mexico	49.4	48.1	49.2	46.7	65.4
New York	46.3	42.0	40.1	41.5	62.6
North Carolina	35.2	30.0	34.5	34.4	59.0
North Dakota	44.4	35.2	37.6	42.2	57.8
Ohio	31.4	24.3	23.6	31.1	57.0
Oklahoma	32.0	25.1	26.8	30.1	50.1
Oregon	44.0	40.1	42.2	42.7	65.6
Pennsylvania	38.5	35.4	41.2	37.5	74.4
Rhode Island	51.3	44.5	45.3	50.0	74.3
South Carolina	25.9	21.3	23.4	24.8	46.0
South Dakota	31.4	27.9	31.0	29.0	53.6
Tennessee	25.3	18.4	20.2	23.0	34.3
Texas	29.0	21.8	24.4	26.5	48.4
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	52.0	47.8	46.4	49.1	75.5

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Health Care Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	HIV treatment*	STD† treatment	Prenatal care	nPEP‡	Alcohol or other drug abuse treatment
Virginia	29.3	24.5	24.5	26.5	49.4
Washington	41.6	37.3	37.9	41.1	80.8
West Virginia	44.5	38.2	40.2	43.7	66.5
Wisconsin	37.6	33.1	36.6	35.0	61.5
Median	34.9	29.6	31.5	34.3	59.0
Range	18.8-55.5	14.1-57.2	11.5-49.7	16.1-54.0	34.3-80.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Baltimore, MD	27.1	17.8	20.3	24.6	42.3
Boston, MA	45.8	43.1	41.6	44.5	61.9
Broward County, FL	38.8	32.9	34.2	32.5	66.3
Chicago, IL	29.9	25.8	25.3	27.5	39.4
Cleveland, OH	37.8	32.3	33.4	35.7	43.7
DeKalb County, GA	17.7	7.5	7.5	15.5	26.5
Detroit, MI	33.3	27.8	27.4	28.2	33.3
District of Columbia	43.5	43.6	40.2	43.5	48.5
Duval County, FL	27.7	21.4	26.2	27.7	59.6
Fort Worth, TX	41.3	35.9	38.2	44.7	61.0
Houston, TX	54.2	55.8	52.0	50.6	63.9
Los Angeles, CA	63.9	60.4	60.9	60.4	81.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	32.5	24.1	21.0	30.1	38.4
New York City, NY	57.1	55.9	52.1	51.4	65.5
Oakland, CA	76.7	84.5	75.5	76.7	85.9
Orange County, FL	27.4	16.2	16.2	23.6	51.8
Palm Beach County, FL	20.5	23.2	27.0	20.5	44.1
Philadelphia, PA	33.3	33.2	34.7	36.0	47.2
San Diego, CA	78.2	77.8	79.2	74.5	89.3
San Francisco, CA	76.9	73.7	70.7	68.9	81.0
Shelby County, TN	42.6	33.2	34.2	33.1	50.0
Median	38.8	33.2	34.2	35.7	51.8
Range	17.7-78.2	7.5-84.5	7.5-79.2	15.5-76.7	26.5-89.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	46.7	46.2	53.8	46.7	66.7
Northern Mariana Islands	54.5	77.8	66.7	54.5	81.8

* Ongoing medical care for persons living with human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV.

§ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

NA = Data not available.

TABLE 45a. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Specific Parental Consent and Notification Practices for Sexual or Reproductive Health Services^a Provided by the School, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Does not provide any sexual or reproductive health services	Requires parental consent before any services are provided	Notifies parents about services provided upon request	Notifies parents depending on the service provided	Notifies parents about all services provided	Does not notify parents about any services provided
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	90.2	7.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4
Alaska	79.4	17.3	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.0
Arkansas	85.3	9.1	1.0	1.4	2.7	0.5
California	77.6	12.2	1.8	1.7	2.6	4.1
Delaware	57.6	20.4	3.0	7.9	11.0	0.0
Florida	81.8	14.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6
Georgia	86.9	11.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Hawaii	87.0	9.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.0
Idaho	86.7	8.5	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
Illinois ^b	89.6	6.2	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.0
Kansas	82.9	11.6	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.9
Kentucky	75.4	16.8	1.3	2.4	2.3	1.8
Maine	83.8	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.1	4.4
Maryland	83.6	8.6	1.7	3.0	0.4	2.6
Massachusetts	75.1	8.1	3.4	5.4	3.6	4.3
Michigan	71.2	19.7	2.5	4.4	2.3	0.0
Minnesota	87.2	4.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	2.1
Mississippi	83.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Missouri	81.8	11.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.7
Montana	85.8	8.2	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.7
Nebraska	93.6	4.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.4
Nevada	91.6	7.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
New Hampshire	87.3	8.0	1.2	2.4	1.1	0.0
New Jersey	83.1	10.5	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.1
New Mexico	66.8	12.7	3.7	5.9	1.9	9.0
New York	66.1	13.2	4.1	3.3	3.7	9.6
North Carolina	74.7	20.1	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.5
North Dakota	88.5	6.8	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.7
Ohio	86.6	10.3	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.3
Oklahoma	76.0	19.3	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.7
Oregon	84.6	3.8	1.8	4.6	3.3	1.9
Pennsylvania	83.0	9.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.2
Rhode Island	81.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	0.0	3.1
South Carolina	82.9	11.5	0.5	1.5	3.6	0.0
South Dakota	85.0	12.2	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.0
Tennessee	89.8	9.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0
Texas	84.1	12.9	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.0

TABLE 45a. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Specific Parental Consent and Notification Practices for Sexual or Reproductive Health Services* Provided by the School, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Does not provide any sexual or reproductive health services	Requires parental consent before any services are provided	Notifies parents about services provided upon request	Notifies parents depending on the service provided	Notifies parents about all services provided	Does not notify parents about any services provided
Utah	91.2	7.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	77.9	7.9	2.0	8.8	0.0	3.4
Virginia	88.6	8.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8
Washington	81.4	4.5	2.3	3.6	3.7	4.5
West Virginia	71.6	16.5	4.5	3.4	1.9	2.2
Wisconsin	82.1	9.1	1.5	3.0	2.6	1.6
Median	83.6	9.1	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.9
Range	57.6-93.6	3.7-20.4	0.0-5.3	0.0-8.8	0.0-11.0	0.0-9.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	75.2	14.1	1.2	4.8	1.2	3.5
Boston, MA	48.4	13.2	8.2	8.2	6.6	15.5
Broward County, FL	64.9	23.0	2.7	4.1	1.4	4.1
Chicago, IL	67.2	18.1	2.3	3.5	4.7	4.1
Cleveland, OH	60.1	20.2	4.9	6.1	1.3	7.4
DeKalb County, GA	87.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Detroit, MI	56.2	31.5	1.4	8.2	1.4	1.4
District of Columbia	44.6	29.2	9.5	3.0	3.0	10.7
Duval County, FL	80.4	10.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Fort Worth, TX	60.6	27.1	2.8	2.8	6.7	0.0
Houston, TX	83.5	10.1	0.0	5.1	1.3	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	52.8	13.8	6.3	2.0	5.4	19.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	81.8	12.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
New York City, NY	36.9	22.6	8.8	10.4	7.4	13.9
Oakland, CA	5.8	20.5	9.5	22.6	21.5	20.1
Orange County, FL	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Palm Beach County, FL	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	68.5	6.0	6.2	9.7	7.1	2.6
San Diego, CA	57.4	8.5	4.3	8.5	8.5	12.8
San Francisco, CA	23.2	5.0	13.9	9.3	8.9	39.6
Shelby County, TN	76.3	16.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Median	64.9	13.8	2.8	4.1	2.4	3.5
Range	5.8-98.0	0.0-31.5	0.0-13.9	0.0-22.6	0.0-21.5	0.0-39.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	30.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0

* Such as sexually transmitted disease testing or pregnancy testing.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 45b. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Specific Parental Consent and Notification Practices for Sexual or Reproductive Health Services^a Referred by the School, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Does not refer any sexual or reproductive health services	Requires parental consent before any services are referred	Does not require parental consent			
			Notifies parents about services referred upon request	Notifies parents depending on the service referred	Notifies parents about all services referred	Does not notify parents about any services referred
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	73.7	15.2	2.5	6.3	1.4	0.9
Alaska	65.3	23.7	2.3	6.6	0.0	2.2
Arkansas	62.4	24.2	2.3	5.6	2.3	3.2
California	54.6	12.1	4.3	8.3	0.9	19.7
Delaware	39.0	31.1	9.3	12.7	7.9	0.0
Florida	63.3	22.8	2.2	5.5	0.7	5.5
Georgia	70.3	22.5	1.2	3.0	1.2	1.9
Hawaii	75.7	14.9	3.0	3.7	0.0	2.6
Idaho	62.5	16.9	3.5	9.6	2.8	4.7
Illinois ^b	66.7	15.3	4.1	7.3	1.1	5.5
Kansas	68.6	24.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.9
Kentucky	55.6	28.7	3.2	6.3	2.2	4.0
Maine	52.0	11.9	7.4	15.5	2.7	10.5
Maryland	64.6	20.1	5.4	4.4	0.5	5.0
Massachusetts	49.1	15.5	6.5	13.7	3.3	12.0
Michigan	61.2	25.3	3.0	5.7	3.1	1.7
Minnesota	54.3	14.8	4.7	16.2	0.9	9.2
Mississippi	71.3	25.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.7
Missouri	66.3	19.9	3.1	5.9	3.9	0.9
Montana	55.6	20.9	5.1	11.7	3.1	3.6
Nebraska	63.9	19.2	2.3	9.5	2.3	2.8
Nevada	71.1	20.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.9
New Hampshire	55.1	21.3	4.0	9.9	4.8	4.9
New Jersey	54.7	24.1	4.6	8.4	0.7	7.5
New Mexico	41.5	23.7	12.3	7.6	1.0	13.9
New York	44.8	18.2	7.2	7.9	2.3	19.7
North Carolina	58.9	27.2	3.4	7.2	1.1	2.3
North Dakota	58.9	20.1	3.3	10.4	4.8	2.4
Ohio	67.7	21.6	1.6	7.5	0.4	1.3
Oklahoma	61.1	27.6	2.8	6.1	1.2	1.2
Oregon	53.4	12.4	6.2	13.7	2.3	12.0
Pennsylvania	53.0	23.8	5.6	11.8	3.2	2.6
Rhode Island	49.1	12.9	12.8	17.9	1.4	5.9
South Carolina	68.0	21.8	1.1	3.4	3.3	2.3
South Dakota	65.0	25.0	1.8	5.2	2.5	0.6
Tennessee	74.5	19.2	1.0	3.3	1.3	0.7
Texas	62.6	27.6	1.9	4.5	2.2	1.2

TABLE 45b. Percentage of Secondary Schools with Specific Parental Consent and Notification Practices for Sexual or Reproductive Health Services* Referred by the School, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Does not require parental consent					
	Does not refer any sexual or reproductive health services	Requires parental consent before any services are referred	Notifies parents about services referred upon request	Notifies parents depending on the service referred	Notifies parents about all services referred	Does not notify parents about any services referred
Utah	90.7	7.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Vermont	43.1	25.5	6.1	19.6	1.2	4.5
Virginia	69.6	19.4	2.3	3.7	2.3	2.7
Washington	53.7	9.9	7.0	11.6	2.9	15.0
West Virginia	52.2	29.4	3.6	5.1	2.1	7.6
Wisconsin	54.5	17.3	4.4	14.4	4.3	5.2
Median	61.2	20.9	3.3	7.3	2.1	2.8
Range	39.0-90.7	7.8-31.1	0.0-12.8	0.0-19.6	0.0-7.9	0.0-19.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Baltimore, MD	64.5	20.4	4.0	6.1	1.2	3.7
Boston, MA	48.4	12.7	3.2	11.1	6.4	18.2
Broward County, FL	44.1	27.9	2.9	14.7	1.5	8.8
Chicago, IL	57.9	24.2	0.8	7.2	2.5	7.4
Cleveland, OH	54.9	24.1	5.2	10.4	0.0	5.3
DeKalb County, GA	80.5	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Detroit, MI	57.4	32.4	0.0	7.4	1.5	1.5
District of Columbia	38.7	28.0	9.5	3.0	0.0	20.8
Duval County, FL	71.1	13.2	2.6	7.9	0.0	5.3
Fort Worth, TX	37.0	41.2	3.4	11.6	0.0	6.8
Houston, TX	30.7	36.0	6.7	21.3	5.3	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	27.1	20.0	7.7	6.4	3.3	35.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	70.0	17.0	5.1	4.4	1.7	1.8
New York City, NY	33.3	21.6	12.9	9.7	2.6	19.9
Oakland, CA	5.9	11.2	9.1	26.9	0.0	47.0
Orange County, FL	84.6	2.8	0.0	7.3	0.0	5.3
Palm Beach County, FL	6.0	54.6	22.7	1.7	0.0	15.0
Philadelphia, PA	56.4	14.9	5.9	9.0	0.9	13.0
San Diego, CA	22.4	2.0	6.1	12.2	2.0	55.1
San Francisco, CA	14.4	3.9	7.1	15.9	6.4	52.2
Shelby County, TN	55.8	27.9	5.4	0.0	2.7	8.2
Median	48.4	20.4	5.2	7.9	1.5	8.2
Range	5.9-84.6	2.0-54.6	0.0-22.7	0.0-26.9	0.0-6.4	0.0-55.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	0.0	63.6	9.1	0.0	27.3	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	25.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0

* Such as sexually transmitted disease testing or pregnancy testing.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 46. 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, 2018

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 health education homework assignments or activities to do at home with their parents	Provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic health conditions*	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	15.3	55.5	19.8	69.5	42.3	43.6	80.4	34.3	41.0
Alaska	15.1	34.1	21.9	56.8	47.8	20.8	60.7	26.1	33.1
Arkansas	18.1	50.4	30.6	69.7	NA	43.2	78.0	64.4	52.7
California	31.0	70.0	26.2	82.8	58.0	42.8	84.4	45.3	60.2
Delaware	26.4	50.7	35.6	76.1	57.9	63.2	84.7	43.4	49.7
Florida	12.6	55.8	22.9	72.7	49.7	33.3	80.8	30.5	43.5
Georgia	17.8	56.7	17.0	73.3	57.1	39.9	75.2	32.1	42.0
Hawaii	18.0	67.2	26.5	64.6	57.3	27.2	70.4	36.7	45.0
Idaho	16.4	51.6	26.8	65.2	58.9	32.5	71.9	36.1	44.7
Illinois†	22.9	50.2	12.4	73.9	64.7	43.7	81.1	36.4	48.2
Kansas	17.0	32.4	17.0	55.9	47.0	32.8	79.3	37.4	27.5
Kentucky	29.4	53.6	29.9	77.5	63.1	44.3	86.2	59.2	61.9
Maine	23.3	53.3	23.6	75.2	45.1	58.3	83.6	33.3	46.0
Maryland	33.8	58.4	25.5	79.9	71.6	48.2	84.5	35.5	58.3
Massachusetts	36.1	63.8	25.6	85.3	58.3	57.8	91.1	50.1	64.4
Michigan	22.6	51.4	21.7	75.6	67.8	25.0	72.6	43.9	51.3
Minnesota	27.6	55.2	25.2	72.9	71.1	38.5	81.0	44.0	57.8
Mississippi	21.9	48.5	32.5	60.5	58.1	38.9	73.3	49.0	43.5
Missouri	22.1	44.0	21.1	68.5	53.2	41.4	86.8	47.1	44.5
Montana	14.1	46.7	20.9	59.1	44.3	33.6	67.3	34.2	34.3
Nebraska	17.8	48.6	23.7	63.3	47.7	43.8	75.6	40.8	37.5
Nevada	17.8	53.0	16.5	78.8	NA	29.5	76.5	27.2	41.9
New Hampshire	38.0	58.6	28.9	84.7	67.0	56.1	91.6	48.6	61.7
New Jersey	28.9	63.7	17.6	79.7	65.0	60.4	92.2	40.1	58.6
New Mexico	21.5	43.9	26.8	69.6	53.0	42.6	79.4	38.6	41.9
New York	34.0	72.7	32.2	81.9	73.3	58.8	89.9	47.5	65.7
North Carolina	24.1	45.0	21.1	66.0	57.8	38.9	73.1	30.0	38.9
North Dakota	16.3	45.8	14.8	52.1	53.8	30.2	68.9	36.2	36.7
Ohio	17.3	47.0	20.2	70.2	54.2	40.7	78.1	26.6	41.6
Oklahoma	14.2	38.5	23.0	54.0	NA	32.4	64.8	65.2	36.9
Oregon	25.1	54.8	22.0	81.3	66.4	33.4	81.8	27.2	49.9
Pennsylvania	17.9	48.3	20.2	79.3	51.9	48.4	86.4	34.3	44.8
Rhode Island	25.9	66.4	25.2	82.7	58.7	59.7	93.0	54.1	62.4
South Carolina	17.7	49.3	18.2	69.4	51.5	36.7	80.7	37.9	44.4
South Dakota	5.7	34.7	15.8	51.1	42.7	22.1	63.4	40.2	28.3
Tennessee	16.5	51.4	23.8	72.7	40.3	45.1	77.4	43.6	45.4
Texas	24.1	54.4	32.8	70.1	NA	47.3	84.9	61.4	56.6

TABLE 46. 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, 2018 (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 health education homework assignments or activities to do at home with their parents	Provided disease-specific education for parents and families of students with chronic health conditions*	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)
Utah	19.7	50.5	28.4	70.9	69.2	35.1	74.0	38.7	47.4
Vermont	38.4	63.2	27.8	86.2	59.4	67.5	92.7	48.0	69.1
Virginia	23.0	51.6	17.9	75.6	56.5	40.7	77.3	28.3	41.9
Washington	32.6	51.4	23.9	76.4	62.3	46.4	75.6	27.6	50.1
West Virginia	26.7	55.9	29.9	73.6	69.0	53.2	82.8	41.5	54.8
Wisconsin	29.9	53.2	19.2	75.2	60.4	44.0	82.4	33.8	54.1
Median	22.1	51.6	23.6	72.9	57.9	42.6	80.4	38.6	45.4
Range	5.7-38.4	32.4-72.7	12.4-35.6	51.1-86.2	40.3-73.3	20.8-67.5	60.7-93.0	26.1-65.2	27.5-69.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	28.9	58.4	31.3	75.5	64.8	45.2	79.2	39.8	51.9
Boston, MA	28.9	57.3	21.6	77.1	46.0	47.8	79.7	44.0	55.1
Broward County, FL	17.9	66.7	20.8	93.4	56.4	48.0	78.5	33.8	50.6
Chicago, IL	39.9	71.9	34.3	85.7	69.0	66.6	84.2	45.8	68.1
Cleveland, OH	16.8	44.8	15.6	64.0	43.7	31.5	70.5	34.5	34.1
DeKalb County, GA	25.8	71.5	45.4	79.1	82.3	48.1	81.8	49.5	76.1
Detroit, MI	16.7	68.8	31.2	80.5	43.5	36.8	83.3	29.9	47.9
District of Columbia	45.5	46.8	31.7	82.9	86.3	64.9	82.0	40.7	51.0
Duval County, FL	8.3	47.9	27.1	77.1	80.4	37.5	81.3	41.7	52.1
Fort Worth, TX	34.4	59.1	36.6	80.3	90.1	58.4	86.9	47.4	65.4
Houston, TX	28.9	57.8	43.4	79.5	50.6	60.2	86.6	44.6	62.7
Los Angeles, CA	49.1	86.1	43.7	95.3	79.0	59.2	91.9	40.8	84.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	21.6	76.7	29.7	83.9	53.3	44.3	82.9	34.2	57.1
New York City, NY	42.3	74.9	34.2	83.1	66.0	59.8	85.0	39.9	69.1
Oakland, CA	22.5	58.1	36.0	83.2	17.8	37.4	90.8	53.0	56.7
Orange County, FL	8.9	56.0	26.8	68.6	42.4	30.8	74.3	32.4	39.0
Palm Beach County, FL	14.5	57.4	22.6	58.1	47.3	39.7	66.2	33.3	40.0
Philadelphia, PA	16.1	60.8	30.8	82.2	49.3	61.2	81.7	32.1	53.7
San Diego, CA	65.5	69.1	34.5	83.6	87.5	50.9	87.5	51.8	72.2
San Francisco, CA	41.9	71.1	22.6	92.6	58.5	55.4	93.5	39.2	71.8
Shelby County, TN	22.3	51.2	27.3	67.4	71.9	45.6	78.4	40.9	48.0
Median	25.8	59.1	31.2	80.5	58.5	48.0	82.0	40.7	55.1
Range	8.3-65.5	44.8-86.1	15.6-45.4	58.1-95.3	17.8-90.1	30.8-66.6	66.2-93.5	29.9-53.0	34.1-84.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	26.7	64.3	20.0	86.7	73.3	46.7	93.3	42.9	64.3
Northern Mariana Islands	54.5	54.5	27.3	72.7	55.6	0.0	54.5	36.4	54.5

* Not included in performance measure.

† Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 47. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented School Connectedness Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018

Sites	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	Has 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	45.8	63.6	90.1	68.2	27.4	68.1	90.4	69.1	86.1
Alaska	16.8	56.8	69.6	71.6	18.6	33.9	78.7	64.9	69.5
Arkansas	28.0	60.7	79.4	NA	22.3	52.5	84.6	63.6	80.9
California	28.3	56.9	77.8	62.4	56.3	70.3	86.4	80.8	76.9
Delaware	56.2	74.8	85.4	71.0	60.7	79.7	85.8	83.8	93.5
Florida	65.6	63.0	86.3	73.5	52.0	78.7	85.5	80.9	89.1
Georgia	61.8	66.9	88.4	62.7	28.8	71.8	82.4	80.2	87.9
Hawaii	38.9	83.8	74.9	62.0	44.0	62.8	83.5	70.5	85.1
Idaho	19.8	61.8	76.8	61.5	36.8	54.4	87.8	68.1	75.5
Illinois*	29.6	59.6	74.9	72.6	33.5	53.5	92.9	62.1	78.7
Kansas	36.1	64.6	70.6	57.2	28.3	47.4	85.1	58.0	72.7
Kentucky	39.2	69.6	89.3	74.0	29.0	64.0	92.3	63.7	88.5
Maine	37.3	61.5	69.4	53.8	63.5	66.5	89.8	61.2	72.2
Maryland	46.1	95.3	84.4	74.5	47.7	76.3	92.8	78.7	95.8
Massachusetts	39.7	68.2	79.4	65.8	66.7	80.8	92.6	82.4	82.8
Michigan	37.4	64.2	81.9	61.0	37.7	60.7	81.9	63.2	84.9
Minnesota	36.0	73.7	76.0	70.9	47.4	63.1	87.7	66.0	84.0
Mississippi	37.3	56.1	83.0	63.5	14.5	51.7	77.4	65.1	77.8
Missouri	30.4	57.9	85.2	68.1	28.0	52.1	89.2	54.4	79.5
Montana	35.8	64.8	76.2	49.2	21.6	52.3	93.1	64.4	74.1
Nebraska	70.6	58.8	72.9	64.7	20.3	55.2	97.9	64.6	82.6
Nevada	19.2	54.9	88.6	NA	43.8	73.3	85.8	80.5	75.1
New Hampshire	37.3	60.3	77.7	72.2	48.1	70.8	95.7	66.6	79.9
New Jersey	33.8	63.9	80.2	73.1	48.5	77.3	93.2	87.3	83.8
New Mexico	39.3	61.2	73.6	56.7	33.8	50.5	82.6	63.0	72.5
New York	38.6	67.7	81.9	59.6	62.4	78.3	89.7	82.7	79.6
North Carolina	37.3	69.1	85.5	61.6	40.0	70.8	88.8	76.0	85.0
North Dakota	21.5	59.6	75.2	68.3	25.9	40.9	83.7	53.2	76.1
Ohio	43.3	60.4	78.9	64.4	36.5	57.4	82.1	64.8	77.2
Oklahoma	23.3	57.0	79.8	NA	17.4	49.6	82.1	54.1	75.9
Oregon	31.0	68.0	74.8	58.1	48.0	57.4	91.3	74.7	76.5
Pennsylvania	37.1	55.0	76.3	61.5	41.1	69.5	83.9	64.4	79.4
Rhode Island	45.0	51.2	73.1	49.6	71.9	73.7	91.1	75.7	70.2
South Carolina	57.1	74.9	75.0	64.2	26.4	66.6	88.9	81.2	84.8
South Dakota	23.5	63.7	73.6	57.6	16.0	42.9	86.0	60.3	71.8
Tennessee	37.6	65.4	86.4	73.7	24.2	61.3	84.0	62.2	84.9
Texas	40.5	58.5	86.2	NA	29.8	61.1	81.2	69.2	82.1

TABLE 47. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented School Connectedness Strategies, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Sites	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	Has 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	
Utah	22.6	68.6	93.1	67.0	44.5	64.1	88.0	71.2	85.8
Vermont	44.4	69.0	68.1	55.7	51.1	64.5	95.4	60.7	78.6
Virginia	32.3	64.5	76.1	70.0	39.4	69.4	84.4	73.5	79.0
Washington	34.3	61.1	76.4	59.7	56.1	65.6	88.4	72.2	78.3
West Virginia	26.0	56.9	77.4	58.6	35.0	64.9	95.8	68.4	76.1
Wisconsin	37.5	77.4	78.5	56.2	35.1	57.0	91.3	66.3	83.6
Median	37.3	63.6	77.8	63.5	36.8	64.0	87.8	66.6	79.5
Range	16.8-70.6	51.2-95.3	68.1-93.1	49.2-74.5	14.5-71.9	33.9-80.8	77.4-97.9	53.2-87.3	69.5-95.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Baltimore, MD	51.4	89.5	82.4	70.3	31.6	65.1	89.7	84.7	93.0
Boston, MA	53.9	66.9	78.9	70.4	44.5	75.7	91.9	89.2	83.3
Broward County, FL	82.1	80.5	93.6	65.8	71.1	87.3	91.3	91.3	94.9
Chicago, IL	51.7	72.2	73.7	86.7	31.9	67.1	93.3	84.4	89.1
Cleveland, OH	46.7	49.5	69.3	63.4	41.0	56.2	76.8	71.9	67.8
DeKalb County, GA	54.1	63.9	91.9	68.3	61.4	74.0	84.5	90.3	88.8
Detroit, MI	66.7	65.4	76.9	63.5	30.8	51.3	78.2	67.5	80.5
District of Columbia	62.0	67.3	74.4	86.8	61.0	87.8	85.4	95.1	85.4
Duval County, FL	81.3	75.0	93.8	72.9	60.4	77.3	72.3	80.9	91.7
Fort Worth, TX	66.2	75.5	87.0	87.3	68.5	77.6	82.5	84.4	94.9
Houston, TX	48.2	63.9	89.2	85.5	47.0	70.7	88.0	85.4	90.4
Los Angeles, CA	37.7	70.3	78.2	73.1	75.4	77.8	87.4	88.1	86.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	43.0	68.1	86.8	78.3	53.2	82.1	93.3	93.4	89.2
New York City, NY	36.6	70.3	80.2	66.4	58.3	78.8	90.8	85.7	86.3
Oakland, CA	58.5	71.9	63.9	82.8	81.5	75.0	79.8	82.3	78.6
Orange County, FL	49.8	67.0	85.2	75.5	42.0	72.6	81.9	90.2	87.7
Palm Beach County, FL	58.2	66.2	85.1	83.6	53.9	80.8	83.3	74.7	89.4
Philadelphia, PA	39.5	65.4	69.0	59.3	36.1	59.1	83.9	71.9	70.4
San Diego, CA	40.0	55.4	75.0	45.6	74.1	86.0	87.5	80.0	67.3
San Francisco, CA	39.1	70.3	57.4	80.7	84.6	89.9	96.6	100.0	80.3
Shelby County, TN	54.4	74.7	87.2	65.3	29.0	68.2	79.4	81.9	83.4
Median	51.7	68.1	80.2	72.9	53.9	75.7	85.4	84.7	86.8
Range	36.6-82.1	49.5-89.5	57.4-93.8	45.6-87.3	29.0-84.6	51.3-89.9	72.3-96.6	67.5-100.0	67.3-94.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	42.9	60.0	100.0	50.0	46.7	86.7	86.7	92.9	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	9.1	45.5	81.8	100.0	30.0	70.0	90.9	81.8	81.8

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 48. 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, 2018

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool					
		Physical education and physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	Chronic health conditions	Unintentional injury and violence prevention	Sexual health, including HIV, [†] and pregnancy prevention
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	86.1	49.5	43.5	42.4	38.2	39.5	36.9
Alaska	72.0	36.7	36.3	38.6	22.3	28.3	29.5
Arkansas	96.6	90.1	88.4	85.5	75.1	75.5	69.2
California	87.7	50.5	45.5	44.9	27.4	36.9	40.0
Delaware	83.0	50.3	51.7	54.1	34.0	37.4	36.6
Florida	89.8	59.5	52.8	53.7	42.6	47.9	43.4
Georgia	89.0	64.0	58.4	53.3	43.2	50.0	47.4
Hawaii	91.6	54.2	51.2	44.4	38.4	39.4	37.3
Idaho	85.1	37.6	40.1	36.2	24.9	25.3	26.5
Illinois [†]	88.9	42.0	36.8	32.7	27.7	27.7	28.7
Kansas	88.9	48.5	49.4	45.1	28.6	33.5	35.3
Kentucky	93.8	75.6	72.6	65.9	51.5	56.3	54.9
Maine	83.3	43.6	46.5	44.1	36.0	33.8	37.9
Maryland	85.1	51.8	47.0	41.3	31.6	36.2	33.3
Massachusetts	89.3	56.2	52.1	50.9	42.7	45.5	44.8
Michigan	80.3	46.1	45.0	40.3	32.9	36.5	43.3
Minnesota	89.0	46.9	44.6	42.9	30.2	31.3	37.3
Mississippi	90.4	67.0	65.7	62.5	49.1	55.8	50.6
Missouri	89.4	51.4	49.7	45.7	41.6	42.2	41.1
Montana	92.7	56.9	55.3	55.9	44.5	50.7	47.3
Nebraska	96.0	48.3	48.0	43.0	35.3	38.3	39.1
Nevada	87.4	39.3	34.9	29.1	24.9	28.2	30.1
New Hampshire	95.0	55.1	56.2	50.9	43.5	48.6	46.9
New Jersey	89.7	46.6	44.5	41.3	37.1	38.3	36.3
New Mexico	85.3	49.7	51.2	51.0	41.8	43.7	46.2
New York	92.5	54.7	49.3	43.2	40.9	42.1	48.5
North Carolina	84.3	42.3	35.4	32.9	30.8	31.4	30.7
North Dakota	89.6	51.8	49.8	52.6	31.7	36.7	43.3
Ohio	81.8	32.6	36.5	32.5	28.2	28.3	26.2
Oklahoma	92.4	48.8	53.5	49.0	37.2	37.1	43.2
Oregon	82.4	34.4	37.2	40.0	24.7	31.2	35.5
Pennsylvania	83.3	46.3	43.5	40.5	32.0	35.3	34.1
Rhode Island	85.0	61.3	59.2	52.2	50.6	49.4	49.6
South Carolina	89.5	54.7	48.6	44.6	37.0	41.8	41.5
South Dakota	81.4	44.4	42.4	38.7	26.0	25.6	31.3
Tennessee	94.8	77.3	70.9	67.3	62.0	64.8	52.7
Texas	90.8	59.0	50.5	46.6	41.1	41.7	38.8
Utah	89.3	37.6	36.9	40.2	27.8	31.1	27.5
Vermont	87.0	66.0	62.0	64.7	46.5	49.6	52.8

TABLE 48. 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, 2018 (continued)

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool					
		Physical education and physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	Chronic health conditions	Unintentional injury and violence prevention	Sexual health, including HIV,* other STD,† and pregnancy prevention
Virginia	88.5	48.7	42.4	41.3	30.1	35.8	35.7
Washington	82.8	47.5	46.4	46.3	33.4	40.9	45.1
West Virginia	92.8	66.0	54.9	57.8	36.6	44.1	46.8
Wisconsin	85.3	52.2	51.9	49.4	35.0	42.3	49.3
Median	88.9	50.3	49.3	44.9	36.0	38.3	40.0
Range	72.0-96.6	32.6-90.1	34.9-88.4	29.1-85.5	22.3-75.1	25.3-75.5	26.2-69.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	84.4	50.5	36.2	22.5	28.0	26.5	27.6
Boston, MA	90.0	58.9	47.7	37.0	45.7	41.6	44.9
Broward County, FL	88.8	51.4	44.4	50.0	42.3	46.5	50.0
Chicago, IL	94.3	74.9	67.0	37.4	60.0	47.8	53.0
Cleveland, OH	66.4	50.7	42.6	26.4	28.4	25.0	31.7
DeKalb County, GA	96.0	83.3	76.5	60.4	57.1	59.9	68.0
Detroit, MI	80.0	44.0	42.7	32.0	39.2	33.3	28.0
District of Columbia	84.4	70.2	70.2	54.6	57.6	54.6	67.8
Duval County, FL	93.6	67.4	48.8	53.5	48.8	51.2	51.2
Fort Worth, TX	94.8	76.7	76.7	66.7	61.2	64.1	60.1
Houston, TX	91.6	89.2	75.9	67.5	68.7	73.5	62.7
Los Angeles, CA	91.6	63.1	52.1	48.0	35.8	48.2	47.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	94.0	85.2	78.5	77.2	66.9	76.6	74.8
New York City, NY	91.8	57.6	42.9	31.9	34.4	34.2	43.8
Oakland, CA	89.9	57.2	50.0	51.1	43.3	46.1	67.8
Orange County, FL	98.1	63.8	58.4	44.2	44.2	50.2	42.0
Palm Beach County, FL	93.6	60.9	54.2	52.0	41.3	43.6	40.0
Philadelphia, PA	85.0	59.8	58.0	32.7	44.8	41.7	40.1
San Diego, CA	98.3	69.0	62.1	52.6	41.4	56.1	55.2
San Francisco, CA	90.6	52.9	44.4	36.0	50.4	38.6	52.2
Shelby County, TN	90.4	68.6	61.1	48.0	52.3	52.7	49.3
Median	91.6	63.1	54.2	48.0	44.8	47.8	50.0
Range	66.4-98.3	44.0-89.2	36.2-78.5	22.5-77.2	28.0-68.7	25.0-76.6	27.6-74.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	93.3	78.6	71.4	64.3	42.9	50.0	57.1
Northern Mariana Islands	60.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	44.4	77.8	80.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 49. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	School health council	Activities [†]					
		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	Developed a written plan for implementing a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	42.6	79.4	82.2	59.1	88.4	78.2	47.5
Alaska	29.4	59.4	56.0	55.8	76.7	66.1	30.2
Arkansas	76.7	88.1	87.3	61.8	88.8	82.5	55.7
California	42.0	78.5	83.6	70.1	87.4	79.0	36.6
Delaware	69.1	76.9	74.6	65.3	80.8	85.0	25.8
Florida	43.1	70.3	72.3	62.1	86.0	79.6	43.4
Georgia	47.7	73.6	74.1	55.5	80.8	78.1	29.4
Hawaii	59.8	80.4	82.9	74.2	84.1	70.7	28.6
Idaho	39.6	67.8	61.7	71.2	82.2	71.0	30.8
Illinois [‡]	46.5	73.7	73.7	58.5	82.6	89.0	24.6
Kansas	58.5	69.3	73.3	53.0	80.2	65.8	30.1
Kentucky	59.0	78.5	77.4	57.7	83.8	80.2	52.9
Maine	53.1	77.7	77.6	62.9	85.4	81.3	22.0
Maryland	50.6	73.6	69.0	55.9	81.5	84.0	32.1
Massachusetts	70.9	86.2	83.5	72.8	92.3	86.8	35.1
Michigan	51.1	68.1	73.0	55.6	78.2	83.6	29.1
Minnesota	59.1	64.6	76.5	69.3	85.5	73.8	28.7
Mississippi	63.2	77.6	75.6	52.0	84.7	74.4	43.7
Missouri	55.9	77.6	77.7	59.6	89.4	83.0	36.7
Montana	50.8	66.3	74.0	65.9	86.2	81.3	29.8
Nebraska	58.3	61.8	73.4	53.0	85.5	75.8	29.9
Nevada	34.2	70.6	68.1	50.9	74.9	77.3	29.3
New Hampshire	78.0	78.7	88.6	74.8	94.8	91.3	35.4
New Jersey	60.5	83.2	82.6	62.9	92.9	89.7	43.8
New Mexico	60.3	76.7	79.8	47.0	87.3	87.1	31.4
New York	73.1	75.7	76.8	55.8	78.8	87.6	37.2
North Carolina	44.0	77.7	70.7	52.7	82.2	79.8	31.5
North Dakota	45.6	65.6	77.0	55.6	82.9	69.9	30.5
Ohio	42.6	78.1	75.4	66.5	87.2	72.1	29.9
Oklahoma	76.4	71.8	86.8	54.8	89.6	67.0	36.2
Oregon	40.6	73.4	71.8	58.1	76.9	88.8	23.0
Pennsylvania	57.9	70.4	82.1	62.6	80.5	82.7	30.8
Rhode Island	54.5	88.1	79.5	67.9	96.1	92.5	41.7
South Carolina	51.6	78.1	82.7	70.4	86.0	78.3	40.7
South Dakota	37.4	49.2	58.6	35.8	72.8	60.8	27.7
Tennessee	65.1	77.8	78.3	70.2	85.2	82.0	53.1
Texas	66.6	81.7	80.1	55.9	88.4	77.4	46.0

TABLE 49. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils,* and Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	School health council	Activities†					
		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	Developed a written plan for implementing a Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program
Utah	41.3	65.6	66.5	58.9	79.6	75.1	32.1
Vermont	77.2	75.7	78.7	79.5	88.4	74.8	20.5
Virginia	49.0	75.6	66.7	49.9	75.7	80.2	26.9
Washington	42.2	89.7	77.5	65.0	79.1	83.5	28.7
West Virginia	65.3	84.7	83.9	67.2	84.6	83.4	51.5
Wisconsin	60.4	70.8	74.1	60.9	82.2	75.5	26.8
Median	54.5	75.7	76.8	59.6	84.6	79.8	30.8
Range	29.4-78.0	49.2-89.7	56.0-88.6	35.8-79.5	72.8-96.1	60.8-92.5	20.5-55.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	43.2	72.5	58.7	64.7	76.6	83.4	47.5
Boston, MA	68.6	79.9	89.8	83.6	89.8	75.1	61.0
Broward County, FL	37.5	80.0	76.7	65.5	96.7	90.0	55.2
Chicago, IL	66.4	82.7	79.5	73.5	84.6	86.8	40.4
Cleveland, OH	37.7	74.8	68.7	71.7	81.1	70.9	47.9
DeKalb County, GA	67.9	84.1	77.1	61.2	87.1	82.0	54.9
Detroit, MI	40.8	71.0	75.9	56.7	83.3	71.0	54.8
District of Columbia	48.8	89.0	89.0	74.0	89.0	90.0	48.0
Duval County, FL	47.8	85.7	76.2	80.0	85.7	81.0	55.0
Fort Worth, TX	62.1	91.6	88.0	60.4	87.5	78.2	60.8
Houston, TX	55.4	89.1	78.3	66.7	84.8	78.3	60.0
Los Angeles, CA	56.1	87.9	75.5	70.8	80.3	79.9	63.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	44.5	83.0	79.9	69.6	84.7	88.3	57.3
New York City, NY	72.2	79.1	73.4	61.9	75.4	88.0	42.7
Oakland, CA	67.3	88.5	78.5	76.2	75.9	80.1	41.4
Orange County, FL	69.8	60.1	65.9	54.1	82.7	76.9	49.5
Palm Beach County, FL	52.4	59.2	79.1	55.8	79.1	86.9	32.5
Philadelphia, PA	37.0	80.5	84.9	67.9	87.5	83.3	39.6
San Diego, CA	79.3	87.0	84.8	58.7	89.1	73.9	46.7
San Francisco, CA	72.6	94.0	79.8	87.5	85.0	94.0	17.8
Shelby County, TN	44.2	90.8	68.3	56.3	85.9	95.1	57.7
Median	55.4	83.0	78.3	66.7	84.8	82.0	49.5
Range	37.0-79.3	59.2-94.0	58.7-89.8	54.1-87.5	75.4-96.7	70.9-95.1	17.8-63.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	60.0	66.7	55.6	66.7	77.8	100.0	44.4
Northern Mariana Islands	30.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3

* 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.

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 50. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-Related Objectives on Specific Topics and the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* in the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Sites	Health education	Physical education	Physical activity	School meal programs	Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs	Health services	Counseling, psychological, and social services	Physical environment	Social and emotional climate	Family engagement	Community involvement	Employee wellness	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process
STATE SURVEYS													
Alabama	31.0	31.9	30.6	34.2	31.7	38.7	58.8	48.8	66.5	77.5	78.3	33.0	42.9
Alaska	21.0	19.8	21.0	16.8	13.3	11.6	34.1	39.7	58.2	65.2	65.5	18.9	73.1
Arkansas	79.0	75.2	73.9	72.6	65.2	75.7	72.6	67.4	71.7	79.2	77.6	64.0	77.8
California	28.7	36.6	28.8	27.2	21.9	35.6	52.8	48.3	58.0	59.3	55.4	27.1	80.8
Delaware	31.6	29.8	33.3	33.0	29.3	35.9	53.4	44.2	67.3	68.4	68.1	31.1	58.7
Florida	26.6	26.3	20.3	23.5	15.5	30.1	51.8	47.9	68.4	80.7	77.3	24.6	44.4
Georgia	31.9	29.6	21.7	19.2	18.0	28.6	57.7	48.9	72.7	82.2	81.2	26.0	58.2
Hawaii	45.8	45.8	38.5	27.7	25.9	39.8	58.2	46.4	73.4	73.1	73.5	31.9	61.8
Idaho	30.9	28.3	20.6	31.9	26.3	27.5	39.8	43.3	51.3	57.9	53.6	25.5	49.3
Illinois†	29.8	31.1	25.2	23.4	20.1	31.4	47.3	44.0	71.7	65.2	62.1	30.5	59.0
Kansas	53.3	52.5	47.9	52.9	48.5	51.5	59.2	55.7	67.0	62.6	62.8	49.4	64.9
Kentucky	50.3	50.2	45.6	38.0	35.3	43.6	53.5	48.3	65.7	76.6	74.9	34.3	55.6
Maine	20.1	20.1	16.5	19.6	16.4	18.5	23.6	22.5	28.8	28.9	27.4	18.0	68.6
Maryland	24.3	22.0	23.2	14.0	11.3	21.6	44.6	36.7	74.3	68.8	66.5	28.8	37.6
Massachusetts	43.0	33.6	31.2	19.3	16.8	42.1	69.2	51.2	85.8	77.9	73.6	29.8	74.8
Michigan	23.3	24.5	17.8	18.7	12.1	18.5	43.7	36.3	66.4	71.0	63.5	16.5	48.5
Minnesota	21.5	21.4	17.4	20.4	18.4	18.9	30.8	29.1	49.2	42.0	36.2	26.5	53.7
Mississippi	55.5	57.0	52.6	51.7	48.3	54.6	58.0	53.6	56.6	59.0	62.6	43.3	57.3
Missouri	45.8	48.0	44.5	43.4	38.9	49.6	60.7	61.4	67.8	71.5	71.8	49.2	56.1
Montana	49.5	46.9	41.2	47.4	40.0	37.4	48.4	52.7	58.6	66.1	62.7	42.9	76.7
Nebraska	33.0	33.8	27.4	29.0	29.5	31.4	35.5	36.2	51.1	51.8	52.6	36.1	57.9
Nevada	13.1	12.3	10.8	14.6	11.3	17.5	39.9	31.4	65.1	86.0	68.4	15.3	47.6
New Hampshire	13.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	13.7	15.9	15.2	17.5	16.3	16.3	14.1	83.3
New Jersey	26.2	24.0	22.5	24.0	18.4	26.1	37.7	36.2	47.9	43.9	43.5	23.2	54.6
New Mexico	43.8	44.7	39.2	41.3	38.1	43.5	51.2	44.1	53.3	56.0	55.0	36.0	73.9
New York	28.2	27.6	28.5	23.4	19.3	27.1	36.4	29.2	39.4	36.2	34.6	24.8	76.2
North Carolina	29.2	28.1	29.4	14.8	13.6	27.1	56.1	45.6	74.4	81.7	79.6	26.2	42.2
North Dakota	34.1	36.2	32.7	38.4	35.4	30.8	44.3	45.5	63.7	49.4	55.4	38.2	77.2
Ohio	23.6	23.4	20.7	24.4	19.8	27.2	38.0	31.7	45.3	47.5	44.6	26.1	48.7
Oklahoma	45.7	47.1	43.1	47.8	44.2	39.7	48.8	44.3	45.7	47.1	49.9	33.4	56.6
Oregon	23.1	24.3	19.9	20.5	16.4	25.1	47.3	44.4	70.4	67.9	62.4	19.1	46.7
Pennsylvania	17.1	17.5	14.0	16.3	13.7	19.7	25.6	17.0	30.1	30.1	27.4	14.6	61.2
Rhode Island	36.0	31.8	28.5	17.6	15.5	37.3	63.6	55.9	79.7	78.0	72.5	26.2	71.8
South Carolina	39.7	42.2	35.5	35.5	31.1	41.8	53.2	64.5	71.7	71.9	73.7	40.1	51.7
South Dakota	35.6	33.4	32.3	29.4	27.5	23.5	30.8	33.2	42.8	49.5	49.1	28.2	48.4
Tennessee	41.8	44.6	43.8	33.6	29.3	42.1	58.6	56.7	70.6	84.4	84.3	32.9	49.5
Texas	57.7	61.6	56.9	46.9	39.8	56.9	73.7	69.8	81.7	87.2	87.8	52.0	55.1
Utah	33.4	34.2	23.2	19.4	21.6	24.9	52.4	43.5	61.6	50.2	55.0	23.6	63.4
Vermont	40.1	33.5	30.4	28.5	19.6	32.0	55.2	34.2	70.6	61.1	54.8	29.8	81.7
Virginia	18.1	18.1	18.5	13.6	11.1	15.5	31.2	35.2	58.9	51.5	51.6	23.0	52.3
Washington	19.1	20.9	13.8	11.9	9.2	22.6	51.4	37.7	75.2	72.6	66.1	18.1	69.7
West Virginia	37.8	41.0	41.2	33.1	26.2	35.4	45.0	41.0	49.3	53.1	53.8	31.7	84.1
Wisconsin	24.9	25.0	23.3	21.7	19.0	25.5	35.6	30.7	48.1	44.3	41.8	31.6	78.0
Median	31.6	31.8	28.5	24.4	20.1	30.8	48.8	44.1	65.1	65.2	62.6	28.8	58.2
Range	13.0-79.0	11.9-75.2	10.8-73.9	11.9-72.6	9.2-65.2	11.6-75.7	15.9-73.7	15.2-69.8	17.5-85.8	16.3-87.2	16.3-87.8	14.1-64.0	37.6-84.1

TABLE 50. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-Related Objectives on Specific Topics and the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* in the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Sites	Health education	Physical education	Physical activity	School meal programs	Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs	Health services	Counseling, psychological, and social services	Physical environment	Social and emotional climate	Family engagement	Community involvement	Employee wellness	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS													
Baltimore, MD	16.0	18.9	20.8	17.5	10.4	21.6	45.1	27.7	66.2	70.1	65.2	23.2	31.2
Boston, MA	66.0	70.1	59.5	38.1	42.2	65.8	70.8	48.3	79.5	83.6	72.6	43.0	71.1
Broward County, FL	25.3	29.7	24.3	23.3	17.8	34.2	59.2	46.7	78.9	82.9	81.6	28.8	44.9
Chicago, IL	54.3	51.4	48.5	27.1	22.2	43.4	75.1	53.6	91.0	86.9	85.6	30.6	66.6
Cleveland, OH	26.5	28.9	28.2	23.3	19.8	29.4	42.8	39.1	62.9	66.7	64.2	26.6	61.1
DeKalb County, GA	20.9	20.9	23.1	24.7	20.9	28.1	57.3	38.8	67.7	80.6	76.7	42.0	44.3
Detroit, MI	39.5	49.4	46.7	41.3	28.0	46.7	73.3	61.3	81.6	83.1	87.0	30.4	27.5
District of Columbia	41.4	41.4	41.4	36.6	28.4	42.0	54.4	48.5	76.3	66.9	66.3	33.9	62.8
Duval County, FL	32.6	27.9	20.9	17.1	14.3	29.3	64.3	73.8	83.7	86.0	88.4	34.9	50.0
Fort Worth, TX	70.1	70.1	64.1	49.0	51.4	62.3	78.0	61.3	77.6	85.1	82.7	58.6	73.7
Houston, TX	58.2	54.4	49.4	45.5	44.2	68.4	77.9	71.8	82.3	88.6	89.9	43.2	62.0
Los Angeles, CA	50.3	51.1	49.2	49.2	42.9	56.8	68.1	55.6	67.9	69.9	66.0	48.3	80.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	30.5	31.9	25.3	26.1	16.3	34.2	60.3	45.0	60.8	78.5	79.9	29.2	49.4
New York City, NY	34.1	34.7	30.8	26.0	21.1	34.7	42.5	32.8	43.1	43.2	40.3	25.5	76.5
Oakland, CA	49.6	57.0	45.6	32.1	28.5	49.0	66.7	45.6	65.5	66.7	66.7	37.5	79.7
Orange County, FL	20.0	26.2	22.2	30.1	24.3	38.5	51.2	51.2	64.1	73.8	74.3	22.3	37.3
Palm Beach County, FL	20.0	27.7	21.4	22.3	15.2	21.9	58.0	42.8	68.7	77.6	77.7	22.7	57.5
Philadelphia, PA	29.4	29.0	28.9	28.7	20.3	37.5	58.1	43.1	72.4	75.5	65.4	23.3	33.5
San Diego, CA	26.1	24.4	26.7	22.2	24.4	33.3	46.7	31.8	44.4	46.7	46.7	34.7	92.2
San Francisco, CA	52.0	52.0	33.4	36.3	33.0	53.4	49.6	37.5	55.1	55.1	53.4	33.0	92.5
Shelby County, TN	44.6	42.2	35.0	31.3	24.2	35.4	72.1	54.0	74.6	91.5	91.3	30.5	63.7
Median	34.1	34.7	30.8	28.7	24.2	37.5	59.2	46.7	68.7	77.6	74.3	30.6	62.0
Range	16.0-70.1	18.9-70.1	20.8-64.1	17.1-49.2	10.4-51.4	21.6-68.4	42.5-78.0	27.7-73.8	43.1-91.0	43.2-91.5	40.3-91.3	22.3-58.6	27.5-92.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS													
Guam	50.0	50.0	35.7	28.6	42.9	64.3	57.1	50.0	71.4	57.1	57.1	21.4	76.9
Northern Mariana Islands	70.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	60.0	20.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	70.0	9.1	70.0

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

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

‡ Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

TABLE 51. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Did Activities Related to Local Wellness Policies During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018

Site	Reviewed district's local wellness policy	Helped revise district's local wellness policy	Communicated to school staff about district's local wellness policy	Communicated to parents and families about district's local wellness policy	Communicated to students about district's local wellness policy	Measured school's compliance with district's local wellness policy	Developed an action plan to meet requirements of district's local wellness policy
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	86.5	52.0	78.7	66.4	68.5	66.7	52.6
Alaska	62.9	31.3	56.1	43.8	47.9	41.8	20.6
Arkansas	99.1	90.7	90.7	86.5	85.7	86.8	88.1
California	78.5	44.9	68.4	66.6	60.6	50.5	39.4
Delaware	89.7	63.7	75.7	72.4	76.5	55.5	54.6
Florida	84.5	31.1	80.5	62.9	64.9	60.0	47.6
Georgia	78.8	45.0	67.6	53.4	59.5	56.3	47.9
Hawaii	80.1	23.3	65.2	64.0	64.9	55.6	42.9
Idaho	88.0	58.6	75.9	60.5	61.9	62.0	48.0
Illinois*	81.8	59.6	68.0	57.7	55.4	55.8	45.1
Kansas	93.0	78.7	79.2	63.4	60.5	74.4	68.0
Kentucky	94.4	71.0	81.4	73.6	72.8	80.5	65.4
Maine	79.9	56.8	73.5	65.2	63.2	45.8	34.6
Maryland	80.1	22.6	76.5	56.2	57.4	48.0	38.1
Massachusetts	88.3	63.8	76.1	70.9	67.2	57.8	55.5
Michigan	74.4	54.8	52.6	51.7	50.4	51.5	35.7
Minnesota	90.6	71.4	83.8	68.7	63.0	62.4	58.3
Mississippi	90.9	73.0	87.0	73.6	74.8	71.5	65.8
Missouri	91.1	77.0	87.4	76.2	72.1	73.8	66.2
Montana	89.8	63.5	74.8	58.9	62.1	62.5	48.8
Nebraska	96.5	77.4	89.2	69.7	71.0	67.4	57.9
Nevada	88.3	27.3	81.8	64.5	67.3	68.9	55.4
New Hampshire	96.5	75.3	90.7	80.5	79.3	75.9	60.1
New Jersey	81.5	53.5	72.8	68.9	66.6	60.4	45.9
New Mexico	82.4	60.9	78.3	67.5	70.5	63.0	55.5
New York	69.5	42.0	55.7	54.4	55.4	46.2	42.4
North Carolina	69.1	29.6	59.0	48.1	49.6	47.5	32.6
North Dakota	86.2	61.9	72.8	56.5	61.5	63.1	47.0
Ohio	84.9	62.9	74.9	66.5	61.8	61.3	52.8
Oklahoma	89.8	76.0	83.4	74.2	75.5	73.1	60.1
Oregon	74.2	42.9	59.9	41.4	42.8	46.8	32.2
Pennsylvania	86.3	61.0	71.2	64.9	64.4	61.5	41.3
Rhode Island	89.5	65.1	84.1	73.8	78.6	68.2	49.3
South Carolina	81.6	46.6	67.7	59.6	63.7	61.2	48.1
South Dakota	89.0	65.0	72.7	56.5	60.5	61.0	47.3
Tennessee	85.5	48.5	73.5	64.2	68.9	65.3	57.4
Texas	85.1	66.1	78.1	70.9	72.0	65.9	60.8

TABLE 51. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Did Activities Related to Local Wellness Policies During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2018 (continued)

Site	Reviewed district's local wellness policy	Helped revise district's local wellness policy	Communicated to school staff about district's local wellness policy	Communicated to parents and families about district's local wellness policy	Communicated to students about district's local wellness policy	Measured school's compliance with district's local wellness policy	Developed an action plan to meet requirements of district's local wellness policy
Utah	84.5	38.3	77.9	52.4	55.1	56.7	43.8
Vermont	89.0	66.8	72.2	42.5	45.8	50.3	35.5
Virginia	83.5	42.0	75.8	61.9	61.1	52.9	43.2
Washington	68.5	42.6	48.3	43.3	40.4	41.2	30.8
West Virginia	90.0	64.7	83.3	70.3	74.4	72.7	68.4
Wisconsin	84.6	65.7	81.3	54.6	56.9	56.6	54.4
Median	85.5	60.9	75.8	64.2	63.2	61.2	48.1
Range	62.9-99.1	22.6-90.7	48.3-90.7	41.4-86.5	40.4-85.7	41.2-86.8	20.6-88.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Baltimore, MD	75.3	11.5	64.2	44.5	39.7	30.5	21.7
Boston, MA	87.3	48.4	73.2	65.3	71.9	66.5	80.5
Broward County, FL	76.3	21.3	70.1	61.0	63.6	46.1	36.8
Chicago, IL	89.9	23.9	84.0	81.3	83.3	68.1	60.7
Cleveland, OH	67.3	20.3	50.5	44.3	39.7	37.4	30.7
DeKalb County, GA	91.9	53.8	81.3	65.0	71.8	82.0	78.3
Detroit, MI	54.7	27.6	48.0	46.1	46.1	38.2	32.9
District of Columbia	81.5	38.5	76.0	68.5	74.0	57.5	40.0
Duval County, FL	74.5	19.1	66.0	54.3	55.3	43.5	32.6
Fort Worth, TX	87.7	34.9	89.9	72.5	87.0	68.7	64.4
Houston, TX	80.7	27.7	72.0	65.1	71.1	57.8	47.0
Los Angeles, CA	80.0	26.1	67.6	65.9	64.3	55.1	42.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	95.5	30.5	88.8	86.6	88.8	69.5	52.6
New York City, NY	50.1	20.0	39.6	42.1	44.4	40.3	33.6
Oakland, CA	61.3	22.4	59.7	46.7	38.2	40.4	31.4
Orange County, FL	96.2	21.0	94.0	68.6	72.4	69.5	56.3
Palm Beach County, FL	93.6	32.9	89.3	59.8	65.8	62.0	48.0
Philadelphia, PA	70.0	17.4	47.7	50.1	49.2	39.8	30.9
San Diego, CA	91.4	48.3	93.1	81.0	75.9	62.1	79.3
San Francisco, CA	90.1	29.1	83.9	68.4	73.1	42.7	41.0
Shelby County, TN	84.1	30.6	72.6	70.4	70.4	53.5	42.4
Median	81.5	27.6	72.6	65.1	70.4	55.1	42.0
Range	50.1-96.2	11.5-53.8	39.6-94.0	42.1-86.6	38.2-88.8	30.5-82.0	21.7-80.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	80.0	20.0	73.3	66.7	64.3	40.0	26.7
Northern Mariana Islands	72.7	45.5	63.6	72.7	72.7	36.4	18.2

* Survey did not include schools from Chicago Public Schools.

