



PROFILES

2012

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 2012

Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools

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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

In the United States, more than 54 million young people are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools.¹ Because young people attend school about six hours a day approximately 180 days per year, schools are in a unique position to help improve the health status of children and adolescents throughout the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with state and local education and health agencies, developed the School Health Profiles (Profiles) to measure school health policies and practices. Profiles has been conducted biennially since 1996 and includes state, large urban school district, territorial, and tribal surveys of principals and lead health education teachers in middle and high schools. Profiles helps state, local, territorial, and tribal education and health agencies monitor and assess characteristics of and trends in school health education; physical education; school health policies related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention, tobacco-use prevention, and competitive foods (foods and beverages sold outside of the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] school meal programs); asthma management activities; and family and community involvement in school health programs.

The broad focus of Profiles is designed to provide information on five of the eight components of coordinated school health: health education, physical education, healthy and safe school environment, health services, and family and community involvement.²⁻⁴ Profiles also provides information on the coordination of all components of school health.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Curricula

Comprehensive health education includes curricula for students in all grades— from pre-K through grade 12— and covers a variety of topics.²⁻⁴ Reviews conducted by CDC and others have shown that effective health education curricula emphasize teaching functional health information; shaping personal values that support healthy behaviors; shaping group norms that value a healthy lifestyle; and developing the essential health skills necessary to adopt, practice, and maintain healthy behaviors.⁵ Less effective curricula often overemphasize teaching scientific facts and increasing student knowledge.⁵ In addition, effective curricula incorporate learning strategies, teaching methods, and materials that are age-appropriate, developmentally appropriate, and culturally inclusive.⁵

Health education curricula can be designed to address the National Health Education Standards (NHES).⁶ The NHES, released in 2007, are written expectations for what students should know and be able to do by specified grade levels to promote personal, family, and community health.⁶ They provide a framework for curriculum development and selection, instruction, and student assessment in health education:

- 1) Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.
- 2) Students will analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors.
- 3) Students will demonstrate the ability to access valid information and products and services to enhance health.

- 4) Students will demonstrate the ability to use interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.
- 5) Students will demonstrate the ability to use decision-making skills to enhance health.
- 6) Students will demonstrate the ability to use goal-setting skills to enhance health.
- 7) Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.
- 8) Students will demonstrate the ability to advocate for personal, family, and community health.

Support for comprehensive, standards-based school health education is found in the following U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2020⁷ objectives, under Educational and Community-based Programs (ECBP):

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

Requirements

Adequate instruction time is vital for learning and supports the adoption and maintenance of healthy behaviors.^{5,8} 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.⁶ The importance of adequate instructional time in health education is articulated in a Healthy People 2020⁷ sub-objective, under Early and Middle Childhood (EMC): "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" (EMC 4.3), as determined by the number of minutes of health education instruction provided.

Professional Preparation and Professional Development

The quality of school health education is determined, in part, by teacher preparation.⁹ Professional development for teachers through continuing education and training is critical for the implementation of effective school health education.¹⁰⁻¹² Professional development for health education teachers should focus on strategies that actively engage students and help them master important health information and skills.¹³ Studies have shown that teachers who receive training tend to implement health education with more fidelity than do teachers who do not receive such training, resulting in increased knowledge gain among students.¹¹ The need for adequate teacher preparation and ongoing professional development for health education teachers is supported by two Healthy People 2020¹⁰ 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."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education provides students with a planned, sequential curriculum that provides knowledge and learning experiences in various physical activities.

Quality physical education promotes, through a variety of planned physical activities, each student's optimum physical, mental, emotional, and social development and promotes activities and sports that all students enjoy and can pursue throughout their lives.

Children and adolescents should participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily. As part of this recommendation, youth should engage in vigorous physical activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening activities at least three days per week.¹⁴

Regular participation in physical activity as a young person contributes to healthy bone and muscle development, reduces feelings of depression and anxiety, and promotes psychological well-being.¹⁵ Further, regular physical activity reduces the risk for youth to become overweight. In 2009-2010, 18.0% of 6-year-olds to 11-year-olds and 18.4% of 12-year-olds to 19-year-olds were considered obese.¹⁶ Many youth become less active as they move from childhood into adolescence and adulthood.¹⁷⁻²⁰ Because participation in physical activity as a young person influences participation in physical activity as an adult, youth physical activity can contribute to decreased risk for the development of chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes, throughout life.

Schools can play an important role in providing opportunities for physical activity and in teaching students the necessary knowledge, skills, and behaviors to establish and maintain a physically active lifestyle. The CDC's *School Health Guidelines to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity*²¹ recommend that schools develop and implement a comprehensive approach to physical activity by requiring daily physical education, teaching skills and knowledge for maintaining and enjoying a physically active lifestyle, providing daily recess in elementary schools, delivering classroom physical activity breaks, providing before- and after-school physical activity programs, and establishing supportive policies and environments to enable students to be physically active. A systematic review

published by CDC found that increased time in physical education may help, and does not appear to adversely affect, academic performance,²² an important finding, as schools face challenges to allocate time for physical education amidst competing academic demands. In 2013, the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans Midcourse Report* was released and focused specifically on strategies to increase physical activity among youth.²³ The report strongly recommends school-based physical activity programs and interventions, including those that involve multiple components (e.g., physical education, recess, and before- and after-school activities) and active transport to school.²³ Specific strategies for improving the quality of physical education and increasing the amount of time students are moderately to vigorously active during physical education class include implementing a high-quality, well-designed curriculum based on national, state, or local physical education standards and providing teachers with appropriate training and supervision.^{23,24}

The importance of physical education and activity in promoting the health of young people (from elementary school through high school) is also supported by the following Healthy People 2020⁷ 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-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)."

HEALTHY AND SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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. 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 may promote such an environment; those measured with Profiles data include competitive foods, tobacco-use prevention, policies related to HIV infection and AIDS, and creating safe and supportive environments for sexual minority students.

Competitive Foods

Competitive foods are any foods or beverages sold or served at school separately from the USDA school meal programs.²⁵ Until recently, competitive foods were only subject to minimal Federal nutrition standards unless they were sold inside the food service area during mealtimes.²⁶ Competitive foods are often relatively low in nutrient density and relatively high in fat, added sugars, and calories.^{27,28} A growing body of research shows that the school food environment is associated with youth dietary behaviors and obesity.²⁹⁻³²

Schools are in a unique position to provide students with healthy dietary choices and to help students learn about healthy food choices. The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 required school districts that participate in the USDA National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program to develop a local wellness policy that addresses, among other components, nutrition education and nutrition guidelines for all foods available on school campuses.³³ The passage of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010³⁴ updated these requirements, placing greater emphasis on evaluation and sharing progress of local wellness policy implementation with

the public. Additionally, as a result of the act's passage, the USDA developed new Federal nutrition standards for competitive foods sold on a school campus during the school day that are consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and established a requirement that schools provide students with access to free drinking water during the lunch period.³⁵ According to a 2007 Institute of Medicine report, *Nutrition Standards for Foods in Schools: Leading the Way Toward Healthier Youth*,²⁵ providing students with access to safe, free drinking water throughout the school day is a strategy that schools can use to create an environment that supports health and learning. That report also provides specific recommendations for foods and beverages sold outside of the school meal programs that schools, districts, and states should consider when developing or strengthening policies related to nutrition in schools. The implementation of these requirements and recommendations helps support the achievement of Healthy People 2020⁷ objective Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS)-2: "increase the proportion of schools that offer nutritious foods and beverages outside of school meals." Specifically, this objective aims to "increase the proportion of schools that do not sell or offer calorically sweetened beverages to students" (NWS-2.1) and "increase the proportion of school districts that require schools to make fruits or vegetables available whenever other food is offered or sold" (NWS-2.2).

Tobacco-Use Prevention

Tobacco use, particularly cigarette smoking, remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.³⁶ Each year, 443,000 people die from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke.³⁷ Each day in the United States, approximately 3,800 young people under 18 years of age smoke their first cigarette, and an estimated 1,000 youth in that age group become daily cigarette smokers.³⁸ Thus, to be most effective, school-based programs must target young people before they initiate tobacco use or drop out of school. The CDC's *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control*

Programs—2007 provides evidence-based guidance to assist in planning and establishing comprehensive and effective tobacco control programs that include efforts to prevent initiation of and to reduce tobacco use among youth.³⁹ Additionally, CDC's *Guidelines for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction*⁴⁰ recommends strategies to aid schools in preventing initiation and reducing tobacco use among youth. The following are key elements of those strategies:

- Develop and enforce a comprehensive school policy on tobacco-use prevention that prohibits tobacco use by students, school staff, parents, and visitors on school property, in school buildings, in all school vehicles, and at school functions away from school property.
- Prohibit tobacco advertising in school buildings, on school property, and in school publications.
- Provide instruction about the negative consequences of short-term and long-term tobacco use, social influences on tobacco use, peer norms regarding tobacco use, and refusal skills.
- Provide tobacco-use prevention education for students in kindergarten through grade 12.
- Provide program-specific training for teachers.
- Support cessation efforts among students and staff who use tobacco.

To be comprehensive, a tobacco-use prevention policy should prohibit all tobacco use by students, faculty, staff, and visitors during school and non-school hours, in school buildings, on school grounds, in school buses and other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events.⁴⁰ Instituting such a policy can assist schools in achieving Healthy People 2020⁷ objective Tobacco Use (TU)-15: “increase tobacco-free environments in schools, including all school facilities, property, vehicles, and school events.”

Policies Related to HIV Infection and AIDS Prevention

Although young people aged 15–24 years represent only about a quarter of the sexually experienced U.S. population, they are at most risk of negative sexual health outcomes. In 2010, young people aged 13–24 accounted for 26% of all new HIV infections in the United States.⁴¹ Almost half of the nearly 20 million new STDs reported each year are among people under age 24.⁴²

School health policies can help protect the rights of HIV-infected students and school staff and reduce the likelihood of HIV transmission. To address these issues, the National Association of State Boards of Education provides policy recommendations to guide educators,⁴³ including:

- The right to school attendance for students with HIV infection or AIDS.
- Nondiscrimination for employees with HIV infection or AIDS.
- The right to privacy regarding HIV infection status.
- Adherence to infection-control guidelines.
- Accommodations for students living with HIV infection or AIDS to facilitate their participation in school-sponsored physical activities.
- An HIV infection prevention education program.
- Confidential counseling for students.
- A planned HIV education program for school staff.
- Provisions for school administrators to notify students, parents, and school staff about current policies concerning HIV infection and AIDS.

Safe and Supportive Environments for Sexual Minority Students

School activities and policies should create a safe and supportive environment for all students. Research shows that safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved education and health outcomes, including sexual health outcomes, for all students,⁴⁴ and are especially important for students at disproportionate risk of HIV and other STDs, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth.^{45,46} Sexual minority youth are more likely than their heterosexual peers to be threatened or injured with a weapon on school property and to skip school because they feel unsafe.⁴⁷ In addition, sexual minority youth who are victimized at school are at increased risk of attempting suicide compared to those who are not.⁴⁷ Sexual minority youth typically have fewer supportive resources to draw upon and experience lower family and school connectedness, lower connectedness to other adults, and lower peer support than their heterosexual peers.⁴⁸ Supportive schools foster pro-social attitudes and positive health behaviors among students by promoting students' sense of connectedness during the school day.⁴⁹ Additionally, sexual minority youth who attend schools with an anti-bullying policy have a lower risk of suicidality than those who do not attend schools with such policies.⁴⁷ The importance of improving the health and safety of LGBTQ youth is underscored by the addition of a new objective for Healthy People 2020⁷ Adolescent Health (AH)-9: "increase the proportion of middle and high schools that prohibit harassment based on a student's sexual orientation or gender identity."

HEALTH SERVICES

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

- 1) state-mandated services, including health screenings, verification of immunization status, and infectious disease reporting,
- 2) assessment of minor health complaints, medication administration, and care for students with special healthcare needs, and
- 3) capability to handle emergencies and other urgent situations.⁵⁰ Comprehensive health services also include individual health education.

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

School nurses are important gatekeepers and play many roles in the school setting, but their main purpose is to support student success by providing healthcare assessment, intervention, and follow-up for all children within the school setting.⁵¹ School nurses serve as an extension of the public health system by caring for school-aged children and adolescents during the school day.⁵² The importance of having sufficient school nurses for all students is reflected in Healthy People 2020⁷ objective ECBP-5: "increase the proportion of the nation's elementary, middle, and high schools that have a nurse-to-student ratio of at least 1:750."

Asthma

Asthma is a leading chronic illness among children and youth in the United States.⁵³ In 2009, more than 10 million U.S. children under 18 years of age (14%) had ever been diagnosed with asthma; approximately 7 million children (10%) still had asthma.⁵⁴ In 2008, children aged 5–17 years who had reported at least one asthma attack in the past year missed a total of approximately 10.5 million school days.⁵³ Additionally, 5.5% of these children had an activity limitation due to asthma.⁵³

Although asthma cannot be cured, it can be controlled with proper diagnosis and appropriate care and management activities. Schools can help students manage their asthma by adopting policies and procedures to create safe and supportive learning environments for students with asthma. In *Strategies for Addressing Asthma Within a Coordinated School Health Program, with Updated Resources*,⁵⁵ CDC recommends obtaining a written action plan for all students with asthma and ensuring that students have immediate access to medications, including allowing students to carry and self-administer quick relief medications. Healthy People 2020⁷ identifies the following Respiratory Diseases (RD) objectives:

- **RD-4:** “Reduce activity limitations among persons with current asthma.”
- **RD-5:** “Reduce the proportion of persons with asthma who miss school or work days.”

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Family and community involvement provides an integrated school, family, and community approach for enhancing the health and well-being of students. Schools can actively solicit parent involvement and engage community resources and services to respond more effectively to the health-related needs of students. Family involvement also can help family members become more knowledgeable about health

issues, thereby enabling them to serve as positive role models and reinforce healthy behaviors at home. School health advisory councils, coalitions, and broad-based constituencies for school health can build support for school health program efforts.

Partnerships between schools, families, and community members are key elements of effective school health programs.^{56,57} Schools that have a good relationship with families and community members are more likely to gain their cooperation with school health efforts.⁵⁶ These relationships also increase the probability of successful school health programs and improved student health outcomes.^{56,58} Interventions aimed at preventing and treating childhood obesity,^{59,60} school-based tobacco-use prevention programs,^{61,62} asthma interventions,^{63,64} and school-based sexual health programs⁶⁵ have all been found to be more effective when they involve parents and community organizations. Family and community involvement is especially important when addressing topics that can be emotionally charged, such as HIV infection, other STDs, and pregnancy prevention.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁹ Without parental support of policies and programs to prevent HIV infection, other STDs, and pregnancy, they cannot be sustained.^{43,69-71}

SCHOOL HEALTH COORDINATION

To ensure that all components of a school health program are coordinated, it is critical to have one person appointed to oversee the school health program.³ This individual (known as a school health coordinator) coordinates school health program activities; leads a school health council, committee, or team; and integrates community-based programs with school-based programs.^{72,73} Administration and management of school health programs requires devoted time, attention, training, and expertise.^{74,75} School health councils, committees, or teams also are integral parts of coordinated school health. The school health committee or team should represent a coalition of representatives from within and outside of the school community, interested in improving the

health of youth in schools.^{74,76} Participation on such committees or teams can empower others through increased awareness and knowledge of the school health program, increase the chance of ownership and commitment, activate channels of communication, and increase involvement in decision-making.^{57,72,74,76-79}

Conducting an assessment is a critical first step in improving implementation of policies, programs, or environmental strategies to effect change or improvement in school health.⁸⁰ This can be accomplished through the use of assessment tools such as the *School Health Index*, which has been shown to bring health issues to the school's attention, build school commitment, identify changes that do not require resources, encourage development of policy and action, raise awareness of Federal policies, and help schools set policies and standards that meet national health objectives.⁸¹⁻⁸⁵

Such assessments also help inform school improvement planning. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act requires certain schools to have a written School Improvement Plan. Many states and districts also require schools to have such a plan. School Improvement Plans 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.⁹ In turn, academic success is an indicator of overall student well-being and a strong predictor of adult health outcomes.⁸⁶⁻⁸⁸ A number of national education organizations recognize the close relationship between health and education and the need to embed health into the educational environment for all students.⁸⁹

REPORT CONTENTS

This report summarizes 2012 Profiles data related to all of the abovementioned topics and data to measure School Level Impact Measures (SLIMs). In 2012, SLIMs were used to measure 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. These SLIMs were based on research findings and derived from CDC scientific guidance documents and were used as performance measures for the state, territorial, and local agencies and tribal governments funded by CDC to improve the health of young people through school health policies and programs. See www.cdc.gov/dash/program_mgt/801_resources.htm for more information about SLIMs.

This report represents information from 43 states, 16 large urban school districts, four territories, and two tribal governments with weighted data from both principal and lead health education teacher surveys and two states with weighted data from the principal survey only (Table 1). Principal and lead health education teacher data from four states, one large urban school district, and one territory with unweighted data are not included in this report. In addition, one large urban school district survey with weighted data is not included in this report because permission to use the data was not granted to CDC. This report also examines both long-term (1996–2012) and short-term (2010–2012) changes in school health policies and practices among states and large urban school districts with weighted data for both years.

METHODS

SAMPLING

Profiles employs random, systematic, equal-probability sampling strategies to produce representative samples of schools that serve students in grades 6 through 12 in each jurisdiction. In most jurisdictions, the sampling frame consists of all regular secondary public schools with one or more of grades 6 through 12. In 2012, 11 states, 15 large urban school districts, all four territories, and both tribal governments modified this sampling procedure and invited all secondary schools, rather than just a sample, to participate.

DATA COLLECTION

For the 2012 Profiles cycle, all 45 states, 16 large urban school districts, four territories, and two tribal governments included in this report collected data from each sampled school during the 2012 spring semester. For each middle or high school that was sampled, the principal and the lead health education teacher (the person most knowledgeable about health education at the school) each completed a self-administered questionnaire. In 41 states, 14 large urban school districts, four territories, and two tribal governments, both the principal and lead health education teacher questionnaire booklets were mailed by the state, local, or territorial education or health agency or tribal government 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, or tribal government.

In 2012, four states (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) and two large urban school districts (District of Columbia and Memphis) conducted Profiles using Web-based software that contained the same questions as the computer-scannable questionnaire booklets. Principals were notified by the state agency or large urban school district about Profiles and were provided with directions about how to access the Web-based software. They also were asked to designate the school's lead health education teacher to complete the Web-based teacher questionnaire. Respondents who had difficulty with the Web-based system or who did not want to use it were offered paper questionnaires. Responses to these paper questionnaires were then entered into the Web-based system by the state agency or large urban school district. Data collected via Web-based systems were processed using the same procedures as those used for the computer-scannable booklets.

DATA ANALYSIS

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

Across states, the sample sizes of the principal surveys ranged from 62 to 615, and response rates ranged from 70% to 92%; across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 22 to 134, and response rates ranged from 70% to 100%; and across territories, the sample sizes ranged from 7 to 67, and response rates ranged from 81% to 100% (Table 1). The sample sizes of the lead health education teacher surveys across states ranged from 65 to 642, and response rates

ranged from 70% to 85%; across large urban school districts, the sample sizes ranged from 22 to 132, and the response rates ranged from 71% to 98%; and across territories, the sample sizes ranged from 6 to 58, and the response rates ranged from 70% to 100% (Table 1). The sample descriptions for the two participating tribal governments can be found in Table 1.

SAS software was used to compute point estimates.⁹⁰ Medians and ranges are presented separately for states, large urban school districts, and territories and are available in the Results section and in Tables 2–50. Because only two tribal governments conducted surveys, medians and ranges are not presented among tribes. Data for all variables by site, including tribal governments, are available in Tables 2–50.

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 30 variables and included only the 22 states and eight large urban school districts with weighted data available for 1996⁹¹ and 2012 for the teacher questionnaire. Analyses of long-term changes were not conducted for the principal questionnaire because no variables appeared on both the 1996 and 2012 versions of that questionnaire. Analyses of short-term changes were conducted for 137 variables from the principal questionnaire and 189 variables from the teacher questionnaire. These analyses included only the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both 2010⁹² and 2012: 45 states and 17 large urban school districts for the principal questionnaire and 41 states and 17 large urban school districts for the teacher questionnaire. Analyses of changes were not conducted for territories and tribal governments because their participation in Profiles was not consistent.

The Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to test for differences between 1996 and 2012 data and between 2010 and 2012 data across states and large urban school districts. This is a nonparametric analogue to a two sample t-test⁹³ and provides the greatest power under logistic distributions.⁹⁴ 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 1996 and 2012, or for 2010 and 2012.

Assuming the percentages have an underlying continuous distribution, the distribution of ranks is approximately normal; however, because of the small sample sizes, 2-tailed p values were obtained from the t distribution rather than from the normal distribution. Because multiple comparisons were made, the distributions were considered statistically significant if p was less than or equal to 0.01. Only statistically significant changes are reported; the remaining variables examined did not show significant change over time.

To analyze long-term changes, some variables from the 1996 Profiles were recalculated so that the denominators used for each year of data were defined identically. In most cases, this denominator included all schools, rather than a subset of schools. As a result of this recalculation, percentages previously reported for the 1996 Profiles might differ from those reported here. In addition, because short- and long-term change analyses were restricted to the states and large urban school districts with weighted data available for both years, median percentages for 1996, 2010, and 2012 reported for changes across years may 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, that students must receive for graduation or promotion from school. The percentage of schools that required health education for students in any of grades 6 through 12 ranged from 36.0% to 98.1% across states (median: 90.1%); from 45.0% to 98.2% across large urban school districts (median: 83.4%); and from 59.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.1%) (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 required health education course ranged from 9.8% to 66.3% across states (median: 37.4%); from 7.0% to 87.8% across large urban school districts (median: 44.0%); and from 36.4% to 72.7% across territories (median: 58.5%) (Table 2). The percentage of schools that required students to take two or more required health education courses ranged from 11.7% to 89.4% across states (median: 48.8%); from 7.5% to 62.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.6%); and from 27.3% to 54.5% across territories (median: 38.7%) (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 15.1% to 79.4% across states (median: 62.2%); from 20.5% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 54.1%); and from

35.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 49.1%) (Table 2).

Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across states that taught a required health education course in that grade ranged from 10.8% to 94.6% (median: 53.1%) in grade 6; 18.3% to 95.3% (median: 63.0%) in grade 7; 25.4% to 97.1% (median: 63.9%) in grade 8; 9.5% to 93.3% (median: 57.2%) in grade 9; 14.8% to 93.8% (median: 47.1%) in grade 10; 3.1% to 99.0% (median: 19.0%) in grade 11; and from 0.09% to 99.0% (median: 16.4%) in grade 12 (Table 3, Figure 1). Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across large urban school districts that taught a required health education course in that grade ranged from 13.6% to 100.0% (median: 48.4%) in grade 6; 25.1% to 100.0% (median: 62.3%) in grade 7; 0.0% to 96.2% (median: 57.5%) in grade 8; 13.9% to 100.0% (median: 50.9%) in grade 9; 8.3% to 100.0% (median: 45.3%) in grade 10; 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 34.1%) in grade 11; and from 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 35.1%) in grade 12 (Table 3, Figure 1). Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across territories that taught a required health education course in that grade ranged from 13.6% to 100.0% (median: 58.8%) in grade 6; 33.3% to 93.9% (median: 80.2%) in grade 7; 14.3% to 93.9% (median: 61.1%) in grade 8, 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 58.4%) in grade 9; 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 25.0%) in grade 10, 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 41.7%) in grade 11; and from 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 0.0%) in grade 12 (Table 3).

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 53.7% to 97.6% across states (median: 84.4%), from 50.1% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.6%), and from 96.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education:** from 32.4% to 80.6% (median: 61.1%) across states, from 22.7% to 89.8% across large urban school districts (median: 68.6%), and from 0.0% to 79.9% across territories (median: 65.2%).
- **Plans for how to assess student performance in health education:** from 38.3% to 89.6% across states (median: 61.5%), from 31.9% to 90.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.8%), and from 42.9% to 83.2% across territories (median: 69.7%).
- **A written health education curriculum:** from 41.9% to 94.8% across states (median: 74.2%), from 31.8% to 96.7% across large urban school districts (median: 79.6%), and from 42.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **All four types of materials:** from 25.0% to 70.1% across states (median: 48.6%), from 13.6% to 84.9% across large urban school districts (median: 54.5%), and from 0.0% to 71.0% across territories (median: 61.0%).
- **Asthma:** from 32.0% to 81.8% across states (median: 53.0%), from 30.8% to 80.9% across large urban school districts (median: 65.5%), and from 14.3% to 76.9% across territories (median: 57.0%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 55.8% to 99.3% across states (median: 92.2%), from 28.5% to 98.1% across large urban school districts (median: 86.1%), and from 57.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.2%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 40.8% to 87.0% across states (median: 70.4%), from 28.6% to 81.7% across large urban school districts (median: 66.9%), and from 14.3% to 78.5% across territories (median: 64.8%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 42.0% to 96.3% across states (median: 88.7%), from 54.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.2%), and from 64.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 38.9% to 96.3% across states (median: 83.9%), from 36.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.6%), and from 57.1% to 84.6% across territories (median: 67.7%).
- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention):** from 50.4% to 97.7% across states (median: 84.6%), from 49.9% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 83.9%), and from 57.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.9%).

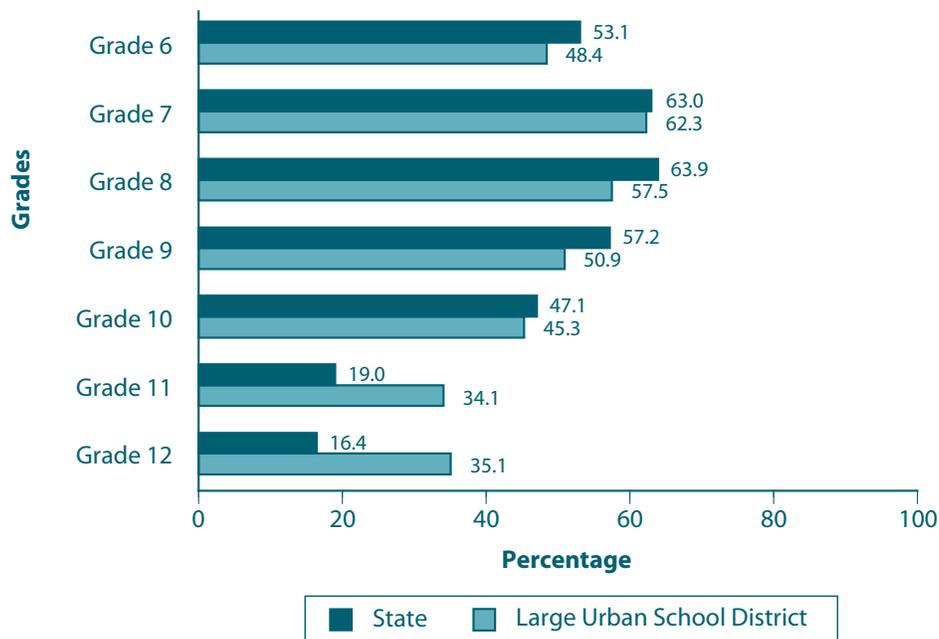
Content of Required Health Education

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 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 5a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 63.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.3%), from 42.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.7%), and from 71.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 88.2%).
- **Injury prevention and safety:** from 59.5% to 95.8% across states (median: 86.4%), from 44.1% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%), and from 71.4% to 92.3% across territories (median: 90.2%).
- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 70.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.2%), from 65.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.8%), and from 98.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).

- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 81.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 98.5%), from 89.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.6%), and from 98.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
 - **Pregnancy prevention:** from 34.3% to 93.3% across states (median: 81.8%), from 45.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 79.7%), and from 70.2% to 85.7% across territories (median: 78.7%).
 - **STD prevention:** from 39.9% to 96.3% across states (median: 88.7%), from 50.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.6%), and from 68.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.1%).
 - **Suicide prevention:** from 35.9% to 89.3% across states (median: 75.5%), from 9.5% to 92.9% across large urban school districts (median: 71.2%), and from 28.6% to 76.9% across territories (median: 63.0%).
 - **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 62.9% to 100.0% across states (median: 93.5%), from 38.9% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 90.7%), and from 71.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.1%).
 - **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence):** from 69.1% to 98.3% across states (median: 93.1%), from 55.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.0%), and from 73.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 85.2%).
- Health education curricula can be designed to address student skills that correspond to the National Health Education Standards.⁶ The percentage of schools with a health education curriculum that addressed specific skills ranged as follows (Table 6):
- **Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health:** from 54.3% to 98.5% across states (median: 94.2%), from 54.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.8%), and from 84.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
 - **Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors:** from 52.4% to 98.1% across states (median: 92.6%), from 31.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.1%), and from 71.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
 - **Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health:** from 48.5% to 97.0% across states (median: 85.5%), from 40.9% to 96.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.7%), and from 57.7% to 91.7% across territories (median: 75.5%).
 - **Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks:** from 52.2% to 99.3% across states (median: 92.2%), from 31.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.9%), and from 76.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.5%).
 - **Using decision-making skills to enhance health:** from 56.8% to 98.9% across states (median: 93.6%), from 54.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.8%), and from 77.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
 - **Using goal-setting skills to enhance health:** from 55.5% to 97.6% across states (median: 90.8%), from 36.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.9%), and from 80.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.9%).
 - **Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks:** from 57.1% to 98.7% across states (median: 93.2%), from 41.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.0%), and from 84.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.5%).
 - **Advocating for personal, family, and community health:** from 53.2% to 98.1% across states (median: 87.5%), from 27.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.7%), and from 76.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 90.9%).

FIGURE 1. Median percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in each grade,* School Health Profiles, 2012



*Among schools with students in each grade.

- **All eight skills:** from 30.8% to 83.9% across states (median: 61.5%), from 13.6% to 86.7% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%), and from 42.9% to 83.3% across territories (median: 62.5%).

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 specific tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 7a, b, c):

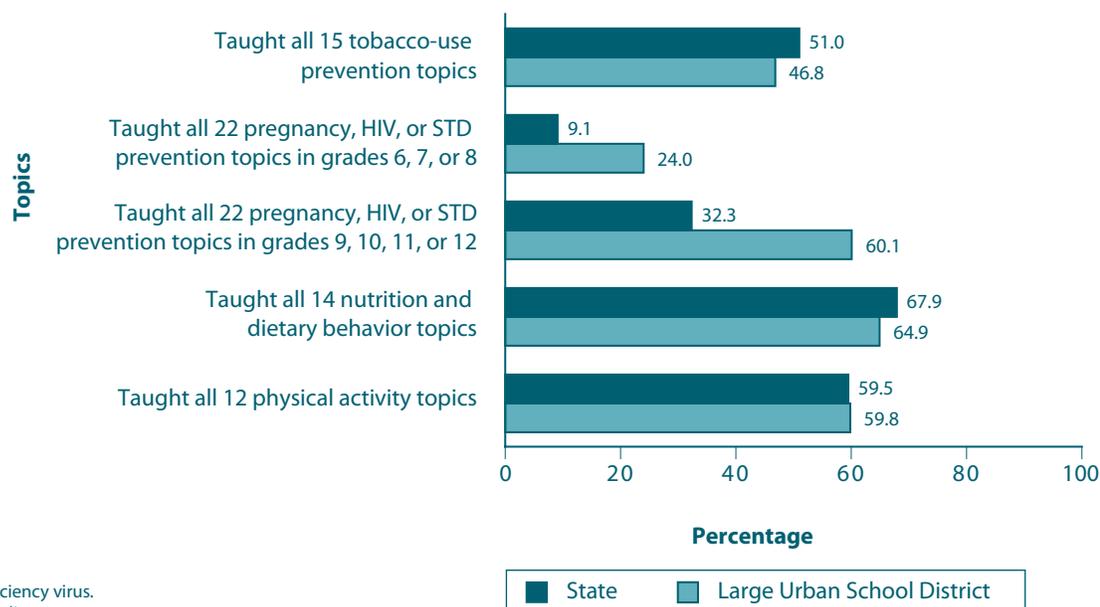
- **Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain:** from 44.3% to 98.9% across states (median: 88.6%), from 9.5% to 95.1% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%), and from 77.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).

- **Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use:** from 45.5% to 99.5% across states (median: 90.4%), from 21.1% to 97.6% across large urban school districts (median: 82.8%), and from 73.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).

- **Identifying legal, social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use:** from 40.9% to 98.8% across states (median: 85.6%), from 10.0% to 94.9% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%), and from 72.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.8%).

- **Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine:** from 45.4% to 98.8% across states (median: 88.1%), from 14.3% to 97.6% across large urban school districts (median: 78.6%), and from 75.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).

FIGURE 2. Median percentage of schools that taught all 15 tobacco-use prevention topics; all 22 pregnancy, HIV,* or STD† prevention topics; all 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics; or all 12 physical activity topics in a required course during the 2011-2012 school year, School Health Profiles, 2012



*Human immunodeficiency virus.
†Sexually transmitted disease.

- **Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance:** from 41.2% to 94.4% across states (median: 82.4%), from 10.5% to 90.4% across large urban school districts (median: 74.5%), and from 73.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 82.3%).
- **Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment:** from 43.2% to 99.4% across states (median: 87.7%), from 15.8% to 97.6% across large urban school districts (median: 81.0%), and from 80.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).
- **Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture:** from 42.0% to 98.8% across states (median: 87.1%), from 9.5% to 96.1% across large urban school districts (median: 79.0%), and from 74.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco:** from 42.5% to 98.9% across states (median: 87.7%), from 10.0% to 97.6% across large urban school districts (median: 79.1%), and from 80.0% to 92.3% across territories (median: 89.4%).
- **Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco:** from 33.0% to 90.6% across states (median: 68.8%), from 0.0% to 80.8% across large urban school districts (median: 63.2%), and from 46.2% to 60.0% across territories (median: 57.6%).
- **Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness):** from 42.7% to 97.8% across states (median: 84.7%), from 10.5% to 95.3% across large urban school districts (median: 75.3%), and from 61.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.1%).

- **Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco:** from 41.3% to 96.3% across states (median: 81.5%), from 9.5% to 95.3% across large urban school districts (median: 74.4%), and from 69.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 86.2%).
- **Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation:** from 38.3% to 92.0% across states (median: 72.9%), from 4.8% to 90.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.8%), and from 56.3% to 69.2% across territories (median: 64.2%).
- **Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco:** from 37.9% to 92.2% across states (median: 73.6%), from 9.5% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 68.6%), and from 60.0% to 86.4% across territories (median: 70.1%).
- **Supporting school and community action to support a tobacco-free environment:** from 39.1% to 93.5% across states (median: 72.3%), from 9.5% to 89.0% across large urban school districts (median: 67.0%), and from 60.0% to 86.4% across territories (median: 68.8%).
- **Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development:** from 38.7% to 94.9% across states (median: 78.5%), from 19.1% to 92.7% across large urban school districts (median: 71.2%), and from 69.1% to 86.4% across territories (median: 82.3%).
- **All 15 tobacco-use prevention topics:** from 24.7% to 80.2% across states (median: 51.0%), from 0.0% to 72.6% across large urban school districts (median: 46.8%), and from 20.0% to 46.2% across territories (median: 37.8%) (Table 7c, Figure 2).

HIV, STD, or Pregnancy Prevention Topics

HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics taught in a required course can include how HIV and STDs are transmitted, diagnosed, and treated and how to reduce the risk of HIV, STDs, and pregnancy, including the benefits of being sexually abstinent, negotiation and decision-making skills, and condom use. The HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics taught in a required course may vary by grade level. The percentage of schools that taught specific HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 8a, b, c, d):

- **The differences between HIV and AIDS:** from 20.4% to 93.1% across states (median: 73.5%), from 30.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.2%), and from 72.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 88.2%).
- **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 21.1% to 95.2% across states (median: 76.3%), from 30.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.3%), and from 65.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 93.8%).
- **How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated:** from 17.4% to 88.6% across states (median: 67.9%), from 25.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.4%), and from 65.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 88.2%).
- **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 19.3% to 92.8% across states (median: 72.5%), from 26.9% to 98.4% across large urban school districts (median: 80.2%), and from 71.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 93.8%).
- **The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 18.7% to 88.2% across states (median: 67.7%), from 24.8% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 76.3%), and from 63.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.5%).

- **The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 16.3% to 92.6% across states (median: 71.6%), from 27.9% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.0%), and from 63.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 93.8%).
- **The benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 21.2% to 95.2% across states (median: 75.8%), from 28.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.7%), and from 57.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 93.8%).
- **How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 20.0% to 92.8% across states (median: 74.2%), from 27.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.4%), and from 73.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 93.8%).
- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 16.2% to 81.6% across states (median: 62.1%), from 27.3% to 95.2% across large urban school districts (median: 77.3%), and from 56.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.7%).
- **The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior:** from 20.8% to 90.7% across states (median: 69.4%), from 27.9% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 77.9%), and from 49.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.0%).
- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 17.6% to 85.5% across states (median: 68.4%), from 25.8% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 73.6%), and from 62.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 65.6%).
- **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 17.6% to 90.7% across states (median: 67.3%), from 23.2% to 98.4% across large urban school districts (median: 72.6%), and from 70.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.5%).
- **Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS:** from 16.5% to 78.4% across states (median: 56.4%), from 26.0% to 94.3% across large urban school districts (median: 70.8%), and from 50.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 64.9%).
- **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 25.9% to 95.4% across states (median: 72.1%), from 25.3% to 95.0% across large urban school districts (median: 74.1%), and from 57.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 72.1%).
- **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 14.1% to 75.6% across states (median: 47.0%), from 23.4% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 68.6%), and from 38.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 51.2%).
- **The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 0.0% to 67.5% across states (median: 40.4%), from 21.3% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.7%), and from 38.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 50.8%).
- **How to obtain condoms:** from 0.0% to 47.2% across states (median: 22.2%), from 8.9% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 45.9%), and from 14.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 44.3%).
- **How to correctly use a condom:** from 0.0% to 40.2% across states (median: 16.5%), from 7.0% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 39.9%), and from 14.3% to 52.0% across territories (median: 38.9%).

- **All four condom use topics:** from 0.0% to 37.9% across states (median: 14.3%), from 6.7% to 85.1% across large urban school districts (median: 33.3%), and from 11.1% to 50.0% across territories (median: 29.6%).
 - **How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 48.6% across states (median: 20.7%), from 6.9% to 91.1% across large urban school districts (median: 42.7%), and from 0.0% to 50.0% across territories (median: 30.3%).
 - **How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 45.4% across states (median: 18.2%), from 9.5% to 93.9% across large urban school districts (median: 42.3%), and from 0.0% to 50.8% across territories (median: 18.3%).
 - **Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly:** from 0.0% to 58.2% across states (median: 27.7%), from 16.3% to 94.0% across large urban school districts (median: 53.3%), and from 14.3% to 50.0% across territories (median: 37.9%).
 - **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 10.9% to 60.7% across states (median: 30.8%), from 20.1% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 52.8%), and from 25.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 54.7%).
 - **All four contraceptive topics:** from 0.0% to 39.3% across states (median: 16.4%), from 6.9% to 88.1% across large urban school districts (median: 37.2%), and from 0.0% to 38.0% across territories (median: 18.3%).
 - **All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics, including all four condom use topics and all four contraceptive topics:** from 0.0% to 27.8% across states (median: 9.1%), from 4.9% to 76.2% across large urban school districts (median: 24.0%), and from 0.0% to 24.0% across territories (median: 11.8%) (Table 8d, Figure 2).
- The percentage of schools that taught specific HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 9a, b, c):
- **The differences between HIV and AIDS:** from 47.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.2%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
 - **How HIV and other STDs are transmitted:** from 48.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.3%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
 - **How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated:** from 46.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 92.0%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
 - **Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 47.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.3%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.0%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
 - **The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 43.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 92.6%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.

- **The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 42.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 93.3%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.0%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **The benefits of being sexually abstinent:** from 46.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.8%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 47.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 94.9%), from 28.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 41.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 90.7%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.7%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior:** from 41.7% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.8%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.8%), and from 66.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 42.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 89.9%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.2%), and from 80.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy:** from 39.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 88.6%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%), and from 66.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS:** from 41.2% to 93.9% across states (median: 76.5%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 88.1%), and from 33.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 80.0%).
- **How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships:** from 43.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 91.3%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.0%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work:** from 38.6% to 100.0% across states (median: 80.2%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.0%), and from 80.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly:** from 34.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 70.9%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 86.0%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **How to obtain condoms:** from 0.0% to 92.9% across states (median: 52.9%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 75.7%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **How to correctly use a condom:** from 0.0% to 88.2% across states (median: 45.1%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 72.0%), and from 75.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).

- **All four condom use topics:** from 0.0% to 85.4% across states (median: 38.6%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.1%), and from 75.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 92.9% across states (median: 52.6%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.4%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 93.7% across states (median: 52.3%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.2%), and from 60.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly:** from 0.0% to 100.0% across states (median: 63.2%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.5%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy:** from 0.0% to 96.9% across states (median: 63.2%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 90.0%), and was 100.0% in all territories.
- **All four contraceptive topics:** from 0.0% to 89.0% across states (median: 46.4%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.0%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.0%).
- **All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics, including all four condom use topics and all four contraceptive topics:** from 0.0% to 74.7% across states (median: 32.3%), from 4.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 60.1%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 12.5%) (Table 9d, Figure 2).

The percentage of schools that taught about specific contraceptives in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 10):

- **Birth control pill (e.g., OrthoTri-cyclen):** from 11.4% to 97.2% across states (median: 56.7%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 73.3%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 73.4%).
- **Birth control patch (e.g., Ortho Evra):** from 11.4% to 95.5% across states (median: 48.3%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 63.8%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 73.4%).
- **Birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing):** from 14.7% to 95.5% across states (median: 47.3%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 59.5%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 45.0%).
- **Birth control shot (e.g., Depo-Provera):** from 11.4% to 96.9% across states (median: 51.9%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 64.3%), and from 0.0% to 80.0% across territories (median: 66.7%).
- **Implants (e.g., Implanon):** from 11.4% to 95.3% across states (median: 43.6%), from 0.0% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 55.6%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 53.4%).
- **Intrauterine device (IUD; e.g., Mirena, ParaGard):** from 11.4% to 96.9% across states (median: 51.6%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 61.9%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 53.4%).

- **Emergency contraception (e.g., Plan B):** from 11.4% to 92.4% across states (median: 42.9%), from 14.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 59.8%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 43.4%).
- **All seven contraceptives:** from 7.9% to 89.4% across states (median: 37.7%), from 0.0% to 94.1% across large urban school districts (median: 42.9%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 35.0%).

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 specific nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 11a, b):

- **Benefits of healthy eating:** from 61.6% to 99.2% across states (median: 94.8%), from 60.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.6%), and from 92.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans:** from 51.9% to 97.4% across states (median: 89.8%), from 38.1% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 87.8%), and from 71.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Using food labels:** from 52.4% to 97.3% across states (median: 90.0%), from 42.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.8%), and from 83.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Balancing food intake and physical activity:** from 56.1% to 98.6% across states (median: 93.4%), from 57.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.2%), and from 80.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products:** from 57.4% to 99.2% across states (median: 93.5%), from 57.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.5%), and from 90.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Choosing foods that are low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol:** from 53.2% to 98.0% across states (median: 91.9%), from 42.9% to 99.1% across large urban school districts (median: 89.5%), and from 85.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).
- **Using sugars in moderation:** from 52.4% to 97.8% across states (median: 92.0%), from 47.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.7%), and from 74.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.5%).
- **Using salt and sodium in moderation:** from 50.3% to 97.5% across states (median: 89.5%), from 38.1% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 83.7%), and from 77.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.8%).
- **Eating more calcium-rich foods:** from 49.4% to 94.8% across states (median: 86.1%), from 33.4% to 94.2% across large urban school districts (median: 82.4%), and from 77.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 85.5%).
- **Food safety:** from 47.6% to 92.3% across states (median: 80.2%), from 23.8% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 77.1%), and from 76.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 83.6%).
- **Preparing healthy meals and snacks:** from 50.0% to 94.9% across states (median: 85.9%), from 47.6% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 84.7%), and from 76.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.3%).

- **Risks of unhealthy weight control practices:** from 51.0% to 97.3% across states (median: 90.5%), from 38.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.9%), and from 82.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Accepting body size differences:** from 49.9% to 96.6% across states (median: 87.4%), from 40.0% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.1%), and from 74.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.3%).
- **Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders:** from 42.5% to 94.5% across states (median: 84.0%), from 23.8% to 95.2% across large urban school districts (median: 75.3%), and from 78.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.3%).
- **All 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics:** from 37.4% to 87.2% across states (median: 67.9%), from 14.3% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 64.9%), and from 55.0% to 81.8% across territories (median: 70.8%).
- **Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition):** from 66.3% to 99.2% across states (median: 94.1%), from 72.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.4%), and from 72.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).
- **Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, and cool down):** from 61.9% to 98.7% across states (median: 91.5%), from 76.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.7%), and from 79.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **How much physical activity is enough (i.e., determining frequency, intensity, time, and type of physical activity):** from 57.7% to 97.7% across states (median: 90.2%), from 72.2% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 86.2%), and from 60.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 82.3%).
- **Developing an individualized physical activity plan:** from 41.0% to 90.4% across states (median: 77.4%), from 61.1% to 95.3% across large urban school districts (median: 80.1%), and from 69.0% to 81.8% across territories (median: 75.0%).
- **Monitoring progress toward reaching goals in an individualized physical activity plan:** from 42.7% to 89.8% across states (median: 76.6%), from 50.0% to 97.4% across large urban school districts (median: 84.1%), and from 65.4% to 83.3% across territories (median: 78.4%).
- **Overcoming barriers to physical activity:** from 52.7% to 93.4% across states (median: 82.9%), from 62.1% to 94.7% across large urban school districts (median: 84.6%), and from 60.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 90.9%).

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 that taught specific physical activity topics in a required course during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 12a, b):

- **Physical, psychological, or social benefits of physical activity:** from 64.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 95.0%), from 72.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.7%), and from 81.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).

- **Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing):** from 57.2% to 98.5% across states (median: 90.4%), from 71.8% to 97.1% across large urban school districts (median: 91.7%), and from 64.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 82.6%).
- **Opportunities for physical activity in the community:** from 53.7% to 96.0% across states (median: 84.0%), from 50.0% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 83.2%), and from 75.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.7%).
- **Preventing injury during physical activity:** from 62.3% to 98.5% across states (median: 89.9%), from 72.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%), and from 72.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.5%).
- **Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active):** from 57.5% to 95.3% across states (median: 81.7%), from 55.2% to 95.3% across large urban school districts (median: 84.3%), and from 56.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 90.0%).
- **Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids):** from 50.5% to 95.2% across states (median: 84.0%), from 49.3% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 78.9%), and from 60.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 71.5%).
- **All 12 physical activity topics:** from 35.1% to 78.2% across states (median: 59.5%), from 27.8% to 81.2% across large urban school districts (median: 59.8%), and from 39.0% to 81.8% across territories (median: 54.2%) (Table 12b, Figure 2).
- **Physical education staff:** from 50.7% to 97.9% across states (median: 81.7%), from 33.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 82.2%), and from 46.6% to 90.0% across territories (median: 73.2%).
- **Health services staff (e.g., nurses):** from 31.7% to 92.1% across states (median: 69.8%), from 42.9% to 97.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.8%), and from 42.9% to 90.0% across territories (median: 70.7%).
- **Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, and social workers):** from 42.2% to 83.5% across states (median: 63.0%), from 14.3% to 93.1% across large urban school districts (median: 64.3%), and from 28.6% to 90.0% across territories (median: 37.4%).
- **Nutrition or food service staff:** from 25.7% to 61.1% across states (median: 41.0%), from 9.5% to 76.2% across large urban school districts (median: 45.0%), and from 28.6% to 65.0% across territories (median: 35.6%).
- **School health council, committee, or team:** from 27.7% to 73.3% across states (median: 41.3%), from 0.0% to 89.4% across large urban school districts (median: 43.2%), and from 14.3% to 65.0% across territories (median: 43.4%).

Collaboration

During the 2011–2012 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 others ranged as follows (Table 13):

Health Information to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge

During the 2011–2012 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 14):

- **HIV prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention:** from 11.4% to 48.5% across states (median: 23.1%), from 15.9% to 74.2% across large urban school districts (median: 40.2%), and from 10.0% to 30.8% across territories (median: 29.3%).
- **Asthma:** from 9.0% to 38.1% across states (median: 16.2%), from 19.1% to 62.4% across large urban school districts (median: 38.1%), and from 0.0% to 28.7% across territories (median: 18.7%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 12.1% to 49.7% across states (median: 28.7%), from 5.0% to 61.8% across large urban school districts (median: 35.1%), and from 28.6% to 41.7% across territories (median: 39.3%).
- **Physical activity:** from 30.2% to 60.3% across states (median: 42.1%), from 20.0% to 74.8% across large urban school districts (median: 53.7%), and from 46.2% to 65.0% across territories (median: 54.6%).
- **Nutrition and healthy eating:** from 30.3% to 59.2% across states (median: 42.7%), from 10.0% to 74.7% across large urban school districts (median: 57.5%), and from 46.2% to 65.0% across territories (median: 55.5%).

The percentage of schools that provided parents and families with health information on tobacco-use prevention, physical activity, and nutrition and healthy eating ranged from 11.3% to 45.5% across states (median: 23.8%), from 5.0% to 60.0% across large urban school districts (median: 32.3%), and from 28.6% to 38.5% across territories (median: 32.6%) (Table 14).

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 15):

- **Health and physical education combined:** from 13.6% to 84.0% across states (median: 47.8%), from 4.3% to 77.7% across large urban school districts (median: 33.3%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 36.1%).
- **Health education only:** from 0.4% to 25.8% across states (median: 6.0%), from 0.0% to 57.6% across large urban school districts (median: 5.7%), and from 0.0% to 16.1% across territories (median: 9.2%).
- **Physical education only:** from 2.4% to 42.0% across states (median: 13.0%), from 3.3% to 22.6% across large urban school districts (median: 12.9%), and from 0.0% to 16.7% across territories (median: 2.1%).
- **Other education degree:** from 0.0% to 20.5% across states (median: 5.3%), from 0.0% to 11.9% across large urban school districts (median: 5.1%), and from 0.0% to 33.3% across territories (median: 15.2%).
- **Kinesiology, exercise science, or exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; or biology or other science:** from 0.0% to 33.0% across states (median: 8.2%), from 0.0% to 81.5% across large urban school districts (median: 13.4%), and from 8.2% to 50.0% across territories (median: 9.2%).
- **Nursing or counseling:** from 0.0% to 28.0% across states (median: 3.5%), from 0.0% to 28.1% across large urban school districts (median: 4.0%), and from 0.0% to 10.7% across territories (median: 0.0%).

- **Public health, nutrition, or another discipline:** from 0.0% to 17.6% across states (median: 2.7%), from 0.0% to 13.1% across large urban school districts (median: 3.7%), and from 0.0% to 30.0% across territories (median: 12.5%).

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 24.0% to 97.8% across states (median: 83.2%), from 46.8% to 97.6% across large urban school districts (median: 76.5%), and from 36.4% to 92.3% across territories (median: 48.0%) (Table 16).

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 16):

- **1 year:** from 2.2% to 27.5% across states (median: 7.7%), from 0.0% to 20.6% across large urban school districts (median: 6.1%), and from 0.0% to 42.9% across territories (median: 13.2%).
- **2 to 5 years:** from 9.3% to 33.3% across states (median: 22.4%), from 17.3% to 51.9% across large urban school districts (median: 24.9%), and from 9.1% to 44.3% across territories (median: 29.2%).
- **6 to 9 years:** from 10.0% to 25.3% across states (median: 17.3%), from 6.8% to 26.5% across large urban school districts (median: 17.5%), and from 0.0% to 36.4% across territories (median: 15.1%).
- **10 to 14 years:** from 8.9% to 26.9% across states (median: 17.4%), from 10.1% to 24.7% across large urban school districts (median: 17.7%), and from 14.3% to 45.5% across territories (median: 18.9%).
- **15 years or more:** from 17.2% to 52.8% across states (median: 34.6%), from 9.7% to 40.2% across large urban school districts (median: 31.6%), and from 0.0% to 38.5% across territories (median: 8.4%).

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 17a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 22.4% to 59.9% across states (median: 37.4%), from 9.5% to 71.7% across large urban school districts (median: 48.5%), and from 23.1% to 67.0% across territories (median: 49.6%).
- **Asthma:** from 4.8% to 48.0% across states (median: 17.8%), from 18.7% to 70.8% across large urban school districts (median: 42.2%), and from 0.0% to 45.0% across territories (median: 17.7%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 19.6% to 61.7% across states (median: 36.8%), from 33.3% to 63.0% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%), and from 23.1% to 63.9% across territories (median: 49.6%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 8.5% to 34.5% across states (median: 19.4%), from 5.0% to 48.1% across large urban school districts (median: 26.6%), and from 20.0% to 58.2% across territories (median: 25.2%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 11.3% to 60.0% across states (median: 32.4%), from 33.6% to 90.2% across large urban school districts (median: 69.8%), and from 45.5% to 84.6% across territories (median: 61.1%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 12.1% to 64.0% across states (median: 27.9%), from 32.3% to 80.1% across large urban school districts (median: 66.9%), and from 38.5% to 80.0% across territories (median: 47.6%).
- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 19.6% to 54.1% across states (median: 36.4%), from 23.9% to 63.7% across large urban school districts (median: 45.0%), and from 20.0% to 67.2% across territories (median: 29.8%).

- **Injury prevention and safety:** from 24.6% to 68.8% across states (median: 40.8%), from 32.0% to 80.1% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%), and from 23.1% to 71.6% across territories (median: 52.8%).
- **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 21.1% to 59.5% across states (median: 37.7%), from 23.8% to 80.1% across large urban school districts (median: 51.7%), and from 27.3% to 75.8% across territories (median: 39.3%).
- **Physical activity and fitness:** from 28.3% to 76.1% across states (median: 50.1%), from 28.6% to 95.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.5%), and from 38.5% to 79.1% across territories (median: 45.0%).
- **Pregnancy prevention:** from 11.4% to 51.0% across states (median: 24.8%), from 26.1% to 74.7% across large urban school districts (median: 53.1%), and from 27.3% to 60.2% across territories (median: 35.4%).
- **STD prevention:** from 11.8% to 54.3% across states (median: 28.2%), from 31.2% to 80.1% across large urban school districts (median: 61.8%), and from 45.4% to 61.1% across territories (median: 56.9%).
- **Suicide prevention:** from 18.4% to 77.3% across states (median: 32.3%), from 19.0% to 76.1% across large urban school districts (median: 49.0%), and from 23.1% to 64.7% across territories (median: 45.0%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 14.0% to 53.1% across states (median: 26.3%), from 4.7% to 68.7% across large urban school districts (median: 40.5%), and from 30.8% to 68.8% across territories (median: 45.0%).

- **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence):** from 43.7% to 88.8% across states (median: 61.0%), from 54.6% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 72.1%), and from 53.8% to 60.4% across territories (median: 59.6%).

The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on specific topics ranged as follows (Table 18a, b):

- **Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention:** from 58.3% to 88.1% across states (median: 74.5%), from 46.8% to 91.1% across large urban school districts (median: 76.1%), and from 69.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 90.3%).
- **Asthma:** from 37.9% to 70.3% across states (median: 54.0%), from 36.8% to 87.4% across large urban school districts (median: 68.2%), and from 69.2% to 90.9% across territories (median: 79.9%).
- **Emotional and mental health:** from 56.5% to 83.1% across states (median: 70.4%), from 46.0% to 94.7% across large urban school districts (median: 79.3%), and from 87.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Foodborne illness prevention:** from 34.7% to 64.8% across states (median: 49.2%), from 18.1% to 86.6% across large urban school districts (median: 63.9%), and from 57.1% to 92.3% across territories (median: 87.6%).
- **HIV prevention:** from 43.3% to 83.3% across states (median: 62.8%), from 37.4% to 91.5% across large urban school districts (median: 73.0%), and from 69.2% to 85.7% across territories (median: 82.2%).
- **Human sexuality:** from 43.7% to 82.6% across states (median: 62.7%), from 40.0% to 86.8% across large urban school districts (median: 76.0%), and from 87.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 96.2%).

- **Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention):** from 35.4% to 71.0% across states (median: 55.9%), from 42.9% to 80.8% across large urban school districts (median: 69.0%), and from 71.4% to 93.2% across territories (median: 79.4%).
 - **Injury prevention and safety:** from 42.7% to 77.1% across states (median: 61.1%), from 19.7% to 84.0% across large urban school districts (median: 66.1%), and from 69.2% to 89.5% across territories (median: 83.8%).
 - **Nutrition and dietary behavior:** from 55.5% to 88.5% across states (median: 73.6%), from 42.9% to 92.9% across large urban school districts (median: 76.4%), and from 72.7% to 92.3% across territories (median: 86.9%).
 - **Physical activity and fitness:** from 48.4% to 80.1% across states (median: 67.0%), from 37.1% to 88.5% across large urban school districts (median: 74.3%), and from 72.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 85.9%).
 - **Pregnancy prevention:** from 46.3% to 77.0% across states (median: 63.1%), from 31.7% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 73.5%), and from 76.9% to 89.5% across territories (median: 83.8%).
 - **STD prevention:** from 48.3% to 82.0% across states (median: 63.9%), from 38.4% to 87.8% across large urban school districts (median: 75.2%), and from 76.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 84.8%).
 - **Suicide prevention:** from 62.6% to 89.7% across states (median: 73.2%), from 39.7% to 92.6% across large urban school districts (median: 83.5%), and from 84.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.1%).
 - **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 46.8% to 78.6% across states (median: 63.7%), from 38.7% to 86.3% across large urban school districts (median: 69.2%), and from 69.2% to 91.3% across territories (median: 79.2%).
 - **Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence):** from 61.3% to 88.4% across states (median: 77.6%), from 59.4% to 95.4% across large urban school districts (median: 82.0%), and from 81.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 86.8%).
- Lead health education teachers also received professional development during the two years before the survey on critical topics related to HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on these topics ranged as follows (Table 19):
- **Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections:** from 8.9% to 55.1% across states (median: 28.7%), from 32.6% to 83.2% across large urban school districts (median: 64.2%), and from 36.4% to 69.2% across territories (median: 49.1%).
 - **Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies for HIV and other STDs:** from 10.0% to 55.5% across states (median: 29.7%), from 31.1% to 84.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.1%), and from 36.4% to 69.2% across territories (median: 46.5%).
 - **Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected with HIV and other STDs:** from 8.8% to 50.2% across states (median: 27.0%), from 31.8% to 79.5% across large urban school districts (median: 61.9%), and from 18.2% to 53.8% across territories (median: 46.1%).

- **Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy:** from 13.9% to 53.4% across states (median: 32.9%), from 36.2% to 75.5% across large urban school districts (median: 56.2%), and from 36.4% to 60.0% across territories (median: 53.1%).
 - **Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant:** from 7.3% to 52.8% across states (median: 27.2%), from 27.2% to 72.4% across large urban school districts (median: 51.2%), and from 27.3% to 56.5% across territories (median: 46.9%).
 - **Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth:** from 6.5% to 45.0% across states (median: 24.6%), from 28.6% to 70.4% across large urban school districts (median: 42.9%), and from 18.2% to 56.3% across territories (median: 43.1%).
 - **All six of these topics:** from 4.2% to 33.1% across states (median: 15.5%), from 22.1% to 59.0% across large urban school districts (median: 35.1%), and from 18.2% to 46.2% across territories (median: 39.9%).
- Lead health education teachers also received professional development during the two years before the survey on other specific topics related to HIV prevention. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on these topics ranged as follows (Table 20a, b):
- **Teaching HIV prevention education to students with physical, mental, or cognitive disabilities:** from 5.4% to 30.1% across states (median: 15.1%), from 19.1% to 61.8% across large urban school districts (median: 41.6%), and from 27.3% to 60.0% across territories (median: 52.7%).
 - **Teaching HIV prevention education to students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 6.5% to 35.1% across states (median: 16.6%), from 23.9% to 68.3% across large urban school districts (median: 53.0%), and from 36.4% to 60.0% across territories (median: 55.1%).
 - **Using interactive teaching methods for HIV prevention education (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 7.2% to 45.7% across states (median: 21.5%), from 27.4% to 71.4% across large urban school districts (median: 58.0%), and from 36.4% to 60.0% across territories (median: 51.5%).
 - **Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills:** from 7.2% to 46.7% across states (median: 22.8%), from 27.4% to 75.1% across large urban school districts (median: 61.2%), and from 36.4% to 53.8% across territories (median: 46.1%).
 - **Teaching about health-promoting social norms and beliefs related to HIV prevention:** from 6.5% to 41.2% across states (median: 21.9%), from 26.2% to 69.8% across large urban school districts (median: 56.0%), and from 36.4% to 61.5% across territories (median: 46.3%).
 - **Strategies for involving parents, families, and others in student learning of HIV prevention education:** from 4.1% to 29.7% across states (median: 15.7%), from 18.1% to 67.7% across large urban school districts (median: 38.6%), and from 18.2% to 50.5% across territories (median: 29.3%).
 - **Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education:** from 4.4% to 34.8% across states (median: 17.9%), from 26.2% to 65.7% across large urban school districts (median: 43.1%), and from 36.4% to 54.7% across territories (median: 46.9%).

- **Implementing standards-based HIV prevention education curriculum and student assessment:** from 5.5% to 38.5% across states (median: 20.0%), from 26.2% to 71.1% across large urban school districts (median: 46.4%), and from 27.3% to 53.0% across territories (median: 35.4%).
 - **Using technology to improve HIV prevention education instruction:** from 6.0% to 34.4% across states (median: 18.3%), from 23.9% to 64.2% across large urban school districts (median: 41.6%), and from 27.3% to 46.2% across territories (median: 42.5%).
 - **Teaching HIV prevention education to students with limited English proficiency:** from 3.5% to 25.3% across states (median: 11.4%), from 18.3% to 56.8% across large urban school districts (median: 33.6%), and from 36.4% to 47.4% across territories (median: 39.3%).
 - **Addressing community concerns and challenges related to HIV prevention education:** from 3.1% to 29.0% across states (median: 13.7%), from 13.6% to 63.7% across large urban school districts (median: 33.9%), and from 18.2% to 52.2% across territories (median: 43.1%).
 - **At least six of these 11 topics:** from 6.2% to 32.2% across states (median: 17.4%), from 22.7% to 65.7% across large urban school districts (median: 47.9%), and from 36.4% to 53.0% across territories (median: 43.1%).
- Lead health education teachers also received professional development during the two years before the survey on other topics. The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on these topics ranged as follows (Table 21):
- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 26.9% to 63.4% across states (median: 38.4%), from 22.3% to 63.0% across large urban school districts (median: 44.4%), and from 27.3% to 80.0% across territories (median: 57.0%).
 - **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 12.4% to 61.5% across states (median: 36.4%), from 36.2% to 70.0% across large urban school districts (median: 46.3%), and from 46.2% to 80.0% across territories (median: 53.4%).
 - **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 5.0% to 56.7% across states (median: 25.2%), from 21.5% to 80.0% across large urban school districts (median: 40.8%), and from 46.2% to 68.2% across territories (median: 55.1%).
 - **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 7.5% to 29.5% across states (median: 12.6%), from 13.5% to 64.6% across large urban school districts (median: 30.5%), and from 15.4% to 60.0% across territories (median: 35.3%).
 - **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 35.6% to 74.6% across states (median: 50.4%), from 38.6% to 87.4% across large urban school districts (median: 67.7%), and from 54.5% to 100.0% across territories (median: 62.1%).
 - **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 20.0% to 76.8% across states (median: 34.0%), from 23.8% to 59.6% across large urban school districts (median: 41.1%), and from 46.2% to 62.2% across territories (median: 55.0%).
 - **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 30.8% to 64.8% across states (median: 42.1%), from 33.5% to 78.2% across large urban school districts (median: 54.3%), and from 30.8% to 75.0% across territories (median: 52.5%).

- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 39.4% to 81.4% across states (median: 54.0%), from 43.6% to 83.3% across large urban school districts (median: 60.1%), and from 23.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 68.2%).
- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 19.6% to 52.6% across states (median: 31.3%), from 19.0% to 70.4% across large urban school districts (median: 39.1%), and from 20.0% to 64.1% across territories (median: 35.3%).

The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on these topics ranged as follows (Table 22):

- **Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities:** from 48.0% to 81.0% across states (median: 62.7%), from 50.0% to 93.7% across large urban school districts (median: 78.9%), and from 76.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.8%).
- **Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds:** from 40.5% to 73.1% across states (median: 55.3%), from 39.0% to 92.6% across large urban school districts (median: 72.7%), and from 71.4% to 93.0% across territories (median: 78.7%).
- **Teaching students with limited English proficiency:** from 32.1% to 69.8% across states (median: 50.0%), from 43.0% to 86.5% across large urban school districts (median: 69.1%), and from 81.8% to 87.2% across territories (median: 85.2%).
- **Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities:** from 33.7% to 77.8% across states (median: 53.6%), from 45.0% to 84.5% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%), and from 84.6% to 90.9% across territories (median: 85.8%).

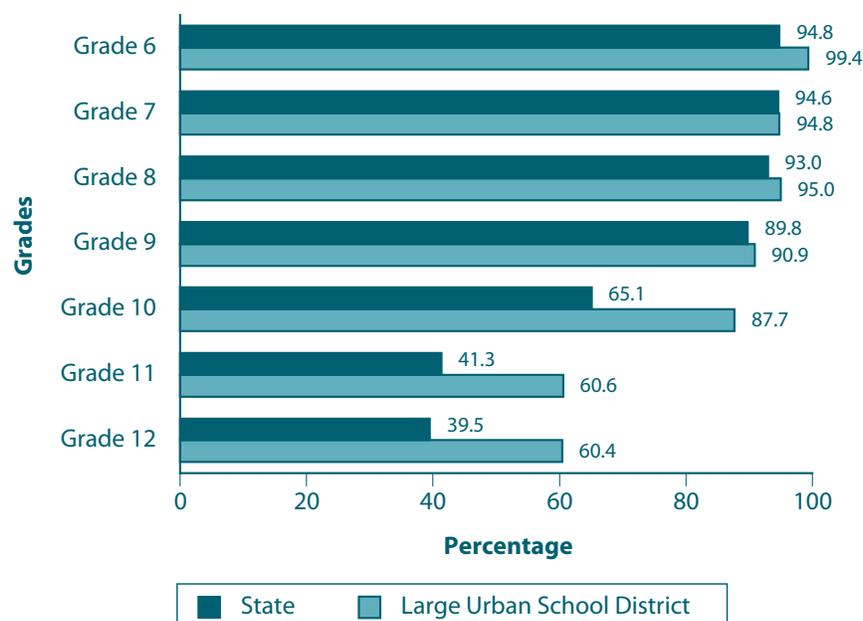
- **Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities):** from 51.4% to 79.5% across states (median: 65.1%), from 39.3% to 92.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.4%), and from 57.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 87.3%).
- **Encouraging family or community involvement:** from 57.4% to 81.5% across states (median: 68.8%), from 50.0% to 97.8% across large urban school districts (median: 76.1%), and from 84.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 89.2%).
- **Teaching skills for behavior change:** from 62.3% to 85.0% across states (median: 71.8%), from 54.9% to 95.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.3%), and from 90.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.3%).
- **Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management):** from 55.3% to 77.3% across states (median: 63.4%), from 48.5% to 93.3% across large urban school districts (median: 70.2%), and from 69.2% to 96.6% across territories (median: 76.6%).
- **Assessing or evaluating students in health education:** from 54.3% to 87.8% across states (median: 71.1%), from 41.0% to 89.4% across large urban school districts (median: 75.9%), and from 84.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 99.2%).

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. The percentage of schools that required physical education for students

FIGURE 3. Median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in each grade,*
School Health Profiles, 2012



*Among schools with students in each grade.

in any of grades 6 through 12 ranged from 63.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.7%), from 87.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and from 74.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%) (Table 23).

Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across states that taught a required physical education course in that grade ranged from 63.4% to 100.0% (median: 94.8%) in grade 6, 49.2% to 100.0% (median: 94.6%) in grade 7, 49.8% to 100.0% (median: 93.0%) in grade 8, 12.7% to 99.3% (median: 89.8%) in grade 9, 15.7% to 98.0% (median: 65.1%) in grade 10, 6.9% to 98.0% (median: 41.3%) in grade 11, and from 6.8% to 97.9% (median: 39.5%) in grade 12 (Table 24, Figure 3). Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across large urban school districts that taught a required physical education course in that grade ranged from 72.7% to 100.0% (median: 99.4%) in grade 6, 52.0% to 100.0% (median: 94.8%) in grade 7, 28.1% to 100.0% (median: 95.0%) in grade 8, 55.6% to 100.0% (median: 90.9%) in grade 9, 31.3% to 100.0% (median:

87.7%) in grade 10, 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 60.6%) in grade 11, and from 0.0% to 100.0% (median: 60.4%) in grade 12 (Table 24, Figure 3). Among schools with students in particular grades, the percentage of schools across territories that taught a required physical education course in that grade ranged from 63.9% to 100.0% (median: 100.0%) in grade 6, 64.5% to 100.0% (median: 100.0%) in grade 7, 37.5% to 100.0% (median: 69.4%) in grade 8, 6.4% to 100.0% (median: 100.0%) in grade 9, 50.0% to 100.0% (median: 70.0%) in grade 10, 0.0% to 80.0% (median: 60.0%) in grade 11, and from 0.0% to 80.0% (median: 60.0%) in grade 12 (Table 24).

Professional Development

The percentage of schools in which at least one physical education teacher or specialist at the school received professional development on physical education during the two years before the study ranged from 47.1% to 100.0% across states (median: 85.6%), from 78.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 95.1%), and from 45.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.3%) (Table 25).

Materials for Physical Education Teachers

Schools can provide materials to physical education teachers to help them teach. The percentage of schools that provided the following materials to those who teach physical education ranged as follows (Table 26):

- **Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education:** from 64.3% to 99.1% across states (median: 94.5%), from 85.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.3%), and from 53.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education:** from 45.3% to 96.1% (median: 77.9%) across states, from 72.9% to 98.2% across large urban school districts (median: 90.2%), and from 40.1% to 92.3% across territories (median: 74.0%).
- **Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education:** from 49.3% to 96.6% across states (median: 83.5%), from 80.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.0%), and from 46.4% to 90.9% across territories (median: 85.2%).
- **A written physical education curriculum:** from 53.1% to 96.9% across states (median: 86.9%), from 81.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 91.5%), and from 48.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **All four types of materials:** from 37.0% to 93.1% across states (median: 70.1%), from 68.2% to 95.7% across large urban school districts (median: 81.7%), and from 25.8% to 90.9% across territories (median: 70.9%).

Physical Activity

To promote physical activity, schools may offer students opportunities to be physically active through school programs or practices, such as intramural sports or physical activity or clubs, physical activity

breaks, 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 23):

- **Intramural activities or physical activity clubs:** from 33.3% to 85.9% across states (median: 62.8%), from 60.4% to 93.6% across large urban school districts (median: 82.9%), and from 65.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Physical activity breaks outside of physical education during the school day:** from 22.1% to 78.2% across states (median: 41.5%), from 17.1% to 70.2% across large urban school districts (median: 42.3%), and from 76.9% to 85.7% across territories (median: 81.5%).
- **Interscholastic sports:** from 67.5% to 96.0% across states (median: 86.1%), from 59.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.7%), and from 39.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 77.0%).
- **All four physical activity opportunities:** from 11.6% to 46.0% across states (median: 23.7%), from 13.2% to 59.6% across large urban school districts (median: 29.5%), and from 23.4% to 85.7% across territories (median: 61.0%).

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 40.9% to 86.6% across states (median: 65.2%), from 42.7% to 95.3% across large urban school districts

(median: 69.1%), and from 60.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 82.6%) (Table 25).

HEALTHY AND SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

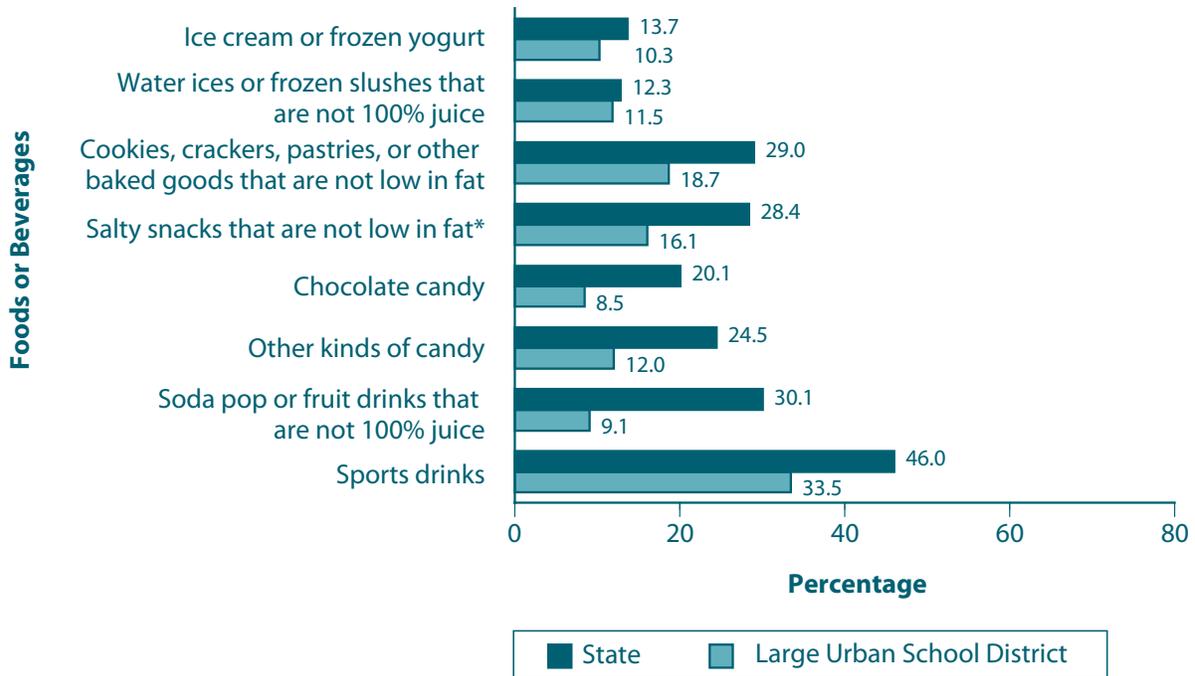
Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices

The school nutrition environment includes not only the Federal school meal programs, but also foods and beverages sold at school separately from these programs. The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged from 33.8% to 89.2% across states (median: 69.9%), from 16.3% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 55.6%), and from 9.1% to 76.9% across territories (median: 21.3%) (Table 27). The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase less nutritious snack foods and beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged as follows (Table 28, Figure 4):

- **2% or whole milk (plain or flavored):** from 4.2% to 43.3% across states (median: 27.4%), from 3.0% to 54.3% across large urban school districts (median: 15.9%), and from 0.0% to 16.0% across territories (median: 14.9%).
- **Foods or beverages containing caffeine:** from 0.0% to 47.0% across states (median: 24.2%), from 0.0% to 54.7% across large urban school districts (median: 6.5%), and from 0.0% to 16.4% across territories (median: 11.7%).
- **Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat:** from 2.4% to 35.9% across states (median: 13.7%), from 0.0% to 44.0% across large urban school districts (median: 10.3%), and from 0.0% to 16.4% across territories (median: 7.2%).
- **Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice:** from 3.1% to 27.3% across states (median: 12.3%), from 0.0% to 34.3% across large urban school districts (median: 11.5%), and from 0.0% to 16.4% across territories (median: 4.6%).
- **Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat:** from 4.0% to 71.0% across states (median: 29.0%), from 0.0% to 73.2% across large urban school districts (median: 18.7%), and from 0.0% to 21.8% across territories (median: 4.6%).
- **Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips):** from 4.3% to 69.4% across states (median: 28.4%), from 0.0% to 72.1% across large urban school districts (median: 16.1%), and from 0.0% to 21.4% across territories (median: 8.4%).
- **Chocolate candy:** from 0.0% to 75.2% across states (median: 20.1%), from 0.0% to 62.3% across large urban school districts (median: 8.5%), and from 0.0% to 21.5% across territories (median: 8.4%).
- **Other kinds of candy:** from 3.6% to 76.2% across states (median: 24.5%), from 0.0% to 73.4% across large urban school districts (median: 12.0%), and from 0.0% to 21.5% across territories (median: 8.4%).
- **Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice:** from 4.2% to 56.1% across states (median: 30.1%), from 2.7% to 71.6% across large urban school districts (median: 9.1%), and from 0.0% to 18.5% across territories (median: 0.0%).
- **Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade):** from 6.7% to 73.8% across states (median: 46.0%), from 3.6% to 78.6% across large urban school districts (median: 33.5%), and from 9.1% to 16.0% across territories (median: 14.9%).

The percentage of schools that did not sell baked goods that are not low in fat, salty snacks that are not low in fat, candy, soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice, or sports drinks in vending machines or

FIGURE 4. Median percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase less nutritious snack foods or beverages, School Health Profiles, 2012



*Such as regular potato chips.

at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged from 12.9% to 88.0% across states (median: 42.7%), from 14.6% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 62.0%), and from 76.9% to 90.9% across territories (median: 81.3%) (Table 28).

The percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase fruits (not fruit juice) from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar ranged from 3.5% to 47.0% across states (median: 27.7%), from 3.0% to 43.1% across large urban school districts (median: 22.0%), and from 0.0% to 19.8% across territories (median: 3.9%), and the percentage of schools that allowed students to purchase non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice) from these venues ranged from 2.2% to 35.8% across states (median: 21.3%), from 1.5% to 35.1% across large urban school districts (median: 15.3%), and from 0.0% to 16.2% across territories (median: 0.0%) (Table 27). The percentage

of schools that always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables when foods and beverages were offered at school celebrations ranged from 17.0% to 53.2% across states (median: 32.8%), from 17.1% to 78.6% across large urban school districts (median: 37.1%), and from 22.3% to 53.8% across territories (median: 34.8%) (Table 27). The percentage of schools that made fruits and vegetables available in vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar and at school celebrations ranged from 2.1% to 23.3% across states (median: 11.0%), from 0.0% to 19.1% across large urban school districts (median: 13.6%), and from 0.0% to 7.7% across territories (median: 3.3%) (Table 27).

The percentage of schools that implemented strategies to promote healthy eating during the 2011–2012 school year ranged as follows (Table 29a, b):

- **Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages:** from 2.5% to 28.5% across states (median: 9.5%), from 2.8% to 16.4% across large urban school districts (median: 10.9%), and from 13.6% to 33.3% across territories (median: 17.4%).
- **Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating:** from 28.9% to 74.7% across states (median: 43.9%), from 33.8% to 73.9% across large urban school districts (median: 46.4%), and from 38.5% to 72.7% across territories (median: 46.0%).
- **Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available:** from 34.7% to 70.9% across states (median: 47.3%), from 30.1% to 72.6% across large urban school districts (median: 50.4%), and from 30.8% to 66.7% across territories (median: 60.7%).
- **Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items:** from 6.9% to 57.5% across states (median: 24.2%), from 10.0% to 54.8% across large urban school districts (median: 27.7%), and from 18.2% to 30.8% across territories (median: 29.2%).
- **Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, and other nutrition-related topics:** from 11.7% to 37.9% across states (median: 21.0%), from 10.0% to 35.8% across large urban school districts (median: 26.1%), and from 7.7% to 52.6% across territories (median: 20.8%).
- **Implemented at least three of these five strategies during the 2011-2012 school year:** from 11.0% to 52.1% across states (median: 23.4%), from 10.0% to 42.0% across large urban school districts (median: 25.5%), and from 7.7% to 40.9% across territories (median: 32.9%).
- **Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms:** from 13.9% to 92.3% across states (median: 40.5%), from 22.4% to 64.8% across large urban school districts (median: 36.9%), and from 44.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 76.9%).
- **Planted a school food or vegetable garden:** from 7.1% to 74.7% across states (median: 20.4%), from 11.7% to 66.7% across large urban school districts (median: 32.6%), and from 15.4% to 90.0% across territories (median: 50.9%).
- **Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access:** from 38.1% to 87.0% across states (median: 70.8%), from 55.8% to 88.2% across large urban school districts (median: 74.3%), and from 9.1% to 85.7% across territories (median: 23.4%).
- **Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria:** from 27.3% to 87.5% across states (median: 62.4%), from 35.8% to 78.6% across large urban school districts (median: 64.3%), and from 9.1% to 50.0% across territories (median: 21.5%).
- **Offered a self-serve salad bar to students:** from 5.8% to 87.4% across states (median: 47.8%), from 2.3% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 14.9%), and from 0.0% to 28.6% across territories (median: 7.3%).
- **Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots):** from 9.2% to 49.9% across states (median: 28.8%), from 5.1% to 39.4% across large urban school districts (median: 29.2%), and from 0.0% to 37.0% across territories (median: 18.5%).

Another important aspect of the school nutrition environment is advertisements for and promotion of candy, fast-food restaurants, and soft drinks. The percentage of schools that promoted candy, meals from fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks through the distribution of products such as t-shirts, hats, and book covers to students ranged from 0.0% to 5.9% across

states (median: 1.8%), from 0.0% to 5.0% across large urban school districts (median: 2.8%), and from 0.0% to 10.5% across territories (median: 3.9%) (Table 30). The percentage of schools that prohibited advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in specific locations ranged as follows (Table 30):

- **In the school building:** from 45.3% to 89.5% across states (median: 62.9%), from 57.3% to 96.4% across cities (median: 73.0%), and from 26.1% to 76.9% across territories (median: 69.8%).
- **On school grounds, including outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other area of the campus:** from 38.5% to 81.3% across states (median: 55.3%), from 51.9% to 96.4% across large urban school districts (median: 68.7%), and from 23.8% to 71.4% across territories (median: 64.2%).
- **On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students:** from 48.9% to 87.3% across states (median: 69.9%), from 44.2% to 96.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.5%), and from 14.2% to 84.6% across territories (median: 58.1%).
- **In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, Web sites, or other school publications):** from 42.3% to 82.7% across states (median: 58.3%), from 40.4% to 96.4% across large urban school districts (median: 65.4%), and from 15.0% to 84.6% across territories (median: 65.3%).

The percentage of schools that prohibited advertisements for candy, fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks in all locations and did not promote candy, meals from fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks through the distribution of products to students ranged from 31.5% to 74.4% across states (median: 45.7%), from 34.1% to 96.2% across large urban school districts (median: 54.7%), and from 8.0% to 61.5% across territories (median: 58.1%) (Table 30).

As mentioned in the background and introduction section of this report, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010³⁴ requires that schools participating in the National School Lunch Program make free water available to students where meals are served during service hours. The percentage of schools that made drinking water available to students ranged as follows (Table 31):

- **Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day in all locations:** from 29.5% to 93.9% across states (median: 64.4%), from 0.0% to 80.4% across large urban school districts (median: 59.2%), and from 68.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.5%).
- **Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day in certain locations:** from 6.1% to 54.3% across states (median: 29.5%), from 17.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 31.5%), and from 0.0% to 25.0% across territories (median: 20.6%).
- **Offered a free source of drinking water in the cafeteria during meal times:** from 83.1% to 99.4% across states (median: 90.9%), from 80.0% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.1%), and from 64.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Made drinking water available by permitting water bottles and offering a free source of drinking water in the cafeteria during meal times:** from 63.5% to 95.9% across states (median: 84.4%), from 68.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 85.8%), and from 60.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 95.9%).

Tobacco-Use Prevention

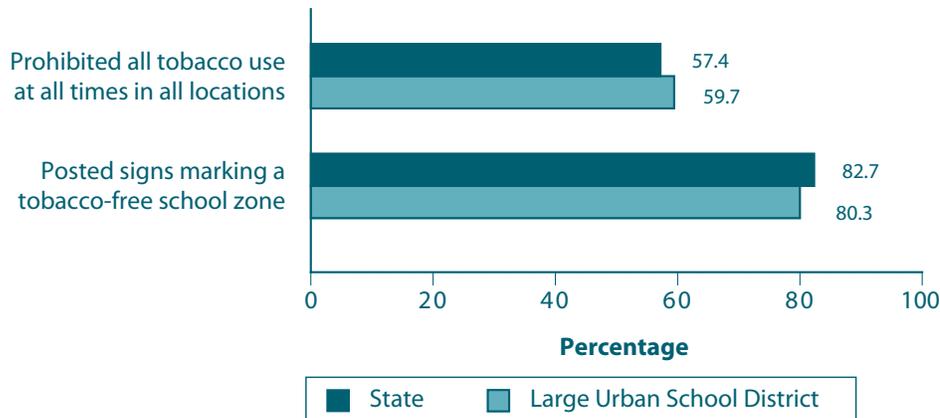
Policies prohibiting tobacco use at school can help prevent tobacco use among students.⁴⁰ The percentage of schools that had a policy prohibiting tobacco use ranged from 89.3% to 100.0% across states (median: 98.5%), from 76.6% to 100.0% across large

urban school districts (median: 95.6%), and from 75.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 88.7%) (Table 32). The percentage of schools that prohibited the use of all tobacco, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip), cigars, and pipes by students, faculty, school staff, and visitors in school buildings, outside on school grounds (including parking lots and playing fields), on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events during school hours and nonschool hours ranged from 32.5% to 80.4% across states (median: 57.4%), from 31.6% to 78.7% across large urban school districts (median: 59.7%), and from 0.0% to 60.0% across territories (median: 19.2%) (Table 32, Figure 5).

Schools may take specific actions when students are caught smoking cigarettes. The percentage of schools that sometimes, almost always, or always took specific actions when students were caught smoking cigarettes ranged as follows (Table 33a, b):

- **Notified parents or guardians:** from 97.0% to 100.0% across states (median: 99.7%), from 88.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 100.0%), and from 88.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Referred students to a school counselor:** from 56.4% to 98.1% across states (median: 78.8%), from 80.9% to 98.6% across large urban school districts (median: 89.3%), and from 59.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 77.0%).
- **Referred students to a school administrator:** from 95.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 99.3%), from 85.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 100.0%), and from 79.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Encouraged, but did not require students to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program:** from 33.9% to 96.3% across states (median: 63.5%), from 45.1% to 92.6% across large urban school districts (median: 74.8%), and from 33.3% to 84.6% across territories (median: 52.3%).
- **Required students to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program:** from 13.3% to 95.9% across states (median: 39.6%), from 23.8% to 71.4% across large urban school districts (median: 53.3%), and from 16.7% to 69.2% across territories (median: 44.3%).
- **Referred students to legal authorities:** from 13.1% to 96.2% across states (median: 58.7%), from 22.2% to 66.0% across large urban school districts (median: 43.0%), and from 15.4% to 42.9% across territories (median: 32.7%).
- **Placed students in detention:** from 48.9% to 96.7% across states (median: 64.7%), from 37.0% to 81.8% across large urban school districts (median: 75.6%), and from 50.0% to 85.7% across territories (median: 59.0%).
- **Did not allow students to participate in extra-curricular activities or interscholastic sports:** from 53.7% to 96.2% across states (median: 76.0%), from 29.6% to 89.5% across large urban school districts (median: 65.9%), and from 59.7% to 85.7% across territories (median: 78.7%).
- **Gave students in-school suspension:** from 54.0% to 96.3% across states (median: 71.2%), from 25.9% to 83.9% across large urban school districts (median: 73.2%), and from 38.5% to 81.8% across territories (median: 69.5%).

FIGURE 5. Median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations* and posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone,[†] School Health Profiles, 2012



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

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

- **Suspended students from school:** from 60.2% to 96.7% across states (median: 75.9%), from 44.4% to 98.4% across large urban school districts (median: 80.8%), and from 57.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.7%).
- **Expelled students from school:** from 1.8% to 95.9% across states (median: 10.1%), from 3.7% to 51.9% across large urban school districts (median: 14.2%), and from 14.3% to 40.9% across territories (median: 24.3%).
- **Reassigned students to an alternative school:** from 1.8% to 95.9% across states (median: 9.2%), from 0.0% to 49.0% across large urban school districts (median: 13.3%), and from 9.1% to 57.1% across territories (median: 35.0%).

Among schools with a policy prohibiting tobacco use, the percentage of these schools that had procedures to inform specific groups about the tobacco-use prevention policy that prohibited their use of tobacco ranged from 94.8% to 100.0% across states (median: 98.6%), from 90.6% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 98.2%), and from 85.7% to 100.0%

among territories (median: 95.2%) for students; from 88.3% to 99.2% across states (median: 95.7%), from 79.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.7%), and from 79.9% to 100.0% across territories (median: 89.0%) for faculty and staff; and from 75.4% to 97.1% across states (median: 87.4%), from 66.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median 89.0%), and from 53.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 78.4%) for visitors (Table 34).

In addition to informing students, faculty, staff, and visitors about the policy that prohibits their use of tobacco, schools can take specific actions to support such a policy. The percentage of schools that took these specific actions ranged as follows (Table 34):

- **Included guidelines in the policy on what actions the school should take when students are caught smoking cigarettes:** from 90.2% to 100.0% across states (median: 96.8%), from 89.5% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 97.8%), and from 92.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).

- **Always or almost always notified parents or guardians when students are caught smoking cigarettes:** from 89.5% to 100.0% across states (median: 97.4%), from 74.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 96.5%), and from 74.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%).
- **Used the effect or severity of the violation or repeat offender status to determine actions taken when students are caught smoking cigarettes:** from 74.7% to 95.8% across states (median: 86.3%), from 71.5% to 96.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.1%), and from 69.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 84.5%).
- **Used remedial rather than punitive sanctions when students are caught smoking cigarettes (i.e., always or almost always took at least one of the following actions: referred to a school counselor; encouraged to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program; or required to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program):** from 23.0% to 93.5% across states (median: 46.7%), from 44.1% to 96.9% across large urban school districts (median: 70.9%), and from 18.2% to 66.7% across territories (median: 55.6%).
- **Had an individual responsible for enforcing the policy:** from 42.7% to 65.5% across states (median: 56.1%), from 28.4% to 69.2% across large urban school districts (median: 45.4%), and from 33.3% to 90.4% across territories (median: 64.1%).
- **Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed:** from 63.7% to 96.6% across states (median: 82.7%), from 52.6% to 95.0% across large urban school districts (median: 80.3%), and from 27.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 63.3%) (Figure 5).

- **Met all seven of these criteria:** from 6.0% to 32.8% across states (median: 15.6%), from 2.4% to 47.4% across large urban school districts (median: 14.2%), and from 0.0% to 23.1% across territories (median: 11.1%).

Tobacco cessation efforts are an important component of creating a tobacco-free environment at school. The percentage of schools that provided tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff ranged from 7.2% to 34.9% across states (median: 16.8%), from 9.3% to 28.0% across large urban school districts (median: 20.5%), and from 0.0% to 42.1% across territories (median: 18.2%), and the percentage of schools that provided tobacco cessation services for students ranged from 6.4% to 66.4% across states (median: 25.2%), from 8.5% to 71.4% across large urban school districts (median: 29.2%), and from 9.1% to 46.8% across territories (median: 33.6%) (Table 35). The percentage of schools with arrangements with any organizations or healthcare professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff ranged from 13.0% to 52.1% across states (median: 27.8%), from 18.9% to 57.4% across large urban school districts (median: 29.9%), and from 35.5% to 50.0% across territories (median: 40.7%), and the percentage with such arrangements for students ranged from 12.8% to 69.0% across states (median: 34.2%), from 19.2% to 57.4% across large urban school districts (median: 35.6%), and from 36.4% to 84.6% across territories (median: 46.5%) (Table 35). The percentage of schools that provided tobacco cessation services at school or had arrangements with organizations or healthcare professionals not on school property to provide these services for faculty and staff and students ranged from 9.8% to 48.2% across states (median: 25.9%), from 9.6% to 59.7% across large urban school districts (median: 28.1%), and from 38.5% to 50.0% across territories (median: 46.4%) (Table 35).

Policies Related to HIV Infection and AIDS Prevention

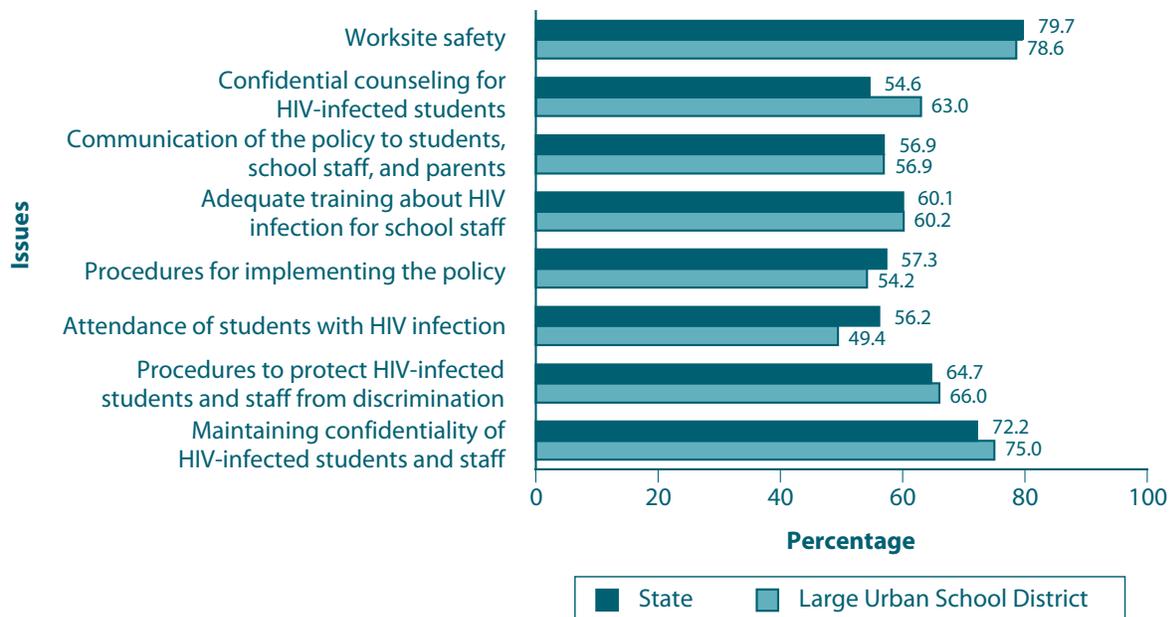
School policies can provide critical support for HIV-infected students and staff. The percentage of schools with a policy that addresses specific issues for students or staff with HIV infection or AIDS ranged as follows (Table 36, Figure 6):

- **Worksite safety (i.e., universal precautions for all school staff):** from 54.2% to 92.7% across states (median: 79.7%), from 44.7% to 94.8% across large urban school districts (median: 78.6%), and from 23.1% to 85.7% across territories (median: 35.6%).
- **Confidential counseling for HIV-infected students:** from 28.4% to 70.7% across states (median: 54.6%), from 35.7% to 82.1% across large urban school districts (median: 63.0%), and from 23.1% to 71.4% across territories (median: 32.4%).
- **Communication of the policy to students, school staff, and parents:** from 28.2% to 75.9% across states (median: 56.9%), from 32.8% to 77.8% across large urban school districts (median: 56.9%), and from 0.0% to 85.7% across territories (median: 47.0%).
- **Adequate training about HIV infection for school staff:** from 19.6% to 84.4% across states (median: 60.1%), from 27.1% to 81.3% across large urban school districts (median: 60.2%), and from 7.7% to 71.4% across territories (median: 34.5%).
- **Procedures for implementing the policy:** from 21.4% to 78.6% across states (median: 57.3%), from 29.4% to 79.4% across large urban school districts (median: 54.2%), and from 0.0% to 71.4% across territories (median: 32.5%).
- **Attendance of students with HIV infection:** from 21.6% to 83.5% across states (median: 56.2%), from 27.4% to 73.4% across large urban school districts (median: 49.4%), and from 15.4% to 85.7% across territories (median: 30.5%).
- **Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination:** from 34.1% to 85.3% across states (median: 64.7%), from 33.3% to 82.9% across large urban school districts (median: 66.0%), and from 15.4% to 100.0% across territories (median: 47.3%).
- **Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff:** from 40.8% to 87.9% across states (median: 72.2%), from 43.5% to 92.2% across large urban school districts (median: 75.0%), and from 16.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 38.2%).
- **Attendance of students with HIV infection, procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination, and maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff:** from 20.9% to 83.5% across states (median: 54.0%), from 22.1% to 73.4% across large urban school districts (median: 48.1%), and from 15.4% to 85.7% across territories (median: 26.5%).

HIV, STD, or Pregnancy Prevention Programs for Youth at High Risk

Some schools direct HIV-prevention efforts toward specific high-risk groups. The percentage of schools that required professional development for school staff on HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention for youth who participate in drop-out prevention, alternative education, or GED programs ranged from 6.8% to 43.9% across states (median: 22.7%), from 20.1% to 57.5% across large urban school districts (median: 33.0%), and from 22.7% to 57.1% across territories (median: 36.6%) (Table 37). The percentage of schools that required any school staff to receive professional development on HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention issues and resources for ethnic/racial minority youth at high risk (e.g., black, Hispanic, or American Indian youth) ranged from 5.8% to 43.5% across states (median: 20.4%), from 26.6% to 73.5% across large

FIGURE 6. Median percentage of schools with a policy that addressed specific issues for students or staff with HIV* infections or AIDS,† School Health Profiles, 2012



*Human immunodeficiency virus.

†Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

urban school districts (median: 42.7%), and from 17.6% to 57.1% across territories (median: 31.4%) (Table 37).

During the 2011–2012 school year, some schools provided HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention programs for ethnic/racial minority youth at high risk, including after-school or supplemental programs. The percentage of schools that implemented specific activities for ethnic/racial minority youth at high risk ranged as follows (Table 38):

- **Provided curricula or supplementary materials that include pictures, information, and learning experiences that reflect the life experiences of these youth in their communities:** from 9.7% to 41.3% across states (median: 23.3%), from 19.0% to 69.0% across large urban school districts (median: 47.4%), and from 23.1% to 71.4% across territories (median: 39.1%).
- **Provided curricula or supplementary materials in the primary languages of the youth and families:** from 3.8% to 31.6% across states (median: 18.6%), from 19.0% to 66.6% across large urban school districts (median: 43.5%), and from 8.3% to 40.5% across territories (median: 16.3%).

- **Facilitated access to direct health services or arrangements with providers not on school property who have experience in serving these youth in the community:** from 11.1% to 44.0% across states (median: 22.0%), from 9.5% to 67.2% across large urban school districts (median: 41.1%), and from 16.7% to 41.4% across territories (median: 30.3%).
- **Facilitated access to direct social and psychological services or arrangements with providers not on school property who have experience in serving these youth in the community:** from 9.7% to 39.6% across states (median: 22.7%), from 9.5% to 67.8% across large urban school districts (median: 47.1%), and from 9.1% to 42.9% across territories (median: 29.5%).

The percentage of schools that required professional development for school staff on issues and resources for ethnic/racial minority youth and implemented all four activities related to ethnic/racial minority youth at high risk ranged from 0.0% to 11.2% across states (median: 2.7%), from 0.0% to 28.3% across large urban school districts (median: 15.0%), and from 0.0% to 16.7% across territories (median: 5.6%) (Table 38).

Safe and Supportive School Environments for Sexual Minority Students

Schools can implement multiple policies and practices that help create a safe and supportive environment for all students, including LGBTQ youth. The percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials that include HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information that is relevant to LGBTQ youth (e.g., curricula or materials that use inclusive language or terminology) ranged from 8.0% to 43.8% across states (median: 19.2%), from 14.8% to 92.0% across large urban school districts (median: 39.2%), and from 10.0% to 28.4% across territories (median: 14.9%) (Table 39). The percentage of schools that engage in practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged as follows (Table 39):

- **Identify “safe spaces” (e.g., a counselor’s office, designated classroom, or student organization) where LGBTQ youth can receive support from school administrators, teachers, or other school staff:** from 26.9% to 79.1% across states (median: 53.7%), from 29.4% to 96.4% across large urban school districts (median: 76.6%), and from 0.0% to 85.7% across territories (median: 34.2%).
- **Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 61.9% to 95.5% across states (median: 87.2%), from 54.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.6%), and from 7.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 64.8%).
- **Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity:** from 33.2% to 77.5% across states (median: 55.2%), from 42.0% to 90.0% across large urban school districts (median: 76.8%), and from 28.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 64.2%).
- **Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling to LGBTQ youth:** from 29.6% to 63.2% across states (median: 43.6%), from 34.1% to 92.9% across large urban school districts (median: 63.2%), and from 17.7% to 85.7% across territories (median: 50.5%).
- **Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth:** from 29.3% to 69.8% across states (median: 44.8%), from 31.3% to 89.3% across large urban school districts (median: 64.6%), and from 11.0% to 71.4% across territories (median: 45.2%).

The percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all five practices related to LGBTQ youth ranged from 0.0% to 24.1% across states (median: 5.5%), from 3.7% to 64.0% across large urban school districts (median: 15.8%), and from 0.0% to 16.7% across territories (median: 0.7%) (Table 39).

The percentage of schools with a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (sometimes called gay/straight alliances) ranged from 6.3% to 53.2% across states (median: 22.9%), from 18.3% to 88.9% across large urban school districts (median: 38.2%), and from 10.0% to 54.5% across territories (median: 22.2%) (Table 39).

HEALTH SERVICES

A full-time nurse was defined on the questionnaire as one who is at the school during all school hours, 5 days per week. The percentage of schools that had a full-time registered nurse who provided health services to students ranged from 4.5% to 99.0% across states (median: 44.0%), from 10.4% to 98.0% across large urban school districts (median: 47.1%), and from 0.0% to 92.3% across territories (median: 14.5%) (Table 40, Figure 7).

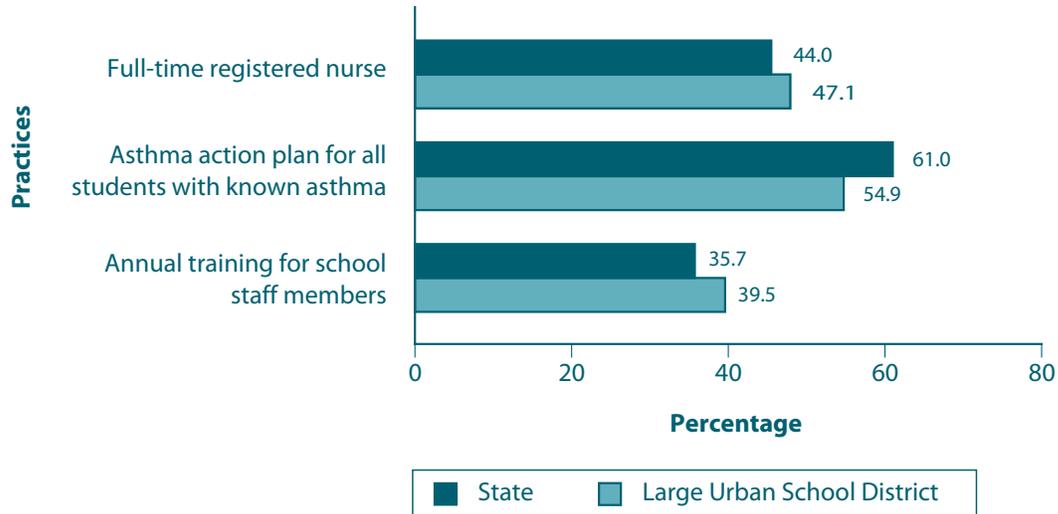
Students with known asthma are those identified by the school to have a current diagnosis of asthma as reported on student emergency cards, medication records, health room visit information, emergency care plans, physical exam forms, parent notes, and other forms of healthcare clinician notification. The percentage of schools that had an asthma action plan on file for all students with known asthma ranged from 30.8% to 85.5% across states (median: 61.0%), from 38.0% to 84.4% across large urban school districts (median: 54.9%), and from 0.0% to 38.5% across territories (median: 0.9%) (Table 40, Figure 7). The percentage of schools in which school staff members

were required to receive training at least once per year on recognizing and responding to severe asthma symptoms ranged from 6.9% to 69.4% across states (median: 35.7%), from 24.4% to 88.8% across large urban school districts (median: 39.5%), and from 0.0% to 30.9% across territories (median: 14.3%) (Table 40, Figure 7).

The percentage of schools that used specific types of information to identify students with poorly controlled asthma ranged as follows (Table 41):

- **Frequent absences from school:** from 16.5% to 56.3% across states (median: 40.4%), from 23.9% to 66.6% across large urban school districts (median: 52.2%), and from 10.6% to 54.5% across territories (median: 37.4%).
- **Frequent visits to the school health office due to asthma:** from 11.5% to 86.6% across states (median: 66.9%), from 35.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 77.0%), and from 0.0% to 61.5% across territories (median: 17.1%).
- **Frequent asthma symptoms at school:** from 28.6% to 77.3% across states (median: 60.2%), from 52.4% to 86.0% across large urban school districts (median: 61.9%), and from 0.0% to 57.1% across territories (median: 30.3%).
- **Frequent non-participation in physical education class due to asthma:** from 22.7% to 63.4% across states (median: 48.8%), from 31.0% to 69.9% across large urban school districts (median: 48.4%), and from 8.3% to 71.4% across territories (median: 50.4%).
- **Students sent home early due to asthma:** from 15.9% to 63.7% across states (median: 42.3%), from 33.4% to 75.6% across large urban school districts (median: 51.4%), and from 9.8% to 42.9% across territories (median: 27.5%).

FIGURE 7. Median percentage of schools with specific asthma management practices, School Health Profiles, 2012



- **Calls from school to 911, or other local emergency numbers, due to asthma:** from 8.2% to 43.1% across states (median: 26.6%), from 25.2% to 65.9% across large urban school districts (median: 37.8%), and from 0.0% to 42.9% across territories (median: 11.6%).
- **At least three of these six types of information:** from 18.2% to 70.7% across states (median: 52.7%), from 41.1% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 61.1%), and from 6.8% to 57.1% across territories (median: 39.0%).

The percentage of schools that provided specific services for students with poorly controlled asthma ranged as follows (Table 42a, b):

- **Provided referrals to primary healthcare clinicians or child health insurance programs:** from 30.2% to 85.8% across states (median: 63.6%), from 43.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 78.8%), and from 28.3% to 92.3% across territories (median: 39.4%).

- **Ensured an appropriate written asthma action plan is obtained:** from 46.9% to 96.3% across states (median: 83.7%), from 62.0% to 98.4% across large urban school districts (median: 87.9%), and from 0.0% to 69.2% across territories (median: 5.7%).
- **Ensured access to and appropriate use of asthma medications, spacers, and peak flow meters at school:** from 50.0% to 95.2% across states (median: 86.0%), from 72.7% to 98.3% across large urban school districts (median: 89.6%), and from 0.0% to 84.6% across territories (median: 30.5%).
- **Offered asthma education for students with asthma:** from 23.5% to 86.0% across states (median: 58.2%), from 43.4% to 85.0% across large urban school districts (median: 68.9%), and from 15.6% to 38.5% across territories (median: 17.5%).
- **Minimized asthma triggers in the school environment:** from 49.0% to 88.3% across states (median: 74.5%), from 62.1% to 84.6% across large urban school districts (median: 75.6%), and from 16.2% to 69.2% across territories (median: 37.7%).

- **Addressed social and emotional issues related to asthma:** from 23.6% to 90.8% across states (median: 52.8%), from 48.0% to 88.9% across large urban school districts (median: 64.0%), and from 9.1% to 46.2% across territories (median: 20.6%).
- **Provided additional psychosocial counseling or support services as needed:** from 28.0% to 88.9% across states (median: 51.3%), from 50.2% to 88.5% across large urban school districts (median: 66.5%), and from 9.1% to 53.8% across territories (median: 34.6%).
- **Ensured access to safe, enjoyable physical education and activity opportunities:** from 63.3% to 98.3% across states (median: 90.6%), from 70.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.3%), and from 27.8% to 76.9% across territories (median: 44.2%).
- **Ensured access to preventive medications before physical activity:** from 55.5% to 97.2% across states (median: 88.7%), from 66.5% to 97.9% across large urban school districts (median: 88.2%), and from 9.1% to 69.2% across territories (median: 26.3%).
- **All nine of these services:** from 7.5% to 50.9% across states (median: 26.9%), from 13.6% to 59.3% across large urban school districts (median: 36.2%), and from 0.0% to 23.1% across territories (median: 3.1%).

The percentage of schools that had adopted a policy stating that students are permitted to carry and self-administer asthma medications ranged from 40.3% to 93.7% across states (median: 74.8%), from 32.0% to 85.7% across large urban school districts (median: 66.1%), and from 0.0% to 61.5% across territories (median: 34.6%) (Table 43). Among these schools, the percentage that had procedures to inform students about the school's policy ranged from 75.9% to 98.8% across states (median: 91.4%), from 81.3% to 98.0% across large urban school districts (median: 94.1%),

and from 72.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 75.0%), and the percentage that had procedures to inform parents and families about the school's policy ranged from 69.9% to 98.3% across states (median: 93.3%), from 81.3% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 92.0%), and from 66.7% to 75.0% across territories (median: 72.3%) (Table 43).

Among schools with a policy, the percentage that had an individual responsible for implementing the policy ranged from 60.2% to 95.0% across states (median: 82.9%), from 70.1% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.9%), and from 66.7% to 100.0% across territories (median: 100.0%) (Table 43). The percentage of schools that had adopted a policy, had procedures to inform students as well as parents and families about the policy, and had an individual responsible for implementing the policy ranged from 20.6% to 70.9% across states (median: 53.5%), from 23.7% to 73.2% across large urban school districts (median: 47.4%), and from 0.0% to 41.7% across territories (median: 11.1%) (Table 43).

Schools can help prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy among students by offering sexual healthcare services. The percentage of schools that provided sexual healthcare services for students ranged as follows (Table 44):

- **HIV counseling and testing:** from 0.5% to 21.7% across states (median: 3.9%), from 0.0% to 22.1% across large urban school districts (median: 11.2%), and from 0.0% to 27.9% across territories (median: 0.0%).
- **STD testing and treatment:** from 0.5% to 19.9% across states (median: 2.8%), from 0.0% to 33.4% across large urban school districts (median: 8.9%), and from 0.0% to 23.6% across territories (median: 7.2%).

- **Pregnancy testing:** from 0.0% to 25.3% across states (median: 3.1%), from 0.0% to 25.5% across large urban school districts (median: 6.6%), and from 0.0% to 38.5% across territories (median: 24.2%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 0.0% to 16.6% across states (median: 1.9%), from 0.0% to 50.0% across large urban school districts (median: 7.5%), and from 0.0% to 57.1% across territories (median: 14.0%).
- **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:** from 0.0% to 14.5% across states (median: 1.3%), from 0.0% to 17.5% across large urban school districts (median: 5.9%), and from 0.0% to 28.6% across territories (median: 7.4%).
- **Prenatal care:** from 0.8% to 14.5% across states (median: 4.7%), from 3.2% to 17.0% across large urban school districts (median: 7.6%), and from 0.0% to 28.6% across territories (median: 15.3%).
- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration:** from 0.4% to 16.3% across states (median: 2.2%), from 0.0% to 20.5% across large urban school districts (median: 5.5%), and from 7.7% to 40.9% across territories (median: 20.3%).

The percentage of schools that provided students with referrals to any organizations or healthcare providers not on school property for sexual healthcare services ranged as follows (Table 45):

- **HIV counseling and testing:** from 23.3% to 58.2% across states (median: 44.6%), from 32.7% to 82.8% across large urban school districts (median: 55.6%), and from 25.2% to 69.2% across territories (median: 56.1%).
- **STD testing and treatment:** from 23.0% to 59.2% across states (median: 46.2%), from 32.9% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 57.2%), and from 26.0% to 80.0% across territories (median: 57.4%).

- **Pregnancy testing:** from 21.5% to 62.3% across states (median: 48.9%), from 27.1% to 85.9% across large urban school districts (median: 54.0%), and from 21.6% to 76.9% across territories (median: 52.8%).
- **Provision of condoms:** from 11.0% to 46.8% across states (median: 31.4%), from 20.0% to 82.8% across large urban school districts (median: 42.0%), and from 19.5% to 80.0% across territories (median: 57.4%).
- **Provision of contraceptives other than condoms:** from 11.5% to 49.5% across states (median: 32.7%), from 21.4% to 81.3% across large urban school districts (median: 40.7%), and from 16.7% to 80.0% across territories (median: 57.4%).
- **Prenatal care:** from 20.5% to 59.6% across states (median: 47.1%), from 28.6% to 84.4% across large urban school districts (median: 49.6%), and from 17.2% to 69.2% across territories (median: 52.8%).
- **HPV vaccine administration:** from 16.9% to 53.2% across states (median: 40.1%), from 24.7% to 82.8% across large urban school districts (median: 46.7%), and from 18.6% to 80.0% across territories (median: 77.1%).

The percentage of schools that provided students with referrals to any organizations or healthcare providers not on school property for all sexual healthcare services ranged from 10.9% to 46.8% across states (median: 29.4%), from 19.1% to 78.1% across large urban school districts (median: 37.8%), and from 14.6% to 53.8% across territories (median: 42.8%) (Table 45).

Family and Community Involvement

Partnerships between schools, families, and community members can help build support for school health programs, especially those related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention. The percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen

pregnancy prevention during the two years before the survey ranged from 1.8% to 27.6% across states (median: 7.3%), from 0.0% to 17.4% across large urban school districts (median: 13.0%), and from 15.4% to 85.7% across territories (median: 27.7%) (Table 46). The percentage of schools in which community members helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention during the two years before the survey ranged from 2.8% to 32.5% across states (median: 12.8%), from 4.8% to 33.7% across large urban school districts (median: 18.8%), and from 30.8% to 71.4% across territories (median: 44.3%) (Table 46). The percentage of schools in which students' families and community members helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention during the two years before the survey ranged from 1.8% to 26.8% across states (median: 6.4%), from 0.0% to 15.8% across large urban school districts (median: 10.2%), and from 7.7% to 57.1% across territories (median: 24.4%) (Table 46).

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.³ 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.^{74,75} The percentage of schools in which someone at the school oversaw or coordinated school health and safety programs and activities ranged from 61.5% to 93.9% across states (median: 87.2%), from 81.8% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 93.6%), and from 51.0% to 86.4% across territories (median: 81.3%) (Table 47). The percentage of schools with one or more than one group at the school that offered guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) ranged from 32.2% to 78.0% across states (median: 57.2%), from 19.1% to 89.7%

across large urban school districts (median: 59.7%), and from 38.8% to 76.9% across territories (median: 56.2%) (Table 48a). Among schools with school health councils, the percentage in which specific groups were represented on any council, committee, or team ranged as follows (Table 48a, b, c):

- **School administrators:** from 77.8% to 97.9% across states (median: 92.3%), from 77.7% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 89.8%), and from 80.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 91.6%).
- **Health education teachers:** from 64.3% to 96.3% across states (median: 88.1%), from 0.0% to 96.3% across large urban school districts (median: 75.9%), and from 70.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 97.6%).
- **Physical education teachers:** from 69.7% to 97.4% across states (median: 88.5%), from 50.4% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 87.0%), and from 70.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.2%).
- **Other classroom teachers:** from 58.0% to 94.1% across states (median: 72.8%), from 66.2% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 81.9%), and from 60.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 92.2%).
- **Mental health or social services staff:** from 57.0% to 85.5% across states (median: 71.9%), from 66.9% to 100.0% across large urban school districts (median: 84.4%), and from 46.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 57.8%).
- **Nutrition or food service staff:** from 28.0% to 88.4% across states (median: 59.0%), from 0.0% to 74.7% across large urban school districts (median: 49.9%), and from 0.0% to 77.8% across territories (median: 43.4%).

- **Health services staff (e.g., school nurse):** from 29.9% to 94.2% across states (median: 75.9%), from 55.6% to 97.5% across large urban school districts (median: 74.2%), and from 33.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 55.6%).
- **Parents or families of students:** from 38.7% to 92.0% across states (median: 58.3%), from 25.1% to 77.3% across large urban school districts (median: 55.7%), and from 20.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 84.1%).
- **Community members:** from 28.9% to 74.5% across states (median: 51.7%), from 16.1% to 67.0% across large urban school districts (median: 49.8%), and from 0.0% to 85.2% across territories (median: 65.3%).
- **Local health departments, agencies, or organizations:** from 21.9% to 57.3% across states (median: 42.4%), from 17.2% to 72.3% across large urban school districts (median: 42.8%), and from 30.0% to 86.6% across territories (median: 65.3%).
- **Faith-based organizations:** from 0.0% to 42.9% across states (median: 9.9%), from 4.5% to 55.3% across large urban school districts (median: 12.4%), and from 0.0% to 69.2% across territories (median: 52.8%).
- **Businesses:** from 6.6% to 37.5% across states (median: 19.4%), from 0.0% to 52.2% across large urban school districts (median: 17.2%), and from 0.0% to 55.6% across territories (median: 50.6%).
- **Local government agencies:** from 10.2% to 38.8% across states (median: 20.4%), from 0.0% to 34.8% across large urban school districts (median: 20.6%), and from 10.0% to 77.8% across territories (median: 75.7%).
- **6 or more of these groups:*** from 17.4% to 65.1% across states (median: 35.4%), from 4.8% to 66.8% across large urban school districts (median: 38.2%), and from 0.0% to 66.7% across territories (median: 28.5%).
- **Maintenance and transportation staff:** from 6.1% to 41.6% across states (median: 18.8%), from 0.0% to 41.2% across large urban school districts (median: 21.4%), and from 0.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 49.7%).
- **Technology staff:** from 5.4% to 35.7% across states (median: 19.9%), from 0.0% to 48.9% across large urban school districts (median: 27.6%), and from 10.0% to 77.8% across territories (median: 50.8%).
- **Library/media center staff:** from 8.5% to 40.7% across states (median: 19.3%), from 7.7% to 42.5% across large urban school districts (median: 25.1%), and from 10.0% to 77.8% across territories (median: 56.6%).
- **Student body:** from 29.2% to 80.1% across states (median: 48.3%), from 25.0% to 78.8% across large urban school districts (median: 51.8%), and from 52.1% to 100.0% across territories (median: 57.8%).

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

- **Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data:** from 49.8% to 89.0% across states (median: 67.2%), from 63.7% to 90.9% across large urban school districts (median: 77.3%), and from 61.8% to 100.0% across territories (median: 73.9%).

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

- **Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team:** from 48.6% to 86.0% across states (median: 69.8%), from 50.0% to 86.4% across large urban school districts (median: 69.4%), and from 55.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 60.9%).
- **Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff:** from 30.2% to 80.2% across states (median: 52.3%), from 43.4% to 75.0% across large urban school districts (median: 57.8%), and from 42.2% to 80.0% across territories (median: 57.8%).
- **Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members:** from 64.8% to 93.3% across states (median: 78.6%), from 69.3% to 90.7% across large urban school districts (median: 84.6%), and from 70.0% to 82.5% across territories (median: 78.9%).
- **Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials:** from 60.0% to 92.7% across states (median: 74.1%), from 49.8% to 86.2% across large urban school districts (median: 75.4%), and from 60.0% to 80.0% across territories (median: 74.7%).
- **School health council did all five activities:** from 8.2% to 32.7% across states (median: 16.7%), from 4.7% to 44.4% across large urban school districts (median: 21.8%), and from 8.9% to 38.5% across territories (median: 25.7%).

Schools can use the *School Health Index* 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. Schools that are required to have a School Improvement Plan (SIP) may incorporate health and safety goals into their written plan for improvement.

The percentage of schools that ever used the *School Health Index* or other self-assessment tool to assess their school's policies, activities, and programs in specific areas ranged as follows (Table 47):

- **Asthma:** from 10.1% to 54.1% across states (median: 26.7%), from 25.7% to 53.9% across large urban school districts (median: 38.5%), and from 13.6% to 30.8% across territories (median: 22.1%).
- **Injury and violence:** from 19.6% to 63.0% across states (median: 36.1%), from 29.3% to 65.1% across large urban school districts (median: 44.9%), and from 38.5% to 71.4% across territories (median: 49.5%).
- **Physical activity:** from 26.1% to 83.2% across states (median: 44.0%), from 38.7% to 82.2% across large urban school districts (median: 50.2%), and from 45.5% to 85.7% across territories (median: 62.9%).
- **Nutrition:** from 26.1% to 77.9% across states (median: 43.7%), from 28.1% to 80.7% across large urban school districts (median: 47.2%), and from 46.2% to 75.3% across territories (median: 63.0%).
- **Tobacco-use prevention:** from 24.1% to 70.1% across states (median: 41.3%), from 25.1% to 69.2% across large urban school districts (median: 43.1%), and from 46.2% to 71.4% across territories (median: 56.5%).
- **Physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco-use prevention:** from 18.4% to 65.0% across states (median: 33.1%), from 18.0% to 60.1% across large urban school districts (median: 34.6%), and from 45.5% to 57.1% across territories (median: 49.6%).

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. Among schools with a SIP, the percentage of schools that included health-related goals and objectives in their SIP on the following topics ranged as follows (Table 50):

- **Health education:** from 12.3% to 79.1% across states (median: 29.7%), from 15.5% to 57.3% across large urban school districts (median: 30.6%), and from 25.0% to 100.0% across territories (median: 61.8%).
- **Physical education and physical activity:** from 14.4% to 81.9% across states (median: 32.2%), from 15.5% to 57.8% across large urban school districts (median: 35.7%), and from 33.3% to 100.0% across territories (median: 61.5%).
- **Nutrition services and foods and beverages available at school:** from 9.9% to 69.6% across states (median: 25.9%), from 7.1% to 53.9% across large urban school districts (median: 23.4%), and from 16.7% to 75.0% across territories (median: 40.9%).
- **Health services:** from 9.5% to 68.8% across states (median: 28.1%), from 16.0% to 66.0% across large urban school districts (median: 30.9%), and from 16.7% to 66.3% across territories (median: 37.5%).
- **Mental health and social services:** from 11.0% to 64.1% across states (median: 26.2%), from 19.1% to 64.9% across large urban school districts (median: 43.7%), and from 25.0% to 50.0% across territories (median: 34.4%).
- **Healthy and safe school environment:** from 20.7% to 81.7% across states (median: 57.8%), from 36.2% to 86.0% across large urban school districts (median: 65.0%), and from 59.1% to 75.0% across territories (median: 74.4%).
- **Family and community involvement:** from 21.4% to 85.8% across states (median: 61.0%), from 37.9% to 91.0% across large urban school districts (median: 71.5%), and from 68.2% to 100.0% across territories (median: 78.4%).
- **Faculty and staff health promotion:** from 13.6% to 58.4% across states (median: 23.6%), from 11.9% to 53.8% across large urban school districts (median: 29.7%), and from 18.2% to 59.4% across territories (median: 37.5%).
- **Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process:** from 32.6% to 89.2% across states (median: 53.8%), from 40.8% to 93.8% across large urban school districts (median: 58.0%), and from 45.6% to 100.0% across territories (median: 72.0%).
- **Engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning:**[†] from 11.1% to 50.7% across states (median: 23.4%), from 15.8% to 49.8% across large urban school districts (median: 27.1%), and from 25.0% to 75.0% across territories (median: 29.5%).

[†] SIP includes any health-related goals and objectives, school completed a self-assessment of school health policies and practices (see Table 47), and school reviewed health and safety data as part of the school's improvement planning process.

CHANGES OVER TIME

LONG-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements in school health practices were detected between 1996 and 2012 in the following areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which health education staff worked on health education activities with physical education staff, health services staff, mental health and social services staff, and nutrition or food service staff increased from 67.8% to 83.1%, from 51.6% to 71.6%, from 55.4% to 65.3%, and from 18.7% to 43.6%, respectively.
- 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 (from 20.6% to 37.6%), nutrition and dietary behaviors (from 28.0% to 39.0%), physical activity and fitness (from 33.1% to 50.0%), injury prevention and safety (from 23.8% to 40.4%), suicide prevention (from 15.6% to 35.2%), and violence prevention (from 40.4% to 61.4%).
- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher wanted to receive professional development on alcohol- or other drug-use prevention (from 52.5% to 75.6%), emotional and mental health (from 51.9% to 70.8%), human sexuality (from 51.0% to 63.2%), injury prevention and safety (from 34.9% to 61.7%), nutrition and dietary behavior (from 46.4% to 72.7%), physical activity and fitness (from 38.9% to 67.4%), pregnancy prevention (from 48.1% to 64.5%), STD prevention (from 55.0% to 65.8%), suicide prevention (from 68.8% to 75.6%), tobacco-use prevention (from 45.0% to 65.3%), and violence prevention (from 62.4% to 77.7%).

- Across **states**, increases were found in the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had experience teaching health education classes or topics for 1 year (from 1.9% to 7.9%), 2 to 5 years (from 13.4% to 22.4%), and 6 to 9 years (from 13.0% to 17.2%).

Significant deteriorations in school health practices were detected between 1996 and 2012 in the following areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education received professional development during the two years before the survey on HIV prevention decreased from 51.2% to 33.4%.
- Across **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had experience teaching health education classes or topics for 15 years or more decreased from 52.8% to 34.9% and from 67.0% to 31.0%, respectively.

SHORT-TERM CHANGES

Significant improvements in school health practices and policies were detected between 2010 and 2012 in the following areas:

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on violence prevention increased from 90.2% to 93.9%.
- Across **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on suicide prevention increased from 74.2% to 88.8% and from 65.4% and 91.4%, respectively.

- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development during the two years before the survey on violence prevention increased from 54.7% to 61.0%.
- Across **states**, among schools that had one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offered guidance on the development of policies or coordinated activities on health topics, the median percentage with representatives from mental health or social services staff on any of these groups increased from 55.3% to 71.9%.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which students can purchase 2% or whole milk (plain or flavored) from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar decreased from 34.8% to 27.4%.[‡]

Significant deteriorations in school health practices and policies were detected between 2010 and 2012 in the following areas:

- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on nutrition and dietary behavior (from 96.6% to 87.0%), physical activity and fitness (from 98.4% to 96.7%), and STD prevention (from 88.8% to 83.0%).
- Among **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on tobacco-use prevention decreased from 95.7% to 75.6% and from 89.1% to 69.5%, respectively.
- Across **states**, the median percentage of schools in which schools provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge on tobacco-use prevention decreased from 33.3% to 28.7%.
- Across **states**, among schools that had one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offered guidance on the development of policies or coordinated activities on health topics, decreases were found in the median percentage with representatives from the student body (from 54.2% to 48.3%), parents (from 66.7% to 58.3%), and the community (from 58.5% to 51.7%).
- Across **states**, decreases were found in the median percentage of schools that have adopted a policy that addresses maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students (from 77.6% to 72.2%) and confidential counseling for HIV-infected students (from 63.7% to 54.6%).
- Among **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which students' families helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention during the two years before the survey decreased from 13.2% to 7.3% and from 22.4% to 13.0%, respectively.
- Among **states and large urban school districts**, the median percentage of schools in which community members helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention during the two years before the survey decreased from 22.3% to 12.8% and from 31.4% to 17.7%, respectively.

[‡] Though the median percentage decreased, this is considered an improvement because 2% or whole milk is considered less healthful than nonfat milk.

DISCUSSION

School health programs can help improve the health status of children and adolescents in the United States. Health education and other components of coordinated school health programs can help improve health behaviors, as well as health, educational, and social outcomes among adolescents and young adults.⁹⁵ Profiles provides information to help assess some aspects of five of the eight components of coordinated school health programs. Point-in-time data from each Profiles cycle, along with long-term and short-term changes in Profiles data, illustrate not only how health policies and practices have improved over time to meet the needs of students, but also identify areas for improvement.

By providing school-level data that are representative of each participating state, large urban school district, territory, and tribal government, Profiles allows comparisons of school health policies and practices across these jurisdictions. Differences in the prevalence of these policies and practices reflect differences in how resources are allocated in each jurisdiction, which in turn reflects varying priorities in implementation of these policies and practices. Profiles also complements the School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS),⁹⁶ which provides nationally representative data on school health policies and practices related to all eight components of coordinated school health.⁹⁷ Because SHPPS provides national data, it is the official data source for all but one of the Healthy People 2020 objectives mentioned in this report. Profiles, however, provides related data for states, large urban school districts, territories, and tribes. While Profiles is conducted every even-numbered year, school-level data collection for SHPPS is less frequent; the next school-level data collection for SHPPS is planned for 2014.

School health education can be guided by the National Health Education Standards, which provide expectations for specific student skills related to health.⁶ Across states, a median of more than 85% of middle schools and high schools had a health education curriculum that addressed each of these skills individually, but the median percentage of schools addressing all eight skills was lower. Schools can strive to address all of these critical skills as part of their health education curricula.

Across states, large urban school districts, and territories, the median percentage of middle and high schools that tried to increase student knowledge about how to prevent unintentional injury, violence, suicide, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, unintended pregnancy, HIV infection, STD infection, unhealthy dietary patterns, and inadequate physical activity exceeded 80% for all topics except suicide. Still, not all schools taught about all of these topics and, while significant increases were found for some of these topics across states and large urban school districts since 2010, other topics had significant decreases. This indicates room for improvement in the comprehensiveness of school health education.

Professional development is a critical tool to help school staff maintain the knowledge, abilities, skills, and attitudes needed to teach most effectively. Between 1996 and 2012, the median percentage of schools across states in which teachers wanted to receive professional development significantly increased for almost all health topics. During this time, the median percentage of schools across states in which teachers received professional development increased for emotional and mental health, injury prevention, nutrition and dietary behavior, physical activity and fitness, suicide prevention, and violence prevention which is a positive finding. However, a

significant decline was observed for HIV prevention. This is unfortunate given that, in 2010, young people aged 13–24 accounted for 26% of all new HIV infections in the United States,⁴³ and almost half of the nearly 20 million new STDs reported each year are among people under age 24.⁴⁴ Youth in the 13–24 age group are also most likely to be unaware of their HIV status (60%).⁴¹ Education on HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention includes many topics and varies across states and large urban school districts. However, teaching about the importance of using condoms consistently and correctly, how to obtain condoms, how to correctly use a condom, and other contraceptive topics was not highly prevalent in secondary schools. School districts can work to ensure that professional development is provided for priority topics according to school and district needs and staff interest and need.

Teacher certification is another important aspect of quality health education that is supported by a Healthy People 2020 objective.⁷ The percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher is certified to teach health education varied widely across states, large urban school districts, and territories. Jurisdictions with few certified health education teachers may choose to focus on improving access to and requirements for certification.

Coordination of health education activities with other components of the school health program helps ensure that health issues are addressed and reinforced at school. Since 1996, the median percentage of schools in which health education staff worked on health education activities with physical education staff, health services staff, mental health and social services staff, and nutrition or food service staff has increased across states. This collaboration between staff helps to eliminate gaps and avoid duplications in programs and activities, creates and strengthen partnerships, and increases the focus on helping students engage in protective, health-enhancing behaviors and avoid health-risk behaviors.

The median percentage of schools with a school health coordinator is greater than 80% across states, large urban school districts, and territories. School health councils, committees, and teams are another avenue for collaboration to support coordinated school health. Across states, among schools with such groups, representation varied and both increased and decreased trends were observed since 2010. Coordination of activities should continue to be emphasized to promote awareness, ownership, and involvement among faculty, staff, and students.^{57,72,74,76-79}

CDC guidelines²¹ and Healthy People 2020 objectives⁷ recommend that schools require daily physical education to promote active, productive, and healthy lifestyles among youth. While Profiles does not assess whether schools provide daily physical education, it is encouraging to find that across states, large urban school districts, and territories, the median percentage of schools that required physical education for students in any of grades 6 through 12 exceeded 95%. In addition, across states, large urban school districts, and territories, the median percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in a particular grade generally decreased as grade level increased. This finding is problematic because as students' grade increases, the amount of physical activity they engage in tends to decrease.⁹⁸ Schools can do more to increase physical activity among students during the school day. Physical activity breaks are one option that classroom teachers could provide. However, across states and large urban school districts, the median percentage of schools that offered physical activity breaks outside of physical education during the school day was only approximately 40%.

In addition to increasing physical activity among students, schools can also help stem the obesity epidemic by making improvements in the school nutrition environment. The Institute of Medicine report, *Nutrition Standards for Foods in Schools: Leading the Way Toward Healthier Youth*,²⁵ provides specific recommendations for foods and beverages sold

outside of the school meal programs. Across states, large urban school districts, and territories, the median percentage of schools selling each less nutritious food and beverage was below 50%. These venues also provide an opportunity to make fruits or non-fried vegetables available to students, but the median percentage of schools doing so is low, as is the median percentage of schools making fruits and vegetables available at school celebrations. Increased efforts are needed to encourage greater daily consumption of fruits and vegetables whenever students have the opportunity to eat and drink at school.

The Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010³⁴ authorized the USDA to establish nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold and served outside of the school meal program. In 2013, the USDA issued new Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards for competitive foods and beverages sold outside of the Federal reimbursable school meals program during the school day.²⁶ These standards set limits on calories, salt, sugar, and fat in foods and beverages and promote snack foods that have whole grains, low-fat dairy, fruits, vegetables, or protein foods as their main ingredients. These standards are the minimum requirement for schools. States and local education agencies can continue to implement stronger nutrition standards for all competitive foods in schools.

In 2012, Profiles collected data on additional strategies to promote healthy eating. Profiles assessed the median percentage of schools that served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms; planted a school food or vegetable garden; 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; and labeled healthful foods with appealing names. The median percentage of schools that used these strategies varied widely across states, large urban school districts, and territories. Increases in such efforts may help improve the school environment and encourage students to choose healthful foods during the school day.

For the first time in 2012, Profiles collected data on free water availability in schools. Across states, large urban school districts, and territories, the median percentage of schools that permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day exceeded 80%. Similarly, the median percentage of schools that offer a free source of drinking water in the cafeteria during meal times exceeded 80%. Access to safe, free drinking water throughout the school day is an approach that schools can take to support student health and learning that should continue to be encouraged.

According to CDC guidelines, a tobacco-use prevention policy should prohibit all tobacco use at all times by students, faculty, staff, and visitors on school property, in all school vehicles, and at school sponsored off-campus events.⁴⁰ Although the median percentage of schools across states, large urban school districts, and territories that had a policy prohibiting tobacco use exceeded 85%, the median percentage of schools that prohibited all tobacco use in all locations was much lower. To meet the Healthy People 2020 target of 100% tobacco-free environments in schools, more schools will need to adopt and enforce components of a tobacco-use prevention policy.⁷

Profiles revealed that school policies and programs related to HIV prevention could be improved. The median percentage of schools across states, large urban school districts, and territories with policies on HIV infection or AIDS addressing each of the specific issues assessed in Profiles was below 80%. Further, between 2010 and 2012, significant decreases were observed in the percentage of schools across states with policies addressing confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff and confidential counseling of HIV-infected students across states. Particular attention, therefore, may be needed to emphasize the importance of confidentiality for students and staff with HIV infection or AIDS.

Ensuring a safe and supportive environment for all students, including LGBTQ students, is important

not only for HIV prevention, but also for other health risk behaviors, school attendance, and for academic performance.⁹⁹ Profiles 2012 results showed that states, large urban school districts, and territories varied widely in the percentage of schools with such practices. In 2012, the median percentages of schools with a gay/straight alliance, shown to foster positive youth development and reduce the association between victimization and negative well-being,¹⁰⁰ were low across states, large urban school districts, and territories, demonstrating a ripe area for improvement. Further, there was no change in practices regarding safe and supportive environments across states or large urban school districts between 2010 and 2012.

As mentioned previously in this Discussion, Profiles is related to a number of Healthy People 2020 objectives,⁷ but is the official data source for only one objective, AH-9: “to increase the proportion of middle and high schools that prohibit harassment based on a student’s sexual orientation or gender identity.” In 2012, Profiles found that across states and large urban school districts, a median of more than 85% of schools prohibit such harassment, but across territories only a median of 64.8% of schools did so. All schools may strive to prohibit harassment based on a student’s sexual orientation or gender identity to ensure a safe and supportive environment for all students.

Health services can help support student success, and school nurses play a central role in the provision of these services. Profiles revealed wide variability in the percentage of schools with a full-time registered nurse with overall median percentages across states, large urban school districts, and territories below 50%. That such a large percentage of schools lack a full-time registered nurse is unfortunate. Additional resources and a higher priority placed on school nurses could help alleviate this shortage. For the first time in 2012, Profiles collected data to assess a variety of sexual healthcare services provided by schools and services for which schools provide referrals for students. However, the median percentage of schools

that provided direct health services to students was low across states, large urban school districts, and territories. Referrals to organizations or healthcare professionals not on school property were more common, but the percentage was less than 50% across states, large urban school districts, and territories.

Family and community involvement provides an integrated school, family, and community approach for enhancing the health and well-being of students. Between 2010 and 2012, the median percentage of schools in which students’ families and community members helped develop or implement policies and programs related to HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention during the two years prior to the survey decreased across both states and large urban school districts. Partnerships among schools, families, and community members are key elements of effective, sustainable school health programs, and need to be actively promoted and maintained.

Several limitations of Profiles should be noted. First, the data presented in this report apply only to public middle schools and high schools; policies and practices among nonpublic schools were not assessed. Second, because the data were combined across middle schools and high schools, differences in policies and practices between the two school levels may 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 policies and practices. Finally, the Profiles data do not provide an in-depth assessment of all elements of coordinated school health.

State and local education and health agencies use Profiles data to describe school health policies and practices, identify professional development needs, plan and monitor programs, support health-related policies and legislation, seek funding, and garner support for future surveys.¹⁰¹ For example, the Utah Department of Health created an informational handout describing their 2010 Profiles data that

included information on physical activity, nutrition, and obesity; asthma; tobacco; and school health policy recommendations on cancer, diabetes, and injury prevention.¹⁰² This handout was shared with stakeholders to support future Profiles participation and to partners at a Parent Teacher Association Conference as an effort to garner support for coordinated school health. The Indiana Department of Education developed a state-specific Profiles 2010 report to share with their partners, including commentaries from Indiana teachers and suggestions on how to better student health in the state.¹⁰³

Profiles data help state, local, and territorial education and health agencies, as well as tribal governments, 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, *Fit, Healthy, and Ready to Learn* is a guide to help schools develop policies to address physical activity, healthy eating, tobacco-use prevention, asthma, health services, and a healthy school environment.^{74,104} The guide includes information

on the policy development process, general school health policies, and examples of specific policies for all topic areas. In addition, *Someone at School Has AIDS: A Complete Guide to Education Policies Concerning HIV Infection* offers guidance on developing policies that address important issues related to HIV/AIDS in schools.⁴³ CDC also has developed several tools designed for use at the school level. The *School Health Index* helps schools identify strengths, gaps, and weaknesses of their health and safety policies and practices through a self-assessment process, and helps them develop an action plan for improvement.¹⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶ 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.¹⁰⁷ 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, 2012

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	252	73	239	70
Alaska	188	73	NA	NA
Arizona	281	73	273	71
Arkansas	232	77	227	76
California	361	72	355	70
Colorado	256	73	250	72
Delaware*	62	72	65	76
Florida	347	75	327	71
Georgia	300	76	311	79
Hawaii**	91	78	84	72
Idaho	198	74	190	71
Indiana	261	71	263	71
Iowa	260	76	257	75
Kansas	246	72	243	71
Kentucky	255	76	247	74
Maine*	237	80	241	81
Maryland	258	76	249	73
Massachusetts*	615	81	642	85
Michigan	338	83	318	78
Minnesota	297	84	280	79
Mississippi	241	78	227	73
Missouri	303	77	306	78
Montana*	269	92	242	83
Nebraska	230	78	219	74
Nevada*	137	73	133	71
New Hampshire*	177	83	179	84
New Jersey	294	70	297	70
New Mexico	204	74	200	72
North Carolina	308	71	302	70
North Dakota	181	77	173	73
Ohio	349	72	341	71
Oklahoma	324	76	306	72
Oregon	288	72	283	71
Pennsylvania	342	75	328	72
Rhode Island*	87	77	89	79
South Carolina	251	76	249	76
South Dakota	196	74	188	71
Tennessee	289	78	287	78
Utah*	188	73	189	73
Vermont*	121	79	115	75
Virginia	308	73	300	71
Washington	202	72	NA	NA
West Virginia	168	74	167	74
Wisconsin	300	72	318	76
Wyoming*	118	76	123	79

TABLE 1. Sample Sizes and Response Rates, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Principal surveys		Teacher surveys	
	Sample size	Response rate (%)	Sample size	Response rate (%)
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Albuquerque*	40	91	40	91
Baltimore*	74	71	74	71
Broward County*	77	97	62	78
Charlotte*	53	77	52	75
Detroit*	88	100	78	89
District of Columbia*	42	84	38	76
Fresno*	22	88	22	88
Houston*	80	98	80	98
Los Angeles*	104	81	105	82
Memphis*	62	93	61	91
Miami-Dade County*	134	92	132	91
Newark*	44	79	41	73
Orange County*	42	75	43	77
Philadelphia	124	76	117	71
San Diego*	64	100	58	91
San Francisco*	28	70	30	75
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam*	13	100	13	100
Marshall Islands*	67	81	58	70
Northern Mariana Islands*	7	100	6	86
Palau*	10	91	10	91
TRIBAL SURVEYS				
Cherokee Nation*	109	73	108	72
Nez Perce*	7	100	7	100

NA= Data not available.

* Sample included a census of secondary schools.

TABLE 2. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required Health Education Instruction in Any of Grades 6–12, the Percentage That Required Students to Take Only One Health Education Course or Two or More Courses, and Among Schools That Required a Health Education Course, the Percentage That Required Students Who Fail Such a Course to Repeat It, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

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	80.1	60.1	18.8	75.1
Arizona	44.5	24.2	16.8	49.7
Arkansas	97.5	35.2	61.2	75.7
California	73.1	41.1	21.9	46.8
Colorado	68.5	38.4	29.0	58.9
Delaware	93.0	47.0	48.8	55.1
Florida	60.3	41.3	19.8	62.7
Georgia	79.2	45.8	36.5	64.4
Hawaii	84.2	52.2	37.1	67.0
Idaho	95.5	51.5	47.5	74.6
Indiana	94.2	28.8	65.0	59.2
Iowa	84.9	33.6	52.0	62.2
Kansas	87.4	51.9	33.8	68.1
Kentucky	80.6	49.3	31.5	63.3
Maine	94.1	31.3	64.1	54.5
Maryland	89.2	44.7	46.8	47.1
Massachusetts	83.6	26.3	58.0	40.7
Michigan	87.4	50.5	37.1	67.5
Minnesota	94.9	19.8	76.0	67.4
Mississippi	85.7	56.6	27.7	79.4
Missouri	95.2	37.3	59.3	68.7
Montana	97.9	9.8	89.4	62.0
Nebraska	89.1	37.5	52.1	64.4
Nevada	92.4	66.3	24.7	63.1
New Hampshire	90.1	31.9	59.7	49.8
New Jersey	96.4	20.0	77.5	43.9
New Mexico	76.3	62.4	11.7	72.0
North Carolina	91.8	47.0	46.5	55.5
North Dakota	94.6	24.4	72.7	57.1
Ohio	84.1	43.4	40.7	77.2
Oklahoma	36.0	27.9	16.3	15.1
Oregon	91.5	17.4	75.2	61.8
Pennsylvania	93.9	17.9	78.1	63.1
Rhode Island	96.0	10.0	86.5	45.3
South Carolina	78.0	34.9	40.1	32.5
South Dakota	88.0	39.9	38.4	64.1
Tennessee	67.2	36.6	34.6	64.4
Utah	96.3	49.5	49.4	49.8

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, 2012 (*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*
Vermont	90.9	37.4	50.3	50.8
Virginia	94.4	12.1	82.6	41.0
West Virginia	98.1	39.5	60.5	46.1
Wisconsin	97.6	31.9	64.4	75.7
Wyoming	93.8	37.1	62.1	66.7
Median	90.1	37.4	48.8	62.2
Range	36.0-98.1	9.8-66.3	11.7-89.4	15.1-79.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Albuquerque	92.7	87.8	7.5	53.1
Baltimore	77.8	51.9	31.0	41.6
Broward County	61.9	55.8	13.6	63.0
Charlotte	95.8	43.4	56.6	80.9
Detroit	56.3	47.4	14.3	61.3
District of Columbia	79.4	49.6	35.8	40.6
Fresno	45.0	23.8	33.4	33.4
Houston	92.3	55.7	36.4	52.9
Los Angeles	98.2	68.9	30.0	44.7
Memphis	64.2	44.5	41.2	61.5
Miami-Dade County	45.0	16.7	19.7	55.0
Newark	92.0	31.6	62.1	63.6
Orange County	87.3	37.3	18.7	69.0
Philadelphia	71.7	38.0	37.1	45.3
San Diego	90.1	7.0	46.7	20.5
San Francisco	90.2	37.5	45.5	67.3
Median	83.4	44.0	34.6	54.1
Range	45.0-98.2	7.0-87.8	7.5-62.1	20.5-80.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	100.0	72.7	27.3	36.4
Marshall Islands	90.2	45.6	48.7	61.7
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
Palau	59.1	36.4	54.5	35.0
Median	95.1	58.5	38.7	49.1
Range	59.1-100.0	36.4-72.7	27.3-54.5	35.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS				
Cherokee Nation	36.1	19.1	13.1	18.8
Nez Perce	66.7	28.6	71.4	100.0

* Among schools that required a health education course.

TABLE 3. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Health Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	35.9	38.0	35.4	41.0	66.1	24.3	21.3
Arizona	25.4	27.9	27.8	16.9	22.3	13.4	15.5
Arkansas	48.9	83.0	61.6	89.5	71.2	64.5	67.0
California	23.7	45.2	25.5	38.2	21.2	16.7	15.5
Colorado	29.7	42.9	37.3	34.8	27.6	15.4	14.7
Delaware	80.4	83.4	83.1	80.5	33.3	15.8	15.8
Florida	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7	31.3	25.2	23.5
Georgia	53.1	54.8	57.5	68.7	23.7	22.4	20.6
Hawaii	50.4	61.3	32.4	37.8	56.3	9.6	4.9
Idaho	34.5	63.0	63.5	36.1	64.3	40.0	25.5
Indiana	68.7	82.2	81.6	49.6	71.2	10.8	11.1
Iowa	52.7	60.3	61.5	50.3	35.8	16.4	20.7
Kansas	38.4	44.0	40.4	72.1	19.3	6.7	6.7
Kentucky	55.2	56.0	53.1	61.0	31.0	11.3	11.3
Maine	77.8	85.4	83.8	59.0	57.5	16.1	7.8
Maryland	76.4	79.3	78.0	55.7	51.2	34.9	36.1
Massachusetts	64.5	73.1	71.9	57.6	54.7	26.9	21.3
Michigan	34.8	55.3	37.2	71.0	33.4	20.5	23.3
Minnesota	39.1	61.7	63.1	40.8	74.9	10.5	6.2
Mississippi	46.0	44.1	43.0	71.5	73.9	68.0	68.9
Missouri	72.5	83.9	81.0	70.9	49.0	34.9	32.5
Montana	88.7	93.6	97.1	92.9	85.9	8.1	3.4
Nebraska	37.5	59.5	56.8	57.2	37.7	9.3	13.7
Nevada	10.8	18.3	66.3	59.6	40.2	15.1	13.5
New Hampshire	72.6	74.5	73.1	57.2	53.6	25.9	14.5
New Jersey	94.6	95.3	95.3	93.3	92.0	99.0	99.0
New Mexico	15.7	37.0	25.6	51.2	20.8	19.0	18.6
North Carolina	85.4	86.5	86.3	86.2	14.8	9.8	10.1
North Dakota	66.2	89.1	91.5	62.8	30.9	9.6	12.7
Ohio	29.1	31.6	41.8	56.0	43.2	14.5	13.8
Oklahoma	23.8	29.6	25.4	9.5	14.8	8.4	10.1
Oregon	71.0	80.0	80.8	62.9	66.5	60.9	34.8
Pennsylvania	67.6	68.1	71.3	52.1	50.4	44.7	22.6
Rhode Island	93.5	94.8	92.0	90.2	91.7	92.4	91.9
South Carolina	67.7	71.0	70.0	47.0	29.6	24.0	24.0
South Dakota	48.0	62.2	62.0	47.8	18.5	6.4	7.6
Tennessee	40.4	41.5	41.2	50.6	47.1	28.1	26.6
Utah	29.1	40.7	73.9	15.1	93.8	33.2	27.3
Vermont	53.8	64.1	63.9	52.2	46.2	22.0	19.6
Virginia	79.9	82.2	78.4	89.0	88.5	3.1	0.9
West Virginia	91.6	90.1	91.7	72.5	71.0	27.0	27.0
Wisconsin	59.5	64.1	64.0	59.2	43.0	10.4	7.1

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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Wyoming	72.7	80.7	89.9	79.2	56.4	22.6	16.4
Median	53.1	63.0	63.9	57.2	47.1	19.0	16.4
Range	10.8-94.6	18.3-95.3	25.4-97.1	9.5-93.3	14.8-93.8	3.1-99.0	0.9-99.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	13.6	76.4	8.6	89.1	8.3	9.1	20.0
Baltimore	51.7	62.4	54.5	52.0	47.6	45.0	50.0
Broward County	22.6	30.3	21.2	49.8	59.1	47.6	47.6
Charlotte	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	12.5	12.5	12.5
Detroit	33.6	33.6	31.0	32.6	83.6	76.1	72.6
District of Columbia	73.4	78.0	78.0	48.9	92.3	58.3	58.3
Fresno	25.0	57.1	21.4	30.9	42.9	0.0	0.0
Houston	78.3	81.0	72.9	78.7	80.8	76.9	76.9
Los Angeles	45.0	98.1	0.0	91.0	10.2	12.8	13.5
Memphis	42.6	50.0	60.4	56.5	52.9	56.3	47.1
Miami-Dade County	25.7	25.1	23.1	14.2	26.7	19.6	19.6
Newark	83.3	83.3	83.3	84.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orange County	30.4	30.4	21.7	42.8	23.5	11.8	11.8
Philadelphia	58.2	62.2	62.2	37.5	47.7	46.2	51.8
San Diego	64.1	33.8	65.0	13.9	33.6	22.6	10.2
San Francisco	76.9	75.0	75.0	59.7	38.5	23.1	23.1
Median	48.4	62.3	57.5	50.9	45.3	34.1	35.1
Range	13.6-100.0	25.1-100.0	0.0-96.2	13.9-100.0	8.3-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	28.6	71.4	14.3	66.7	50.0	33.3	0.0
Marshall Islands	94.6	93.9	93.9	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	88.9	88.9	88.9	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	88.9	80.2	61.1	58.4	25.0	41.7	0.0
Range	28.6-94.6	33.3-93.9	14.3-93.9	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	20.5	27.1	23.5	9.4	13.3	10.6	10.6
Nez Perce	33.3	66.7	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0

NA= Data not available.

* Among schools with students in that grade.

TABLE 4. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Health Education with Materials for Teaching Health Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

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	All 4 types of materials
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	86.2	64.2	66.6	76.3	54.3
Arizona	53.7	32.4	38.3	41.9	25.0
Arkansas	94.3	66.0	75.2	84.7	57.6
California	65.3	46.7	43.3	56.8	31.9
Colorado	71.1	50.2	46.3	53.5	32.0
Delaware	83.1	72.4	64.7	52.8	42.5
Florida	81.4	58.7	61.2	66.9	50.2
Georgia	91.3	66.1	71.2	81.5	57.6
Hawaii	79.5	62.6	59.0	57.4	47.2
Idaho	89.9	74.0	72.5	80.1	59.6
Indiana	84.5	59.8	61.4	76.4	46.6
Iowa	84.4	54.1	57.8	68.7	40.1
Kansas	82.5	46.6	61.5	65.9	37.7
Kentucky	85.3	59.7	67.0	72.4	52.1
Maine	84.6	62.5	57.8	78.4	49.4
Maryland	90.1	77.9	71.8	87.0	66.9
Massachusetts	78.3	60.6	59.1	73.3	49.2
Michigan	83.5	62.7	65.5	75.5	53.1
Minnesota	83.6	64.7	60.4	67.7	46.5
Mississippi	90.1	61.1	73.5	87.7	58.5
Missouri	90.9	70.8	76.0	87.6	64.4
Montana	87.1	57.2	59.7	81.7	46.8
Nebraska	74.7	54.7	60.1	71.3	46.4
Nevada	90.1	75.1	74.9	85.8	65.0
New Hampshire	86.4	61.7	68.3	76.0	48.2
New Jersey	95.0	80.6	80.8	94.8	70.1
New Mexico	80.4	54.6	59.3	65.8	45.7
North Carolina	94.2	68.0	65.8	86.9	54.4
North Dakota	81.1	56.9	60.5	65.2	43.8
Ohio	71.4	45.8	50.2	65.0	40.1
Oklahoma	62.9	36.0	45.4	46.7	29.9
Oregon	87.0	63.0	58.8	74.2	45.0
Pennsylvania	85.8	69.2	67.5	81.5	57.7
Rhode Island	78.3	72.4	69.5	72.3	58.5
South Carolina	84.0	58.6	61.2	69.5	47.9
South Dakota	76.2	45.8	54.9	60.2	35.8
Tennessee	83.6	51.8	64.5	71.7	45.9
Utah	90.4	57.8	58.9	78.9	45.6
Vermont	77.4	55.0	61.0	64.6	48.7
Virginia	94.3	73.2	71.9	84.1	61.0

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, 2012 (*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	All 4 types of materials
West Virginia	97.6	57.7	72.2	79.6	51.8
Wisconsin	81.9	61.6	62.1	80.9	48.6
Wyoming	95.2	79.6	89.6	84.8	69.8
Median	84.4	61.1	61.5	74.2	48.6
Range	53.7-97.6	32.4-80.6	38.3-89.6	41.9-94.8	25.0-70.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	87.8	44.1	48.8	55.9	33.9
Baltimore	73.0	58.2	58.4	64.2	44.0
Broward County	91.3	72.4	78.9	84.5	63.8
Charlotte	96.0	43.8	55.6	84.2	37.7
Detroit	69.7	64.7	59.6	61.1	54.6
District of Columbia	94.7	81.4	81.9	73.6	57.8
Fresno	50.1	22.7	31.9	31.8	13.6
Houston	93.7	86.2	75.9	87.3	68.3
Los Angeles	93.0	72.8	66.3	82.4	59.1
Memphis	91.8	89.8	90.0	93.4	84.9
Miami-Dade County	69.5	56.7	60.1	65.6	51.9
Newark	94.2	85.8	87.6	89.8	81.9
Orange County	94.9	79.7	75.1	76.8	59.5
Philadelphia	85.6	75.9	67.3	66.5	54.3
San Diego	89.8	61.0	73.0	96.7	52.7
San Francisco	83.4	50.5	43.3	89.4	38.7
Median	90.6	68.6	66.8	79.6	54.5
Range	50.1-96.0	22.7-89.8	31.9-90.0	31.8-96.7	13.6-84.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	100.0	66.7	66.7	92.3	58.3
Marshall Islands	96.6	79.9	83.2	90.9	71.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	0.0	42.9	42.9	0.0
Palau	100.0	63.6	72.7	100.0	63.6
Median	100.0	65.2	69.7	91.6	61.0
Range	96.6-100.0	0.0-79.9	42.9-83.2	42.9-100.0	0.0-71.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	74.9	46.4	51.9	54.8	37.2
Nez Perce	85.7	85.7	85.7	57.1	57.1

TABLE 5a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV* prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	91.2	63.8	81.0	73.6	84.7	68.6	85.2	84.7
Arizona	63.7	36.7	55.8	40.8	42.0	38.9	50.4	59.5
Arkansas	97.4	72.1	95.4	82.5	88.5	82.2	93.7	93.1
California	83.5	37.0	64.1	45.5	83.9	76.9	70.7	65.7
Colorado	82.4	32.0	73.6	49.2	68.8	70.0	68.8	78.7
Delaware	94.3	42.9	94.3	67.4	88.7	90.1	75.8	82.2
Florida	83.6	54.4	73.8	63.8	81.1	76.7	76.9	82.2
Georgia	90.0	61.7	87.4	68.4	86.4	77.5	84.1	84.8
Hawaii	90.7	42.7	93.1	63.2	87.6	83.9	75.9	87.0
Idaho	97.7	69.8	95.5	81.3	93.2	86.7	93.3	95.8
Indiana	97.3	71.8	96.6	85.5	95.8	89.2	92.2	89.5
Iowa	94.3	44.3	89.3	70.4	90.1	88.3	84.5	80.9
Kansas	92.1	51.3	88.2	63.2	92.5	91.8	74.1	84.9
Kentucky	93.1	61.5	90.7	74.0	84.3	76.8	88.9	85.6
Maine	96.1	47.7	94.0	65.0	92.2	91.9	88.0	87.0
Maryland	97.2	61.9	94.3	74.8	91.7	89.1	90.7	87.2
Massachusetts	89.7	38.6	86.5	53.3	81.9	81.7	74.2	76.3
Michigan	88.5	43.0	82.2	65.1	85.6	78.5	76.0	75.3
Minnesota	96.9	50.5	95.6	69.6	93.7	93.5	83.9	87.2
Mississippi	92.4	73.7	85.1	74.0	78.1	71.0	83.9	89.4
Missouri	96.9	66.0	94.7	81.3	92.7	79.8	92.9	92.2
Montana	97.4	50.5	94.5	77.0	91.1	88.6	91.3	93.4
Nebraska	94.7	59.5	89.9	74.8	85.2	81.9	84.6	86.0
Nevada	95.7	56.7	92.7	74.5	94.1	89.6	92.2	89.4
New Hampshire	94.8	44.6	93.1	78.9	93.3	93.5	89.9	87.9
New Jersey	97.7	73.4	95.9	78.4	96.3	96.3	91.8	93.5
New Mexico	86.8	52.9	82.8	67.5	83.3	81.5	81.6	81.1
North Carolina	95.4	68.9	94.5	72.1	95.5	87.5	87.0	91.5
North Dakota	97.0	55.7	93.1	73.9	87.9	79.5	92.2	91.2
Ohio	92.4	59.8	89.2	59.0	81.5	83.4	82.9	82.4
Oklahoma	71.7	41.1	60.1	51.3	75.4	56.7	66.2	62.3
Oregon	93.7	47.0	92.2	72.5	94.6	94.3	88.5	84.2
Pennsylvania	94.2	58.1	91.5	69.5	91.7	88.4	89.3	88.0
Rhode Island	97.7	46.1	99.0	53.9	93.9	95.3	83.0	82.3
South Carolina	89.3	55.9	82.8	61.6	89.8	84.2	77.1	81.1
South Dakota	94.8	46.5	85.5	69.8	81.8	72.5	86.8	87.0
Tennessee	86.8	63.4	80.5	64.6	77.3	67.5	79.4	83.7
Utah	97.4	53.0	95.1	75.0	91.6	86.1	89.5	88.0
Vermont	93.4	33.3	92.5	60.6	83.1	88.1	76.4	78.8

TABLE 5a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV* prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
Virginia	95.9	59.5	91.8	74.1	89.9	83.1	86.7	91.4
West Virginia	100.0	81.8	99.3	87.0	96.1	87.2	97.7	95.5
Wisconsin	98.7	47.4	96.2	71.4	95.6	95.4	83.1	86.4
Wyoming	97.0	48.0	93.4	82.2	85.0	79.6	90.0	91.0
Median	94.3	53.0	92.2	70.4	88.7	83.9	84.6	86.4
Range	63.7-100.0	32.0-81.8	55.8-99.3	40.8-87.0	42.0-96.3	38.9-96.3	50.4-97.7	59.5-95.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	97.6	65.0	97.6	75.2	97.6	97.6	87.8	87.8
Baltimore	87.6	69.4	89.2	58.8	75.5	78.3	83.2	77.8
Broward County	80.2	56.5	74.9	71.5	94.8	91.4	85.0	79.9
Charlotte	100.0	66.4	96.1	68.4	100.0	100.0	80.3	91.9
Detroit	74.3	56.8	66.2	52.7	54.2	54.7	63.1	69.7
District of Columbia	100.0	66.0	97.1	69.1	93.6	93.8	88.1	86.1
Fresno	42.8	45.5	28.5	28.6	63.5	36.3	49.9	50.0
Houston	93.7	68.9	93.7	65.4	93.6	89.7	92.3	92.2
Los Angeles	99.1	80.0	98.1	81.7	98.1	97.1	94.1	91.4
Memphis	91.8	80.9	83.0	69.5	95.2	79.1	91.8	89.8
Miami-Dade County	81.1	47.9	67.0	53.6	83.1	73.6	72.4	80.6
Newark	89.8	76.0	92.2	77.3	84.1	83.1	82.1	92.0
Orange County	89.6	56.8	81.8	74.4	97.5	94.9	84.5	75.8
Philadelphia	84.0	61.8	76.4	51.6	74.3	74.3	77.7	76.3
San Diego	89.4	30.8	70.8	34.9	98.4	95.3	67.0	44.1
San Francisco	93.3	68.5	93.3	63.6	96.3	96.3	93.1	78.7
Median	89.7	65.5	86.1	66.9	94.2	90.6	83.9	80.3
Range	42.8-100.0	30.8-80.9	28.5-98.1	28.6-81.7	54.2-100.0	36.3-100.0	49.9-94.1	44.1-92.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	92.3	76.9	100.0	76.9	92.3	84.6	92.3	92.3
Marshall Islands	84.0	63.9	91.4	78.5	64.5	62.7	83.4	89.5
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	14.3	57.1	14.3	100.0	57.1	57.1	71.4
Palau	100.0	50.0	90.9	52.6	90.9	72.7	100.0	90.9
Median	88.2	57.0	91.2	64.8	91.6	67.7	87.9	90.2
Range	71.4-100.0	14.3-76.9	57.1-100.0	14.3-78.5	64.5-100.0	57.1-84.6	57.1-100.0	71.4-92.3
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	77.5	39.7	59.7	49.2	68.8	52.8	71.0	69.9
Nez Perce	100.0	85.7	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 5b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD* prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	92.4	95.9	73.0	80.9	75.9	91.5	91.4
Arizona	70.3	83.9	34.3	39.9	35.9	62.9	69.1
Arkansas	98.1	98.5	84.9	90.5	84.5	97.4	95.9
California	82.3	94.2	72.9	82.8	53.7	82.4	80.3
Colorado	87.2	94.7	66.5	70.8	63.1	79.5	82.3
Delaware	98.7	98.7	79.4	88.7	75.5	98.6	92.6
Florida	91.5	97.6	69.2	79.6	63.6	86.8	87.0
Georgia	91.7	94.0	80.9	85.1	71.8	90.5	89.4
Hawaii	94.1	95.2	86.3	90.4	71.0	90.0	91.9
Idaho	99.3	99.5	85.1	91.7	89.3	98.8	97.0
Indiana	98.4	99.2	90.4	94.7	82.3	97.3	96.6
Iowa	95.9	98.0	86.6	91.4	73.1	93.5	90.9
Kansas	96.2	99.0	85.1	90.3	69.8	90.1	93.3
Kentucky	95.6	96.9	80.2	83.4	83.1	93.3	92.4
Maine	97.3	98.7	88.2	92.7	69.6	95.5	94.0
Maryland	97.2	97.3	87.7	92.0	82.5	96.4	96.8
Massachusetts	91.7	96.8	74.7	81.0	64.7	88.0	92.8
Michigan	94.5	95.3	70.6	81.9	62.7	89.6	88.0
Minnesota	98.3	99.2	91.9	94.6	85.6	96.4	93.9
Mississippi	94.8	96.5	76.8	79.3	77.3	93.3	92.0
Missouri	98.3	99.3	83.1	92.2	78.6	97.4	93.1
Montana	99.6	100.0	85.1	89.0	82.2	98.4	96.2
Nebraska	95.3	98.0	80.0	86.1	74.8	92.3	90.4
Nevada	98.6	98.6	84.8	88.8	85.6	94.8	95.4
New Hampshire	98.8	98.8	85.2	90.3	75.6	96.4	96.6
New Jersey	98.8	99.6	92.6	95.8	84.9	97.4	98.2
New Mexico	90.8	95.5	73.4	81.1	74.6	84.7	90.0
North Carolina	97.6	98.2	91.1	93.5	77.8	95.2	96.5
North Dakota	96.9	98.5	78.3	87.4	80.9	96.3	94.7
Ohio	92.8	98.5	81.8	83.4	75.4	89.9	91.3
Oklahoma	73.4	81.6	56.5	64.8	50.1	72.0	72.1
Oregon	95.9	98.9	89.6	92.7	78.8	93.9	94.0
Pennsylvania	97.1	98.1	79.3	89.0	68.5	94.6	91.9
Rhode Island	96.2	100.0	83.0	93.8	66.1	92.5	97.5
South Carolina	93.4	96.6	83.1	86.7	54.5	86.6	88.9
South Dakota	96.7	99.5	67.0	79.1	74.6	94.0	91.0
Tennessee	91.5	96.8	68.2	75.1	73.0	85.6	89.0
Utah	99.5	100.0	76.3	88.1	88.9	97.9	96.2
Vermont	92.1	99.0	77.7	81.3	76.8	91.4	94.1

TABLE 5b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Tried to Increase Student Knowledge on Specific Health-Related Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD* prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
Virginia	96.8	96.9	85.9	89.3	72.3	95.7	94.5
West Virginia	98.7	100.0	90.6	92.8	87.0	100.0	98.3
Wisconsin	99.3	99.7	93.3	96.3	89.2	98.7	96.3
Wyoming	100.0	99.1	79.6	87.8	80.0	91.0	95.0
Median	96.2	98.5	81.8	88.7	75.5	93.5	93.1
Range	70.3-100.0	81.6-100.0	34.3-93.3	39.9-96.3	35.9-89.3	62.9-100.0	69.1-98.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.6	92.9	97.6	100.0
Baltimore	94.3	94.6	74.2	75.8	59.7	87.8	89.1
Broward County	94.1	96.5	77.5	91.4	72.8	84.7	88.3
Charlotte	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.3	98.0	98.0
Detroit	84.1	94.2	46.2	50.0	47.1	69.6	85.3
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	80.9	90.4	60.5	96.8	95.4
Fresno	65.0	89.4	45.4	63.5	9.5	38.9	55.0
Houston	98.7	98.7	92.3	94.9	69.5	93.5	97.5
Los Angeles	100.0	100.0	94.1	97.1	87.3	99.1	97.1
Memphis	96.4	98.4	72.8	91.8	88.1	89.6	93.6
Miami-Dade County	91.1	96.8	67.6	79.9	59.6	83.4	87.1
Newark	100.0	100.0	78.4	80.9	80.6	94.9	100.0
Orange County	97.2	100.0	92.4	97.5	77.1	91.8	92.7
Philadelphia	95.3	96.3	69.5	74.3	58.7	82.7	86.7
San Diego	68.7	98.1	95.3	98.4	64.4	70.3	79.7
San Francisco	100.0	100.0	96.2	96.3	82.6	93.3	93.3
Median	96.8	98.6	79.7	91.6	71.2	90.7	93.0
Range	65.0-100.0	89.4-100.0	45.4-100.0	50.0-100.0	9.5-92.9	38.9-99.1	55.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	84.6	92.3	76.9	92.3	84.6
Marshall Islands	98.2	98.2	70.2	68.7	66.8	91.8	73.8
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	28.6	71.4	85.7
Palau	100.0	100.0	72.7	81.8	59.1	100.0	100.0
Median	100.0	100.0	78.7	87.1	63.0	92.1	85.2
Range	98.2-100.0	98.2-100.0	70.2-85.7	68.7-100.0	28.6-76.9	71.4-100.0	73.8-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	82.5	89.4	48.1	58.8	45.5	76.4	76.5
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 6. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health	Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors	Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health	Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks	Using decision-making skills to enhance health	Using goal-setting skills to enhance health	Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks	Advocating for personal, family, and community health	All 8 skills
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	84.0	82.5	79.1	81.8	83.1	81.9	82.7	81.3	67.3
Arizona	54.3	52.4	48.5	52.2	56.8	55.5	57.1	53.2	30.8
Arkansas	95.8	94.0	92.9	95.4	95.0	94.1	94.6	93.6	78.6
California	77.2	78.0	64.9	74.2	78.6	72.1	76.2	70.8	39.2
Colorado	77.8	77.2	72.4	77.6	81.5	77.6	79.7	73.9	41.9
Delaware	89.3	89.7	88.1	92.7	91.3	91.3	91.3	89.6	46.8
Florida	77.1	78.4	72.9	78.1	81.6	78.8	81.2	76.7	52.9
Georgia	95.2	93.9	91.1	93.9	95.2	93.9	94.2	91.7	73.9
Hawaii	93.6	92.4	92.1	95.2	96.4	95.2	97.6	91.2	57.4
Idaho	98.0	97.7	93.5	97.7	98.9	97.2	98.7	94.9	74.8
Indiana	97.3	97.3	93.8	95.7	97.3	96.2	97.0	93.0	67.9
Iowa	94.4	94.1	92.2	91.2	96.2	89.7	95.4	90.1	58.4
Kansas	84.6	85.5	74.6	75.1	86.1	74.6	84.2	81.8	47.2
Kentucky	91.1	88.4	83.9	87.8	91.6	88.6	89.1	82.6	61.4
Maine	93.5	94.3	90.5	92.2	95.1	91.4	93.9	87.5	68.0
Maryland	94.9	94.3	91.7	93.5	95.4	95.4	94.3	92.9	82.2
Massachusetts	87.5	88.5	79.2	88.9	90.8	85.9	90.0	78.4	58.0
Michigan	89.0	87.8	79.7	88.0	89.9	85.6	90.3	81.2	60.3
Minnesota	95.8	93.9	85.5	92.5	96.1	94.7	95.5	90.1	59.3
Mississippi	87.1	86.4	80.9	86.0	86.3	85.1	85.1	83.5	73.8
Missouri	96.5	97.1	90.5	96.1	96.7	94.7	96.4	91.2	75.2
Montana	93.2	94.0	86.4	89.7	96.6	91.0	96.6	87.3	66.0
Nebraska	90.5	89.5	82.4	89.2	91.6	87.0	90.2	80.1	57.7
Nevada	92.3	92.1	83.9	91.4	93.0	91.2	91.4	83.4	69.6
New Hampshire	96.4	96.1	89.4	96.6	97.2	94.6	96.1	94.2	67.1
New Jersey	98.5	97.4	90.4	96.8	97.8	96.1	97.2	96.0	83.9
New Mexico	84.7	84.3	78.8	84.3	85.3	84.2	84.8	81.7	57.9
North Carolina	94.8	94.8	87.4	95.0	97.7	92.9	96.6	89.5	74.5
North Dakota	96.0	95.2	85.5	92.5	95.8	90.0	94.1	88.1	53.6
Ohio	86.2	86.6	82.3	83.9	86.1	83.8	85.8	80.4	54.7
Oklahoma	62.1	59.7	54.0	61.0	64.9	61.8	63.9	57.8	32.0
Oregon	95.2	94.8	84.9	92.2	95.9	92.7	95.3	88.7	61.5
Pennsylvania	92.4	93.0	85.7	92.9	93.6	90.8	93.2	85.5	70.6
Rhode Island	91.3	92.6	85.7	90.2	90.2	89.3	89.0	88.9	64.2
South Carolina	89.4	87.4	80.1	87.5	91.5	90.2	90.8	87.2	59.1
South Dakota	85.6	84.5	79.8	84.4	86.2	85.1	85.4	84.2	54.2
Tennessee	81.0	78.1	74.5	79.2	80.8	80.3	82.5	78.5	59.9
Utah	98.3	97.2	90.1	97.2	97.7	97.3	96.2	92.7	71.5
Vermont	91.7	91.2	85.5	93.3	93.3	89.0	91.5	82.8	53.7
Virginia	95.9	96.6	89.6	96.5	97.6	96.6	97.6	93.8	74.8

TABLE 6. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a Health Education Curriculum That Addressed Specific Skills, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health	Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors	Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health	Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks	Using decision-making skills to enhance health	Using goal-setting skills to enhance health	Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks	Advocating for personal, family, and community health	All 8 skills
West Virginia	98.1	98.1	97.0	98.1	98.1	97.6	98.1	98.1	78.4
Wisconsin	96.1	95.3	88.4	95.2	96.7	94.9	95.9	89.0	66.7
Wyoming	98.4	96.6	95.7	99.3	98.3	95.9	97.4	93.0	78.3
Median	92.4	92.6	85.5	92.2	93.6	90.8	93.2	87.5	61.5
Range	54.3-98.5	52.4-98.1	48.5-97.0	52.2-99.3	56.8-98.9	55.5-97.6	57.1-98.7	53.2-98.1	30.8-83.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	53.6
Baltimore	82.3	79.4	74.4	79.5	82.3	81.0	78.3	78.3	54.8
Broward County	88.5	83.5	77.0	81.9	90.1	86.6	86.8	85.2	59.2
Charlotte	100.0	100.0	92.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.2
Detroit	69.1	69.6	62.8	73.4	72.5	69.3	75.0	70.0	43.3
District of Columbia	94.7	88.1	82.4	94.7	94.6	94.7	94.6	78.2	58.2
Fresno	54.6	31.8	40.9	31.8	54.6	36.4	41.0	27.4	13.6
Houston	97.5	95.0	91.2	95.0	97.5	96.2	97.5	95.0	74.8
Los Angeles	98.0	97.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	97.1	98.0	94.1	79.7
Memphis	95.2	95.2	86.7	93.5	93.5	93.5	95.2	95.2	86.7
Miami-Dade County	69.7	70.4	64.5	66.8	72.6	70.0	72.6	67.4	46.4
Newark	97.0	94.5	88.7	96.9	97.0	92.2	97.0	97.0	78.9
Orange County	94.8	97.4	92.2	97.4	97.4	97.4	94.8	94.8	73.6
Philadelphia	85.8	83.8	75.8	85.9	86.7	82.1	86.3	82.8	57.8
San Diego	89.7	89.7	86.4	98.3	98.3	90.0	96.7	84.7	69.2
San Francisco	96.8	96.8	82.9	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	78.5
Median	94.8	92.1	84.7	94.9	95.8	92.9	95.0	89.7	64.2
Range	54.6-100.0	31.8-100.0	40.9-96.0	31.8-100.0	54.6-100.0	36.4-100.0	41.0-100.0	27.4-100.0	13.6-86.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
Marshall Islands	84.4	71.1	57.7	76.7	77.1	80.6	84.2	76.9	43.1
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	42.9
Palau	100.0	100.0	90.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	90.9	81.8	81.8
Median	100.0	100.0	75.5	95.5	100.0	92.9	95.5	90.9	62.5
Range	84.4-100.0	71.1-100.0	57.7-91.7	76.7-100.0	77.1-100.0	80.6-100.0	84.2-100.0	76.9-100.0	42.9-83.3
TRIBAL SURVEYS									
Cherokee Nation	63.5	63.3	55.7	61.4	67.0	62.2	67.0	54.7	36.2
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	57.1

TABLE 7a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain	Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use	Identifying legal, social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use	Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment	Understanding social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	84.1	85.9	82.4	83.6	79.7	83.7	81.9
Arizona	44.3	45.5	40.9	45.4	41.2	43.2	42.0
Arkansas	95.6	96.5	89.7	95.9	92.0	94.6	95.5
California	72.6	72.9	66.9	71.9	63.7	70.3	68.5
Colorado	69.8	73.0	62.6	71.7	60.9	68.3	66.0
Delaware	93.0	93.0	92.7	91.6	90.0	93.0	92.7
Florida	76.3	79.2	71.2	74.4	73.9	76.1	75.8
Georgia	87.5	88.4	85.9	88.1	82.7	87.7	87.1
Hawaii	77.8	79.9	75.9	77.2	74.1	74.6	78.4
Idaho	96.3	97.3	94.6	93.9	82.8	95.0	94.6
Indiana	92.9	94.5	91.0	93.6	86.9	94.5	93.2
Iowa	86.6	89.8	81.4	85.4	73.1	85.0	82.6
Kansas	82.2	82.4	76.0	81.7	77.7	81.8	80.2
Kentucky	90.2	89.8	85.3	89.5	82.0	89.1	86.6
Maine	92.3	93.6	87.1	93.1	81.5	90.9	88.0
Maryland	91.7	93.8	89.8	90.0	87.7	92.6	90.6
Massachusetts	81.0	81.8	75.8	81.0	75.2	77.8	78.4
Michigan	84.1	85.1	78.7	83.4	73.8	84.7	82.9
Minnesota	92.3	93.3	86.8	90.8	83.9	89.9	87.9
Mississippi	88.9	90.7	85.6	87.6	84.1	86.9	85.6
Missouri	94.7	95.1	89.4	94.0	82.4	92.1	92.1
Montana	93.6	96.6	91.9	94.0	90.4	90.2	94.4
Nebraska	84.1	88.3	80.7	85.7	81.1	84.7	80.4
Nevada	93.4	93.2	89.0	92.4	84.5	92.5	90.1
New Hampshire	94.0	95.2	90.6	94.5	87.0	94.0	91.5
New Jersey	94.7	96.0	91.7	95.3	89.4	95.3	92.7
New Mexico	76.8	77.4	72.6	75.8	72.1	75.4	75.6
North Carolina	89.6	91.8	84.9	89.3	83.0	88.2	87.9
North Dakota	91.2	93.1	87.9	92.9	84.5	92.0	89.5
Ohio	84.0	87.2	79.0	83.4	76.7	84.3	81.3
Oklahoma	55.2	57.3	49.6	54.7	52.0	54.7	50.3
Oregon	88.6	90.4	84.8	87.9	77.4	87.4	87.9
Pennsylvania	90.1	90.6	88.0	90.1	85.8	90.4	89.5
Rhode Island	84.6	85.9	75.5	84.4	74.0	82.5	83.4
South Carolina	77.7	81.3	76.3	76.2	77.4	78.1	75.1
South Dakota	87.8	91.1	87.6	86.5	84.1	89.5	85.4
Tennessee	76.2	78.4	73.6	74.9	73.2	76.2	74.4
Utah	96.6	96.0	94.0	96.5	84.7	93.8	94.7

TABLE 7a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain	Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use	Identifying legal, social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use	Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine	Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment	Understanding social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture
Vermont	86.0	87.0	82.6	85.5	80.5	82.6	83.5
Virginia	94.0	94.7	90.9	92.0	91.3	93.7	93.7
West Virginia	98.9	99.5	98.8	98.8	94.4	99.4	98.8
Wisconsin	97.2	96.7	91.5	95.5	82.8	94.6	93.8
Wyoming	88.3	89.9	88.3	90.8	83.8	87.1	89.9
Median	88.6	90.4	85.6	88.1	82.4	87.7	87.1
Range	44.3-98.9	45.5-99.5	40.9-98.8	45.4-98.8	41.2-94.4	43.2-99.4	42.0-98.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	94.8	97.6	94.9	97.6	87.8	97.6	92.5
Baltimore	79.6	82.1	69.0	78.2	72.3	80.9	79.5
Broward County	73.6	77.1	71.8	74.9	73.6	75.3	71.3
Charlotte	94.3	92.4	92.4	96.1	90.3	94.1	96.1
Detroit	56.6	58.0	53.5	58.1	58.7	55.3	58.9
District of Columbia	87.8	83.4	83.2	83.0	73.9	81.7	85.5
Fresno	9.5	21.1	10.0	14.3	10.5	15.8	9.5
Houston	87.4	87.4	81.1	78.9	81.2	81.1	78.5
Los Angeles	95.1	96.1	89.2	95.2	90.4	95.0	94.0
Memphis	77.4	81.0	72.5	74.2	82.9	82.8	76.0
Miami-Dade County	71.3	72.1	61.3	62.8	66.3	66.6	66.5
Newark	86.7	86.7	81.5	81.5	82.2	86.3	86.3
Orange County	80.9	86.3	76.5	80.9	77.5	78.1	86.3
Philadelphia	73.2	72.4	67.7	72.3	66.4	70.3	70.3
San Diego	58.4	60.0	49.2	56.0	57.7	54.3	56.9
San Francisco	92.8	92.8	81.2	88.9	75.0	88.6	85.1
Median	80.3	82.8	74.5	78.6	74.5	81.0	79.0
Range	9.5-95.1	21.1-97.6	10.0-94.9	14.3-97.6	10.5-90.4	15.8-97.6	9.5-96.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	92.3	92.3	84.6	92.3	84.6	92.3	92.3
Marshall Islands	77.2	73.5	72.0	75.8	73.9	80.1	74.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	90.9	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9
Median	91.6	96.2	87.8	96.2	82.3	96.2	91.6
Range	77.2-100.0	73.5-100.0	72.0-100.0	75.8-100.0	73.9-100.0	80.1-100.0	74.2-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	57.3	59.8	51.5	55.8	53.4	57.2	55.3
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	71.4

TABLE 7b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	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	80.2	73.7	80.2	79.3	77.0
Arizona	42.5	33.0	42.7	41.3	38.3
Arkansas	93.8	78.8	91.6	88.9	83.3
California	69.3	53.0	71.6	64.1	57.7
Colorado	67.2	44.6	63.2	62.3	50.2
Delaware	91.5	80.6	91.3	91.5	87.3
Florida	75.3	60.0	73.3	67.8	66.1
Georgia	88.4	72.1	85.5	83.4	74.4
Hawaii	77.1	49.0	75.3	71.9	60.8
Idaho	94.4	77.6	92.2	92.6	81.2
Indiana	93.7	74.8	92.4	87.3	82.3
Iowa	80.8	60.6	81.7	75.0	68.6
Kansas	73.1	52.4	79.5	71.8	58.3
Kentucky	87.7	69.8	84.7	81.5	73.6
Maine	89.1	63.6	86.5	80.7	68.0
Maryland	88.4	71.3	90.1	87.9	80.2
Massachusetts	76.8	61.9	76.0	71.9	60.2
Michigan	83.2	66.3	80.9	76.6	70.7
Minnesota	89.0	68.1	85.4	82.6	70.1
Mississippi	84.2	72.7	83.8	81.8	79.1
Missouri	93.4	67.9	90.7	84.2	72.9
Montana	91.9	75.4	88.9	83.5	79.2
Nebraska	81.0	64.2	76.7	72.8	66.8
Nevada	88.8	70.6	89.3	85.6	76.7
New Hampshire	93.5	76.3	91.1	85.9	79.4
New Jersey	92.6	75.7	93.2	91.6	82.2
New Mexico	74.4	56.8	74.5	69.9	65.8
North Carolina	89.7	68.1	86.4	86.5	77.5
North Dakota	90.2	72.2	89.6	83.1	72.5
Ohio	84.4	68.8	79.4	78.3	71.1
Oklahoma	48.4	39.6	48.0	46.4	40.4
Oregon	87.6	64.3	83.7	81.5	72.3
Pennsylvania	90.4	67.4	88.8	87.0	74.7
Rhode Island	81.0	54.7	78.7	73.2	62.6
South Carolina	77.5	62.8	76.0	71.9	64.0
South Dakota	86.9	72.2	84.5	78.9	77.3
Tennessee	74.7	61.4	73.9	72.1	65.0
Utah	92.1	75.5	94.9	92.0	78.3
Vermont	84.2	69.4	81.4	79.8	67.5

TABLE 7b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	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
Virginia	92.4	78.4	92.6	88.8	83.4
West Virginia	98.9	90.6	97.8	96.3	92.0
Wisconsin	93.8	70.8	91.9	87.3	73.7
Wyoming	88.2	75.2	88.9	81.2	77.2
Median	87.7	68.8	84.7	81.5	72.9
Range	42.5-98.9	33.0-90.6	42.7-97.8	41.3-96.3	38.3-92.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	97.6	74.5	95.3	95.3	83.5
Baltimore	74.2	61.2	75.6	74.0	59.7
Broward County	71.8	55.5	74.9	67.7	65.3
Charlotte	94.3	80.8	94.1	92.1	90.0
Detroit	59.6	47.0	55.5	52.8	44.4
District of Columbia	80.6	63.6	78.7	72.6	62.4
Fresno	10.0	0.0	10.5	9.5	4.8
Houston	83.4	63.8	84.7	82.3	68.4
Los Angeles	93.1	79.1	95.1	91.2	86.7
Memphis	77.5	62.8	74.8	74.7	66.2
Miami-Dade County	65.7	49.3	66.3	59.3	60.8
Newark	84.5	79.9	82.0	82.0	74.7
Orange County	80.9	76.0	83.6	81.4	73.8
Philadelphia	72.3	57.1	69.0	68.0	58.9
San Diego	52.5	40.3	51.7	46.6	43.9
San Francisco	85.6	71.2	75.0	85.6	68.7
Median	79.1	63.2	75.3	74.4	65.8
Range	10.0-97.6	0.0-80.8	10.5-95.3	9.5-95.3	4.8-90.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	92.3	46.2	92.3	92.3	69.2
Marshall Islands	87.8	56.1	61.8	69.8	56.3
Northern Mariana Islands	80.0	60.0	100.0	80.0	60.0
Palau	90.9	59.1	81.8	100.0	68.4
Median	89.4	57.6	87.1	86.2	64.2
Range	80.0-92.3	46.2-60.0	61.8-100.0	69.8-100.0	56.3-69.2
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	49.0	44.4	48.5	50.9	41.4
Nez Perce	100.0	42.9	71.4	71.4	57.1

TABLE 7c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco	Supporting school and community action to support a tobacco-free environment	Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development	All 15 tobacco-use prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	73.9	76.9	78.5	58.3
Arizona	37.9	39.1	38.7	24.7
Arkansas	83.9	88.4	88.7	68.6
California	55.8	59.6	62.4	38.0
Colorado	54.5	54.6	58.0	31.1
Delaware	83.3	85.0	89.2	65.2
Florida	64.2	67.5	70.3	50.2
Georgia	78.4	77.9	79.9	58.3
Hawaii	57.8	56.1	67.3	30.1
Idaho	85.6	85.6	89.6	59.5
Indiana	83.1	80.8	88.4	58.8
Iowa	66.4	71.9	77.0	42.9
Kansas	67.4	70.3	72.6	42.0
Kentucky	73.2	72.8	76.0	51.3
Maine	68.8	65.2	73.7	39.0
Maryland	77.6	76.0	83.6	55.4
Massachusetts	62.7	58.3	66.4	40.6
Michigan	72.7	69.6	75.8	46.7
Minnesota	71.8	67.9	78.2	44.3
Mississippi	77.4	84.3	81.0	59.9
Missouri	75.4	78.0	86.2	49.1
Montana	80.8	86.4	81.4	58.8
Nebraska	69.5	71.9	76.7	44.7
Nevada	79.8	75.1	88.5	55.2
New Hampshire	78.9	72.3	83.1	53.5
New Jersey	84.1	82.8	90.4	62.6
New Mexico	65.0	68.1	68.1	44.6
North Carolina	76.3	79.5	78.1	53.1
North Dakota	77.5	80.1	81.6	52.2
Ohio	73.6	73.3	79.2	51.3
Oklahoma	45.8	51.2	47.1	30.7
Oregon	73.3	67.4	78.6	43.2
Pennsylvania	76.0	76.8	84.6	51.0
Rhode Island	67.2	67.8	62.9	41.9
South Carolina	68.1	66.4	73.4	49.5
South Dakota	78.4	79.0	79.9	57.3
Tennessee	65.8	70.5	66.3	50.2
Utah	82.5	82.6	85.7	54.1
Vermont	62.6	62.4	72.7	43.7

TABLE 7c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco	Supporting school and community action to support a tobacco-free environment	Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development	All 15 tobacco-use prevention topics
Virginia	82.8	83.9	87.0	64.1
West Virginia	92.2	93.5	94.9	80.2
Wisconsin	76.8	71.1	87.8	47.8
Wyoming	73.1	72.3	77.6	58.2
Median	73.6	72.3	78.5	51.0
Range	37.9-92.2	39.1-93.5	38.7-94.9	24.7-80.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Albuquerque	82.7	69.2	88.2	55.4
Baltimore	61.6	58.0	71.2	41.5
Broward County	60.6	63.5	69.5	42.8
Charlotte	84.3	82.3	92.2	72.6
Detroit	48.4	51.9	48.9	33.2
District of Columbia	69.0	55.8	69.3	46.3
Fresno	9.5	9.5	19.1	0.0
Houston	74.7	70.4	72.0	47.2
Los Angeles	85.9	89.0	92.7	69.0
Memphis	68.1	69.7	71.6	52.8
Miami-Dade County	54.1	64.8	60.4	42.4
Newark	70.4	77.2	80.0	66.0
Orange County	72.7	83.6	80.3	66.3
Philadelphia	59.2	56.5	61.4	43.4
San Diego	41.0	37.6	45.4	33.6
San Francisco	81.2	85.0	71.2	50.5
Median	68.6	67.0	71.2	46.8
Range	9.5-85.9	9.5-89.0	19.1-92.7	0.0-72.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	76.9	76.9	84.6	46.2
Marshall Islands	63.3	60.7	69.1	30.0
Northern Mariana Islands	60.0	60.0	80.0	20.0
Palau	86.4	86.4	86.4	45.5
Median	70.1	68.8	82.3	37.8
Range	60.0-86.4	60.0-86.4	69.1-86.4	20.0-46.2
TRIBAL SURVEYS				
Cherokee Nation	46.2	50.9	50.5	34.0
Nez Perce	71.4	71.4	100.0	28.6

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	The differences between HIV and AIDS [†]	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The benefits of being sexually abstinent
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	59.7	59.7	54.2	56.5	51.8	52.3	61.7
Arizona	20.4	21.1	17.4	19.3	18.7	16.3	21.2
Arkansas	71.3	75.6	66.3	69.4	70.0	73.9	78.0
California	77.5	78.2	73.1	75.0	72.7	72.5	75.6
Colorado	51.7	57.2	51.9	54.4	51.6	52.5	58.8
Delaware	78.5	77.3	77.3	73.2	72.9	71.5	81.3
Florida	66.8	65.7	60.3	61.4	60.7	57.7	64.9
Georgia	73.4	73.3	69.7	72.5	70.8	73.0	75.7
Hawaii	72.8	78.6	68.2	78.6	70.5	68.8	78.6
Idaho	73.5	78.2	69.8	73.3	69.1	73.0	78.1
Indiana	88.5	88.3	81.7	89.0	82.3	86.5	92.8
Iowa	80.9	82.6	69.6	80.0	72.1	73.9	81.3
Kansas	67.3	67.9	50.9	61.5	57.4	55.1	65.7
Kentucky	66.8	71.4	59.7	64.1	58.1	60.2	68.5
Maine	78.0	79.8	73.2	75.0	67.0	70.7	80.5
Maryland	87.0	88.6	85.3	87.3	83.6	83.9	86.9
Massachusetts	68.9	70.9	64.9	67.4	63.0	68.2	70.9
Michigan	66.7	66.9	64.1	63.9	57.6	57.9	64.5
Minnesota	76.1	77.7	63.2	73.9	66.4	74.8	81.8
Mississippi	40.4	45.8	40.1	42.5	40.4	41.2	46.9
Missouri	74.0	77.8	67.9	74.7	71.0	71.6	80.9
Montana	74.4	76.3	70.5	71.9	63.7	72.6	76.3
Nebraska	52.2	54.0	46.7	52.3	49.1	53.8	58.4
Nevada	83.8	82.6	76.3	82.6	74.9	77.7	83.8
New Hampshire	82.2	82.4	69.1	77.6	71.4	76.4	78.2
New Jersey	90.4	92.1	88.1	89.4	87.1	88.6	91.2
New Mexico	68.1	71.6	66.3	69.5	65.8	69.5	75.1
North Carolina	89.9	90.5	83.9	88.5	88.2	85.4	89.4
North Dakota	73.1	77.0	66.9	72.2	65.6	75.8	74.0
Ohio	56.4	63.9	55.2	61.4	55.0	57.5	66.5
Oklahoma	65.0	67.2	60.6	64.9	59.4	56.9	62.9
Oregon	84.8	84.5	72.8	82.1	78.1	79.9	84.7
Pennsylvania	73.7	74.5	68.1	73.0	63.6	70.2	75.8
Rhode Island	93.1	95.2	88.6	92.8	86.2	92.6	95.2
South Carolina	84.1	84.9	78.5	82.6	78.9	82.0	87.0
South Dakota	62.3	64.2	57.8	65.0	62.5	63.0	65.2
Tennessee	49.6	53.7	47.3	49.4	46.9	48.1	53.7
Utah	74.9	72.4	60.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4
Vermont	66.4	67.4	61.4	66.6	61.7	69.0	69.4

TABLE 8a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	The differences between HIV and AIDS‡	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The benefits of being sexually abstinent
Virginia	81.6	82.9	79.1	83.2	77.1	80.6	82.3
West Virginia	87.6	84.9	78.4	83.2	78.5	85.3	84.8
Wisconsin	80.2	85.5	73.6	82.4	73.2	75.6	87.1
Wyoming	66.7	68.0	64.5	69.5	67.7	67.7	72.6
Median	73.5	76.3	67.9	72.5	67.7	71.6	75.8
Range	20.4-93.1	21.1-95.2	17.4-88.6	19.3-92.8	18.7-88.2	16.3-92.6	21.2-95.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	92.0	92.0	88.3	92.0	88.3	92.0	92.0
Baltimore	63.2	63.2	64.7	67.8	60.0	64.0	63.1
Broward County	74.2	74.3	74.3	73.4	69.0	62.1	67.8
Charlotte	93.8	93.8	87.1	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.6
Detroit	30.1	30.1	25.4	26.9	24.8	27.9	28.3
District of Columbia	67.9	75.9	69.7	66.3	54.1	67.9	80.7
Fresno	73.3	80.0	73.3	80.0	73.3	73.3	80.0
Houston	78.2	82.6	75.6	80.4	76.1	82.6	84.7
Los Angeles	100.0	100.0	95.2	98.4	96.8	96.8	100.0
Memphis	100.0	94.3	100.0	94.3	88.6	82.9	94.3
Miami-Dade County	82.2	79.3	73.7	78.9	76.4	71.0	77.8
Newark	77.2	77.2	77.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	78.4
Orange County	96.2	96.2	96.2	92.3	92.3	88.5	92.3
Philadelphia	52.6	53.9	49.4	53.2	51.3	51.6	58.0
San Diego	97.1	97.1	94.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	97.1
San Francisco	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	83.3	83.3	91.7
Median	80.2	81.3	76.4	80.2	76.3	78.0	82.7
Range	30.1-100.0	30.1-100.0	25.4-100.0	26.9-98.4	24.8-96.8	27.9-96.8	28.3-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	87.5
Marshall Islands	72.1	65.7	65.9	71.9	63.9	63.5	57.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	88.9	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	88.2	93.8	88.2	93.8	87.5	93.8	93.8
Range	72.1-100.0	65.7-100.0	65.9-100.0	71.9-100.0	63.9-100.0	63.5-100.0	57.6-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	62.3	59.5	57.6	62.3	56.7	55.0	58.6
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior	Communication and negotiation skills†	Goal-setting and decision-making skills†	Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS‡	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	55.0	50.0	52.3	49.0	51.5	51.1	46.7
Arizona	20.0	16.2	20.8	17.6	17.6	16.5	25.9
Arkansas	76.6	67.1	69.4	68.8	67.4	58.8	73.4
California	77.1	65.6	67.9	70.0	67.4	62.9	58.2
Colorado	56.2	47.1	53.0	51.6	46.5	35.7	54.8
Delaware	78.5	72.2	83.3	71.0	72.1	57.7	75.5
Florida	64.5	59.2	57.0	54.5	56.5	48.2	57.9
Georgia	73.7	65.9	72.3	70.0	70.8	65.4	68.4
Hawaii	78.6	71.1	75.7	75.7	71.1	58.6	78.6
Idaho	72.3	63.5	66.6	68.4	64.1	57.4	82.6
Indiana	89.1	78.1	82.9	85.5	84.3	66.2	88.0
Iowa	81.7	65.0	69.3	70.6	68.0	53.2	76.5
Kansas	62.5	49.0	57.5	51.9	50.1	42.8	62.9
Kentucky	65.9	43.8	57.1	52.7	57.3	42.9	59.1
Maine	77.5	68.3	70.4	70.1	65.3	54.9	76.5
Maryland	87.0	76.3	82.2	84.4	82.1	67.9	86.4
Massachusetts	68.7	59.7	65.1	62.6	64.0	56.4	68.4
Michigan	64.1	52.1	52.8	54.7	53.7	50.8	55.0
Minnesota	77.4	58.8	72.8	65.3	67.6	48.7	76.2
Mississippi	44.1	34.4	41.1	36.5	35.1	29.0	39.6
Missouri	75.9	61.3	66.7	63.6	65.3	51.6	71.6
Montana	74.4	65.9	67.9	66.6	69.0	64.3	67.1
Nebraska	52.5	44.6	56.2	49.7	46.2	46.0	55.2
Nevada	81.0	69.7	81.4	76.5	76.4	68.8	82.6
New Hampshire	77.7	62.1	76.1	72.4	67.8	64.3	83.2
New Jersey	89.1	78.4	83.8	85.3	86.5	77.7	88.0
New Mexico	73.0	65.2	72.0	68.4	65.1	59.7	59.5
North Carolina	89.2	80.9	87.5	84.8	87.8	73.8	85.3
North Dakota	74.2	61.0	69.4	63.5	61.2	56.1	72.1
Ohio	61.1	49.4	60.0	57.1	52.5	38.5	64.6
Oklahoma	62.6	52.6	52.7	50.4	54.5	52.6	49.4
Oregon	81.0	70.7	76.9	75.4	75.2	61.4	80.2
Pennsylvania	73.2	58.7	66.9	65.2	67.3	54.1	70.0
Rhode Island	92.8	81.6	90.7	82.0	90.7	78.4	95.4
South Carolina	81.7	67.0	76.4	76.5	77.3	64.1	76.4
South Dakota	62.5	45.5	53.6	53.4	51.8	46.2	49.5
Tennessee	50.6	42.3	45.3	45.0	48.7	40.1	48.5
Utah	72.4	34.6	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	74.9

TABLE 8b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior	Communication and negotiation skills [‡]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [‡]	Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS [§]	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships
Vermont	69.2	60.3	73.3	67.8	65.2	48.8	75.4
Virginia	80.8	73.1	80.0	76.2	77.5	64.8	78.7
West Virginia	87.1	78.5	78.1	80.0	83.4	73.2	81.7
Wisconsin	84.1	67.8	77.4	74.9	74.2	57.3	80.8
Wyoming	70.9	61.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	50.7	64.4
Median	74.2	62.1	69.4	68.4	67.3	56.4	72.1
Range	20.0-92.8	16.2-81.6	20.8-90.7	17.6-85.5	17.6-90.7	16.5-78.4	25.9-95.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	92.0	73.6	92.0	84.7	92.0	73.6	87.9
Baltimore	63.2	53.8	56.9	60.9	59.8	53.9	63.7
Broward County	66.7	63.4	67.8	66.7	66.7	65.5	61.3
Charlotte	93.6	90.4	93.6	93.4	93.4	83.4	93.1
Detroit	27.3	27.3	27.9	25.8	23.2	26.0	25.3
District of Columbia	75.9	63.3	71.1	61.5	49.5	63.3	75.9
Fresno	86.7	80.0	50.0	60.0	53.3	73.3	53.3
Houston	84.0	76.1	82.6	75.6	82.2	69.8	80.4
Los Angeles	100.0	95.2	93.9	96.8	98.4	92.0	95.0
Memphis	94.3	82.5	82.9	82.5	76.8	94.3	76.4
Miami-Dade County	79.0	69.2	73.0	72.2	70.2	71.8	72.2
Newark	73.2	78.4	73.2	71.4	64.8	67.0	67.6
Orange County	92.3	92.3	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	92.3
Philadelphia	53.5	44.6	45.1	49.9	48.1	40.3	54.3
San Diego	97.1	91.3	94.2	94.2	91.3	94.2	91.3
San Francisco	91.7	91.7	83.3	75.0	75.0	66.7	66.7
Median	85.4	77.3	77.9	73.6	72.6	70.8	74.1
Range	27.3-100.0	27.3-95.2	27.9-94.2	25.8-96.8	23.2-98.4	26.0-94.3	25.3-95.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	87.5	62.5	50.0	62.5	75.0	50.0	57.1
Marshall Islands	73.6	56.6	49.0	64.4	70.1	51.9	60.8
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	100.0	88.9	100.0	66.7	100.0	77.8	83.3
Median	93.8	75.7	75.0	65.6	87.5	64.9	72.1
Range	73.6-100.0	56.6-100.0	49.0-100.0	62.5-100.0	70.1-100.0	50.0-100.0	57.1-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	61.5	48.1	53.0	52.9	53.9	41.5	40.3
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

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

§ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Topics Related to Condom Use in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Efficacy of condoms	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 4 condom use topics
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	33.7	27.1	9.5	6.3	5.4
Arizona	14.1	11.7	8.5	9.1	7.8
Arkansas	46.4	40.4	24.0	12.6	11.8
California	67.3	55.3	35.7	30.1	27.3
Colorado	37.8	29.8	21.8	16.9	14.6
Delaware	61.0	52.8	31.5	17.6	17.6
Florida	47.0	41.0	24.3	23.4	18.3
Georgia	52.9	33.4	8.8	8.6	5.7
Hawaii	55.5	46.2	45.0	40.2	37.9
Idaho	37.7	28.5	13.1	8.7	6.2
Indiana	55.4	42.0	14.7	10.8	10.1
Iowa	56.6	54.8	38.3	32.1	28.4
Kansas	40.5	29.3	16.0	7.6	7.6
Kentucky	26.9	18.8	11.7	7.9	5.5
Maine	60.0	58.3	47.2	34.7	32.5
Maryland	61.8	53.6	39.0	29.2	26.9
Massachusetts	52.5	49.5	39.0	29.8	26.5
Michigan	31.5	24.7	14.2	11.6	9.0
Minnesota	45.5	36.1	21.6	15.6	12.3
Mississippi	26.4	22.8	12.4	8.2	8.0
Missouri	41.9	31.0	11.8	7.3	5.6
Montana	45.5	38.7	22.2	11.1	9.2
Nebraska	35.0	27.6	13.3	11.3	8.8
Nevada	62.1	62.8	36.3	23.0	21.6
New Hampshire	53.4	52.3	39.0	22.4	21.7
New Jersey	69.3	63.2	46.7	31.4	27.4
New Mexico	54.9	48.6	35.4	24.6	22.5
North Carolina	75.6	67.5	43.4	39.4	33.4
North Dakota	35.7	26.5	9.6	7.6	5.3
Ohio	40.7	33.1	14.8	13.8	12.7
Oklahoma	41.4	37.6	18.0	16.5	14.3
Oregon	63.9	56.3	36.8	27.9	21.9
Pennsylvania	48.8	41.0	27.7	27.0	24.0
Rhode Island	73.8	64.1	39.6	29.0	20.5
South Carolina	45.8	37.1	21.1	16.1	11.8
South Dakota	30.8	23.1	14.6	10.3	10.3
Tennessee	28.2	19.0	8.5	6.6	6.4
Utah	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	60.2	57.2	34.3	28.9	26.6

TABLE 8c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Topics Related to Condom Use in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Efficacy of condoms	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 4 condom use topics
Virginia	55.8	43.9	24.9	20.2	18.2
West Virginia	60.6	49.4	36.4	28.5	26.4
Wisconsin	56.5	46.8	31.5	24.7	20.1
Wyoming	42.8	35.3	20.7	11.7	11.5
Median	47.0	40.4	22.2	16.5	14.3
Range	14.1-75.6	0.0-67.5	0.0-47.2	0.0-40.2	0.0-37.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	84.7	81.0	53.5	49.7	42.0
Baltimore	54.1	51.6	37.8	34.1	33.3
Broward County	54.9	54.9	18.2	15.1	12.1
Charlotte	86.7	79.0	46.3	35.6	28.5
Detroit	23.4	21.3	8.9	7.0	6.7
District of Columbia	67.9	63.3	54.1	47.0	37.4
Fresno	80.0	60.0	26.7	13.3	13.3
Houston	68.1	66.0	25.3	22.9	17.9
Los Angeles	90.5	87.0	72.3	70.6	69.0
Memphis	69.0	59.9	58.9	59.9	56.3
Miami-Dade County	67.1	68.2	42.1	43.8	33.2
Newark	55.7	53.3	45.4	35.9	27.2
Orange County	88.5	88.5	65.4	46.2	46.2
Philadelphia	37.3	31.4	20.3	17.9	15.3
San Diego	94.2	94.2	85.1	94.2	85.1
San Francisco	83.3	83.3	63.6	63.6	54.5
Median	68.6	64.7	45.9	39.9	33.3
Range	23.4-94.2	21.3-94.2	8.9-85.1	7.0-94.2	6.7-85.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	42.9	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3
Marshall Islands	59.5	58.7	49.6	52.0	44.8
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
Palau	38.9	38.9	38.9	27.8	11.1
Median	51.2	50.8	44.3	38.9	29.6
Range	38.9-100.0	38.9-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-52.0	11.1-50.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	34.7	32.7	17.2	17.2	16.9
Nez Perce	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

TABLE 8d. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Contraceptive Topics and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 22 HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms	How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms	Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	All 4 contraceptive topics	All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	11.6	9.4	16.5	15.2	6.3	3.5
Arizona	7.8	7.9	8.5	10.9	7.8	6.5
Arkansas	20.5	18.2	27.7	30.8	16.4	11.2
California	33.7	28.9	39.2	46.2	26.1	18.4
Colorado	23.7	18.4	26.9	28.7	16.9	8.9
Delaware	31.5	16.9	37.7	35.5	16.9	5.3
Florida	21.9	20.4	26.9	31.1	18.8	13.9
Georgia	10.1	10.0	22.1	19.3	6.3	5.0
Hawaii	48.6	39.3	48.6	50.9	39.3	27.8
Idaho	15.8	9.1	20.4	19.3	9.0	4.8
Indiana	14.2	12.2	25.8	29.2	9.4	5.4
Iowa	39.2	38.2	46.3	50.7	33.6	20.4
Kansas	12.8	9.9	22.8	22.4	7.5	4.4
Kentucky	12.5	7.8	12.4	14.1	7.8	3.1
Maine	43.2	31.9	47.1	53.9	30.2	15.9
Maryland	39.4	32.9	52.5	52.0	28.4	21.6
Massachusetts	33.9	26.9	39.1	45.1	24.1	15.6
Michigan	11.4	8.8	13.7	17.8	6.4	3.4
Minnesota	20.3	15.0	27.9	29.4	12.6	6.0
Mississippi	10.1	11.2	13.9	13.4	9.1	5.7
Missouri	11.9	7.3	18.5	20.3	6.2	4.0
Montana	19.6	15.1	31.5	31.8	12.2	9.1
Nebraska	16.2	15.8	21.8	23.2	13.5	6.9
Nevada	36.2	28.2	52.5	54.9	26.9	15.8
New Hampshire	36.9	21.3	36.4	42.9	21.3	16.0
New Jersey	44.8	38.0	54.2	60.7	33.9	23.3
New Mexico	34.8	29.6	32.7	37.5	25.8	18.1
North Carolina	43.7	45.4	58.2	59.7	38.8	26.7
North Dakota	12.1	8.3	14.1	17.6	6.1	3.7
Ohio	10.6	10.8	19.1	22.5	7.9	5.7
Oklahoma	18.7	17.0	24.2	27.1	16.3	13.4
Oregon	36.0	26.3	42.3	44.9	21.0	13.5
Pennsylvania	24.7	25.4	31.6	35.8	20.5	13.7
Rhode Island	31.1	27.7	47.3	54.9	17.8	12.3
South Carolina	19.0	19.0	27.5	28.2	13.2	8.2
South Dakota	13.0	11.5	22.1	21.7	11.5	8.7
Tennessee	8.4	6.6	11.7	13.1	5.9	5.7
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	33.4	31.0	44.7	50.1	25.9	14.6

TABLE 8d. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Contraceptive Topics and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 22 HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 6, 7, or 8 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms	How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms	Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	All 4 contraceptive topics	All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics
Virginia	27.9	28.4	37.3	36.3	20.8	16.7
West Virginia	34.8	31.3	40.8	44.3	24.5	21.3
Wisconsin	32.2	23.8	44.3	45.2	21.1	12.0
Wyoming	20.7	15.4	22.5	20.9	12.1	6.6
Median	20.7	18.2	27.7	30.8	16.4	9.1
Range	0.0-48.6	0.0-45.4	0.0-58.2	10.9-60.7	0.0-39.3	0.0-27.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	55.6	63.6	71.5	74.5	51.7	25.8
Baltimore	36.7	29.6	43.6	47.4	28.8	23.0
Broward County	16.1	18.7	35.5	34.4	15.6	9.4
Charlotte	56.9	42.7	79.0	68.7	39.1	24.9
Detroit	6.9	9.5	16.3	20.1	6.9	4.9
District of Columbia	49.4	42.2	51.9	51.9	42.2	18.2
Fresno	20.0	13.3	53.3	40.0	13.3	6.7
Houston	27.4	25.6	50.1	51.3	18.2	10.7
Los Angeles	70.4	63.5	76.9	83.2	62.1	51.5
Memphis	47.0	53.5	73.3	59.9	47.0	38.1
Miami-Dade County	38.4	39.4	47.5	53.7	35.3	25.4
Newark	35.1	42.4	53.3	50.5	35.1	21.3
Orange County	69.2	57.7	73.1	80.8	53.8	46.2
Philadelphia	20.8	18.3	26.1	30.0	14.4	9.1
San Diego	91.1	93.9	94.0	94.2	88.1	76.2
San Francisco	63.6	72.7	63.6	70.0	54.5	36.4
Median	42.7	42.3	53.3	52.8	37.2	24.0
Range	6.9-91.1	9.5-93.9	16.3-94.0	20.1-94.2	6.9-88.1	4.9-76.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	14.3	14.3	14.3	25.0	14.3	12.5
Marshall Islands	46.2	50.8	42.5	48.3	38.0	24.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	50.0	22.2	33.3	61.1	22.2	11.1
Median	30.3	18.3	37.9	54.7	18.3	11.8
Range	0.0-50.0	0.0-50.8	14.3-50.0	25.0-100.0	0.0-38.0	0.0-24.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	16.9	16.9	21.2	22.6	16.9	14.8
Nez Perce	75.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,[‡] STD,[†] or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	The differences between HIV and AIDS [‡]	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The benefits of being sexually abstinent
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	95.9	95.9	92.5	93.5	93.4	94.2	94.4
Arizona	47.7	48.3	46.3	47.7	43.2	42.7	46.2
Arkansas	95.1	96.5	90.8	95.2	93.6	95.1	96.4
California	93.9	94.8	93.0	94.1	91.6	92.6	93.4
Colorado	71.1	74.5	67.0	71.0	70.5	71.6	73.4
Delaware	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	86.9	86.9	84.3	84.9	83.1	82.3	82.5
Georgia	99.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	88.2	92.7	84.1	92.4	87.0	87.0	88.2
Idaho	95.4	95.5	95.5	94.7	93.7	88.3	95.4
Indiana	94.6	97.9	96.3	98.5	94.5	94.7	98.5
Iowa	85.5	88.5	86.3	89.2	86.2	86.4	88.6
Kansas	92.2	95.3	92.0	93.6	91.1	93.6	93.8
Kentucky	96.6	97.4	93.3	97.4	93.5	96.3	98.1
Maine	97.1	98.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	98.1	99.0
Maryland	96.1	96.1	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	97.4
Massachusetts	90.0	91.1	88.2	90.4	89.7	90.2	91.3
Michigan	92.3	91.6	91.6	91.6	88.4	91.0	91.0
Minnesota	94.8	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3	96.5	97.7
Mississippi	94.2	93.3	93.2	94.3	92.5	92.6	95.9
Missouri	95.6	96.7	93.1	94.2	93.6	95.9	96.8
Montana	91.6	96.6	89.7	93.2	90.9	92.5	94.8
Nebraska	78.7	84.1	76.0	84.2	81.3	81.3	82.6
Nevada	97.0	95.4	90.9	95.4	95.4	98.6	98.7
New Hampshire	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.4	96.8	97.1	98.6
New Jersey	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.8	98.9
New Mexico	76.7	80.3	76.8	77.5	78.2	80.3	79.4
North Carolina	86.8	88.1	81.2	87.3	83.5	88.9	92.3
North Dakota	76.6	79.2	72.9	77.6	74.9	78.2	80.0
Ohio	94.4	94.9	91.0	94.9	92.6	89.8	95.4
Oklahoma	73.7	73.8	68.8	68.2	63.8	62.2	69.5
Oregon	96.3	97.2	93.2	96.5	91.2	96.3	95.8
Pennsylvania	98.7	99.4	98.8	99.4	95.6	97.5	97.4
Rhode Island	92.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	97.4	94.8	92.7
South Carolina	87.5	87.5	84.0	86.5	87.5	86.6	87.5
South Dakota	71.9	74.4	67.2	70.6	66.8	76.6	69.0
Tennessee	97.0	98.0	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.9	95.8
Utah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	The differences between HIV and AIDS‡	How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	How HIV and other STDs are diagnosed and treated	Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The relationship between alcohol and other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The benefits of being sexually abstinent
Vermont	90.6	92.8	86.3	95.0	92.9	92.9	92.9
Virginia	93.4	93.4	92.0	93.3	90.9	93.3	94.1
West Virginia	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wisconsin	97.9	98.6	95.2	98.6	97.2	97.9	98.6
Wyoming	90.3	93.9	87.5	91.9	93.3	91.2	93.3
Median	94.2	95.3	92.0	94.3	92.6	93.3	94.8
Range	47.7-100.0	48.3-100.0	46.3-100.0	47.7-100.0	43.2-100.0	42.7-100.0	46.2-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baltimore	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	80.0	86.2
Broward County	96.6	96.6	93.1	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4
Charlotte	100.0	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	95.5	100.0
Detroit	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	76.4	77.2	80.9
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	93.8	100.0
Fresno	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3
Houston	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Los Angeles	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6
Memphis	92.3	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.7	84.6	83.3
Miami-Dade County	80.3	77.9	77.7	77.7	74.9	75.3	77.9
Newark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	100.0
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	97.0	97.0	97.0	94.2	94.2	91.2	96.9
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
San Francisco	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
Median	97.3	97.3	96.3	97.0	95.3	94.0	97.3
Range	28.6-100.0	28.6-100.0	28.6-100.0	28.6-100.0	28.6-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marshall Islands	100.0	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	100.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Range	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	75.1	75.1	70.1	72.7	67.8	67.0	70.2
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior	Communication and negotiation skills [‡]	Goal-setting and decision-making skills [‡]	Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS [§]	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	94.2	90.0	94.2	90.0	90.8	85.2	80.9
Arizona	47.8	41.1	41.7	42.3	39.2	41.2	43.8
Arkansas	96.6	91.7	91.8	88.9	88.2	81.4	90.3
California	94.1	91.7	90.7	90.0	88.8	84.4	87.7
Colorado	70.6	66.9	70.7	69.1	67.7	56.8	70.4
Delaware	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	84.7	100.0
Florida	84.8	81.3	79.9	81.5	79.8	78.2	81.0
Georgia	98.4	97.8	98.4	98.5	98.4	93.9	100.0
Hawaii	92.7	92.4	90.7	82.0	78.5	71.8	93.7
Idaho	95.1	94.4	87.1	91.3	92.4	80.6	91.5
Indiana	98.5	92.6	95.2	90.8	92.6	76.5	96.1
Iowa	89.0	84.5	83.4	79.7	79.8	71.9	84.8
Kansas	94.6	92.5	92.8	89.5	82.5	69.4	81.9
Kentucky	96.6	95.5	96.6	93.0	90.7	78.8	92.4
Maine	98.1	97.1	96.1	93.3	87.5	81.4	97.1
Maryland	96.1	92.6	92.7	93.9	92.6	80.1	93.3
Massachusetts	90.5	84.8	85.7	84.2	84.0	72.6	89.2
Michigan	90.4	84.5	88.6	81.3	79.0	76.5	86.7
Minnesota	96.0	90.7	92.4	89.9	89.6	74.7	93.2
Mississippi	95.1	89.4	91.1	87.4	88.5	82.3	88.9
Missouri	95.6	89.1	91.1	87.8	89.0	72.6	92.2
Montana	95.6	87.8	89.8	85.6	86.0	79.3	81.6
Nebraska	82.6	70.9	80.5	75.2	73.1	63.6	75.9
Nevada	95.3	90.9	95.7	92.9	92.7	85.6	94.0
New Hampshire	100.0	98.5	96.9	98.4	95.3	86.3	98.5
New Jersey	98.0	98.1	98.9	97.2	96.3	89.9	98.9
New Mexico	80.4	78.0	78.4	77.0	74.6	68.3	76.9
North Carolina	90.3	80.3	87.2	85.0	87.2	66.5	91.6
North Dakota	76.6	72.1	75.9	73.3	70.5	61.2	73.4
Ohio	94.9	90.4	92.6	88.7	88.8	75.1	94.4
Oklahoma	68.3	63.2	57.7	58.3	59.7	59.3	50.7
Oregon	96.4	92.2	93.3	91.5	87.3	70.5	96.4
Pennsylvania	98.1	92.3	92.5	91.8	93.7	83.1	91.6
Rhode Island	94.8	90.2	92.8	95.2	87.9	81.0	91.6
South Carolina	86.5	84.8	84.0	84.0	83.8	70.4	82.6
South Dakota	69.8	64.3	70.0	58.8	60.6	55.2	61.1
Tennessee	95.9	93.9	94.9	91.8	90.8	82.3	91.3
Utah	100.0	68.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	45.8
Vermont	94.9	90.7	86.0	90.2	90.2	71.3	88.5
Virginia	92.6	91.1	91.8	93.3	90.9	81.5	92.2

TABLE 9b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	How to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	The influences of media, family, and social and cultural norms on sexual behavior	Communication and negotiation skills†	Goal-setting and decision-making skills†	Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS§	How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships
West Virginia	98.7	97.4	98.7	96.2	96.1	90.2	95.9
Wisconsin	98.6	91.1	95.7	94.3	92.9	74.8	97.1
Wyoming	90.3	87.3	93.1	88.3	88.6	73.4	85.3
Median	94.9	90.7	91.8	89.9	88.6	76.5	91.3
Range	47.8-100.0	41.1-100.0	41.7-100.0	42.3-100.0	39.2-100.0	41.2-93.9	43.8-100.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0
Baltimore	83.3	80.0	76.7	80.0	76.7	66.7	86.2
Broward County	96.4	92.9	96.4	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9
Charlotte	100.0	95.5	95.2	95.5	95.2	85.7	100.0
Detroit	80.1	80.9	84.9	77.2	77.2	80.9	100.0
District of Columbia	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
Fresno	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Houston	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3
Los Angeles	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.7
Memphis	84.6	84.6	75.0	92.3	91.7	92.3	92.3
Miami-Dade County	77.9	77.4	73.2	75.0	74.7	72.5	64.2
Newark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.4	100.0
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	97.0	97.0	85.7	88.5	91.5	88.7	91.3
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.2	100.0
San Francisco	91.7	91.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	75.0	92.9
Median	97.3	94.7	95.8	94.2	94.1	88.1	97.0
Range	28.6-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	60.0	100.0
Marshall Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
Range	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	66.7-100.0	80.0-100.0	66.7-100.0	33.3-100.0	100.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	72.7	61.9	58.1	58.1	63.5	54.0	59.0
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

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

§ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Topics Related to Condom Use in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Efficacy of condoms	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 4 condom use topics
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	71.9	56.7	39.1	28.5	25.5
Arizona	38.6	34.2	25.7	21.6	18.8
Arkansas	77.9	70.0	47.3	33.2	32.4
California	89.2	85.3	74.0	72.6	64.5
Colorado	64.6	61.4	44.0	45.0	36.4
Delaware	96.3	92.5	92.5	77.7	77.7
Florida	75.5	71.0	49.3	41.7	38.6
Georgia	80.9	64.8	36.4	24.2	21.7
Hawaii	86.5	85.3	80.6	72.6	70.0
Idaho	74.8	63.4	45.6	36.5	34.3
Indiana	77.8	62.8	37.7	30.3	26.0
Iowa	78.2	75.5	61.6	49.1	45.7
Kansas	75.8	59.8	46.2	39.4	36.0
Kentucky	83.3	78.5	68.6	51.7	48.0
Maine	95.2	95.1	90.3	87.5	85.3
Maryland	90.9	87.7	79.0	74.1	70.6
Massachusetts	86.6	85.8	76.8	72.0	67.7
Michigan	69.2	54.7	43.9	44.6	35.6
Minnesota	87.4	82.6	69.5	62.0	55.3
Mississippi	77.8	65.3	44.4	30.3	27.0
Missouri	76.7	65.4	44.3	33.2	31.2
Montana	80.8	73.2	52.9	40.8	37.6
Nebraska	60.6	52.3	31.7	25.2	19.9
Nevada	82.1	82.4	58.0	45.1	39.0
New Hampshire	100.0	100.0	90.8	86.0	84.6
New Jersey	98.1	97.2	92.9	88.2	85.4
New Mexico	69.3	68.7	62.8	50.5	49.1
North Carolina	70.6	70.9	49.3	41.3	38.1
North Dakota	57.0	44.8	23.1	15.6	12.6
Ohio	83.6	70.5	43.1	45.6	34.6
Oklahoma	57.3	58.2	32.9	28.1	20.9
Oregon	92.7	89.8	77.2	68.9	62.5
Pennsylvania	83.3	81.6	60.5	56.8	51.5
Rhode Island	83.9	82.8	66.4	59.8	52.2
South Carolina	80.2	77.5	61.4	60.7	53.4
South Dakota	48.1	39.0	16.8	9.6	8.4
Tennessee	80.2	69.7	46.7	29.3	24.5
Utah	60.6	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	92.7	94.9	88.2	87.9	85.4
Virginia	74.2	66.9	57.0	53.1	48.6

TABLE 9c. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Topics Related to Condom Use in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Efficacy of condoms	Importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	How to obtain condoms	How to correctly use a condom	All 4 condom use topics
West Virginia	90.5	83.8	80.7	66.4	63.5
Wisconsin	95.0	90.9	78.0	67.1	63.0
Wyoming	79.3	68.8	42.8	30.4	23.1
Median	80.2	70.9	52.9	45.1	38.6
Range	38.6-100.0	34.2-100.0	0.0-92.9	0.0-88.2	0.0-85.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	92.3
Baltimore	75.9	79.3	71.4	71.4	57.1
Broward County	82.1	81.5	66.7	55.6	55.6
Charlotte	65.0	60.0	38.1	19.0	19.0
Detroit	77.2	77.2	67.2	63.4	59.6
District of Columbia	100.0	87.5	93.8	100.0	86.7
Fresno	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Houston	89.7	85.7	80.0	69.2	59.3
Los Angeles	97.6	97.6	97.7	95.4	95.1
Memphis	83.3	83.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
Miami-Dade County	74.7	72.3	50.9	52.4	49.7
Newark	93.5	86.3	70.5	72.6	70.5
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	94.1	94.1	82.0	79.0	76.1
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
San Francisco	92.3	92.3	92.9	92.3	91.7
Median	91.0	86.0	75.7	72.0	65.1
Range	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	80.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
Marshall Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Range	80.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	75.0-100.0	75.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	57.9	56.9	33.4	30.5	22.3
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0

TABLE 9d. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Contraceptive Topics and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 22 HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms	How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms	Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	All 4 contraceptive topics	All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	37.8	34.2	47.8	50.6	26.5	22.4
Arizona	25.1	23.6	28.9	32.1	23.1	16.5
Arkansas	49.8	44.3	57.5	59.0	41.2	27.0
California	72.2	61.9	75.3	81.1	59.6	50.7
Colorado	46.1	47.2	56.3	58.9	41.3	30.5
Delaware	92.5	85.0	92.5	92.5	85.0	61.6
Florida	49.7	45.9	55.9	60.1	41.8	32.3
Georgia	37.8	31.3	49.9	55.9	27.0	17.1
Hawaii	85.2	76.3	79.8	81.5	72.6	54.6
Idaho	48.5	39.8	53.1	52.9	33.8	26.9
Indiana	43.2	40.2	54.0	57.3	32.5	20.1
Iowa	60.0	58.6	67.6	70.4	51.9	34.0
Kansas	46.3	48.2	54.7	54.3	42.7	27.2
Kentucky	66.7	56.2	75.3	76.9	54.6	41.5
Maine	89.4	81.3	89.4	91.4	80.3	57.7
Maryland	77.7	75.4	84.1	86.7	70.1	59.1
Massachusetts	76.2	74.0	82.1	82.9	68.9	45.8
Michigan	47.3	47.3	52.7	54.2	39.6	25.1
Minnesota	70.3	66.8	75.9	78.6	61.5	39.9
Mississippi	45.0	36.7	52.8	58.2	33.3	24.5
Missouri	48.6	41.5	59.2	63.5	38.2	23.3
Montana	52.6	43.6	59.1	63.2	42.4	25.4
Nebraska	32.4	29.8	38.6	44.4	25.6	14.6
Nevada	66.1	61.0	73.8	74.4	52.0	35.7
New Hampshire	87.6	93.7	100.0	96.9	84.6	65.4
New Jersey	92.0	92.8	97.2	95.2	89.0	74.7
New Mexico	60.9	58.0	63.2	61.8	56.0	38.5
North Carolina	51.8	52.3	70.0	68.5	46.4	29.4
North Dakota	23.1	23.0	39.7	37.5	15.5	9.2
Ohio	46.4	50.0	63.9	58.9	39.1	28.1
Oklahoma	34.7	29.1	40.8	40.5	25.5	16.4
Oregon	78.0	77.0	84.5	83.7	71.0	46.8
Pennsylvania	62.7	58.6	73.9	77.1	55.5	41.7
Rhode Island	70.2	64.1	75.0	77.6	62.2	44.9
South Carolina	62.8	64.0	68.5	68.5	57.4	42.8
South Dakota	21.8	16.2	33.0	34.6	15.0	8.4
Tennessee	47.9	35.5	58.1	61.5	30.5	19.1
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	92.9	87.6	92.9	92.9	85.3	54.5

TABLE 9d. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Contraceptive Topics and the Percentage in Which Teachers Taught All 22 HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Topics in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	How to obtain contraceptives, other than condoms	How to correctly use contraceptives, other than condoms	Importance of using contraceptive methods, other than condoms, consistently and correctly	Importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	All 4 contraceptive topics	All 22 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics
Virginia	56.4	52.9	59.3	61.8	50.5	43.0
West Virginia	80.4	67.9	85.1	87.9	66.4	56.6
Wisconsin	82.8	79.4	89.3	91.6	72.7	42.8
Wyoming	46.3	43.4	59.1	60.3	35.8	15.1
Median	52.6	52.3	63.2	63.2	46.4	32.3
Range	0.0-92.9	0.0-93.7	0.0-100.0	0.0-96.9	0.0-89.0	0.0-74.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	84.6	84.6	92.3	92.3	84.6	83.3
Baltimore	72.4	71.4	71.4	78.6	64.3	46.4
Broward County	63.0	59.3	74.1	74.1	59.3	51.9
Charlotte	42.9	30.0	71.4	47.6	20.0	4.8
Detroit	68.5	65.9	72.3	77.2	63.4	56.3
District of Columbia	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	80.0
Fresno	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Houston	80.8	84.0	92.0	88.9	77.8	59.3
Los Angeles	97.7	95.4	97.7	97.7	95.4	95.0
Memphis	58.3	58.3	83.3	83.3	50.0	36.4
Miami-Dade County	48.5	44.5	57.2	65.1	44.5	40.7
Newark	86.0	78.3	86.0	93.0	78.3	60.8
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	82.0	76.1	84.9	91.0	76.1	70.9
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.3
San Francisco	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	63.6
Median	81.4	77.2	85.5	90.0	77.0	60.1
Range	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	4.8-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	25.0
Marshall Islands	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	0.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	12.5
Range	100.0-100.0	60.0-100.0	0.0-100.0	100.0-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	37.9	30.5	44.4	44.7	27.7	18.5
Nez Perce	75.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 10. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught About Specific Contraceptives in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Birth control pill	Birth control patch	Birth control ring	Birth control shot	Implants	Intrauterine device	Emergency contraception	All 7 contraceptives
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	36.5	30.4	27.4	33.5	24.4	26.8	20.6	17.6
Arizona	18.9	17.8	14.7	17.7	13.7	16.8	15.8	12.7
Arkansas	45.2	32.4	25.5	33.9	28.2	27.7	30.0	19.2
California	65.3	63.3	59.3	64.7	53.7	60.1	60.1	46.8
Colorado	54.6	48.3	47.0	52.3	43.1	49.5	45.0	38.6
Delaware	89.2	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	86.5	86.4	75.7
Florida	43.7	36.3	35.6	34.3	32.3	36.3	32.2	27.1
Georgia	45.0	35.8	29.8	38.8	31.0	35.1	19.0	15.4
Hawaii	73.3	69.0	70.1	73.3	69.0	64.7	70.1	61.5
Idaho	39.9	37.7	36.2	37.7	33.5	39.5	32.2	27.2
Indiana	49.0	39.8	34.5	40.9	32.5	37.9	32.2	23.3
Iowa	61.3	58.0	53.9	55.7	54.5	55.0	47.7	43.4
Kansas	55.0	47.0	43.8	48.1	36.1	40.3	33.3	25.1
Kentucky	71.7	57.5	57.3	63.1	51.1	55.6	44.0	37.7
Maine	87.9	82.4	84.2	85.1	75.5	83.4	79.5	67.9
Maryland	84.2	81.1	74.1	81.0	71.4	75.7	73.5	59.7
Massachusetts	73.4	70.5	69.2	68.6	62.8	66.1	64.8	57.4
Michigan	51.5	48.0	47.3	48.0	40.9	45.6	26.8	23.6
Minnesota	66.8	64.4	63.3	63.9	57.5	62.8	53.4	46.0
Mississippi	44.1	36.5	30.8	38.1	27.4	32.3	25.8	19.2
Missouri	52.7	40.0	36.8	42.6	35.1	35.0	28.5	21.5
Montana	45.2	39.5	39.5	40.3	40.3	40.3	36.8	32.9
Nebraska	35.4	25.5	24.5	25.3	20.7	20.6	21.9	15.4
Nevada	59.3	47.4	47.1	51.7	38.1	51.6	38.5	28.9
New Hampshire	96.9	95.5	95.5	96.9	95.3	96.9	92.4	89.4
New Jersey	97.2	92.6	91.1	90.1	84.9	91.8	89.2	82.3
New Mexico	56.7	54.8	51.0	51.9	46.7	52.8	51.8	42.8
North Carolina	63.3	60.5	54.0	56.9	52.9	55.0	45.8	40.7
North Dakota	25.3	18.6	15.2	19.7	13.6	16.6	12.9	7.9
Ohio	49.0	38.7	37.2	44.6	35.3	39.7	38.1	26.6
Oklahoma	27.1	22.7	20.9	23.5	18.7	22.5	19.8	17.0
Oregon	79.8	77.2	69.3	76.4	67.7	71.2	68.6	59.4
Pennsylvania	66.7	58.3	54.5	57.7	52.5	58.2	49.5	42.2
Rhode Island	76.8	65.0	61.8	64.3	56.8	64.3	59.9	52.3
South Carolina	64.6	63.7	59.2	62.8	54.7	61.0	42.9	40.2
South Dakota	32.2	24.3	22.0	25.9	22.7	24.0	20.6	16.7
Tennessee	54.3	42.8	37.0	41.3	30.9	37.3	32.6	24.7
Utah	11.4	11.4	21.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Vermont	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	83.5	88.2	86.1	81.3
Virginia	56.8	54.9	49.2	52.9	48.2	51.6	45.7	39.1

TABLE 10. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught About Specific Contraceptives in a Required Course in Any of Grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Birth control pill	Birth control patch	Birth control ring	Birth control shot	Implants	Intrauterine device	Emergency contraception	All 7 contraceptives
West Virginia	72.1	62.2	63.5	64.7	55.8	67.3	58.8	49.9
Wisconsin	90.6	84.8	84.7	85.4	77.6	86.1	76.1	67.0
Wyoming	52.8	47.6	44.8	44.6	43.6	46.5	37.5	34.6
Median	56.7	48.3	47.3	51.9	43.6	51.6	42.9	37.7
Range	11.4-97.2	11.4-95.5	14.7-95.5	11.4-96.9	11.4-95.3	11.4-96.9	11.4-92.4	7.9-89.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	92.9	85.7	85.7	92.9	92.3	92.9	85.7	84.6
Baltimore	64.3	53.6	42.9	60.7	39.3	46.4	57.1	25.0
Broward County	63.0	53.8	50.0	56.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	40.0
Charlotte	47.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	40.0	40.0	36.8	31.6
Detroit	53.7	50.2	39.6	50.2	42.0	35.0	25.4	25.4
District of Columbia	88.4	88.4	81.0	81.0	57.8	69.4	73.7	55.2
Fresno	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0
Houston	70.0	56.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	50.0	46.7	33.3
Los Angeles	95.6	93.3	88.6	93.3	90.9	93.2	88.6	83.7
Memphis	36.8	26.3	21.1	26.3	21.1	21.1	26.3	21.1
Miami-Dade County	38.2	31.5	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.1	27.4
Newark	79.8	74.4	73.2	67.9	65.6	74.4	67.9	65.6
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	94.1
Philadelphia	76.5	70.9	65.7	70.9	62.5	68.2	62.5	45.8
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6	86.0	100.0	82.7
San Francisco	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	75.0	83.3	92.3	75.0
Median	73.3	63.8	59.5	64.3	55.6	61.9	59.8	42.9
Range	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	0.0-94.1	14.3-100.0	14.3-100.0	0.0-94.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	80.0	80.0	40.0	80.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Marshall Islands	100.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	50.0
Northern Mariana Islands	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median	73.4	73.4	45.0	66.7	53.4	53.4	43.4	35.0
Range	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-66.7	0.0-80.0	0.0-66.7	0.0-66.7	0.0-100.0	0.0-66.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	33.4	25.6	21.0	25.7	18.4	21.0	21.0	15.7
Nez Perce	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Benefits of healthy eating	Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans	Using food labels	Balancing food intake and physical activity	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods that are low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol	Using sugars in moderation	Using salt and sodium in moderation
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	89.6	86.5	84.8	88.1	87.6	86.3	85.9	85.4
Arizona	61.6	55.4	52.4	60.1	58.7	53.2	52.4	50.3
Arkansas	98.1	95.4	96.1	96.7	96.8	96.8	95.9	95.1
California	77.1	69.2	67.5	73.8	72.8	69.5	67.9	63.1
Colorado	82.1	75.2	73.5	79.2	79.5	76.2	74.4	67.6
Delaware	98.6	95.4	96.8	98.6	95.4	93.7	95.0	93.3
Florida	86.6	82.2	79.3	85.4	84.3	81.3	79.6	77.0
Georgia	89.9	86.8	86.7	89.2	89.3	88.0	88.7	87.7
Hawaii	89.3	81.1	82.8	87.3	87.8	83.8	84.7	82.0
Idaho	98.9	97.4	97.2	97.7	98.9	96.8	97.8	94.9
Indiana	98.0	94.1	93.7	97.7	96.4	95.2	94.1	92.4
Iowa	93.3	89.1	88.4	92.1	91.7	89.5	88.5	88.2
Kansas	94.1	89.4	88.8	93.7	93.0	90.5	89.2	88.6
Kentucky	95.1	93.9	92.2	93.4	93.4	93.4	92.2	91.8
Maine	96.0	91.9	91.9	94.3	95.6	93.2	92.4	90.5
Maryland	94.6	88.8	90.0	92.7	92.9	90.6	91.1	87.8
Massachusetts	88.0	81.5	81.0	85.7	85.1	83.6	83.3	79.3
Michigan	92.4	89.0	86.6	90.8	90.0	87.1	86.0	83.4
Minnesota	96.9	92.4	91.1	95.0	95.8	92.8	92.8	89.5
Mississippi	91.4	88.3	85.3	88.1	90.1	88.9	86.5	84.9
Missouri	98.0	95.8	96.1	97.4	96.8	96.8	95.8	93.8
Montana	99.2	96.7	95.5	97.9	99.2	96.6	97.4	93.6
Nebraska	94.8	89.3	85.7	92.8	93.5	91.8	90.3	85.9
Nevada	96.2	92.8	93.5	95.2	96.9	95.0	94.3	91.1
New Hampshire	97.1	94.2	92.4	95.8	96.5	94.2	94.2	92.5
New Jersey	97.8	96.8	95.3	97.1	97.5	97.4	96.7	95.1
New Mexico	85.4	77.7	78.7	83.9	83.0	81.4	82.0	80.4
North Carolina	95.6	93.2	92.6	94.5	95.5	94.0	92.8	91.4
North Dakota	95.1	92.5	89.5	92.6	93.9	91.6	91.5	88.7
Ohio	91.2	89.1	86.5	92.8	91.5	88.1	88.9	87.4
Oklahoma	61.6	51.9	53.8	56.1	57.4	55.8	53.6	52.3
Oregon	96.1	93.1	91.1	93.9	95.0	91.9	92.3	89.5
Pennsylvania	95.6	93.5	93.1	95.6	95.9	94.3	93.0	91.3
Rhode Island	93.9	86.1	86.0	93.0	92.0	92.9	92.0	90.7
South Carolina	90.6	81.0	79.0	88.9	84.9	83.6	83.3	80.0
South Dakota	94.6	89.8	93.1	95.6	93.9	92.4	92.4	90.8
Tennessee	87.9	84.1	79.6	86.2	86.6	84.1	82.1	79.6
Utah	98.9	96.7	96.3	97.1	97.8	97.8	95.5	91.1

TABLE 11a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Benefits of healthy eating	Food guidance using the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans	Using food labels	Balancing food intake and physical activity	Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products	Choosing foods that are low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol	Using sugars in moderation	Using salt and sodium in moderation
Vermont	88.8	82.8	83.7	88.0	88.1	86.5	85.7	83.1
Virginia	95.5	94.5	93.4	94.8	94.8	93.8	94.4	92.1
West Virginia	98.0	96.3	97.3	97.5	98.0	98.0	97.5	97.5
Wisconsin	97.6	93.4	92.3	97.4	95.7	95.0	95.1	91.8
Wyoming	97.4	95.8	94.7	98.3	97.4	96.5	95.7	94.1
Median	94.8	89.8	90.0	93.4	93.5	91.9	92.0	89.5
Range	61.6-99.2	51.9-97.4	52.4-97.3	56.1-98.6	57.4-99.2	53.2-98.0	52.4-97.8	50.3-97.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	97.5	95.2	100.0	97.5	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2
Baltimore	90.0	82.3	81.8	88.6	90.1	81.6	81.6	80.3
Broward County	86.7	79.9	80.2	82.0	81.7	79.9	75.3	71.0
Charlotte	98.1	92.4	86.3	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
Detroit	73.1	69.4	66.6	73.3	74.5	71.9	68.0	69.2
District of Columbia	97.1	88.4	94.2	94.0	97.1	89.7	88.7	81.0
Fresno	60.0	38.1	42.8	57.1	57.1	42.9	47.6	38.1
Houston	97.5	95.0	88.8	96.3	96.3	90.0	88.7	86.1
Los Angeles	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	97.0
Memphis	94.2	87.1	88.8	92.3	92.3	90.5	86.8	86.8
Miami-Dade County	86.4	80.7	80.7	87.0	86.2	86.3	81.4	78.4
Newark	97.1	97.1	92.4	97.1	97.1	94.8	92.4	92.4
Orange County	97.0	94.3	81.3	94.3	89.3	89.3	86.5	83.6
Philadelphia	92.4	84.6	85.3	90.4	90.7	88.8	88.5	83.8
San Diego	64.7	56.1	48.9	63.0	57.8	59.5	57.8	54.3
San Francisco	100.0	92.8	92.8	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	88.9
Median	95.6	87.8	85.8	93.2	91.5	89.5	87.7	83.7
Range	60.0-100.0	38.1-99.1	42.8-100.0	57.1-100.0	57.1-100.0	42.9-99.1	47.6-100.0	38.1-97.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	100.0	92.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	84.6
Marshall Islands	92.4	71.0	83.9	80.4	90.8	85.7	74.8	77.3
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	100.0	90.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	90.9
Median	100.0	91.6	91.6	100.0	100.0	96.2	95.5	87.8
Range	92.4-100.0	71.0-100.0	83.9-100.0	80.4-100.0	90.8-100.0	85.7-100.0	74.8-100.0	77.3-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	68.3	58.3	57.2	64.5	67.7	64.5	60.7	59.6
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Eating more calcium-rich foods	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks	Risks of unhealthy weight control practices	Accepting body size differences	Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders	All 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	84.0	83.5	85.4	84.1	81.2	79.7	73.1
Arizona	49.4	47.6	50.0	51.0	51.1	42.5	37.4
Arkansas	92.6	91.0	94.2	94.4	93.3	93.5	85.2
California	65.3	57.0	62.3	64.8	62.3	57.5	46.0
Colorado	68.8	62.8	69.0	72.7	70.0	64.5	50.0
Delaware	90.9	83.8	85.9	93.6	90.3	87.8	68.2
Florida	77.0	75.6	75.3	79.9	76.8	70.8	62.2
Georgia	85.1	80.2	85.1	86.7	83.3	81.6	70.7
Hawaii	78.8	75.0	82.8	78.8	83.5	72.2	56.5
Idaho	94.3	89.3	90.7	95.7	94.5	92.1	83.3
Indiana	91.1	87.2	88.1	94.1	88.1	88.6	75.5
Iowa	86.1	76.3	83.1	84.8	81.5	79.3	62.0
Kansas	86.1	80.1	86.9	89.5	84.6	82.1	69.4
Kentucky	90.6	83.7	86.7	91.3	88.6	87.8	73.6
Maine	86.5	71.2	82.4	90.6	89.8	79.3	56.4
Maryland	85.8	79.5	83.6	93.7	88.4	85.0	62.3
Massachusetts	76.8	63.2	74.7	80.7	79.1	71.3	50.0
Michigan	81.9	73.5	83.9	84.3	83.3	73.0	62.0
Minnesota	88.5	79.2	85.9	90.5	86.9	87.8	67.4
Mississippi	83.4	85.0	83.3	84.5	81.1	80.2	71.0
Missouri	94.1	89.4	92.8	96.1	91.1	90.2	77.4
Montana	93.1	89.0	94.8	93.8	94.8	91.1	77.9
Nebraska	84.3	82.8	87.7	88.8	85.2	78.7	65.4
Nevada	90.0	81.2	87.2	92.1	93.6	88.5	74.7
New Hampshire	89.1	80.5	88.6	89.6	89.7	84.5	67.9
New Jersey	93.9	89.5	94.4	96.0	93.7	92.7	80.4
New Mexico	77.6	76.8	78.4	80.6	79.0	75.8	63.5
North Carolina	85.6	82.5	90.4	92.3	88.2	86.6	71.5
North Dakota	87.6	86.5	89.5	92.6	88.7	89.7	78.4
Ohio	84.9	76.6	83.1	87.6	84.4	83.1	66.4
Oklahoma	51.6	52.0	51.7	51.0	49.9	45.7	39.1
Oregon	85.8	78.0	88.0	91.2	88.9	84.0	67.1
Pennsylvania	87.5	81.3	89.6	92.5	89.7	86.5	73.3
Rhode Island	83.3	66.0	86.3	85.1	85.5	77.5	51.3
South Carolina	77.9	72.0	78.8	83.4	81.4	73.8	62.6
South Dakota	89.9	86.4	90.9	92.7	87.4	86.9	76.2
Tennessee	79.6	74.2	80.2	82.8	79.9	74.2	62.7
Utah	90.1	82.5	88.1	96.6	96.0	94.5	71.5
Vermont	77.9	72.6	76.2	81.1	84.3	70.8	48.9
Virginia	91.5	87.5	93.0	92.3	91.3	86.6	77.9

TABLE 11b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Nutrition and Dietary Behavior Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Eating more calcium-rich foods	Food safety	Preparing healthy meals and snacks	Risks of unhealthy weight control practices	Accepting body size differences	Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders	All 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics
West Virginia	94.8	92.3	94.9	97.3	96.6	94.4	87.2
Wisconsin	89.0	80.0	84.5	93.8	89.6	89.2	66.2
Wyoming	89.4	91.0	92.4	94.7	92.2	91.9	76.6
Median	86.1	80.2	85.9	90.5	87.4	84.0	67.9
Range	49.4-94.8	47.6-92.3	50.0-94.9	51.0-97.3	49.9-96.6	42.5-94.5	37.4-87.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	90.3	87.2	85.1	92.7	92.6	95.2	73.2
Baltimore	73.8	73.7	80.5	84.2	76.2	72.0	52.4
Broward County	70.0	72.7	74.0	72.7	75.7	71.0	65.9
Charlotte	88.3	90.2	80.4	98.1	92.4	92.4	70.3
Detroit	68.0	65.3	68.2	65.1	65.1	53.7	49.7
District of Columbia	83.9	73.3	91.7	79.0	88.3	67.6	55.3
Fresno	33.4	23.8	47.6	38.1	40.0	23.8	14.3
Houston	84.9	79.9	87.4	93.7	87.3	79.8	67.1
Los Angeles	94.2	93.4	96.1	100.0	97.0	95.0	85.7
Memphis	87.0	87.2	86.0	88.7	90.5	83.8	70.4
Miami-Dade County	79.3	79.3	79.3	83.2	81.6	69.9	61.6
Newark	92.4	97.1	97.1	92.6	88.2	85.4	78.7
Orange County	80.8	78.6	89.3	86.5	85.9	78.6	75.8
Philadelphia	82.6	72.7	84.3	85.3	74.9	69.2	55.7
San Diego	54.3	47.2	50.5	54.3	48.9	48.2	38.0
San Francisco	82.2	75.5	88.9	96.6	82.2	89.4	63.9
Median	82.4	77.1	84.7	85.9	84.1	75.3	64.9
Range	33.4-94.2	23.8-97.1	47.6-97.1	38.1-100.0	40.0-97.0	23.8-95.2	14.3-85.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	76.9	76.9	100.0	84.6	84.6	61.5
Marshall Islands	77.4	87.2	82.5	82.2	74.4	78.5	55.0
Northern Mariana Islands	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
Palau	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
Median	85.5	83.6	91.3	100.0	92.3	92.3	70.8
Range	77.4-100.0	76.9-100.0	76.9-100.0	82.2-100.0	74.4-100.0	78.5-100.0	55.0-81.8
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	56.1	52.8	56.3	58.4	54.2	49.8	38.1
Nez Perce	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7

TABLE 12a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Physical, psychological, or social benefits	Health-related fitness	Phases of a workout	How much physical activity is enough	Developing an individualized physical activity plan	Monitoring progress toward reaching goals
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	91.8	93.1	91.5	88.7	76.4	76.8
Arizona	72.7	72.7	71.3	66.1	52.1	56.4
Arkansas	97.4	96.9	95.5	95.7	90.2	89.8
California	88.7	88.7	86.1	80.8	66.7	68.7
Colorado	90.0	90.2	86.7	84.4	74.2	69.6
Delaware	96.9	95.5	93.7	95.5	85.3	83.6
Florida	92.7	92.2	90.6	88.0	80.5	82.4
Georgia	89.9	91.4	89.9	89.1	81.0	81.7
Hawaii	90.5	85.3	78.9	82.8	67.8	70.5
Idaho	93.9	96.1	91.6	90.3	80.3	72.6
Indiana	98.4	98.4	93.7	93.8	84.5	85.7
Iowa	92.6	92.5	88.4	85.6	70.7	68.4
Kansas	96.4	96.1	93.1	93.8	77.7	71.8
Kentucky	94.2	92.0	91.2	90.4	75.7	71.9
Maine	94.9	92.6	93.6	90.6	80.2	76.9
Maryland	94.8	92.2	85.5	88.3	80.1	78.3
Massachusetts	92.7	90.8	87.5	85.6	72.3	71.4
Michigan	90.6	88.2	84.4	85.2	67.9	66.7
Minnesota	94.5	93.6	90.8	92.2	76.1	75.0
Mississippi	92.2	90.7	87.9	87.9	80.2	81.1
Missouri	97.7	96.3	92.5	94.8	78.8	77.4
Montana	100.0	98.3	98.7	93.7	73.3	73.3
Nebraska	95.4	92.5	92.9	88.7	81.0	80.2
Nevada	94.3	94.1	89.9	87.4	72.3	75.9
New Hampshire	95.4	91.0	87.3	86.3	72.9	71.9
New Jersey	98.2	97.9	95.9	91.6	82.1	81.6
New Mexico	93.9	92.8	91.3	88.0	77.4	82.2
North Carolina	95.1	96.2	93.2	90.9	80.6	82.2
North Dakota	95.8	94.1	90.1	90.5	71.0	71.1
Ohio	96.8	96.0	92.8	92.3	73.5	72.4
Oklahoma	64.5	66.3	61.9	57.7	41.0	42.7
Oregon	95.1	94.0	90.1	87.2	75.3	74.3
Pennsylvania	95.0	95.6	94.7	93.1	83.9	83.3
Rhode Island	98.9	96.4	97.6	93.0	82.7	82.0
South Carolina	95.0	95.0	92.2	91.5	76.9	76.1
South Dakota	95.5	96.3	95.9	89.1	82.2	76.6
Tennessee	93.3	95.4	92.9	90.2	77.2	79.7
Utah	99.5	98.2	94.1	94.2	84.4	79.6
Vermont	98.2	92.6	88.0	87.2	68.5	72.4
Virginia	95.8	96.2	94.8	94.8	86.3	87.2
West Virginia	98.3	98.5	97.3	96.5	88.8	88.9

TABLE 12a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Physical, psychological, or social benefits	Health-related fitness	Phases of a workout	How much physical activity is enough	Developing an individualized physical activity plan	Monitoring progress toward reaching goals
Wisconsin	96.4	94.8	90.1	90.2	74.9	73.3
Wyoming	99.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	90.4	86.6
Median	95.0	94.1	91.5	90.2	77.4	76.6
Range	64.5-100.0	66.3-99.2	61.9-98.7	57.7-97.7	41.0-90.4	42.7-89.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	94.5	97.0	81.7	86.8
Baltimore	89.1	87.7	83.6	82.3	75.0	70.9
Broward County	89.2	86.1	84.1	82.0	77.1	73.6
Charlotte	100.0	100.0	93.8	83.4	86.1	90.2
Detroit	85.7	85.4	81.1	77.9	69.6	62.9
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	80.3	74.5
Fresno	72.2	72.2	76.4	72.2	61.1	50.0
Houston	98.8	98.8	94.9	92.3	83.8	86.2
Los Angeles	100.0	97.1	95.2	93.1	91.0	89.1
Memphis	92.9	96.4	93.1	93.1	87.6	87.6
Miami-Dade County	89.6	90.4	86.3	86.4	79.9	84.8
Newark	97.1	94.3	97.1	94.3	87.3	89.8
Orange County	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	95.3	97.4
Philadelphia	92.7	93.7	92.8	85.8	72.7	72.0
San Diego	94.3	94.2	94.2	85.9	76.2	72.0
San Francisco	100.0	100.0	93.5	83.3	79.2	83.3
Median	95.7	95.4	93.7	86.2	80.1	84.1
Range	72.2-100.0	72.2-100.0	76.4-100.0	72.2-97.4	61.1-95.3	50.0-97.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	100.0	92.3	100.0	84.6	75.0	83.3
Marshall Islands	81.9	72.5	79.4	60.4	69.0	65.4
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	75.0	75.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	81.8
Median	100.0	96.2	100.0	82.3	75.0	78.4
Range	81.9-100.0	72.5-100.0	79.4-100.0	60.4-100.0	69.0-81.8	65.4-83.3
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	70.0	71.2	69.2	56.8	44.3	50.1
Nez Perce	71.4	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4	71.4

TABLE 12b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Overcoming barriers to physical activity	Decreasing sedentary activities	Opportunities for physical activity in the community	Preventing injury during physical activity	Weather-related safety	Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs	All 12 physical activity topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	84.2	88.8	83.8	90.8	88.7	83.7	63.6
Arizona	62.1	68.6	61.3	69.4	68.6	50.5	37.8
Arkansas	90.7	94.2	90.8	94.3	92.2	91.2	78.2
California	73.7	80.7	74.3	83.7	75.1	75.3	53.0
Colorado	75.7	82.5	76.7	82.7	68.0	67.7	43.0
Delaware	90.6	94.1	88.9	93.8	77.1	91.1	62.7
Florida	84.2	86.0	85.6	89.3	87.0	78.2	68.3
Georgia	82.0	88.6	85.1	89.4	83.8	84.0	66.7
Hawaii	74.7	85.6	75.3	72.5	66.6	74.3	45.2
Idaho	85.1	90.4	78.3	92.7	87.6	91.9	61.6
Indiana	83.3	93.7	84.5	92.1	85.9	89.7	63.0
Iowa	78.9	89.2	82.6	85.1	74.0	82.1	51.6
Kansas	76.3	84.6	83.8	92.1	81.1	84.3	50.8
Kentucky	79.3	90.4	77.1	89.9	78.6	83.1	53.6
Maine	84.3	92.7	84.0	89.4	78.1	81.6	54.1
Maryland	80.5	90.3	83.8	85.9	76.2	85.8	60.4
Massachusetts	75.8	86.5	77.8	84.0	74.0	79.3	50.0
Michigan	81.3	85.2	78.6	80.6	66.0	76.1	44.8
Minnesota	78.5	90.3	79.9	86.9	77.8	83.7	52.8
Mississippi	83.5	87.8	84.8	89.7	84.6	82.0	67.1
Missouri	85.5	94.8	83.6	94.5	83.9	88.7	57.6
Montana	83.2	93.1	86.0	97.9	88.5	85.8	59.2
Nebraska	81.0	85.8	79.9	85.9	79.7	82.4	60.7
Nevada	81.9	89.2	80.8	90.8	90.2	86.7	59.5
New Hampshire	80.9	91.9	83.0	90.8	82.2	87.9	56.9
New Jersey	87.6	94.3	89.5	95.8	89.9	95.2	66.8
New Mexico	82.8	84.1	86.7	89.4	81.4	81.5	64.2
North Carolina	83.7	91.1	87.7	92.6	85.4	86.5	65.1
North Dakota	73.7	87.7	80.3	89.9	84.7	84.7	52.2
Ohio	83.7	92.2	86.5	92.0	80.5	84.0	57.7
Oklahoma	52.7	57.2	53.7	62.3	57.5	56.4	35.1
Oregon	83.0	88.8	79.8	86.3	77.7	80.1	49.8
Pennsylvania	83.3	95.0	86.4	91.9	84.8	85.9	64.8
Rhode Island	82.9	93.0	89.7	94.3	67.8	76.2	51.4
South Carolina	84.5	90.9	85.8	89.4	81.7	81.0	59.7
South Dakota	82.4	94.2	85.2	94.0	89.0	87.1	63.7
Tennessee	85.5	90.8	86.8	91.5	83.6	77.2	59.5
Utah	85.6	95.5	86.8	89.9	82.6	93.6	60.9
Vermont	80.8	87.7	80.5	83.6	79.0	75.2	53.4

TABLE 12b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Teachers Taught Specific Physical Activity Topics in a Required Course During the 2011–2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Overcoming barriers to physical activity	Decreasing sedentary activities	Opportunities for physical activity in the community	Preventing injury during physical activity	Weather-related safety	Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs	All 12 physical activity topics
Virginia	88.1	95.2	90.7	92.9	86.2	87.2	70.9
West Virginia	93.4	96.5	96.0	97.9	95.3	92.0	77.1
Wisconsin	79.9	90.4	84.0	88.7	79.4	85.9	50.6
Wyoming	88.0	98.5	93.8	98.5	92.2	84.4	68.6
Median	82.9	90.4	84.0	89.9	81.7	84.0	59.5
Range	52.7-93.4	57.2-98.5	53.7-96.0	62.3-98.5	57.5-95.3	50.5-95.2	35.1-78.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	86.8	94.9	89.8	94.5	92.3	97.5	68.5
Baltimore	70.5	75.4	78.1	81.0	68.1	72.1	52.8
Broward County	82.4	85.6	82.1	84.1	84.1	69.3	60.9
Charlotte	84.4	88.3	80.2	94.1	88.2	90.4	58.6
Detroit	64.9	71.8	67.9	73.9	55.2	49.3	34.5
District of Columbia	91.9	97.1	86.1	100.0	77.4	70.0	56.1
Fresno	66.6	72.2	50.0	72.2	55.6	61.1	27.8
Houston	84.8	93.7	79.8	94.9	91.3	87.3	66.2
Los Angeles	89.1	95.9	90.2	97.1	93.0	97.0	81.2
Memphis	93.1	91.5	93.1	93.1	84.4	79.1	71.9
Miami-Dade County	88.8	87.2	83.9	87.9	86.2	81.3	69.6
Newark	94.7	94.6	94.8	97.1	89.5	82.0	65.0
Orange County	90.1	92.7	94.8	100.0	95.3	84.4	77.7
Philadelphia	77.9	91.8	84.0	87.7	68.3	67.5	50.7
San Diego	62.1	75.0	79.2	90.3	73.1	72.6	50.5
San Francisco	81.9	96.3	82.4	93.5	79.6	78.7	51.4
Median	84.6	91.7	83.2	93.3	84.3	78.9	59.8
Range	62.1-94.7	71.8-97.1	50.0-94.8	72.2-100.0	55.2-95.3	49.3-97.5	27.8-81.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	76.9	58.3
Marshall Islands	60.3	64.8	75.8	72.2	56.7	66.1	39.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	60.0	50.0
Palau	81.8	81.8	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	81.8
Median	90.9	82.6	91.7	95.5	90.0	71.5	54.2
Range	60.3-100.0	64.8-100.0	75.8-100.0	72.2-100.0	56.7-100.0	60.0-100.0	39.0-81.8
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	56.5	62.7	56.9	65.1	65.5	56.1	39.0
Nez Perce	71.4	71.4	57.1	100.0	57.1	71.4	57.1

TABLE 13. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other School Staff During the 2011-2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Physical education staff	Health services staff	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	School health council, committee, or team
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	71.2	69.8	58.0	48.8	35.7
Arizona	54.8	44.2	42.2	37.7	31.1
Arkansas	90.3	82.3	64.9	52.1	59.9
California	50.7	43.9	47.6	25.7	28.0
Colorado	69.2	51.3	50.9	28.9	39.2
Delaware	89.4	92.1	68.1	54.1	50.9
Florida	72.0	55.6	55.2	40.2	42.2
Georgia	85.5	60.2	51.8	39.2	32.8
Hawaii	76.5	47.0	59.6	36.8	33.4
Idaho	74.3	55.5	59.0	41.0	34.7
Indiana	83.9	78.0	63.0	40.6	42.9
Iowa	76.3	76.5	55.8	43.4	34.6
Kansas	77.8	66.6	46.7	41.8	39.0
Kentucky	86.0	69.5	56.7	48.7	43.9
Maine	82.6	72.7	65.7	46.7	48.6
Maryland	86.2	72.6	63.0	31.1	35.8
Massachusetts	81.4	73.8	67.9	43.6	44.6
Michigan	78.7	31.7	52.7	41.1	46.4
Minnesota	85.1	67.5	67.6	33.7	39.9
Mississippi	77.0	65.7	67.2	58.3	59.8
Missouri	84.2	76.3	63.3	43.7	46.0
Montana	81.7	60.7	64.0	43.3	34.1
Nebraska	80.6	70.4	50.3	37.3	43.6
Nevada	76.6	59.2	51.4	29.4	27.7
New Hampshire	81.4	81.0	76.7	50.9	60.3
New Jersey	93.4	81.3	72.5	34.5	40.0
New Mexico	72.7	69.8	67.3	40.4	47.2
North Carolina	89.2	75.9	62.2	36.5	41.3
North Dakota	76.3	44.4	50.9	49.4	37.3
Ohio	83.6	66.3	63.2	33.4	38.9
Oklahoma	57.0	40.6	44.7	43.5	42.3
Oregon	76.5	49.5	60.6	36.1	33.9
Pennsylvania	91.0	76.4	62.8	45.2	48.2
Rhode Island	97.9	77.0	67.4	29.4	41.3
South Carolina	85.8	71.9	58.0	36.5	40.2
South Dakota	76.9	56.2	49.0	36.8	35.4
Tennessee	87.0	81.2	75.0	61.1	73.3
Utah	85.1	54.5	67.0	27.8	31.4
Vermont	74.0	80.6	83.5	52.7	56.7
Virginia	90.6	82.7	63.7	41.2	41.6

TABLE 13. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Health Education Staff Worked on Health Education Activities with Other School Staff During the 2011-2012 School Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (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	89.3	85.6	70.7	47.4	57.3
Wisconsin	83.2	67.2	70.8	40.5	45.1
Wyoming	90.1	82.9	71.8	48.8	49.6
Median	81.7	69.8	63.0	41.0	41.3
Range	50.7-97.9	31.7-92.1	42.2-83.5	25.7-61.1	27.7-73.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	83.5	72.8	71.3	41.0	44.5
Baltimore	82.1	56.8	65.8	36.0	27.8
Broward County	65.4	49.1	55.7	49.1	31.1
Charlotte	100.0	86.1	62.4	52.6	66.0
Detroit	66.8	52.1	56.2	44.5	42.5
District of Columbia	97.1	91.0	85.7	51.5	41.8
Fresno	33.3	42.9	14.3	9.5	0.0
Houston	88.9	70.4	52.0	41.4	40.9
Los Angeles	66.3	63.1	70.5	34.3	30.5
Memphis	88.1	80.9	81.0	76.2	81.0
Miami-Dade County	61.4	43.8	60.0	44.5	43.8
Newark	97.0	97.0	89.7	65.9	69.4
Orange County	82.3	60.6	62.7	46.8	63.3
Philadelphia	90.4	75.4	66.5	63.7	54.9
San Diego	44.8	54.2	50.0	21.0	30.3
San Francisco	73.6	78.2	93.1	45.4	89.4
Median	82.2	66.8	64.3	45.0	43.2
Range	33.3-100.0	42.9-97.0	14.3-93.1	9.5-76.2	0.0-89.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	75.0	81.8	41.7	33.3	41.7
Marshall Islands	46.6	59.5	33.1	37.8	45.0
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	42.9	28.6	28.6	14.3
Palau	90.0	90.0	90.0	65.0	65.0
Median	73.2	70.7	37.4	35.6	43.4
Range	46.6-90.0	42.9-90.0	28.6-90.0	28.6-65.0	14.3-65.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	59.1	47.1	47.0	43.9	47.1
Nez Perce	100.0	85.7	100.0	85.7	100.0

TABLE 14. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	HIV,* STD, [†] or teen pregnancy prevention	Asthma	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Tobacco-use prevention, physical activity, and nutrition and healthy eating
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	27.2	32.4	35.5	41.8	39.9	30.0
Arizona	13.2	21.7	27.6	43.3	45.2	22.6
Arkansas	24.1	33.5	40.6	49.9	53.7	35.0
California	32.7	22.5	31.5	37.8	43.1	23.8
Colorado	14.5	10.1	12.1	35.4	30.3	11.3
Delaware	48.5	29.2	49.7	60.3	59.2	45.5
Florida	24.4	22.5	33.1	47.4	44.7	27.2
Georgia	23.1	19.5	24.9	48.2	34.3	21.2
Hawaii	33.1	9.0	34.6	38.8	41.2	25.6
Idaho	22.9	12.1	27.2	34.1	35.3	23.9
Indiana	16.8	11.7	22.2	30.2	31.5	14.3
Iowa	16.8	9.9	21.6	38.3	39.6	18.6
Kansas	15.9	11.6	22.8	44.5	41.9	20.2
Kentucky	25.3	15.1	32.6	40.8	42.7	26.9
Maine	22.5	15.6	27.7	34.5	36.5	21.0
Maryland	32.0	21.0	32.7	49.6	45.2	27.9
Massachusetts	20.5	18.5	25.5	40.3	44.0	19.3
Michigan	35.2	15.6	28.7	39.2	46.4	22.5
Minnesota	18.9	12.0	21.3	31.1	31.0	16.5
Mississippi	26.1	38.1	43.4	49.3	50.5	38.2
Missouri	14.4	22.8	23.0	38.0	35.5	19.0
Montana	20.2	15.3	33.6	38.6	40.0	25.7
Nebraska	17.4	30.4	28.2	42.5	39.8	25.0
Nevada	22.7	14.9	26.3	35.0	34.0	20.6
New Hampshire	24.8	17.3	31.5	46.9	51.8	27.2
New Jersey	24.1	34.0	32.1	46.1	43.6	26.5
New Mexico	27.2	25.0	32.3	41.5	44.9	27.3
North Carolina	35.3	20.8	29.2	43.1	35.1	23.6
North Dakota	17.7	10.5	38.2	43.9	46.3	30.9
Ohio	17.3	13.9	22.5	40.3	42.1	18.9
Oklahoma	27.8	22.9	35.0	34.2	34.5	28.2
Oregon	27.3	12.7	26.6	36.8	36.1	19.9
Pennsylvania	17.1	15.8	23.4	44.4	43.8	21.0
Rhode Island	17.7	13.8	27.8	35.5	33.4	19.8
South Carolina	26.8	19.0	26.0	46.4	40.9	23.5
South Dakota	19.5	16.2	41.8	47.4	45.9	35.5
Tennessee	24.0	37.9	39.9	54.4	54.3	35.3
Utah	31.9	12.9	37.8	42.1	42.2	28.9
Vermont	19.7	15.8	39.2	37.4	43.1	27.2

TABLE 14. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Parents and Families with Health Information on Specific Topics Designed to Increase Parent and Family Knowledge, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	HIV,* STD,† or teen pregnancy prevention	Asthma	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition and healthy eating	Tobacco-use prevention, physical activity, and nutrition and healthy eating
Virginia	21.8	22.1	28.1	51.4	45.1	23.4
West Virginia	28.9	27.8	48.9	55.6	53.8	41.9
Wisconsin	28.2	13.3	25.9	42.8	43.3	19.1
Wyoming	11.4	16.2	25.9	42.5	43.0	21.9
Median	23.1	16.2	28.7	42.1	42.7	23.8
Range	11.4-48.5	9.0-38.1	12.1-49.7	30.2-60.3	30.3-59.2	11.3-45.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	28.6	33.1	30.2	38.7	43.5	25.4
Baltimore	30.9	38.2	31.8	54.4	58.6	26.3
Broward County	28.0	31.5	35.0	42.1	42.1	29.8
Charlotte	39.2	38.0	41.1	54.5	47.8	37.9
Detroit	28.4	42.5	32.3	60.5	65.7	29.4
District of Columbia	41.2	44.2	32.6	61.0	58.7	32.6
Fresno	19.0	45.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	5.0
Houston	45.4	33.7	40.3	59.2	54.2	39.0
Los Angeles	49.7	43.7	47.8	51.1	62.2	39.9
Memphis	63.2	62.4	61.8	74.8	74.7	60.0
Miami-Dade County	28.6	25.8	36.7	59.5	56.7	33.0
Newark	48.4	60.4	33.8	65.2	63.4	33.8
Orange County	74.2	19.1	35.2	48.8	50.3	31.1
Philadelphia	15.9	33.1	25.6	50.6	59.5	22.8
San Diego	68.6	28.7	35.2	41.6	43.5	31.9
San Francisco	46.2	45.0	54.8	53.0	58.2	42.0
Median	40.2	38.1	35.1	53.7	57.5	32.3
Range	15.9-74.2	19.1-62.4	5.0-61.8	20.0-74.8	10.0-74.7	5.0-60.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	30.8	23.1	38.5	46.2	46.2	38.5
Marshall Islands	29.9	28.7	41.7	52.1	53.8	35.1
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	14.3	28.6	57.1	57.1	28.6
Palau	10.0	0.0	40.0	65.0	65.0	30.0
Median	29.3	18.7	39.3	54.6	55.5	32.6
Range	10.0-30.8	0.0-28.7	28.6-41.7	46.2-65.0	46.2-65.0	28.6-38.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	32.1	23.7	38.6	35.0	34.2	26.5
Nez Perce	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 15. 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, 2012

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	32.1	6.7	21.2	5.8	9.6	18.8	5.9
Arizona	13.6	2.9	13.0	20.5	10.5	21.8	17.6
Arkansas	71.5	5.9	9.1	4.1	7.8	0.4	1.0
California	13.9	9.2	14.7	14.8	33.0	4.5	10.0
Colorado	30.5	5.5	26.7	6.9	20.8	5.0	4.6
Delaware	76.1	5.3	10.0	0.0	1.9	6.7	0.0
Florida	33.7	9.3	21.0	4.9	16.0	6.3	8.7
Georgia	78.2	2.0	8.7	3.0	5.6	0.7	1.7
Hawaii	39.8	10.5	16.9	8.4	10.8	3.7	9.9
Idaho	57.2	10.8	9.2	7.7	7.9	3.5	3.7
Indiana	74.3	5.7	13.2	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.4
Iowa	42.0	9.1	13.8	6.2	23.6	4.1	1.3
Kansas	56.8	4.8	23.0	6.2	4.6	2.7	1.9
Kentucky	57.0	10.0	14.5	8.6	5.7	2.5	1.8
Maine	37.4	20.4	12.0	8.9	13.1	5.6	2.7
Maryland	40.9	23.4	17.1	3.8	9.4	1.4	4.0
Massachusetts	36.3	23.1	13.1	3.2	6.4	12.1	5.9
Michigan	41.7	9.6	18.3	6.5	16.6	4.4	2.8
Minnesota	72.7	11.3	9.0	0.0	3.7	2.5	0.8
Mississippi	44.5	5.7	10.3	6.8	18.7	9.3	4.6
Missouri	51.9	3.5	18.0	5.3	16.0	2.2	3.0
Montana	77.7	3.2	9.5	7.1	2.1	0.0	0.4
Nebraska	46.9	2.0	21.7	3.9	19.4	4.3	1.7
Nevada	47.8	17.9	12.3	6.7	10.6	0.0	4.7
New Hampshire	36.8	25.8	8.9	3.0	10.4	12.0	3.1
New Jersey	76.4	2.7	3.5	1.7	5.7	9.2	0.7
New Mexico	36.8	14.9	12.5	10.2	7.7	14.8	3.1
North Carolina	52.9	5.2	26.4	3.1	4.9	4.9	2.7
North Dakota	40.7	6.0	13.1	14.7	21.8	1.7	2.0
Ohio	58.1	11.2	12.5	4.3	7.4	5.1	1.4
Oklahoma	32.4	2.5	6.1	13.8	22.2	15.4	7.6
Oregon	39.1	10.5	11.8	17.9	9.2	3.5	8.0
Pennsylvania	84.0	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.4	1.2	2.5
Rhode Island	82.0	3.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
South Carolina	43.0	2.0	42.0	4.5	4.2	2.5	1.7
South Dakota	50.7	2.0	16.4	11.5	11.6	0.8	7.0
Tennessee	54.0	4.4	20.2	4.1	5.9	8.5	2.9
Utah	42.0	18.8	18.7	7.1	11.6	0.6	1.2

TABLE 15. 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, 2012 (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
Vermont	25.8	15.3	11.4	2.1	10.7	28.0	6.7
Virginia	81.7	0.4	8.7	2.1	4.2	2.2	0.7
West Virginia	72.7	14.1	6.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.2
Wisconsin	65.7	8.3	8.3	5.3	8.2	2.1	2.0
Wyoming	65.0	3.5	17.4	3.7	7.5	0.9	2.0
Median	47.8	6.0	13.0	5.3	8.2	3.5	2.7
Range	13.6-84.0	0.4-25.8	2.4-42.0	0.0-20.5	0.0-33.0	0.0-28.0	0.0-17.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	18.7	57.6	3.5	10.1	3.5	6.6	0.0
Baltimore	32.8	6.1	22.6	9.3	15.5	4.6	9.0
Broward County	33.8	14.2	8.9	7.2	19.7	12.5	3.6
Charlotte	57.1	8.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
Detroit	50.7	0.0	21.1	11.9	3.0	10.4	3.0
District of Columbia	62.6	5.2	19.7	5.2	2.3	2.3	2.9
Fresno	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	72.1	0.0	5.5
Houston	63.4	2.9	19.5	1.5	11.3	0.0	1.4
Los Angeles	6.1	33.8	5.2	4.5	42.6	0.0	7.7
Memphis	60.3	3.3	21.4	1.7	8.3	3.3	1.5
Miami-Dade County	23.3	5.7	21.0	8.7	18.3	11.9	11.2
Newark	71.7	0.0	7.5	2.5	10.3	8.0	0.0
Orange County	23.5	25.4	13.3	0.0	28.0	0.0	9.8
Philadelphia	77.7	2.8	8.3	0.8	2.6	5.8	1.9
San Diego	4.3	0.0	3.3	5.0	81.5	0.0	6.0
San Francisco	8.6	15.1	12.4	11.9	20.0	28.1	3.8
Median	33.3	5.7	12.9	5.1	13.4	4.0	3.7
Range	4.3-77.7	0.0-57.6	3.3-22.6	0.0-11.9	0.0-81.5	0.0-28.1	0.0-13.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	66.7	8.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	32.2	16.1	4.1	20.4	8.2	10.7	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	16.7
Palau	40.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	30.0
Median	36.1	9.2	2.1	15.2	9.2	0.0	12.5
Range	0.0-66.7	0.0-16.1	0.0-16.7	0.0-33.3	8.2-50.0	0.0-10.7	0.0-30.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	35.7	0.0	15.6	12.5	12.7	16.7	6.8
Nez Perce	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 16. 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, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

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	70.2	10.8	22.4	22.1	10.8	34.0
Arizona	24.0	27.5	33.3	13.0	9.0	17.2
Arkansas	95.7	8.1	27.5	13.9	12.8	37.7
California	58.5	11.3	22.9	22.8	20.9	22.2
Colorado	60.6	11.4	30.8	14.7	17.2	25.8
Delaware	84.3	10.9	18.8	17.3	17.3	35.8
Florida	63.6	9.9	25.7	19.5	18.1	26.8
Georgia	97.0	2.5	13.1	20.6	22.3	41.5
Hawaii	60.4	12.8	29.5	18.6	12.1	27.0
Idaho	91.9	5.9	26.0	12.7	20.4	34.9
Indiana	95.4	3.3	17.4	13.2	13.3	52.8
Iowa	85.4	10.7	26.8	17.0	12.2	33.3
Kansas	79.1	5.1	19.4	25.3	23.2	27.0
Kentucky	83.2	7.4	22.3	22.1	20.0	28.2
Maine	83.3	6.3	19.8	19.4	19.7	34.9
Maryland	82.3	6.8	28.1	16.7	20.4	28.0
Massachusetts	76.7	5.9	22.4	14.9	17.4	39.4
Michigan	81.6	9.3	30.0	21.0	13.8	25.9
Minnesota	92.3	5.5	18.7	12.9	16.2	46.6
Mississippi	81.0	15.0	31.1	14.6	10.4	28.9
Missouri	89.0	8.2	28.4	21.9	17.1	24.3
Montana	96.7	4.5	20.2	14.6	19.9	40.7
Nebraska	69.5	8.8	21.2	18.5	19.0	32.5
Nevada	88.8	9.6	20.5	21.1	22.2	26.6
New Hampshire	70.9	5.1	21.7	17.8	19.7	35.7
New Jersey	94.2	4.0	13.5	17.8	24.0	40.8
New Mexico	75.3	12.4	26.4	11.3	17.5	32.4
North Carolina	81.7	3.9	25.4	17.0	14.7	39.1
North Dakota	91.5	10.2	26.4	10.4	14.8	38.2
Ohio	80.9	7.7	18.1	18.3	21.5	34.4
Oklahoma	68.8	16.7	21.4	19.1	17.5	25.3
Oregon	75.2	5.3	25.5	20.0	15.4	33.8
Pennsylvania	95.2	5.0	20.2	23.5	16.6	34.6
Rhode Island	97.8	2.2	9.5	13.6	26.9	47.7
South Carolina	67.1	6.0	23.3	16.6	17.7	36.4
South Dakota	89.2	11.2	26.8	10.0	16.1	35.9
Tennessee	75.7	13.2	22.7	16.8	15.2	32.1
Utah	87.3	7.0	19.6	17.1	16.3	40.0
Vermont	63.2	10.3	21.0	10.0	23.3	35.4

TABLE 16. 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, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (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
Virginia	95.9	2.5	9.3	18.0	22.2	48.1
West Virginia	96.1	11.1	28.3	18.8	8.9	32.9
Wisconsin	93.0	7.2	18.4	16.2	18.3	39.9
Wyoming	88.8	5.2	22.7	20.0	12.7	39.4
Median	83.2	7.7	22.4	17.3	17.4	34.6
Range	24.0-97.8	2.2-27.5	9.3-33.3	10.0-25.3	8.9-26.9	17.2-52.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	97.6	0.0	24.8	17.3	17.7	40.2
Baltimore	56.6	18.7	51.9	6.8	10.1	12.5
Broward County	67.1	3.5	17.3	24.1	15.5	39.6
Charlotte	92.1	9.7	31.5	13.6	13.8	31.4
Detroit	72.2	12.8	22.9	10.1	18.0	36.2
District of Columbia	87.4	5.2	24.9	24.2	17.7	28.0
Fresno	60.0	15.8	36.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Houston	84.8	6.3	20.0	20.3	17.7	35.7
Los Angeles	86.7	2.0	17.8	26.5	21.3	32.4
Memphis	80.4	4.8	24.9	17.7	18.3	34.3
Miami-Dade County	46.8	7.7	19.4	19.4	24.7	28.8
Newark	82.6	9.7	22.8	15.3	20.6	31.7
Orange County	72.6	2.0	36.8	20.7	15.2	25.2
Philadelphia	92.5	4.6	26.5	13.7	17.0	38.3
San Diego	59.4	5.8	40.6	23.5	20.3	9.7
San Francisco	56.0	20.6	23.9	7.2	18.7	29.7
Median	76.5	6.1	24.9	17.5	17.7	31.6
Range	46.8-97.6	0.0-20.6	17.3-51.9	6.8-26.5	10.1-24.7	9.7-40.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	92.3	7.7	15.4	15.4	23.1	38.5
Marshall Islands	53.0	18.7	44.3	14.8	14.6	7.7
Northern Mariana Islands	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0	14.3	0.0
Palau	36.4	0.0	9.1	36.4	45.5	9.1
Median	48.0	13.2	29.2	15.1	18.9	8.4
Range	36.4-92.3	0.0-42.9	9.1-44.3	0.0-36.4	14.3-45.5	0.0-38.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	71.3	9.5	26.2	13.1	18.2	33.0
Nez Perce	100.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	28.6	28.6

* Certification, licensure, or endorsement by the state.

TABLE 17a. 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, 2012

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV† prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	42.1	33.8	37.7	27.2	36.0	24.8	54.1	53.7
Arizona	30.9	23.0	32.4	24.3	21.0	14.9	40.6	39.8
Arkansas	49.8	44.3	45.4	24.3	27.0	21.3	45.7	68.8
California	29.7	14.0	26.8	13.7	36.6	27.7	32.6	31.0
Colorado	28.4	12.5	33.4	14.2	18.6	25.0	20.8	41.1
Delaware	40.2	12.7	38.9	10.5	40.0	43.5	19.6	31.4
Florida	40.0	26.3	37.6	24.9	48.6	37.5	46.1	48.8
Georgia	32.6	17.8	20.7	12.9	36.4	27.9	27.3	40.8
Hawaii	24.6	4.8	33.0	13.8	41.8	34.6	22.9	24.6
Idaho	39.2	6.6	35.0	11.3	39.3	39.7	24.6	32.3
Indiana	24.3	9.5	19.6	9.9	28.7	23.8	26.7	27.7
Iowa	27.1	10.6	30.4	21.8	27.0	23.7	30.6	33.4
Kansas	24.1	19.7	19.9	18.7	25.6	19.8	28.2	42.6
Kentucky	34.8	21.7	30.1	18.2	32.4	22.8	35.3	40.2
Maine	46.1	15.5	41.2	16.3	48.5	48.7	35.7	33.4
Maryland	50.7	16.3	49.3	21.0	60.0	50.6	39.7	41.2
Massachusetts	37.4	13.0	44.9	12.4	32.1	39.0	28.0	32.3
Michigan	32.6	16.7	29.5	20.1	52.7	42.5	31.7	28.0
Minnesota	40.8	14.5	61.3	16.7	34.3	32.0	38.1	43.7
Mississippi	43.8	48.0	41.0	27.9	27.6	22.9	43.3	48.3
Missouri	33.8	28.2	36.8	21.8	23.7	20.8	37.5	48.3
Montana	44.8	23.6	31.9	20.5	46.4	36.2	43.7	50.7
Nebraska	36.3	41.9	27.4	18.1	23.9	21.3	32.9	37.7
Nevada	54.8	19.1	45.5	25.3	55.6	58.5	37.8	31.2
New Hampshire	52.0	20.3	61.7	21.4	48.6	60.8	41.0	42.1
New Jersey	41.7	38.0	48.2	28.1	39.4	38.5	49.6	57.7
New Mexico	51.3	33.3	45.8	30.5	44.6	41.4	49.1	50.1
North Carolina	37.9	32.3	32.8	19.4	58.5	49.5	37.9	45.5
North Dakota	37.2	11.6	33.2	23.7	28.7	29.0	36.4	39.1
Ohio	37.4	17.1	39.3	19.7	18.9	20.4	38.3	47.0
Oklahoma	46.9	28.5	37.6	34.5	47.5	23.2	53.0	50.3
Oregon	27.4	9.3	30.4	17.7	27.0	28.2	30.8	40.8
Pennsylvania	38.8	13.7	37.6	10.0	28.0	26.4	28.3	38.1
Rhode Island	22.4	6.9	32.8	8.5	21.1	17.3	28.2	31.0
South Carolina	32.0	20.6	25.8	21.7	38.8	37.4	36.4	47.1
South Dakota	30.3	10.2	23.3	10.3	11.3	12.1	20.9	34.0
Tennessee	42.6	44.5	53.3	26.3	37.2	23.6	48.4	61.8
Utah	59.9	13.0	42.4	12.1	49.5	64.0	27.8	37.9
Vermont	48.3	22.1	56.5	13.9	31.1	36.6	34.3	45.0
Virginia	33.2	20.5	30.2	18.9	24.2	24.3	38.8	55.4

TABLE 17a. 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [†] prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
West Virginia	35.0	25.6	28.2	24.7	24.0	22.2	39.4	40.7
Wisconsin	43.5	15.3	44.5	15.6	25.3	32.3	33.7	37.7
Wyoming	35.2	17.6	37.4	22.1	27.3	24.4	41.2	53.4
Median	37.4	17.8	36.8	19.4	32.4	27.9	36.4	40.8
Range	22.4-59.9	4.8-48.0	19.6-61.7	8.5-34.5	11.3-60.0	12.1-64.0	19.6-54.1	24.6-68.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	71.7	53.2	53.6	33.9	56.3	56.3	52.0	51.6
Baltimore	43.1	34.4	55.1	22.0	33.6	37.1	44.7	48.0
Broward County	35.0	45.9	37.7	26.7	69.3	63.9	60.6	59.6
Charlotte	64.8	56.0	37.4	18.0	54.9	70.4	38.3	59.9
Detroit	39.7	34.6	35.9	26.5	47.8	32.3	42.2	43.8
District of Columbia	66.0	48.8	54.1	19.5	72.1	69.9	40.9	58.9
Fresno	9.5	42.9	33.3	5.0	72.6	36.3	23.9	33.3
Houston	70.0	52.4	58.8	39.1	82.6	75.2	56.4	76.1
Los Angeles	52.5	29.6	51.1	33.3	76.2	69.8	56.0	49.9
Memphis	64.8	70.8	61.4	46.4	90.2	70.5	61.3	80.1
Miami-Dade County	44.1	24.6	37.4	28.8	51.4	37.1	44.9	50.7
Newark	51.0	62.4	54.5	46.4	76.1	77.6	63.7	78.2
Orange County	42.5	18.7	33.7	21.8	79.1	74.5	45.1	32.0
Philadelphia	42.9	41.5	35.1	16.4	67.3	48.3	36.3	52.2
San Diego	45.9	34.4	52.5	48.1	70.3	55.9	59.4	51.9
San Francisco	66.7	36.6	63.0	10.6	66.2	80.1	38.9	35.6
Median	48.5	42.2	51.8	26.6	69.8	66.9	45.0	51.8
Range	9.5-71.7	18.7-70.8	33.3-63.0	5.0-48.1	33.6-90.2	32.3-80.1	23.9-63.7	32.0-80.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	23.1	15.4	23.1	23.1	84.6	38.5	23.1	23.1
Marshall Islands	67.0	45.0	63.9	58.2	62.2	49.7	67.2	71.6
Northern Mariana Islands	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	60.0
Palau	59.1	0.0	59.1	27.3	45.5	45.5	36.4	45.5
Median	49.6	17.7	49.6	25.2	61.1	47.6	29.8	52.8
Range	23.1-67.0	0.0-45.0	23.1-63.9	20.0-58.2	45.5-84.6	38.5-80.0	20.0-67.2	23.1-71.6
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	47.1	36.7	43.0	29.2	44.3	18.4	58.6	61.3
Nez Perce	57.1	0.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

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

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 17b. 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, 2012

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD [†] prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	37.7	50.6	25.8	28.9	38.9	35.9	67.1
Arizona	31.3	37.7	14.9	15.3	25.9	24.3	52.4
Arkansas	50.3	69.1	23.5	26.1	37.9	44.2	70.2
California	24.6	30.5	23.3	30.0	19.8	25.8	46.7
Colorado	28.6	44.2	20.8	21.2	31.8	17.5	43.7
Delaware	39.1	47.7	36.6	40.0	27.6	24.9	55.0
Florida	43.0	61.2	27.8	36.2	37.4	37.2	67.4
Georgia	30.8	71.2	27.8	32.7	19.3	23.9	54.6
Hawaii	21.1	28.3	30.7	37.2	30.6	21.4	44.2
Idaho	29.1	39.8	32.5	36.8	29.0	26.5	46.5
Indiana	23.9	39.2	17.6	27.3	20.7	17.1	49.0
Iowa	34.9	37.5	20.0	21.3	18.4	16.7	48.6
Kansas	31.4	52.3	22.5	24.5	26.0	22.7	56.9
Kentucky	45.3	50.0	25.1	27.4	58.9	25.8	54.5
Maine	44.4	50.1	38.7	46.2	35.1	34.4	56.7
Maryland	47.5	59.7	36.4	49.0	48.4	40.7	66.4
Massachusetts	39.0	49.2	31.0	34.2	32.3	21.3	74.0
Michigan	39.4	43.8	34.0	46.0	26.9	23.4	56.1
Minnesota	33.5	44.1	24.8	28.2	38.1	24.9	61.0
Mississippi	43.3	54.5	31.5	29.3	44.0	41.6	62.3
Missouri	40.2	52.9	19.3	24.8	37.3	24.6	66.7
Montana	36.3	52.7	26.0	37.3	35.4	34.7	65.3
Nebraska	34.4	48.0	19.7	24.6	27.3	20.5	56.0
Nevada	52.3	50.9	44.0	52.2	48.9	53.1	69.0
New Hampshire	59.5	61.5	43.2	49.8	40.3	35.6	77.6
New Jersey	41.0	63.0	30.8	33.3	68.0	25.9	88.8
New Mexico	44.1	54.6	36.6	41.5	39.7	36.6	64.9
North Carolina	36.7	65.3	51.0	54.3	31.3	35.5	62.0
North Dakota	38.7	47.5	20.1	24.6	34.9	30.9	60.9
Ohio	40.5	56.3	17.8	18.0	31.6	23.3	65.7
Oklahoma	32.8	39.9	20.1	28.3	40.4	34.4	63.7
Oregon	25.1	34.1	22.7	22.6	29.1	18.1	52.8
Pennsylvania	35.7	52.8	18.2	24.0	24.8	25.0	59.4
Rhode Island	31.7	39.0	12.7	15.0	26.7	14.0	69.4
South Carolina	35.2	60.0	32.7	36.9	20.8	26.3	60.4
South Dakota	32.5	47.7	11.4	11.8	19.4	26.9	64.5
Tennessee	48.0	73.2	24.2	27.9	77.3	33.9	81.0
Utah	41.0	49.2	41.9	49.0	37.8	44.1	59.6
Vermont	41.5	46.9	22.3	24.8	46.5	29.8	65.9
Virginia	40.7	76.1	16.8	20.7	31.4	25.4	69.1

TABLE 17b. 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD [†] prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
West Virginia	37.2	60.5	27.9	23.0	26.6	35.6	61.7
Wisconsin	38.4	47.5	23.4	26.2	47.9	29.6	58.0
Wyoming	35.1	54.5	19.0	23.4	40.5	30.9	59.1
Median	37.7	50.1	24.8	28.2	32.3	26.3	61.0
Range	21.1-59.5	28.3-76.1	11.4-51.0	11.8-54.3	18.4-77.3	14.0-53.1	43.7-88.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	54.0	63.8	54.0	48.8	51.2	51.2	76.0
Baltimore	46.7	56.3	29.0	31.2	25.9	36.9	66.1
Broward County	34.4	46.7	43.5	54.8	50.8	40.0	83.3
Charlotte	39.9	75.8	41.0	56.9	33.6	68.7	67.0
Detroit	63.0	68.6	34.2	43.4	26.1	39.0	65.3
District of Columbia	75.2	93.1	64.7	69.3	48.8	49.5	83.5
Fresno	23.8	28.6	27.2	66.6	19.0	4.7	54.6
Houston	67.1	83.4	74.7	80.1	55.1	60.7	77.4
Los Angeles	39.7	39.8	59.2	68.9	51.5	39.6	73.5
Memphis	67.8	95.0	66.2	76.0	76.1	53.2	88.4
Miami-Dade County	49.3	62.1	26.1	43.1	34.5	36.1	69.7
Newark	60.6	92.5	73.0	73.0	64.5	38.5	90.9
Orange County	35.8	45.6	57.9	74.5	40.4	45.1	63.1
Philadelphia	75.2	91.7	27.6	46.7	27.7	32.6	68.8
San Diego	34.1	38.1	52.1	55.9	61.6	41.0	70.6
San Francisco	80.1	67.1	59.3	69.9	49.1	66.7	76.4
Median	51.7	65.5	53.1	61.8	49.0	40.5	72.1
Range	23.8-80.1	28.6-95.0	26.1-74.7	31.2-80.1	19.0-76.1	4.7-68.7	54.6-90.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	38.5	38.5	30.8	53.8	23.1	30.8	53.8
Marshall Islands	75.8	79.1	60.2	61.1	64.7	68.8	60.4
Northern Mariana Islands	40.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	60.0
Palau	27.3	50.0	27.3	45.5	50.0	50.0	59.1
Median	39.3	45.0	35.4	56.9	45.0	45.0	59.6
Range	27.3-75.8	38.5-79.1	27.3-60.2	45.4-61.1	23.1-64.7	30.8-68.8	53.8-60.4
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	38.2	45.2	16.2	22.0	29.7	33.3	66.3
Nez Perce	28.6	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0

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

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 18a. 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, 2012

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [†] prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	73.9	61.5	70.7	55.1	63.6	54.3	62.8	68.8
Arizona	67.5	53.5	63.8	42.1	47.3	47.2	51.2	54.8
Arkansas	76.1	60.3	69.6	56.2	69.3	57.1	66.5	77.1
California	66.8	57.1	71.0	47.4	56.6	58.9	55.8	54.5
Colorado	76.4	54.9	69.5	49.2	62.3	61.6	53.7	63.3
Delaware	88.1	70.3	81.0	64.3	83.3	76.2	65.9	67.2
Florida	67.0	55.8	64.3	50.4	59.9	57.2	56.7	62.2
Georgia	76.2	59.9	68.3	54.5	69.2	65.2	61.4	68.9
Hawaii	77.0	63.2	81.0	61.7	65.9	69.5	66.5	63.8
Idaho	70.8	49.1	75.1	54.0	62.9	62.1	65.5	64.5
Indiana	74.7	39.6	66.3	39.1	56.3	56.0	49.0	48.5
Iowa	67.5	48.5	70.8	44.8	56.0	61.8	55.6	57.8
Kansas	62.9	37.9	59.2	35.1	56.7	63.6	37.0	47.5
Kentucky	83.7	54.0	77.5	57.2	67.0	67.1	68.4	65.0
Maine	75.7	40.3	68.5	41.5	58.8	67.7	42.4	51.2
Maryland	77.5	57.5	79.6	54.5	75.2	75.8	62.2	62.8
Massachusetts	82.3	49.8	80.2	49.8	68.5	74.1	55.9	62.3
Michigan	74.3	53.3	72.1	50.0	61.8	62.7	54.7	56.7
Minnesota	75.4	47.2	77.1	42.2	66.3	74.1	55.3	56.1
Mississippi	81.9	67.7	75.1	64.8	70.7	64.5	71.0	75.6
Missouri	69.5	42.9	61.6	41.0	59.2	51.5	51.9	55.2
Montana	74.3	61.0	67.2	48.0	63.8	62.7	55.6	61.1
Nebraska	63.6	43.4	56.9	37.3	43.3	53.1	43.8	49.9
Nevada	82.5	56.3	83.1	58.2	71.0	76.7	65.1	57.9
New Hampshire	80.7	45.7	80.7	45.7	64.1	76.5	54.7	57.5
New Jersey	84.5	66.1	79.6	60.8	79.6	82.6	67.6	68.6
New Mexico	80.0	66.9	77.7	60.3	71.1	71.9	66.0	66.0
North Carolina	71.2	63.3	69.9	53.9	60.2	61.6	58.9	64.8
North Dakota	66.4	52.5	67.3	39.0	52.3	55.5	54.7	52.4
Ohio	76.0	50.3	70.4	43.0	63.1	63.8	57.8	56.1
Oklahoma	62.3	50.3	56.5	43.5	54.8	43.7	51.9	56.9
Oregon	66.0	45.4	67.4	40.3	60.9	62.5	47.1	46.9
Pennsylvania	81.5	59.5	81.3	57.5	81.7	80.0	68.4	70.4
Rhode Island	78.3	55.4	82.8	55.6	70.8	76.9	55.9	67.1
South Carolina	68.4	52.0	62.0	47.6	59.5	57.0	51.6	58.6
South Dakota	65.8	45.1	59.1	43.3	51.9	52.0	51.4	60.5
Tennessee	74.1	62.5	67.5	51.5	59.1	54.6	58.5	70.5
Utah	82.0	59.7	82.3	51.5	79.7	81.0	62.9	64.1
Vermont	58.3	39.5	73.2	34.7	53.0	57.1	35.4	42.7
Virginia	71.7	61.5	68.3	49.1	60.4	59.1	58.5	62.6
West Virginia	75.8	56.9	70.0	52.4	69.6	66.2	61.5	62.9

TABLE 18a. 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	Asthma	Emotional and mental health	Foodborne illness prevention	HIV [†] prevention	Human sexuality	Infectious disease prevention	Injury prevention and safety
Wisconsin	74.5	44.7	70.8	41.9	62.8	68.9	47.4	51.6
Wyoming	63.9	51.0	67.1	48.0	52.3	54.5	50.5	53.7
Median	74.5	54.0	70.4	49.2	62.8	62.7	55.9	61.1
Range	58.3-88.1	37.9-70.3	56.5-83.1	34.7-64.8	43.3-83.3	43.7-82.6	35.4-71.0	42.7-77.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	82.7	63.4	90.2	68.5	84.6	84.7	68.1	63.4
Baltimore	75.6	77.1	78.8	73.0	73.6	73.4	72.8	71.1
Broward County	67.7	56.4	70.9	53.2	66.1	64.5	59.6	62.3
Charlotte	65.9	56.7	80.6	72.6	73.9	84.1	69.9	63.2
Detroit	79.2	79.3	84.4	75.8	72.0	72.0	78.0	83.5
District of Columbia	86.8	87.4	94.7	84.5	76.6	86.8	76.6	81.0
Fresno	55.0	42.9	57.2	42.9	57.1	52.4	42.9	47.7
Houston	77.4	77.2	79.8	61.7	78.5	78.5	76.1	77.0
Los Angeles	76.9	71.5	79.9	64.3	72.3	78.9	65.3	61.5
Memphis	76.6	79.3	87.6	74.0	74.6	78.9	80.0	84.0
Miami-Dade County	75.6	64.8	73.4	61.1	69.4	66.0	64.7	68.7
Newark	91.1	86.4	86.2	86.6	91.5	86.6	80.8	84.0
Orange County	62.0	55.9	61.4	52.3	56.4	55.9	54.4	56.4
Philadelphia	77.6	77.7	78.2	63.5	80.0	81.0	74.1	75.3
San Diego	46.8	36.8	46.0	18.1	37.4	40.0	43.9	19.7
San Francisco	58.8	58.3	75.5	44.9	44.9	62.5	55.1	51.4
Median	76.1	68.2	79.3	63.9	73.0	76.0	69.0	66.1
Range	46.8-91.1	36.8-87.4	46.0-94.7	18.1-86.6	37.4-91.5	40.0-86.8	42.9-80.8	19.7-84.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	69.2	69.2	92.3	92.3	69.2	92.3	76.9	69.2
Marshall Islands	89.7	88.3	87.8	84.2	82.5	87.8	93.2	89.5
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	71.4	100.0	57.1	85.7	100.0	71.4	85.7
Palau	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	81.8	100.0	81.8	81.8
Median	90.3	79.9	91.6	87.6	82.2	96.2	79.4	83.8
Range	69.2-100.0	69.2-90.9	87.8-100.0	57.1-92.3	69.2-85.7	87.8-100.0	71.4-93.2	69.2-89.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	67.0	49.9	57.6	43.4	55.2	41.6	59.3	61.4
Nez Perce	66.7	50.0	66.7	83.3	50.0	66.7	83.3	50.0

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

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

TABLE 18b. 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, 2012

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD [†] prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	71.6	69.4	59.6	65.0	75.9	67.1	82.2
Arizona	64.9	60.3	49.6	50.6	63.7	59.7	71.9
Arkansas	76.9	77.8	67.7	67.8	72.5	71.6	77.3
California	68.9	61.8	57.4	60.4	62.9	58.0	76.1
Colorado	74.9	65.9	60.4	60.8	71.7	67.4	81.3
Delaware	88.5	74.1	74.1	76.6	89.7	76.0	88.4
Florida	70.2	63.5	56.3	58.9	66.2	59.7	72.0
Georgia	77.3	74.1	65.3	70.2	74.3	69.5	78.8
Hawaii	68.1	67.7	67.4	68.3	76.2	66.9	82.8
Idaho	73.6	62.4	63.9	62.5	75.7	63.4	79.4
Indiana	63.1	62.1	58.1	60.9	70.5	61.6	76.0
Iowa	68.4	67.8	60.4	62.6	77.2	58.8	77.8
Kansas	71.2	68.9	53.3	58.1	66.4	48.2	66.3
Kentucky	82.1	77.5	69.6	69.9	79.0	78.6	81.9
Maine	75.7	54.5	63.1	64.1	67.7	59.5	75.6
Maryland	74.6	65.2	71.8	74.8	78.6	64.8	80.7
Massachusetts	77.4	66.5	69.4	71.9	79.5	68.1	80.4
Michigan	71.1	64.6	59.8	63.8	73.2	65.7	77.6
Minnesota	71.8	65.4	67.9	71.9	78.0	64.9	76.1
Mississippi	79.9	80.0	68.6	72.0	77.8	75.7	83.9
Missouri	65.9	64.1	55.8	59.2	66.3	61.4	71.8
Montana	69.8	70.2	65.0	63.2	75.5	66.2	76.6
Nebraska	62.8	60.4	50.4	54.1	64.9	56.2	70.8
Nevada	76.4	70.0	73.3	74.4	76.2	69.8	85.2
New Hampshire	74.6	67.0	64.0	67.2	75.0	59.6	78.6
New Jersey	84.7	79.3	77.0	78.9	83.3	73.4	79.8
New Mexico	74.8	69.3	71.5	71.3	78.0	72.5	82.5
North Carolina	79.2	72.7	62.2	63.9	70.7	63.8	79.2
North Dakota	71.4	61.1	46.3	52.4	73.0	53.3	74.2
Ohio	71.4	66.4	65.6	66.6	70.6	63.7	77.3
Oklahoma	55.5	54.9	53.3	54.2	62.6	59.7	67.1
Oregon	59.7	54.5	59.0	59.0	66.2	58.1	68.7
Pennsylvania	80.8	80.1	76.4	82.0	84.9	75.9	83.9
Rhode Island	80.9	75.8	74.6	72.3	80.0	68.2	87.2
South Carolina	73.7	66.3	57.7	59.4	73.1	61.5	76.4
South Dakota	66.2	71.1	48.6	48.3	67.9	57.7	67.6
Tennessee	81.3	77.3	54.5	57.5	71.0	63.7	80.1
Utah	81.4	73.6	77.0	78.6	83.6	74.4	88.0
Vermont	58.8	48.4	51.2	58.2	65.1	46.8	61.3
Virginia	76.4	75.0	56.8	57.7	69.8	60.7	72.9
West Virginia	70.4	69.5	70.2	70.2	77.9	67.2	77.6

TABLE 18b. 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Nutrition and dietary behavior	Physical activity and fitness	Pregnancy prevention	STD† prevention	Suicide prevention	Tobacco-use prevention	Violence prevention
Wisconsin	76.3	62.9	63.9	66.8	73.6	63.1	75.8
Wyoming	64.3	63.3	52.9	53.0	68.3	55.4	65.2
Median	73.6	67.0	63.1	63.9	73.2	63.7	77.6
Range	55.5-88.5	48.4-80.1	46.3-77.0	48.3-82.0	62.6-89.7	46.8-78.6	61.3-88.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	80.7	76.0	82.7	87.8	92.5	82.7	92.5
Baltimore	74.7	76.3	71.2	73.1	74.7	71.5	80.3
Broward County	75.8	61.3	61.2	64.5	72.6	61.2	79.0
Charlotte	76.3	68.0	76.4	78.4	84.3	62.7	86.3
Detroit	82.7	85.8	69.2	74.4	84.2	75.4	90.8
District of Columbia	92.6	86.8	78.9	76.6	89.1	83.8	95.4
Fresno	42.9	42.9	47.6	66.6	52.4	42.9	80.9
Houston	81.9	83.1	76.0	77.2	88.7	73.5	82.3
Los Angeles	73.5	67.2	75.8	75.9	83.5	64.3	81.7
Memphis	79.8	84.1	77.5	77.7	83.4	80.3	87.5
Miami-Dade County	75.9	72.7	59.9	63.9	75.8	66.9	80.4
Newark	92.9	88.5	84.5	84.3	92.6	86.3	93.7
Orange County	75.0	67.8	55.9	56.4	60.5	53.8	67.8
Philadelphia	80.6	75.9	79.2	80.1	86.2	75.0	86.7
San Diego	51.9	37.1	31.7	38.4	39.7	38.7	59.4
San Francisco	76.4	58.8	41.2	47.7	79.2	47.7	79.2
Median	76.4	74.3	73.5	75.2	83.5	69.2	82.0
Range	42.9-92.9	37.1-88.5	31.7-84.5	38.4-87.8	39.7-92.6	38.7-86.3	59.4-95.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	92.3	100.0	76.9	76.9	84.6	69.2	84.6
Marshall Islands	88.1	86.0	89.5	87.8	91.3	91.3	89.0
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
Palau	72.7	72.7	81.8	81.8	90.9	72.7	81.8
Median	86.9	85.9	83.8	84.8	91.1	79.2	86.8
Range	72.7-92.3	72.7-100.0	76.9-89.5	76.9-100.0	84.6-100.0	69.2-91.3	81.8-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	57.5	63.2	51.1	52.8	65.0	62.2	75.5
Nez Perce	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	83.3

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

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 19. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Critical HIV,[†] STD,[‡] and Pregnancy Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections	Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected	Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth	Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant	All 6 topics
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	30.3	29.7	25.6	25.8	24.9	24.6	15.7
Arizona	13.2	14.7	9.9	13.9	11.3	11.7	5.4
Arkansas	23.0	24.5	23.7	37.3	28.9	28.8	13.3
California	32.8	33.9	31.2	27.9	23.3	22.0	15.4
Colorado	18.0	18.0	14.3	21.9	15.6	12.3	6.9
Delaware	33.0	34.1	29.6	33.1	34.8	28.3	20.4
Florida	45.9	45.3	40.2	37.8	34.1	32.2	26.0
Georgia	32.5	32.9	28.1	32.9	28.3	23.5	18.5
Hawaii	38.8	39.4	37.0	33.7	36.7	33.4	23.1
Idaho	33.5	34.4	30.8	31.0	28.9	28.2	19.2
Indiana	30.3	29.9	24.1	26.8	23.9	20.2	12.7
Iowa	22.4	21.9	17.4	30.7	21.7	18.2	10.4
Kansas	22.0	24.7	13.9	17.6	18.2	12.6	6.0
Kentucky	24.6	29.7	18.8	28.4	23.2	21.2	11.1
Maine	40.9	39.1	33.5	42.0	35.7	30.4	19.2
Maryland	55.1	54.0	50.2	44.3	35.0	28.6	23.2
Massachusetts	28.7	29.7	27.3	34.0	27.2	24.9	16.2
Michigan	49.6	50.7	46.9	44.7	34.1	33.1	27.6
Minnesota	24.8	24.8	22.6	31.0	22.9	17.3	11.3
Mississippi	28.5	26.7	27.3	30.8	28.9	27.0	20.4
Missouri	21.0	24.3	19.1	26.3	22.7	19.0	10.4
Montana	40.9	38.8	35.6	38.5	30.9	27.2	20.7
Nebraska	18.2	17.7	17.5	22.6	20.7	17.4	8.4
Nevada	51.7	55.5	48.4	44.8	47.6	41.0	30.9
New Hampshire	45.5	46.6	41.6	53.4	40.4	33.7	21.8
New Jersey	30.2	32.4	29.0	41.2	29.1	25.6	17.9
New Mexico	43.0	42.8	40.3	37.0	37.3	32.4	27.0
North Carolina	50.4	55.0	45.6	48.7	52.8	45.0	33.1
North Dakota	27.4	27.3	25.5	34.0	26.7	20.2	15.1
Ohio	15.3	15.4	14.7	20.8	17.1	13.3	6.8
Oklahoma	45.1	45.5	32.9	35.5	29.3	28.0	17.9
Oregon	22.4	25.5	19.8	30.4	24.4	21.5	10.8
Pennsylvania	22.9	23.0	20.6	24.9	17.4	15.5	10.9
Rhode Island	10.1	15.3	9.2	20.4	13.6	10.2	5.7
South Carolina	37.9	41.1	33.1	37.7	36.6	33.7	21.6
South Dakota	8.9	10.0	8.8	19.2	7.3	6.5	4.2
Tennessee	29.5	30.4	27.2	34.9	28.2	26.4	17.3
Utah	40.6	40.1	31.9	41.3	37.7	28.7	17.9

TABLE 19. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Critical HIV,[†] STD,[‡] and Pregnancy Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections	Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected	Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth	Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy	Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant	All 6 topics
Vermont	28.6	29.4	27.0	41.1	27.6	25.6	15.5
Virginia	17.9	17.6	12.8	26.2	18.5	14.8	9.5
West Virginia	23.9	24.4	23.0	24.7	25.1	23.8	15.4
Wisconsin	21.3	23.1	17.0	33.7	23.7	17.6	8.7
Wyoming	17.2	20.3	15.1	29.6	18.2	16.6	9.3
Median	28.7	29.7	27.0	32.9	27.2	24.6	15.5
Range	8.9-55.1	10.0-55.5	8.8-50.2	13.9-53.4	7.3-52.8	6.5-45.0	4.2-33.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	50.0	54.9	40.5	54.0	52.4	36.7	31.5
Baltimore	32.6	31.1	32.4	36.2	27.2	28.6	22.1
Broward County	69.3	70.9	66.1	56.4	46.7	43.5	38.6
Charlotte	35.8	50.0	31.8	55.9	50.0	42.0	25.9
Detroit	46.3	47.5	46.9	48.8	36.7	37.7	29.8
District of Columbia	77.5	74.5	69.0	74.4	57.5	56.8	52.0
Fresno	59.0	63.5	54.5	40.8	36.3	36.3	22.7
Houston	74.0	72.7	72.6	74.7	66.1	65.2	57.3
Los Angeles	68.8	66.9	64.0	62.7	59.2	54.3	44.5
Memphis	83.2	84.9	79.5	69.4	65.7	64.8	58.8
Miami-Dade County	52.2	52.2	46.1	40.4	29.7	31.2	24.9
Newark	73.5	75.7	71.1	75.5	58.4	51.3	46.1
Orange County	76.5	73.9	73.9	65.2	72.4	70.4	59.0
Philadelphia	55.1	51.2	47.5	50.3	39.3	35.9	31.5
San Diego	66.3	67.8	59.7	54.7	45.4	42.2	31.4
San Francisco	62.0	65.3	65.7	72.7	58.3	55.1	44.9
Median	64.2	66.1	61.9	56.2	51.2	42.9	35.1
Range	32.6-83.2	31.1-84.9	31.8-79.5	36.2-75.5	27.2-72.4	28.6-70.4	22.1-59.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	69.2	69.2	53.8	46.2	53.8	46.2	46.2
Marshall Islands	58.2	53.0	52.1	59.9	56.5	56.3	39.8
Northern Mariana Islands	40.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Palau	36.4	36.4	18.2	36.4	27.3	18.2	18.2
Median	49.1	46.5	46.1	53.1	46.9	43.1	39.9
Range	36.4-69.2	36.4-69.2	18.2-53.8	36.4-60.0	27.3-56.5	18.2-56.3	18.2-46.2
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	40.4	42.3	38.6	28.3	15.3	16.2	12.4
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

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

[†] Human immunodeficiency virus.

[‡] Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 20a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific HIV† Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Teaching HIV prevention education to students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching HIV prevention education to students of various cultural backgrounds	Using interactive teaching methods for HIV prevention education‡	Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills	Teaching about health-promoting social norms and beliefs related to HIV prevention	Strategies for involving parents, families, and others in student learning of HIV prevention education	Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	16.5	20.1	17.7	19.8	20.6	17.3	19.2
Arizona	5.4	7.2	7.2	8.0	6.5	4.7	4.4
Arkansas	14.8	16.4	17.8	20.4	20.4	13.8	16.9
California	15.9	24.5	27.7	27.2	25.2	17.5	19.8
Colorado	6.6	9.1	10.6	11.2	10.5	8.0	8.3
Delaware	20.4	23.5	32.2	33.5	31.8	17.0	26.6
Florida	25.1	31.5	33.1	33.4	34.0	23.6	27.4
Georgia	15.1	22.2	27.8	26.2	26.0	16.3	20.4
Hawaii	17.7	24.9	27.0	32.8	30.0	19.5	25.8
Idaho	20.7	19.7	28.8	26.8	27.0	19.2	22.1
Indiana	13.4	13.1	21.5	21.7	20.2	12.2	16.5
Iowa	9.5	12.6	17.9	17.1	14.3	9.0	12.4
Kansas	6.0	8.0	18.4	18.6	9.6	7.4	7.7
Kentucky	11.2	12.2	21.6	18.8	19.3	10.1	12.2
Maine	15.7	15.1	34.5	32.3	30.4	15.7	23.6
Maryland	26.1	27.5	31.5	39.7	35.3	21.1	31.4
Massachusetts	14.0	21.1	24.7	24.7	24.5	14.8	16.9
Michigan	26.3	28.2	39.5	43.1	40.1	29.6	34.8
Minnesota	13.1	16.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	9.0	13.9
Mississippi	18.1	21.6	20.7	23.4	24.0	19.5	21.4
Missouri	10.6	10.6	18.8	19.3	16.6	8.6	11.6
Montana	18.6	24.3	31.9	33.9	32.5	17.0	28.1
Nebraska	11.7	10.8	14.2	12.9	16.2	7.3	10.8
Nevada	30.1	34.8	36.9	39.5	40.2	24.7	34.8
New Hampshire	17.7	15.5	40.7	34.5	32.9	15.6	27.6
New Jersey	18.0	21.1	29.5	26.4	25.0	17.3	20.3
New Mexico	21.7	28.8	30.4	34.0	32.6	22.1	25.0
North Carolina	25.4	35.1	45.7	46.7	41.2	29.7	32.5
North Dakota	14.0	15.4	21.1	22.8	21.9	16.4	13.9
Ohio	7.0	11.4	11.9	12.5	11.3	6.8	7.3
Oklahoma	22.3	26.9	25.3	28.9	29.0	20.6	21.0
Oregon	13.2	16.6	20.3	19.1	21.0	12.0	17.4
Pennsylvania	11.2	13.7	19.1	19.4	18.0	11.8	14.0
Rhode Island	5.5	6.5	14.0	10.4	10.1	4.1	12.5
South Carolina	22.0	28.9	27.7	28.8	30.3	19.7	23.1
South Dakota	8.3	7.2	7.5	7.2	8.8	6.2	7.8
Tennessee	17.1	19.3	18.0	21.5	20.9	15.8	17.2
Utah	20.8	23.8	25.8	33.2	31.1	23.0	24.6

TABLE 20a. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific HIV† Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Teaching HIV prevention education to students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	Teaching HIV prevention education to students of various cultural backgrounds	Using interactive teaching methods for HIV prevention education‡	Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills	Teaching about health-promoting social norms and beliefs related to HIV prevention	Strategies for involving parents, families, and others in student learning of HIV prevention education	Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education
Vermont	14.6	12.8	22.8	25.3	22.7	9.9	17.9
Virginia	10.5	12.0	14.3	13.4	13.8	9.1	10.6
West Virginia	15.5	17.0	19.4	20.1	18.9	17.1	19.4
Wisconsin	9.7	11.3	17.5	20.6	16.4	9.6	12.8
Wyoming	10.1	12.4	14.6	16.6	14.2	8.8	15.4
Median	15.1	16.6	21.5	22.8	21.9	15.7	17.9
Range	5.4-30.1	6.5-35.1	7.2-45.7	7.2-46.7	6.5-41.2	4.1-29.7	4.4-34.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	34.3	41.5	46.4	36.7	44.4	26.6	29.5
Baltimore	19.1	23.9	27.4	27.4	26.2	19.6	26.2
Broward County	38.7	51.6	54.8	62.9	56.4	40.9	48.3
Charlotte	25.8	34.1	48.1	54.0	44.0	27.7	33.9
Detroit	30.1	31.0	35.2	40.3	40.3	34.4	31.3
District of Columbia	49.7	58.2	71.4	68.3	62.9	38.1	57.5
Fresno	22.7	40.8	42.8	49.9	49.9	18.1	27.2
Houston	51.1	67.6	70.1	75.1	66.3	48.9	55.2
Los Angeles	45.9	63.6	61.1	60.2	57.5	39.1	46.9
Memphis	61.8	64.1	68.6	68.4	66.3	67.7	61.1
Miami-Dade County	32.7	39.9	42.8	38.8	41.1	28.7	31.1
Newark	46.8	65.4	70.0	63.0	63.5	48.4	44.1
Orange County	52.3	68.3	65.7	63.1	69.8	59.0	65.7
Philadelphia	32.3	36.9	43.0	42.7	45.8	28.6	42.0
San Diego	44.4	54.4	61.3	62.2	55.6	41.9	40.3
San Francisco	48.6	58.3	64.6	65.7	57.9	39.4	54.3
Median	41.6	53.0	58.0	61.2	56.0	38.6	43.1
Range	19.1-61.8	23.9-68.3	27.4-71.4	27.4-75.1	26.2-69.8	18.1-67.7	26.2-65.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	46.2	53.8	53.8	53.8	61.5	38.5	53.8
Marshall Islands	59.1	56.3	49.2	52.1	52.6	50.5	54.7
Northern Mariana Islands	60.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Palau	27.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	18.2	36.4
Median	52.7	55.1	51.5	46.1	46.3	29.3	46.9
Range	27.3-60.0	36.4-60.0	36.4-60.0	36.4-53.8	36.4-61.5	18.2-50.5	36.4-54.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	18.0	17.9	19.0	23.5	18.9	14.3	16.3
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

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

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡ Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

TABLE 20b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific HIV† Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Implementing standards-based HIV prevention education curriculum and student assessment	Using technology to improve HIV prevention education instruction	Teaching HIV prevention education to students with limited English proficiency	Addressing community concerns and challenges related to HIV prevention education	At least 6 of these 11 topics
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	18.5	20.4	14.9	15.8	17.4
Arizona	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.3
Arkansas	19.0	21.6	10.6	16.4	14.8
California	21.0	18.3	14.8	13.7	21.0
Colorado	11.7	7.8	5.3	5.6	6.5
Delaware	28.3	23.6	16.9	20.4	28.3
Florida	30.8	29.9	23.6	23.8	28.9
Georgia	24.8	21.0	12.7	14.3	20.3
Hawaii	26.7	21.6	14.1	21.9	23.4
Idaho	23.5	23.0	12.3	14.8	22.3
Indiana	20.3	18.7	7.3	11.1	16.0
Iowa	14.0	15.8	6.6	9.5	11.5
Kansas	8.1	10.2	10.9	6.4	8.1
Kentucky	14.5	12.5	8.0	8.0	11.3
Maine	27.7	25.3	8.5	12.2	18.4
Maryland	35.2	30.3	17.8	17.5	25.5
Massachusetts	20.9	16.6	12.9	12.6	17.0
Michigan	37.2	29.6	17.7	24.3	32.1
Minnesota	14.5	16.6	10.2	9.7	13.9
Mississippi	19.8	17.4	14.3	15.8	19.2
Missouri	11.8	14.5	5.9	8.7	11.3
Montana	26.7	25.8	11.9	17.1	23.1
Nebraska	11.8	12.1	6.9	7.9	9.6
Nevada	38.5	34.4	25.3	29.0	32.2
New Hampshire	32.1	22.4	9.7	15.4	19.6
New Jersey	24.3	25.3	12.0	17.1	19.9
New Mexico	26.0	26.2	18.6	23.3	26.9
North Carolina	37.9	29.4	22.0	28.5	31.5
North Dakota	19.2	18.2	6.8	12.8	15.9
Ohio	9.0	8.7	3.7	6.0	6.2
Oklahoma	22.5	23.5	13.1	18.7	22.0
Oregon	20.0	14.8	11.4	11.6	14.5
Pennsylvania	17.0	15.9	8.9	10.0	12.1
Rhode Island	16.1	11.1	6.7	5.5	7.6
South Carolina	29.3	23.9	15.8	17.5	22.9
South Dakota	6.0	7.9	3.5	3.1	6.8
Tennessee	19.2	21.4	13.7	16.4	17.6
Utah	23.6	20.6	13.9	16.4	19.8

TABLE 20b. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Received Professional Development* During the Two Years Before the Survey on Specific HIV† Prevention Topics, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Implementing standards-based HIV prevention education curriculum and student assessment	Using technology to improve HIV prevention education instruction	Teaching HIV prevention education to students with limited English proficiency	Addressing community concerns and challenges related to HIV prevention education	At least 6 of these 11 topics
Vermont	24.5	18.1	10.0	10.8	16.2
Virginia	13.5	11.7	8.0	7.4	11.0
West Virginia	19.3	18.2	13.7	15.0	18.1
Wisconsin	14.3	16.2	6.5	8.9	10.8
Wyoming	15.6	13.7	5.2	7.2	9.5
Median	20.0	18.3	11.4	13.7	17.4
Range	5.5-38.5	6.0-34.4	3.5-25.3	3.1-29.0	6.2-32.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	42.4	36.3	32.3	28.1	39.5
Baltimore	26.2	26.4	22.3	19.3	23.6
Broward County	54.8	49.9	37.1	33.8	49.9
Charlotte	31.7	23.9	18.3	18.2	27.8
Detroit	33.7	29.0	21.9	32.8	33.7
District of Columbia	66.0	49.4	31.9	40.5	54.4
Fresno	28.5	27.2	31.8	13.6	22.7
Houston	65.2	61.3	51.2	52.2	61.5
Los Angeles	60.5	50.5	39.4	38.0	52.8
Memphis	71.1	64.2	56.8	63.7	64.1
Miami-Dade County	32.9	35.7	30.5	27.8	34.2
Newark	48.3	52.1	34.8	48.1	51.9
Orange County	69.8	64.2	45.6	57.0	65.7
Philadelphia	43.3	37.7	24.3	26.1	34.0
San Diego	44.4	35.6	41.9	34.0	45.9
San Francisco	62.0	45.4	38.9	44.9	55.6
Median	46.4	41.6	33.6	33.9	47.9
Range	26.2-71.1	23.9-64.2	18.3-56.8	13.6-63.7	22.7-65.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	30.8	46.2	38.5	46.2	46.2
Marshall Islands	53.0	45.0	47.4	52.2	53.0
Northern Mariana Islands	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Palau	27.3	27.3	36.4	18.2	36.4
Median	35.4	42.5	39.3	43.1	43.1
Range	27.3-53.0	27.3-46.2	36.4-47.4	18.2-52.2	36.4-53.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	15.1	14.2	10.5	13.5	15.2
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

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

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

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, 2012

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	47.5	38.1	34.3	10.4	49.4	43.0	42.1	57.4	29.8
Arizona	45.4	47.8	56.0	12.5	49.8	46.1	44.2	58.3	23.3
Arkansas	63.4	61.5	39.9	9.9	74.6	76.8	64.8	81.4	51.5
California	33.6	45.3	56.7	15.8	48.6	30.0	37.0	45.8	20.8
Colorado	39.6	45.3	39.7	12.6	50.5	27.9	38.7	51.5	29.7
Delaware	35.8	40.7	24.4	19.0	59.9	33.0	38.5	47.5	39.7
Florida	41.0	53.8	48.3	20.8	61.5	43.3	51.0	64.9	36.6
Georgia	32.7	35.4	26.3	8.7	48.8	32.6	36.3	53.8	43.5
Hawaii	26.9	35.0	37.9	18.7	48.2	25.3	30.8	47.3	22.5
Idaho	26.9	28.0	25.2	12.8	44.7	34.2	34.6	43.5	26.0
Indiana	39.2	28.8	19.5	8.8	39.1	22.9	31.8	46.4	19.6
Iowa	38.4	32.5	19.3	12.5	61.2	35.8	44.3	54.8	26.9
Kansas	30.6	27.3	22.6	11.5	46.6	30.4	44.8	53.2	27.9
Kentucky	42.3	31.5	13.9	8.8	48.5	34.2	39.7	54.0	33.6
Maine	34.2	13.3	10.9	15.0	52.6	25.8	45.2	46.5	32.4
Maryland	51.2	50.8	33.0	22.2	65.5	39.2	49.7	61.0	43.5
Massachusetts	36.7	31.6	34.0	19.9	46.1	25.7	37.5	47.2	29.2
Michigan	31.0	23.4	12.2	13.5	45.4	32.8	42.9	53.3	29.6
Minnesota	55.2	45.3	32.2	16.6	46.2	25.4	41.5	59.0	31.8
Mississippi	40.0	39.6	25.5	14.7	53.6	44.0	45.1	66.0	38.1
Missouri	43.7	31.6	15.9	7.9	60.0	37.9	49.7	69.9	31.3
Montana	27.5	39.5	9.0	9.0	51.4	31.2	44.3	56.7	28.2
Nebraska	40.4	36.6	21.2	7.5	41.4	32.4	38.0	52.4	27.5
Nevada	35.7	44.8	41.7	22.7	52.0	34.0	44.7	55.7	39.0
New Hampshire	49.4	12.4	5.0	24.6	67.6	38.4	53.8	64.0	52.6
New Jersey	47.3	31.7	17.3	18.7	56.2	33.1	47.7	62.6	43.3
New Mexico	34.6	44.8	40.8	18.7	48.9	43.3	40.9	51.4	31.9
North Carolina	41.5	46.1	32.4	12.3	66.6	38.7	43.8	60.7	44.2
North Dakota	35.6	27.8	14.0	7.8	46.9	31.5	45.8	49.5	31.0
Ohio	40.4	33.8	19.9	11.0	51.0	37.0	36.4	50.0	33.8
Oklahoma	49.3	43.1	26.0	14.5	42.7	45.0	45.3	56.5	27.9
Oregon	34.2	46.4	43.1	17.9	50.4	27.1	38.8	51.6	30.6
Pennsylvania	53.7	33.8	26.9	11.5	52.8	30.7	41.0	57.4	29.4
Rhode Island	29.2	15.5	16.5	13.4	35.6	20.0	31.5	39.4	26.3
South Carolina	34.4	42.6	28.8	8.1	47.8	34.8	38.7	54.0	28.3
South Dakota	33.6	25.5	19.5	9.0	37.4	26.5	33.9	43.7	22.3
Tennessee	48.7	40.6	23.6	14.4	57.1	49.2	48.5	68.6	40.8
Utah	36.6	40.2	40.8	9.5	47.5	27.2	40.4	50.4	33.4

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, 2012 (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
Vermont	36.2	18.9	7.5	29.5	53.5	40.1	50.9	56.5	42.6
Virginia	51.2	37.4	27.8	10.0	57.8	36.3	44.1	60.9	40.1
West Virginia	44.0	34.0	22.6	14.7	54.8	46.4	40.6	60.1	41.6
Wisconsin	31.9	23.5	18.5	9.8	45.8	25.8	36.5	46.0	29.1
Wyoming	37.7	36.4	24.0	9.3	51.6	39.5	54.3	64.4	43.4
Median	38.4	36.4	25.2	12.6	50.4	34.0	42.1	54.0	31.3
Range	26.9-63.4	12.4-61.5	5.0-56.7	7.5-29.5	35.6-74.6	20.0-76.8	30.8-64.8	39.4-81.4	19.6-52.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Albuquerque	24.8	36.2	36.6	21.3	42.9	28.4	33.5	46.1	31.5
Baltimore	43.3	38.3	32.6	20.3	61.2	49.8	55.1	57.7	36.2
Broward County	48.4	61.4	58.1	30.6	69.4	40.4	54.1	62.3	35.4
Charlotte	45.2	45.2	34.9	13.5	74.4	43.3	41.2	51.0	56.7
Detroit	40.6	41.3	29.3	30.3	38.6	45.6	54.5	62.6	36.9
District of Columbia	55.5	47.0	21.5	33.3	87.4	34.0	78.2	74.2	70.4
Fresno	38.1	52.4	80.0	38.1	66.7	23.8	40.1	80.9	19.0
Houston	41.2	56.2	47.6	32.6	62.6	40.7	57.0	72.5	60.0
Los Angeles	48.3	66.2	76.3	51.4	72.6	45.4	57.7	57.7	35.5
Memphis	52.7	58.0	32.2	32.2	68.7	59.6	71.4	83.3	63.7
Miami-Dade County	36.0	45.3	44.4	22.5	52.8	42.3	39.3	57.1	39.8
Newark	49.5	39.9	28.1	46.8	80.5	56.1	64.2	61.7	46.4
Orange County	22.3	45.6	45.1	19.2	63.3	29.6	43.0	43.6	25.9
Philadelphia	43.6	42.0	37.1	26.1	59.5	41.4	46.1	58.4	41.1
San Diego	48.4	70.0	71.6	27.2	69.4	38.4	49.4	50.9	40.9
San Francisco	63.0	68.9	70.4	64.6	69.9	38.9	59.3	66.2	38.4
Median	44.4	46.3	40.8	30.5	67.7	41.1	54.3	60.1	39.1
Range	22.3-63.0	36.2-70.0	21.5-80.0	13.5-64.6	38.6-87.4	23.8-59.6	33.5-78.2	43.6-83.3	19.0-70.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	53.8	46.2	46.2	15.4	61.5	46.2	30.8	23.1	25.0
Marshall Islands	60.1	52.3	50.2	43.3	62.7	62.2	64.0	68.1	64.1
Northern Mariana Islands	80.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	20.0
Palau	27.3	54.5	68.2	27.3	54.5	50.0	40.9	68.2	45.5
Median	57.0	53.4	55.1	35.3	62.1	55.0	52.5	68.2	35.3
Range	27.3-80.0	46.2-80.0	46.2-68.2	15.4-60.0	54.5-100.0	46.2-62.2	30.8-75.0	23.1-100.0	20.0-64.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS									
Cherokee Nation	58.4	49.1	32.9	7.7	47.1	50.0	49.4	62.0	29.2
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	57.1	28.6	57.1	57.1

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

† Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

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, 2012

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	62.7	55.3	53.3	48.7	63.2	64.3	69.2	63.9	65.3
Arizona	61.6	55.5	50.0	51.9	59.7	63.7	66.3	62.1	57.0
Arkansas	65.1	65.4	56.0	48.2	64.6	70.1	72.9	71.2	77.9
California	58.1	56.0	53.9	58.7	58.7	64.1	69.4	59.5	61.6
Colorado	66.3	61.4	55.2	55.7	63.8	69.3	75.4	63.9	70.1
Delaware	71.3	73.1	65.4	71.4	76.7	81.5	83.9	70.8	78.0
Florida	59.0	57.4	47.6	55.0	57.3	64.4	66.3	55.6	62.2
Georgia	65.7	60.8	55.7	48.4	65.0	67.5	68.2	57.6	69.0
Hawaii	65.9	64.1	69.8	67.4	72.5	72.8	77.7	67.7	75.6
Idaho	58.1	53.0	49.1	51.6	70.0	68.8	74.7	61.6	68.0
Indiana	56.8	44.9	39.5	45.9	62.3	67.2	67.7	57.7	72.4
Iowa	60.8	46.3	38.6	53.3	59.1	62.4	71.2	62.1	67.7
Kansas	48.9	42.3	32.1	35.0	62.2	62.9	71.5	61.4	61.2
Kentucky	67.6	55.3	51.4	49.5	71.1	75.4	74.1	67.1	76.7
Maine	56.7	40.5	35.0	57.8	70.7	70.0	75.7	62.6	76.2
Maryland	70.0	68.9	64.5	68.4	73.5	71.7	74.4	63.9	73.8
Massachusetts	71.9	62.8	58.4	71.4	72.5	74.8	83.1	68.1	79.8
Michigan	61.4	54.3	42.4	56.9	63.2	69.9	71.8	62.8	71.6
Minnesota	59.8	52.7	47.2	60.1	68.0	68.9	74.2	59.5	74.5
Mississippi	69.2	65.2	56.0	53.6	68.9	75.6	74.4	72.6	71.4
Missouri	56.7	42.2	34.7	36.2	58.9	66.2	65.8	59.6	66.6
Montana	61.1	45.9	33.3	52.6	59.0	66.4	70.4	64.6	72.9
Nebraska	59.0	48.0	41.7	42.5	54.7	60.9	64.9	57.7	62.8
Nevada	64.4	69.0	64.6	71.8	73.5	75.1	79.2	69.6	78.0
New Hampshire	68.0	45.7	38.7	72.0	73.7	75.6	85.0	68.9	75.5
New Jersey	81.0	71.3	64.3	77.8	79.5	79.2	82.8	77.3	83.5
New Mexico	67.9	67.2	64.2	60.4	69.4	73.3	75.7	64.5	71.1
North Carolina	70.6	65.4	61.0	57.6	66.1	67.6	72.4	61.7	72.8
North Dakota	52.3	45.0	36.4	40.6	61.1	64.8	71.4	63.4	63.9
Ohio	62.9	48.9	43.6	54.9	64.2	63.7	69.1	62.2	67.5
Oklahoma	53.0	46.1	39.2	35.8	51.4	57.4	62.3	57.2	54.3
Oregon	48.0	48.5	43.0	52.9	55.5	59.8	66.5	58.5	64.6
Pennsylvania	74.8	62.0	58.6	69.3	73.2	75.1	81.1	71.2	77.2
Rhode Island	75.3	58.3	56.7	67.0	77.9	72.1	84.1	76.1	87.8
South Carolina	64.2	57.8	59.0	51.4	62.3	71.7	68.1	63.6	64.0
South Dakota	55.7	44.0	34.6	33.7	54.8	59.9	66.0	61.5	55.6
Tennessee	74.1	61.1	57.4	46.1	66.6	75.7	76.7	67.0	74.0
Utah	67.2	64.9	61.8	65.0	74.2	75.3	80.6	70.7	76.5
Vermont	56.8	47.5	41.4	66.2	66.1	57.7	70.2	55.3	62.7
Virginia	69.0	59.4	56.7	51.7	65.1	67.5	72.8	64.8	70.3

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, 2012 (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	60.2	47.5	36.5	48.8	66.8	66.9	70.7	58.4	67.9
Wisconsin	55.6	51.4	45.4	58.5	67.0	68.9	68.2	65.3	76.7
Wyoming	51.2	42.9	41.8	41.1	55.6	62.9	68.3	60.0	63.7
Median	62.7	55.3	50.0	53.6	65.1	68.8	71.8	63.4	71.1
Range	48.0-81.0	40.5-73.1	32.1-69.8	33.7-77.8	51.4-79.5	57.4-81.5	62.3-85.0	55.3-77.3	54.3-87.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Albuquerque	68.5	69.7	69.7	69.7	67.3	69.7	77.2	68.1	80.3
Baltimore	80.0	69.8	71.3	66.6	65.0	68.5	79.8	71.6	77.1
Broward County	61.7	66.7	53.3	66.7	61.0	69.5	67.8	66.7	61.7
Charlotte	84.4	78.0	76.5	80.4	76.0	82.3	83.9	60.4	74.2
Detroit	82.5	78.4	65.2	72.0	82.1	89.9	91.6	83.5	83.8
District of Columbia	90.3	92.6	86.5	84.5	92.4	97.8	86.5	80.1	89.4
Fresno	50.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	54.9	50.0	50.0
Houston	78.8	78.9	77.8	79.5	75.7	80.4	78.1	74.1	79.1
Los Angeles	79.0	75.6	66.7	82.5	71.4	80.7	82.3	68.7	76.4
Memphis	87.8	75.5	70.2	75.3	77.3	81.1	75.7	72.1	80.7
Miami-Dade County	69.5	63.6	58.2	67.0	64.4	71.8	70.8	65.1	70.5
Newark	93.7	88.3	84.0	79.7	89.1	91.5	95.8	93.3	86.5
Orange County	71.1	62.1	52.4	59.5	61.5	67.2	76.2	71.7	60.1
Philadelphia	84.7	78.1	74.5	81.1	81.2	83.5	84.9	78.7	75.3
San Diego	52.9	39.0	43.0	54.5	39.3	58.1	62.6	48.5	41.0
San Francisco	72.7	51.9	68.5	62.5	65.7	68.1	78.5	58.3	58.8
Median	78.9	72.7	69.1	70.9	69.4	76.1	78.3	70.2	75.9
Range	50.0-93.7	39.0-92.6	43.0-86.5	45.0-84.5	39.3-92.4	50.0-97.8	54.9-95.8	48.5-93.3	41.0-89.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	76.9	84.6	84.6	84.6	100.0	84.6	92.3	69.2	84.6
Marshall Islands	94.7	93.0	87.2	85.9	92.8	92.6	98.3	96.6	98.3
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	71.4	85.7	85.7	57.1	85.7	100.0	71.4	100.0
Palau	90.9	72.7	81.8	90.9	81.8	100.0	90.9	81.8	100.0
Median	92.8	78.7	85.2	85.8	87.3	89.2	95.3	76.6	99.2
Range	76.9-100.0	71.4-93.0	81.8-87.2	84.6-90.9	57.1-100.0	84.6-100.0	90.9-100.0	69.2-96.6	84.6-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS									
Cherokee Nation	63.3	57.5	40.5	37.0	61.6	67.1	71.7	67.1	63.1
Nez Perce	100.0	85.7	57.1	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0

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

† Such as role plays or cooperative group activities.

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required Physical Education in Any of Grades 6–12 and the Percentage That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Required physical education	Offered intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs*	Offered physical activity breaks outside of physical education during the school day	Offered interscholastic sports	Offered all 4 physical activity opportunities
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	98.5	56.2	24.7	86.6	15.9
Alaska	85.4	76.7	60.4	86.8	37.4
Arizona	71.8	64.1	53.8	74.8	26.3
Arkansas	99.6	46.7	36.4	88.7	19.2
California	99.5	73.1	41.2	73.4	24.1
Colorado	86.4	69.4	44.7	91.0	25.9
Delaware	95.1	76.2	38.7	86.6	26.9
Florida	94.4	72.3	25.1	77.9	13.8
Georgia	83.8	51.3	22.1	85.3	11.8
Hawaii	91.9	78.9	58.5	76.6	34.5
Idaho	87.8	51.4	41.5	74.1	18.8
Indiana	97.7	65.0	26.7	95.7	16.7
Iowa	99.3	42.3	33.1	92.9	15.9
Kansas	98.6	43.7	36.1	90.9	16.8
Kentucky	89.7	62.1	38.3	84.8	21.3
Maine	100.0	73.9	55.3	95.3	40.9
Maryland	98.0	85.7	40.3	67.5	20.4
Massachusetts	97.5	83.4	41.1	76.1	22.7
Michigan	90.9	67.4	40.3	85.7	23.0
Minnesota	98.0	54.1	36.8	90.2	19.9
Mississippi	96.6	55.2	43.7	87.1	21.1
Missouri	98.0	51.8	37.7	90.0	22.5
Montana	100.0	53.8	38.5	93.4	24.2
Nebraska	100.0	45.2	46.2	92.5	23.7
Nevada	90.9	85.9	43.0	89.6	30.1
New Hampshire	99.4	74.4	50.7	95.3	37.4
New Jersey	99.3	72.6	43.2	76.5	24.0
New Mexico	97.4	60.9	52.4	80.2	27.4
North Carolina	96.7	54.2	53.2	79.2	26.2
North Dakota	99.6	47.2	51.9	84.5	24.7
Ohio	91.7	38.3	27.8	79.8	11.6
Oklahoma	63.3	46.3	45.8	85.6	18.6
Oregon	97.1	62.8	52.2	76.2	24.2
Pennsylvania	99.4	71.6	34.6	86.2	21.5
Rhode Island	98.6	75.4	26.4	87.5	18.2
South Carolina	94.8	61.1	45.2	88.5	24.2
South Dakota	98.1	33.3	33.9	90.2	12.7
Tennessee	93.2	58.3	78.2	84.6	44.0
Utah	98.3	68.5	40.7	76.1	23.8
Vermont	98.4	82.0	68.6	86.1	46.0

TABLE 23. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required Physical Education in Any of Grades 6–12 and the Percentage That Offered Specific Physical Activity Opportunities for Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Required physical education	Offered intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs*	Offered physical activity breaks outside of physical education during the school day	Offered interscholastic sports	Offered all 4 physical activity opportunities
Virginia	97.4	61.2	32.1	75.8	14.7
Washington	95.0	54.9	42.0	82.2	22.5
West Virginia	100.0	63.1	50.6	83.1	29.1
Wisconsin	99.6	68.9	51.3	96.0	35.6
Wyoming	99.0	63.7	47.0	92.5	31.5
Median	97.7	62.8	41.5	86.1	23.7
Range	63.3-100.0	33.3-85.9	22.1-78.2	67.5-96.0	11.6-46.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	100.0	88.0	39.2	84.4	29.2
Baltimore	98.5	82.3	59.6	73.4	38.6
Broward County	87.1	73.3	17.1	84.0	13.2
Charlotte	100.0	60.4	69.0	81.2	27.1
Detroit	87.2	82.6	57.5	73.8	34.1
District of Columbia	91.2	80.7	69.6	90.0	44.2
Fresno	90.4	90.5	38.1	100.0	33.4
Houston	100.0	81.2	30.8	73.6	17.4
Los Angeles	98.1	91.6	43.0	74.8	29.6
Memphis	91.9	70.4	41.6	86.7	29.4
Miami-Dade County	96.1	80.3	32.4	71.4	14.9
Newark	100.0	93.6	70.2	86.6	59.6
Orange County	90.6	83.2	21.9	83.4	17.1
Philadelphia	99.2	89.4	59.1	59.1	30.1
San Diego	100.0	85.9	38.1	64.1	23.4
San Francisco	96.4	85.7	42.9	82.1	39.3
Median	97.3	82.9	42.3	81.7	29.5
Range	87.1-100.0	60.4-93.6	17.1-70.2	59.1-100.0	13.2-59.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	100.0	100.0	76.9	100.0	76.9
Marshall Islands	74.8	65.0	81.1	39.9	23.4
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	85.7	85.7	85.7
Palau	100.0	100.0	81.8	68.2	45.0
Median	100.0	100.0	81.5	77.0	61.0
Range	74.8-100.0	65.0-100.0	76.9-85.7	39.9-100.0	23.4-85.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	55.2	51.8	47.5	87.1	19.2
Nez Perce	100.0	28.6	28.6	100.0	28.6

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

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Physical Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	98.5	98.8	98.8	88.7	46.9	43.1	44.3
Alaska	71.0	73.9	75.8	70.2	62.7	56.4	54.9
Arizona	75.4	71.8	71.1	40.4	25.7	23.1	24.1
Arkansas	96.2	98.4	98.4	92.4	66.2	64.2	63.9
California	95.5	97.6	97.6	98.7	87.4	16.9	13.7
Colorado	72.9	75.4	75.1	72.2	62.3	42.5	41.9
Delaware	90.3	91.6	90.8	82.3	84.0	50.0	47.4
Florida	93.0	90.5	90.6	75.5	56.0	41.3	39.8
Georgia	68.0	67.3	67.4	69.5	43.6	34.7	34.7
Hawaii	75.7	82.4	82.8	77.1	70.2	29.1	20.6
Idaho	81.5	82.7	76.5	60.4	53.2	37.7	35.0
Indiana	94.8	94.9	95.6	92.4	47.7	16.1	13.5
Iowa	99.2	99.4	99.4	98.2	96.8	96.7	96.7
Kansas	94.4	86.6	85.0	92.4	23.7	17.2	17.3
Kentucky	79.9	78.6	79.0	73.9	30.4	19.0	19.0
Maine	99.3	99.4	98.8	97.8	76.4	33.4	28.5
Maryland	97.1	97.1	97.0	95.0	57.5	50.1	49.5
Massachusetts	97.1	97.3	97.3	93.7	90.9	78.6	74.1
Michigan	76.3	74.8	68.3	75.7	38.2	29.3	30.9
Minnesota	95.0	94.6	93.0	88.4	73.6	12.7	10.7
Mississippi	93.0	91.0	91.1	88.0	87.5	82.5	83.4
Missouri	96.3	98.1	98.1	89.8	50.9	40.1	39.4
Montana	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	95.4	18.9	18.9
Nebraska	100.0	98.1	98.9	92.2	47.4	21.9	22.5
Nevada	80.7	49.2	80.8	82.7	91.6	33.3	33.8
New Hampshire	99.0	99.1	99.0	95.3	74.5	60.0	51.9
New Jersey	98.2	98.9	98.9	96.1	98.0	98.0	97.9
New Mexico	73.0	81.6	58.4	86.0	54.9	47.0	48.3
North Carolina	93.2	93.1	93.0	88.5	17.9	13.3	11.7
North Dakota	96.0	96.9	97.8	95.9	64.9	31.5	29.6
Ohio	81.6	86.0	85.8	79.5	64.7	24.9	28.2
Oklahoma	63.4	51.8	49.8	12.7	15.7	14.9	15.7
Oregon	93.7	90.9	89.7	90.1	65.0	44.3	40.9
Pennsylvania	97.9	98.5	98.5	93.8	95.3	91.0	87.9
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	91.2	97.0	91.0
South Carolina	87.8	89.6	89.3	88.2	45.9	45.3	44.8
South Dakota	94.8	93.2	91.0	80.2	29.1	18.5	23.7
Tennessee	89.0	89.4	89.2	76.2	65.1	41.4	36.4
Utah	89.7	96.3	94.1	92.9	92.3	74.7	45.3
Vermont	97.5	98.1	98.1	89.8	76.0	55.6	53.6
Virginia	96.6	96.8	88.5	93.7	96.4	6.9	6.8
Washington	90.9	93.7	93.9	82.8	76.7	61.1	58.7

TABLE 24. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Taught a Required Physical Education Course in Each Grade,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
West Virginia	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	65.6	43.7	42.2
Wisconsin	99.2	99.4	99.4	95.6	89.2	80.6	43.3
Wyoming	100.0	98.4	98.7	91.4	68.8	39.5	39.5
Median	94.8	94.6	93.0	89.8	65.1	41.3	39.5
Range	63.4-100.0	49.2-100.0	49.8-100.0	12.7-99.3	15.7-98.0	6.9-98.0	6.8-97.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	100.0	52.0	28.1	100.0	31.3	26.7	26.7
Baltimore	95.9	93.6	95.9	96.0	91.7	87.0	91.7
Broward County	75.6	72.4	72.4	71.8	71.4	62.9	62.9
Charlotte	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	26.7	28.6
Detroit	72.7	72.2	74.1	55.6	92.3	92.3	95.5
District of Columbia	84.8	86.8	83.5	75.1	100.0	58.3	66.7
Fresno	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4	0.0	0.0
Houston	100.0	96.0	94.0	96.8	96.8	83.9	80.6
Los Angeles	100.0	100.0	98.5	95.2	92.7	33.4	30.7
Memphis	83.3	82.0	82.0	70.9	84.2	68.4	57.9
Miami-Dade County	94.8	86.6	87.5	70.3	65.4	37.0	33.3
Newark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orange County	85.7	85.7	85.7	78.2	64.3	64.3	64.3
Philadelphia	98.8	98.9	98.9	88.8	91.2	81.7	81.2
San Diego	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	57.7	57.7
San Francisco	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	78.6	42.9	42.9
Median	99.4	94.8	95.0	90.9	87.7	60.6	60.4
Range	72.7-100.0	52.0-100.0	28.1-100.0	55.6-100.0	31.3-100.0	0.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	100.0	100.0	37.5	100.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Marshall Islands	63.9	64.5	63.8	6.4	50.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	NA	NA
Median	100.0	100.0	69.4	100.0	70.0	60.0	60.0
Range	63.9-100.0	64.5-100.0	37.5-100.0	6.4-100.0	50.0-100.0	0.0-80.0	0.0-80.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	66.7	57.7	59.3	10.9	13.6	11.4	11.4
Nez Perce	66.7	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	25.0

NA= Data not available.

*Among schools with students in that grade.

TABLE 25. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Two Years Before the Survey and the Percentage of Schools That Had a Joint Use Agreement* for Shared Use of School or Community Physical Activity Facilities, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education	Had joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities
STATE SURVEYS		
Alabama	92.4	64.1
Alaska	47.1	70.8
Arizona	59.2	60.6
Arkansas	93.4	56.6
California	72.5	85.2
Colorado	85.8	78.7
Delaware	94.9	61.5
Florida	93.4	65.2
Georgia	96.7	71.2
Hawaii	74.0	63.7
Idaho	72.7	72.6
Indiana	81.4	61.3
Iowa	79.3	58.5
Kansas	91.9	69.8
Kentucky	83.9	59.5
Maine	94.7	63.2
Maryland	94.9	77.6
Massachusetts	92.2	67.8
Michigan	82.9	64.9
Minnesota	85.6	74.2
Mississippi	76.7	60.3
Missouri	81.4	60.8
Montana	86.5	54.5
Nebraska	76.6	62.6
Nevada	84.0	75.2
New Hampshire	100.0	64.1
New Jersey	94.1	75.8
New Mexico	69.4	72.3
North Carolina	90.8	71.5
North Dakota	75.5	54.1
Ohio	78.9	43.0
Oklahoma	69.9	40.9
Oregon	71.6	81.4
Pennsylvania	81.1	64.5
Rhode Island	84.2	70.9
South Carolina	93.9	69.2
South Dakota	66.4	58.2
Tennessee	93.5	63.1
Utah	94.5	86.6

TABLE 25. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which at Least One Physical Education Teacher or Specialist Received Professional Development on Physical Education During the Two Years Before the Survey and the Percentage of Schools That Had a Joint Use Agreement* for Shared Use of School or Community Physical Activity Facilities, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Physical education teacher or specialist received professional development on physical education	Had joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities
Vermont	96.7	49.6
Virginia	94.0	83.0
Washington	79.9	74.6
West Virginia	88.9	71.4
Wisconsin	89.2	70.3
Wyoming	90.8	81.9
Median	85.6	65.2
Range	47.1-100.0	40.9-86.6
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS		
Albuquerque	92.4	85.6
Baltimore	87.3	42.7
Broward County	95.9	81.1
Charlotte	100.0	86.3
Detroit	78.6	54.1
District of Columbia	97.8	65.8
Fresno	95.2	95.3
Houston	94.9	57.1
Los Angeles	84.5	86.9
Memphis	100.0	50.0
Miami-Dade County	92.6	58.2
Newark	95.4	46.1
Orange County	85.2	72.4
Philadelphia	97.5	64.4
San Diego	98.3	73.0
San Francisco	85.2	75.0
Median	95.1	69.1
Range	78.6-100.0	42.7-95.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS		
Guam	84.6	83.3
Marshall Islands	45.9	60.7
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0
Palau	100.0	81.8
Median	92.3	82.6
Range	45.9-100.0	60.7-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS		
Cherokee Nation	66.2	42.1
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0

* 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.

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

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	All 4 types of materials
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	97.6	77.2	89.5	89.3	73.1
Alaska	64.3	45.3	49.3	53.1	37.0
Arizona	77.5	62.8	66.6	66.5	54.2
Arkansas	96.3	74.8	81.7	90.1	68.5
California	93.2	71.7	80.6	71.4	60.0
Colorado	95.9	79.8	81.8	83.8	71.6
Delaware	93.3	82.1	88.4	81.0	75.6
Florida	97.0	87.1	89.2	88.0	80.3
Georgia	97.9	87.7	94.1	94.4	84.4
Hawaii	98.6	80.4	89.7	78.1	64.4
Idaho	83.4	68.1	72.1	75.1	61.2
Indiana	93.4	76.0	82.6	88.9	66.8
Iowa	92.5	71.1	74.1	85.2	59.3
Kansas	95.0	81.5	83.8	87.6	74.0
Kentucky	94.3	80.0	86.8	90.4	74.8
Maine	92.8	76.2	80.3	87.9	69.0
Maryland	99.1	96.1	96.6	95.8	93.1
Massachusetts	92.4	81.3	85.4	86.9	74.2
Michigan	95.0	77.4	81.4	87.9	70.0
Minnesota	93.2	79.4	80.2	80.9	68.0
Mississippi	94.9	67.7	79.4	92.2	64.0
Missouri	97.0	83.3	89.6	92.4	78.7
Montana	95.0	74.3	74.7	90.3	63.2
Nebraska	89.9	66.7	77.0	84.6	57.9
Nevada	95.1	83.4	88.5	86.4	78.9
New Hampshire	96.0	82.8	87.5	94.4	77.8
New Jersey	98.3	90.7	94.1	96.9	86.1
New Mexico	92.8	74.2	79.0	82.7	67.1
North Carolina	97.5	81.5	84.5	90.1	73.0
North Dakota	83.2	51.5	61.8	65.7	41.6
Ohio	90.1	70.7	72.1	79.9	59.3
Oklahoma	83.1	45.5	59.5	59.2	37.2
Oregon	90.2	70.1	71.8	68.6	55.8
Pennsylvania	94.5	86.2	85.2	90.2	77.7
Rhode Island	94.8	79.6	86.6	82.1	70.1
South Carolina	96.5	84.0	91.2	91.2	80.3
South Dakota	75.9	50.4	58.7	60.0	43.8
Tennessee	97.9	77.7	86.5	92.4	73.1
Utah	93.6	82.2	91.5	93.3	80.6
Vermont	93.5	75.7	80.3	80.1	65.7

TABLE 26. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Those Who Teach Physical Education with Materials for Teaching Physical Education, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*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	All 4 types of materials
Virginia	97.1	88.5	92.8	93.8	84.9
Washington	90.0	74.5	79.7	72.2	64.1
West Virginia	98.3	77.9	90.1	85.2	70.8
Wisconsin	95.7	82.1	83.5	91.0	73.2
Wyoming	94.0	82.2	85.8	86.0	73.7
Median	94.5	77.9	83.5	86.9	70.1
Range	64.3-99.1	45.3-96.1	49.3-96.6	53.1-96.9	37.0-93.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	94.8	78.8	84.8	84.0	70.8
Baltimore	97.3	88.0	89.4	91.9	82.6
Broward County	97.3	91.9	94.6	94.6	89.2
Charlotte	100.0	95.2	98.2	100.0	93.4
Detroit	90.6	72.9	80.0	81.2	68.2
District of Columbia	100.0	93.4	97.8	83.2	80.8
Fresno	95.2	90.5	90.5	81.0	76.2
Houston	96.3	95.1	92.5	91.3	85.2
Los Angeles	97.3	83.6	93.3	86.6	77.7
Memphis	98.5	89.8	96.9	96.7	86.1
Miami-Dade County	99.1	94.5	98.3	98.4	93.6
Newark	100.0	98.2	100.0	95.7	95.7
Orange County	95.2	88.1	87.8	92.7	80.5
Philadelphia	97.6	93.7	97.5	91.7	87.0
San Diego	98.4	88.9	96.8	88.9	79.4
San Francisco	85.2	81.5	81.5	85.2	77.8
Median	97.3	90.2	94.0	91.5	81.7
Range	85.2-100.0	72.9-98.2	80.0-100.0	81.0-100.0	68.2-95.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	100.0	92.3	84.6	100.0	84.6
Marshall Islands	53.3	40.1	46.4	48.4	25.8
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	57.1	85.7	100.0	57.1
Palau	100.0	90.9	90.9	100.0	90.9
Median	100.0	74.0	85.2	100.0	70.9
Range	53.3-100.0	40.1-92.3	46.4-90.9	48.4-100.0	25.8-90.9
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	88.9	46.3	61.5	66.8	41.7
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 27. 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 Fruits and Non-Fried Vegetables From These Venues; 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, 2012

Site	Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	Allowed students to purchase fruits (not fruit juice)	Allowed students to purchase non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations	Made fruits and non-fried vegetables available in both ways
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	78.7	19.5	13.6	36.8	11.1
Alaska	45.0	12.3	8.3	35.9	4.7
Arizona	48.1	19.4	15.0	31.0	6.9
Arkansas	43.8	5.5	3.4	23.5	2.1
California	60.2	38.8	30.0	39.5	14.2
Colorado	62.2	26.1	18.4	23.8	6.1
Delaware	59.2	33.1	22.9	44.4	18.9
Florida	72.8	36.3	27.7	34.7	13.8
Georgia	81.4	27.0	21.5	30.7	12.9
Hawaii	33.8	9.1	4.7	53.2	5.3
Idaho	80.5	21.0	12.8	25.5	8.1
Indiana	74.7	35.4	23.8	25.6	12.4
Iowa	71.6	28.1	17.8	17.0	5.6
Kansas	75.6	25.3	17.7	23.8	9.7
Kentucky	70.4	26.5	17.6	22.9	7.0
Maine	71.7	27.7	15.5	51.1	14.0
Maryland	63.7	31.7	26.9	39.7	12.9
Massachusetts	64.2	30.7	24.2	36.5	11.6
Michigan	72.5	41.5	33.1	34.0	13.7
Minnesota	82.7	40.2	27.9	22.8	11.7
Mississippi	67.0	16.0	12.0	42.1	4.6
Missouri	79.5	34.9	23.3	19.0	7.3
Montana	82.4	31.1	16.8	29.2	10.0
Nebraska	67.7	20.2	12.5	19.1	5.9
Nevada	89.2	32.0	23.5	40.4	14.0
New Hampshire	83.0	47.0	35.8	47.2	23.3
New Jersey	65.9	42.3	31.9	42.6	17.4
New Mexico	69.9	25.6	17.1	45.4	13.5
North Carolina	59.0	27.1	21.3	34.5	11.5
North Dakota	67.9	21.0	13.2	25.7	6.5
Ohio	54.9	26.4	22.4	26.8	9.8
Oklahoma	75.8	24.1	17.2	27.6	7.0
Oregon	59.2	25.7	18.2	38.1	13.1
Pennsylvania	65.8	35.6	29.2	40.3	18.0
Rhode Island	62.0	34.1	27.6	52.4	19.2
South Carolina	83.8	32.2	27.2	32.1	13.5
South Dakota	78.1	21.9	9.4	17.6	7.9
Tennessee	64.4	26.1	21.2	29.7	8.2
Utah	88.2	33.7	24.7	31.4	11.5

TABLE 27. 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 Fruits and Non-Fried Vegetables From These Venues; 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	Allowed students to purchase fruits (not fruit juice)	Allowed students to purchase non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	Always or almost always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations	Made fruits and non-fried vegetables available in both ways
Vermont	60.9	35.2	25.5	50.8	19.5
Virginia	66.3	30.6	24.1	32.8	11.0
Washington	75.7	29.2	23.0	28.8	8.7
West Virginia	47.6	3.5	2.2	44.1	2.3
Wisconsin	78.5	35.4	24.2	26.6	10.8
Wyoming	80.0	22.9	13.4	38.1	6.3
Median	69.9	27.7	21.3	32.8	11.0
Range	33.8-89.2	3.5-47.0	2.2-35.8	17.0-53.2	2.1-23.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	79.1	38.3	29.2	31.9	16.3
Baltimore	16.3	3.0	1.5	45.2	0.0
Broward County	86.8	35.9	35.1	28.9	17.0
Charlotte	42.8	22.6	16.2	17.1	7.9
Detroit	26.4	15.3	10.6	57.5	10.6
District of Columbia	31.5	15.4	10.0	37.6	5.0
Fresno	66.6	19.0	9.5	23.9	0.0
Houston	64.0	43.1	29.8	33.8	13.8
Los Angeles	89.3	40.1	34.1	40.4	18.4
Memphis	31.7	6.8	5.3	36.6	1.6
Miami-Dade County	66.1	35.0	25.0	44.1	19.1
Newark	47.1	11.9	11.9	41.1	4.8
Orange County	71.7	38.2	33.4	35.7	16.6
Philadelphia	46.4	20.3	13.2	51.2	13.4
San Diego	71.9	42.9	29.0	34.4	17.2
San Francisco	42.9	21.4	14.3	78.6	17.9
Median	55.6	22.0	15.3	37.1	13.6
Range	16.3-89.3	3.0-43.1	1.5-35.1	17.1-78.6	0.0-19.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	76.9	7.7	0.0	53.8	7.7
Marshall Islands	28.2	19.8	16.2	22.3	6.6
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
Palau	9.1	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0
Median	21.3	3.9	0.0	34.8	3.3
Range	9.1-76.9	0.0-19.8	0.0-16.2	22.3-53.8	0.0-7.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	80.1	22.1	16.6	25.7	9.2
Nez Perce	100.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0

* When foods or beverages are offered.

TABLE 28. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Less Nutritious Foods and Beverages From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar and the Percentage That Did Not Sell Baked Goods,* Salty Snacks,* Candy, Soda Pop or Fruit Drinks,† or Sports Drinks in These Venues, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)	Foods or beverages containing caffeine	Ice cream or frozen yogurt*	Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods	Salty snacks	Chocolate candy	Other kinds of candy	Soda pop or fruit drinks	Sports drinks	Did not sell any of these 6 items
STATE SURVEYS											
Alabama	23.6	23.1	9.3	11.8	8.5	11.2	6.5	13.0	25.2	48.3	44.3
Alaska	7.7	19.5	4.6	14.4	17.3	26.0	15.7	18.3	21.3	37.5	57.9
Arizona	21.9	13.3	11.3	12.3	22.0	26.0	16.7	21.0	15.5	37.8	57.3
Arkansas	9.2	24.3	2.9	6.9	11.3	12.6	8.9	10.4	27.8	30.7	61.1
California	27.4	3.1	8.4	10.9	13.5	15.4	3.3	8.5	7.4	42.3	53.2
Colorado	22.8	16.3	10.0	11.5	32.2	29.2	26.7	29.8	16.9	39.9	46.7
Delaware	32.7	22.6	13.7	6.7	27.9	22.5	14.0	19.1	17.3	43.5	48.0
Florida	35.7	25.0	22.5	17.3	36.3	34.7	20.1	24.5	34.4	56.4	36.3
Georgia	43.3	35.9	35.9	24.5	53.4	53.9	46.4	55.2	41.2	62.4	26.6
Hawaii	12.1	3.9	4.9	6.8	4.4	4.3	2.5	5.0	7.5	13.0	80.9
Idaho	30.3	47.0	12.3	13.3	37.9	43.5	42.5	46.6	49.8	55.6	29.3
Indiana	34.8	44.3	20.6	19.3	50.3	44.9	36.4	44.9	48.5	62.7	30.3
Iowa	21.6	19.8	7.3	9.7	16.9	10.5	7.6	10.5	15.2	53.2	43.3
Kansas	37.2	34.7	14.5	15.7	30.2	27.5	28.9	33.3	30.4	60.8	33.2
Kentucky	26.6	41.1	10.8	17.1	26.2	28.9	22.6	30.5	43.6	48.4	39.9
Maine	24.9	7.1	13.8	5.5	20.0	20.5	4.6	6.4	9.4	40.7	51.9
Maryland	36.6	23.8	29.9	22.3	44.8	43.0	22.9	31.1	33.0	46.0	42.7
Massachusetts	26.4	8.7	21.8	12.0	24.4	20.6	6.1	10.5	12.3	33.5	54.8
Michigan	36.7	31.1	22.1	15.0	44.1	41.0	31.0	37.1	34.9	54.0	33.4
Minnesota	34.7	39.7	22.3	16.0	50.6	43.0	37.7	45.6	42.0	64.4	24.2
Mississippi	21.4	21.5	12.7	11.4	14.8	13.3	8.8	15.4	20.5	45.7	48.9
Missouri	33.3	39.8	20.5	17.5	43.3	41.4	38.3	39.9	46.0	65.8	25.8
Montana	20.8	43.3	8.6	11.6	46.0	37.5	39.9	44.6	50.5	73.8	19.8
Nebraska	22.3	43.1	9.2	10.2	28.7	26.7	24.1	27.1	44.2	59.7	36.2
Nevada	35.7	9.1	11.7	6.1	20.4	15.9	7.4	23.7	16.2	68.4	28.0
New Hampshire	37.2	18.2	25.3	4.5	28.1	27.6	8.4	10.0	16.2	44.2	39.7
New Jersey	30.5	17.6	27.1	10.0	28.1	29.2	6.6	7.6	18.5	35.2	48.3
New Mexico	28.4	14.5	4.9	15.5	21.0	26.6	18.1	24.3	19.3	42.6	41.2
North Carolina	28.0	30.2	17.7	13.7	33.9	37.8	25.8	29.3	30.1	44.3	46.1
North Dakota	14.7	37.5	4.7	9.5	20.0	22.3	24.2	25.9	37.7	58.4	37.6
Ohio	27.4	20.1	17.1	15.2	29.1	28.3	19.3	19.5	20.4	42.3	50.1
Oklahoma	35.1	43.7	15.1	18.5	41.1	41.4	41.5	49.6	48.9	60.4	29.8
Oregon	20.2	21.9	5.4	11.2	19.3	20.1	15.1	22.7	23.8	39.2	54.4
Pennsylvania	35.1	23.4	20.9	14.9	31.5	28.4	17.2	21.5	22.6	45.3	43.9
Rhode Island	17.6	0.0	9.1	6.4	8.7	7.7	0.0	6.0	4.6	17.0	75.3
South Carolina	36.7	42.7	21.9	19.7	50.3	49.3	44.0	49.9	44.0	66.6	23.5
South Dakota	23.8	35.1	5.3	12.1	28.0	23.3	18.5	22.6	43.5	69.4	27.9
Tennessee	26.5	27.5	14.7	11.3	29.0	30.9	27.3	31.9	31.0	35.4	53.8
Utah	39.0	41.8	22.8	27.3	71.0	69.4	75.2	76.2	56.1	64.2	12.9
Vermont	26.2	21.0	25.7	12.4	29.4	31.0	12.7	16.3	22.1	36.6	48.1

TABLE 28. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Less Nutritious Foods and Beverages From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar and the Percentage That Did Not Sell Baked Goods,* Salty Snacks,† Candy, Soda Pop or Fruit Drinks,† or Sports Drinks in These Venues, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)	Foods or beverages containing	Ice cream or frozen yogurt*	Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods	Salty snacks	Chocolate candy	Other kinds of candy	Soda pop or fruit drinks	Sports drinks	Did not sell any of these 6 items
Virginia	32.4	24.2	22.3	13.2	36.7	38.1	25.8	30.9	34.8	42.5	43.3
Washington	30.0	34.7	13.4	17.3	42.4	36.0	28.2	32.7	33.4	56.7	34.3
West Virginia	4.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	4.0	6.4	2.4	3.6	4.2	6.7	88.0
Wisconsin	42.7	33.5	19.1	12.3	38.4	32.0	21.8	26.6	32.2	66.6	26.8
Wyoming	20.2	25.1	4.4	20.3	32.4	33.0	22.3	24.8	33.4	66.9	28.4
Median	27.4	24.2	13.7	12.3	29.0	28.4	20.1	24.5	30.1	46.0	42.7
Range	4.2-43.3	0.0-47.0	2.4-35.9	3.1-27.3	4.0-71.0	4.3-69.4	0.0-75.2	3.6-76.2	4.2-56.1	6.7-73.8	12.9-88.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS											
Albuquerque	54.3	7.4	9.7	30.0	27.4	47.5	18.0	32.7	14.8	41.0	30.8
Baltimore	3.0	7.5	3.0	3.1	11.8	11.8	9.0	11.8	11.8	6.0	85.2
Broward County	49.8	54.7	44.0	32.1	73.2	72.1	62.3	73.4	71.6	78.6	14.6
Charlotte	13.8	11.1	5.7	4.0	18.9	18.9	9.8	12.1	18.8	33.6	57.2
Detroit	14.1	5.9	3.5	3.5	5.9	8.2	4.7	5.9	8.2	22.4	76.5
District of Columbia	10.0	4.4	0.0	2.8	17.1	12.7	5.7	14.9	6.6	5.0	82.9
Fresno	9.5	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	33.3	66.7
Houston	40.6	17.1	33.0	34.3	35.7	39.4	19.0	22.9	22.9	46.0	45.2
Los Angeles	38.3	2.9	13.6	11.7	23.7	15.5	1.9	15.8	8.8	63.1	26.2
Memphis	6.6	14.7	5.1	10.2	18.5	21.7	16.5	18.1	16.6	14.9	76.5
Miami-Dade County	36.1	5.9	22.3	12.8	25.0	21.9	8.0	14.2	8.8	43.7	45.5
Newark	16.6	8.2	10.7	2.4	7.5	7.5	5.6	9.5	2.7	6.6	88.3
Orange County	45.3	4.8	9.8	19.2	28.8	32.0	9.7	9.9	7.3	64.6	33.0
Philadelphia	15.1	7.0	18.4	11.3	13.9	16.5	6.0	9.6	9.4	15.2	69.8
San Diego	34.4	1.6	15.6	19.0	28.1	15.6	9.4	9.4	11.1	64.1	34.4
San Francisco	14.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.6	89.3
Median	15.9	6.5	10.3	11.5	18.7	16.1	8.5	12.0	9.1	33.5	62.0
Range	3.0-54.3	0.0-54.7	0.0-44.0	0.0-34.3	0.0-73.2	0.0-72.1	0.0-62.3	0.0-73.4	2.7-71.6	3.6-78.6	14.6-89.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS											
Guam	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	15.4	76.9
Marshall Islands	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.4	21.8	21.4	21.5	21.5	18.5	16.0	76.9
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7
Palau	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	90.9
Median	14.9	11.7	7.2	4.6	4.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	14.9	81.3
Range	0.0-16.0	0.0-16.4	0.0-16.4	0.0-16.4	0.0-21.8	0.0-21.4	0.0-21.5	0.0-21.5	0.0-18.5	9.1-16.0	76.9-90.9
TRIBAL SURVEYS											
Cherokee Nation	29.6	55.2	20.4	10.1	39.9	46.0	43.1	50.6	51.6	63.5	25.4
Nez Perce	42.9	28.6	28.6	0.0	28.6	57.1	28.6	28.6	57.1	71.4	28.6

* That are not low in fat.
 † That are not 100% juice.

TABLE 29a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

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	At least 3 of these 5 strategies
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	6.7	28.9	47.0	11.4	16.4	13.9
Alaska	6.5	35.4	34.8	9.5	22.3	11.0
Arizona	8.8	39.4	43.9	24.7	24.3	21.4
Arkansas	3.5	43.7	44.6	15.1	11.7	12.8
California	6.8	44.7	62.5	35.7	22.7	29.8
Colorado	9.5	40.3	48.0	26.3	19.2	22.3
Delaware	28.5	58.9	70.9	36.2	25.1	43.9
Florida	14.9	46.2	53.6	30.8	22.1	27.7
Georgia	7.1	35.6	45.8	27.7	16.7	20.5
Hawaii	4.9	42.1	40.6	12.8	33.9	24.2
Idaho	13.6	37.2	41.8	23.4	23.3	24.3
Indiana	13.5	53.7	55.1	27.6	14.5	25.5
Iowa	9.4	43.8	47.3	26.2	15.3	18.7
Kansas	8.3	38.4	46.1	23.3	17.3	18.3
Kentucky	7.9	35.0	46.3	17.2	13.6	17.3
Maine	11.3	59.6	57.8	30.3	22.1	28.8
Maryland	12.9	46.3	51.1	24.1	19.6	22.3
Massachusetts	11.1	57.5	60.8	35.8	21.9	32.1
Michigan	12.7	56.5	57.3	37.7	17.2	31.4
Minnesota	17.0	60.6	53.3	38.3	24.3	31.9
Mississippi	10.7	43.9	47.0	10.7	14.8	15.4
Missouri	8.9	46.8	52.3	24.2	17.5	23.7
Montana	9.4	45.5	39.6	16.4	26.3	21.4
Nebraska	9.4	41.6	40.4	17.6	17.1	18.0
Nevada	6.6	30.5	41.4	6.9	16.5	12.7
New Hampshire	12.9	67.9	64.2	36.5	29.7	40.8
New Jersey	14.9	74.7	68.6	34.7	24.4	39.7
New Mexico	10.7	41.5	44.7	17.8	24.0	23.6
North Carolina	13.0	30.8	45.8	19.2	15.4	18.0
North Dakota	6.7	45.3	45.8	25.1	19.3	18.0
Ohio	15.6	42.6	50.3	23.9	17.1	25.7
Oklahoma	24.0	50.5	47.3	15.7	20.2	25.1
Oregon	8.5	37.8	47.0	22.8	27.9	20.2
Pennsylvania	16.1	58.7	69.8	45.1	24.8	39.2
Rhode Island	4.2	64.9	70.5	49.1	29.6	46.1
South Carolina	9.6	45.2	53.8	29.2	22.1	25.1
South Dakota	6.5	41.6	41.3	18.7	19.7	19.9
Tennessee	8.7	44.0	49.3	26.7	16.7	23.4
Utah	11.4	40.4	41.9	20.3	19.6	17.6

TABLE 29a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*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	At least 3 of these 5 strategies
Vermont	11.2	74.3	57.3	57.5	37.9	52.1
Virginia	8.4	48.4	64.5	33.1	21.2	29.3
Washington	8.0	37.4	43.3	21.2	21.0	18.0
West Virginia	2.5	36.2	50.9	22.8	17.9	18.0
Wisconsin	14.4	49.4	48.8	30.5	26.0	29.7
Wyoming	11.9	43.6	34.7	17.2	22.4	17.8
Median	9.5	43.9	47.3	24.2	21.0	23.4
Range	2.5-28.5	28.9-74.7	34.7-70.9	6.9-57.5	11.7-37.9	11.0-52.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	12.1	34.7	50.8	20.7	12.1	22.2
Baltimore	9.7	49.5	47.9	15.9	16.7	22.2
Broward County	7.9	39.4	47.2	21.3	23.0	19.7
Charlotte	14.2	33.8	42.8	33.5	31.6	22.4
Detroit	9.4	50.6	45.9	23.8	25.0	22.9
District of Columbia	2.8	39.8	56.3	31.5	27.3	29.3
Fresno	5.0	35.0	30.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Houston	12.4	46.4	57.7	25.7	24.2	25.1
Los Angeles	8.7	45.9	68.2	38.4	28.0	30.8
Memphis	16.4	43.9	47.4	33.3	32.0	36.8
Miami-Dade County	14.3	54.4	59.8	28.6	34.1	35.7
Newark	5.2	73.9	53.4	26.7	29.1	28.5
Orange County	14.3	57.3	49.9	54.8	35.8	33.4
Philadelphia	12.7	54.9	72.6	51.4	27.1	42.0
San Diego	15.9	55.6	46.9	33.9	19.4	25.8
San Francisco	3.7	46.4	57.1	25.9	21.4	21.4
Median	10.9	46.4	50.4	27.7	26.1	25.5
Range	2.8-16.4	33.8-73.9	30.1-72.6	10.0-54.8	10.0-35.8	10.0-42.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	15.4	38.5	30.8	30.8	7.7	7.7
Marshall Islands	19.4	41.9	62.2	29.7	27.3	32.4
Northern Mariana Islands	33.3	50.0	66.7	28.6	14.3	33.3
Palau	13.6	72.7	59.1	18.2	52.6	40.9
Median	17.4	46.0	60.7	29.2	20.8	32.9
Range	13.6-33.3	38.5-72.7	30.8-66.7	18.2-30.8	7.7-52.6	7.7-40.9
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	20.1	46.2	41.3	12.9	21.2	19.3
Nez Perce	57.1	28.6	42.9	57.1	0.0	28.6

TABLE 29b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms	Planted a school food or vegetable garden	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
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	31.7	19.9	59.9	62.8	44.4	26.0
Alaska	45.6	20.4	38.1	27.3	17.2	9.2
Arizona	25.7	26.8	60.5	55.5	49.8	23.5
Arkansas	23.5	16.3	53.3	52.1	42.6	31.3
California	44.5	36.1	75.4	57.4	43.8	26.2
Colorado	52.2	18.8	73.1	63.3	58.5	22.8
Delaware	49.9	27.7	80.4	69.8	34.9	42.7
Florida	37.6	36.2	73.4	66.9	24.7	33.7
Georgia	36.0	20.1	76.3	65.0	32.1	34.6
Hawaii	75.6	74.7	47.3	37.1	39.9	9.8
Idaho	44.2	20.8	66.9	61.0	60.9	23.8
Indiana	28.7	8.6	79.3	68.3	47.8	37.0
Iowa	35.5	19.6	61.0	51.2	68.9	25.4
Kansas	29.2	13.0	53.6	52.1	59.9	37.5
Kentucky	36.7	20.8	76.4	61.1	30.8	22.7
Maine	83.4	44.8	73.2	71.1	87.4	28.8
Maryland	52.2	22.5	77.3	64.7	19.7	34.0
Massachusetts	58.6	35.1	83.4	72.4	36.5	35.5
Michigan	43.9	18.0	80.1	64.4	55.0	30.2
Minnesota	60.7	25.5	75.8	67.7	67.6	36.0
Mississippi	23.3	14.6	76.3	66.4	5.8	38.3
Missouri	32.0	14.3	60.8	50.6	53.4	28.8
Montana	50.7	21.5	51.9	57.7	70.0	21.2
Nebraska	37.4	11.8	62.1	59.7	74.1	23.1
Nevada	13.9	11.0	62.4	33.7	10.8	20.2
New Hampshire	67.0	27.4	78.5	64.0	44.1	40.6
New Jersey	40.5	27.4	76.2	69.0	28.9	36.6
New Mexico	34.5	20.3	57.6	47.1	31.8	20.2
North Carolina	32.2	18.4	56.4	49.6	16.7	30.9
North Dakota	63.2	14.7	48.5	55.6	79.1	17.5
Ohio	23.3	21.7	60.9	46.6	27.8	25.8
Oklahoma	36.9	10.7	57.7	52.5	72.6	28.5
Oregon	60.7	37.0	76.0	71.0	82.2	24.1
Pennsylvania	38.6	20.7	66.8	63.1	41.8	38.1
Rhode Island	72.2	28.6	87.0	87.5	66.8	38.0
South Carolina	42.3	23.2	74.7	66.5	23.9	42.3
South Dakota	51.1	7.1	58.7	53.0	79.6	22.3
Tennessee	32.4	15.7	76.4	65.4	40.3	28.4
Utah	35.3	11.8	77.7	61.5	60.3	25.3

TABLE 29b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Implemented Strategies to Promote Healthy Eating, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms	Planted a school food or vegetable garden	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
Vermont	92.3	64.7	84.4	75.2	67.9	49.9
Virginia	46.0	18.1	82.3	72.3	23.6	32.9
Washington	46.8	24.7	70.8	61.7	63.0	33.9
West Virginia	28.4	13.2	70.1	62.4	74.6	29.9
Wisconsin	50.3	29.7	70.2	63.5	72.5	29.3
Wyoming	19.6	14.7	59.5	52.5	76.9	16.9
Median	40.5	20.4	70.8	62.4	47.8	28.8
Range	13.9-92.3	7.1-74.7	38.1-87.0	27.3-87.5	5.8-87.4	9.2-49.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	37.5	32.8	57.5	35.9	2.3	5.1
Baltimore	54.6	41.4	55.8	35.8	2.9	15.9
Broward County	27.0	24.3	88.2	65.2	28.7	28.8
Charlotte	24.5	32.4	62.4	63.4	13.1	31.9
Detroit	56.6	41.2	81.2	49.4	8.3	30.6
District of Columbia	64.8	27.6	87.8	66.9	30.4	21.5
Fresno	30.0	20.0	70.0	45.1	40.2	25.0
Houston	22.4	29.9	73.8	62.6	11.3	22.5
Los Angeles	36.2	46.6	63.1	57.3	12.4	29.7
Memphis	26.8	11.7	74.8	73.1	16.6	30.2
Miami-Dade County	48.0	48.6	86.5	77.8	33.0	36.9
Newark	23.6	26.5	78.7	71.2	16.6	39.4
Orange County	41.2	35.8	71.4	68.9	4.8	38.0
Philadelphia	35.5	32.3	67.7	60.7	6.8	22.5
San Diego	57.8	49.2	81.3	68.3	85.9	27.4
San Francisco	51.9	66.7	85.7	78.6	82.1	29.6
Median	36.9	32.6	74.3	64.3	14.9	29.2
Range	22.4-64.8	11.7-66.7	55.8-88.2	35.8-78.6	2.3-85.9	5.1-39.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	53.8	15.4	30.8	15.4	0.0	8.3
Marshall Islands	44.1	30.3	16.0	27.5	14.5	37.0
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	71.4	85.7	50.0	28.6	28.6
Palau	100.0	90.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Median	76.9	50.9	23.4	21.5	7.3	18.5
Range	44.1-100.0	15.4-90.0	9.1-85.7	9.1-50.0	0.0-28.6	0.0-37.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	37.4	16.7	59.0	69.4	89.0	35.2
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	71.4	85.7	100.0	0.0

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Promoted Candy, Meals from Fast-Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks Through the Distribution of Products* to Students; the Percentage That Prohibited Advertisements for Candy, Fast-Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks in Specific Locations; and the Percentage That Prohibited All Forms of Advertising and Promotion,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Promoted candy, meals from fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks through the distribution of products to students	Prohibited advertisements for candy, fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks				Prohibited all forms of advertising and promotion
		In the school building	On school grounds†	On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	In school publications	
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	1.7	77.9	57.8	80.7	67.7	51.6
Alaska	0.9	60.3	55.7	54.7	55.5	46.7
Arizona	1.4	68.3	65.4	69.2	62.0	55.7
Arkansas	1.5	65.3	50.3	67.9	57.0	43.0
California	2.9	84.7	79.5	85.9	80.1	71.5
Colorado	2.9	62.9	58.2	61.8	55.5	47.7
Delaware	3.7	58.6	52.2	53.2	59.8	42.9
Florida	5.1	66.3	54.4	69.2	54.0	41.0
Georgia	2.1	65.4	47.1	73.7	54.3	35.3
Hawaii	4.9	79.4	77.0	74.9	72.6	60.8
Idaho	2.9	58.6	52.7	69.2	57.3	45.0
Indiana	2.7	53.2	39.7	65.2	42.3	31.5
Iowa	1.9	51.4	44.8	61.3	51.9	38.4
Kansas	2.7	62.1	56.1	71.1	58.6	44.9
Kentucky	0.7	59.0	44.4	73.9	53.5	36.0
Maine	1.3	81.3	74.3	82.5	78.8	68.5
Maryland	1.6	62.2	56.9	64.9	56.8	49.6
Massachusetts	0.9	85.1	81.3	82.9	81.2	74.4
Michigan	0.6	62.5	55.8	66.5	60.5	47.0
Minnesota	1.5	62.8	48.4	69.2	58.4	40.0
Mississippi	1.7	81.4	58.6	79.1	69.2	55.2
Missouri	3.8	48.0	41.7	58.4	46.5	34.8
Montana	2.2	49.7	43.2	59.7	49.3	34.0
Nebraska	3.3	48.4	44.1	61.1	52.8	34.6
Nevada	1.5	77.0	71.3	82.2	68.8	61.0
New Hampshire	0.5	74.7	66.5	77.3	77.7	59.0
New Jersey	0.7	81.9	76.1	79.5	77.9	71.6
New Mexico	1.5	69.0	62.4	69.9	66.8	53.0
North Carolina	3.3	66.0	47.2	73.2	57.2	39.6
North Dakota	1.6	47.9	43.6	49.9	48.6	38.0
Ohio	0.8	61.6	52.3	71.2	54.4	39.7
Oklahoma	1.8	57.5	49.1	61.8	54.0	44.4
Oregon	0.7	65.2	57.5	72.2	62.9	51.5
Pennsylvania	2.9	66.7	58.8	65.6	62.5	50.5
Rhode Island	2.1	89.5	80.2	87.3	82.7	73.1
South Carolina	2.4	62.0	44.0	75.3	50.9	35.2
South Dakota	1.4	45.3	38.5	48.9	44.5	34.2
Tennessee	1.4	61.7	49.6	70.2	60.5	44.0
Utah	1.0	63.7	56.2	70.7	56.9	49.3
Vermont	0.0	72.7	71.9	73.2	72.4	65.1

TABLE 30. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Promoted Candy, Meals from Fast-Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks Through the Distribution of Products* to Students; the Percentage That Prohibited Advertisements for Candy, Fast-Food Restaurants, or Soft Drinks in Specific Locations; and the Percentage That Prohibited All Forms of Advertising and Promotion,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Promoted candy, meals from fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks through the distribution of products to students	Prohibited advertisements for candy, fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks				Prohibited all forms of advertising and promotion
		In the school building	On school grounds‡	On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	In school publications	
Virginia	2.3	66.5	53.8	77.1	58.7	45.9
Washington	2.6	61.4	55.3	69.0	58.3	45.7
West Virginia	2.4	76.9	62.6	79.9	70.9	55.3
Wisconsin	1.8	56.0	46.9	62.7	56.4	41.4
Wyoming	5.9	49.1	44.3	63.7	50.3	33.1
Median	1.8	62.9	55.3	69.9	58.3	45.7
Range	0.0-5.9	45.3-89.5	38.5-81.3	48.9-87.3	42.3-82.7	31.5-74.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	4.9	82.1	75.3	79.8	62.7	53.3
Baltimore	1.5	59.5	60.7	53.8	61.7	45.8
Broward County	4.1	57.3	51.9	58.6	40.4	34.1
Charlotte	4.2	64.3	54.2	75.7	53.2	44.6
Detroit	0.0	70.6	63.5	65.9	64.3	56.1
District of Columbia	0.0	61.3	58.5	44.2	49.4	39.7
Fresno	5.0	81.0	76.2	71.4	66.6	57.1
Houston	2.7	71.3	72.5	67.4	61.3	53.2
Los Angeles	2.0	89.3	88.2	88.3	86.5	81.9
Memphis	3.4	76.6	66.6	75.1	66.4	52.4
Miami-Dade County	3.0	82.7	79.4	76.1	77.0	66.2
Newark	2.9	66.3	62.0	62.6	67.5	59.1
Orange County	0.0	68.3	53.4	65.8	46.3	34.8
Philadelphia	3.5	74.6	70.8	67.5	71.6	62.7
San Diego	0.0	79.7	73.4	81.3	76.2	67.7
San Francisco	0.0	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.2
Median	2.8	73.0	68.7	69.5	65.4	54.7
Range	0.0-5.0	57.3-96.4	51.9-96.4	44.2-96.4	40.4-96.4	34.1-96.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	7.7	76.9	69.2	84.6	84.6	61.5
Marshall Islands	10.5	26.1	23.8	14.2	15.0	8.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	71.4	71.4	57.1	71.4	57.1
Palau	0.0	68.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1
Median	3.9	69.8	64.2	58.1	65.3	58.1
Range	0.0-10.5	26.1-76.9	23.8-71.4	14.2-84.6	15.0-84.6	8.0-61.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	2.8	56.4	54.0	61.0	49.9	46.1
Nez Perce	0.0	42.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

* Such as t-shirts, hats, and book covers.

† Prohibited all advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, in school publications, and through sponsorship or school events, and did not promote candy, meals from fast food restaurants, or soft drinks through the distribution of products to students.

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

TABLE 31. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day		Offered a free source of drinking water in the cafeteria during meal times	Made drinking water available in both ways
	In all locations	In certain locations		
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	29.5	54.3	88.0	73.9
Alaska	78.0	21.4	91.2	90.6
Arizona	88.2	10.7	94.2	93.5
Arkansas	52.7	37.0	95.2	85.3
California	78.9	19.8	86.4	85.2
Colorado	83.2	14.9	90.4	88.4
Delaware	58.1	30.1	91.3	79.5
Florida	64.9	27.5	97.5	90.4
Georgia	65.8	27.4	97.2	90.3
Hawaii	93.9	6.1	83.4	83.4
Idaho	67.7	28.7	86.1	82.6
Indiana	39.2	38.3	90.8	70.4
Iowa	61.0	30.6	84.0	75.9
Kansas	71.2	25.0	95.7	91.8
Kentucky	49.2	39.8	92.3	81.2
Maine	69.0	29.3	89.4	88.5
Maryland	52.4	31.0	93.6	79.2
Massachusetts	69.0	25.7	87.8	83.0
Michigan	64.4	28.7	88.3	83.1
Minnesota	63.7	33.0	92.5	89.5
Mississippi	48.2	39.4	84.6	74.0
Missouri	44.9	41.8	89.7	79.1
Montana	63.7	34.4	92.4	90.4
Nebraska	55.4	33.4	96.1	85.7
Nevada	77.9	20.7	88.8	87.4
New Hampshire	82.9	16.0	83.1	82.0
New Jersey	44.3	36.3	85.8	69.8
New Mexico	67.5	29.5	92.4	89.5
North Carolina	52.5	40.6	89.3	83.2
North Dakota	72.0	25.9	96.9	95.9
Ohio	35.8	42.7	91.4	73.9
Oklahoma	53.0	39.4	90.9	84.4
Oregon	69.7	28.9	89.1	87.9
Pennsylvania	34.1	40.9	84.2	63.5
Rhode Island	66.4	28.2	88.0	82.6
South Carolina	52.9	39.1	91.9	83.8
South Dakota	78.4	19.2	93.7	91.8
Tennessee	48.5	43.2	90.9	83.4
Utah	75.6	23.3	92.5	91.4
Vermont	83.5	16.5	89.3	89.3

TABLE 31. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Made Drinking Water Available to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Permitted students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day		Offered a free source of drinking water in the cafeteria during meal times	Made drinking water available in both ways
	In all locations	In certain locations		
Virginia	57.2	33.8	93.2	84.4
Washington	72.6	25.4	91.4	89.4
West Virginia	40.1	47.9	99.4	87.4
Wisconsin	62.1	33.4	89.0	85.2
Wyoming	70.0	28.4	83.5	82.0
Median	64.4	29.5	90.9	84.4
Range	29.5-93.9	6.1-54.3	83.1-99.4	63.5-95.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Albuquerque	69.6	27.8	95.1	92.4
Baltimore	55.8	33.6	96.8	85.7
Broward County	60.9	31.0	97.4	89.3
Charlotte	70.2	20.6	85.4	77.8
Detroit	36.8	52.9	80.0	72.9
District of Columbia	0.0	100.0	83.4	72.7
Fresno	71.5	28.5	100.0	100.0
Houston	57.0	33.0	93.7	83.7
Los Angeles	80.4	17.6	86.8	85.8
Memphis	33.5	43.6	93.3	70.4
Miami-Dade County	57.5	31.9	100.0	89.1
Newark	42.8	38.5	85.7	68.1
Orange County	69.0	31.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	52.0	38.6	81.6	73.0
San Diego	71.9	28.1	87.3	87.3
San Francisco	75.0	25.0	92.9	92.9
Median	59.2	31.5	93.1	85.8
Range	0.0-80.4	17.6-100.0	80.0-100.0	68.1-100.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	69.2	23.1	100.0	91.7
Marshall Islands	68.8	25.0	64.3	60.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	81.8	18.2	100.0	100.0
Median	75.5	20.6	100.0	95.9
Range	68.8-100.0	0.0-25.0	64.3-100.0	60.6-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS				
Cherokee Nation	55.9	34.8	88.1	79.7
Nez Perce	42.9	57.1	100.0	100.0

TABLE 32. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use and the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations
STATE SURVEYS		
Alabama	97.9	69.7
Alaska	97.9	39.1
Arizona	96.4	57.9
Arkansas	99.6	57.1
California	98.8	65.9
Colorado	99.2	58.3
Delaware	94.9	60.4
Florida	94.9	51.4
Georgia	97.9	62.7
Hawaii	95.0	62.4
Idaho	99.0	50.3
Indiana	98.9	52.0
Iowa	98.5	55.4
Kansas	98.3	48.0
Kentucky	95.3	33.2
Maine	100.0	64.5
Maryland	89.3	56.9
Massachusetts	96.5	57.5
Michigan	94.8	58.9
Minnesota	95.5	55.6
Mississippi	99.2	75.3
Missouri	99.0	42.4
Montana	99.2	61.1
Nebraska	99.6	41.7
Nevada	96.4	51.4
New Hampshire	100.0	57.6
New Jersey	96.8	57.4
New Mexico	100.0	62.8
North Carolina	98.7	77.4
North Dakota	98.8	51.2
Ohio	95.1	37.4
Oklahoma	96.2	50.6
Oregon	97.8	59.3
Pennsylvania	97.5	58.5
Rhode Island	98.8	58.9
South Carolina	98.8	69.9
South Dakota	99.0	32.5
Tennessee	99.7	47.2
Utah	98.3	62.5
Vermont	98.5	54.9

TABLE 32. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use and the Percentage That Prohibited All Tobacco Use in All Locations,* Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	Prohibited all tobacco use at all times in all locations
Virginia	96.3	52.3
Washington	95.2	57.8
West Virginia	99.5	80.4
Wisconsin	98.9	55.1
Wyoming	99.0	49.7
Median	98.5	57.4
Range	89.3-100.0	32.5-80.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS		
Albuquerque	100.0	71.0
Baltimore	76.6	39.2
Broward County	97.4	44.3
Charlotte	94.3	78.7
Detroit	88.4	55.8
District of Columbia	79.0	31.6
Fresno	90.5	60.0
Houston	93.8	70.6
Los Angeles	99.0	69.8
Memphis	100.0	70.4
Miami-Dade County	96.9	59.0
Newark	92.9	52.0
Orange County	97.6	65.8
Philadelphia	84.4	36.2
San Diego	98.4	71.4
San Francisco	100.0	59.3
Median	95.6	59.7
Range	76.6-100.0	31.6-78.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS		
Guam	100.0	30.8
Marshall Islands	75.0	7.6
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	60.0
Palau	77.3	0.0
Median	88.7	19.2
Range	75.0-100.0	0.0-60.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS		
Cherokee Nation	94.4	47.6
Nez Perce	100.0	71.4

* Prohibited the use of all tobacco, including 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.

TABLE 33a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Sometimes, Almost Always, or Always Took Specific Actions When Students Were Caught Smoking Cigarettes, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Notified parents or guardians	Referred to a school counselor	Referred to a school administrator	Encouraged to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program	Required to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	99.2	65.0	99.6	40.3	18.6
Alaska	98.8	56.4	99.5	60.7	35.5
Arizona	97.7	62.5	98.5	53.0	29.0
Arkansas	100.0	72.0	99.1	49.0	24.3
California	100.0	82.3	99.0	69.2	47.0
Colorado	99.1	72.7	97.9	62.6	29.5
Delaware	100.0	84.2	96.3	70.0	42.7
Florida	99.7	82.8	98.2	73.4	48.8
Georgia	100.0	68.8	100.0	40.3	20.8
Hawaii	100.0	89.3	100.0	73.7	35.1
Idaho	99.0	82.9	98.4	63.3	53.4
Indiana	100.0	74.4	100.0	65.3	41.4
Iowa	100.0	78.1	99.3	62.6	35.9
Kansas	100.0	73.3	100.0	57.5	33.0
Kentucky	100.0	72.4	100.0	61.0	37.1
Maine	98.7	91.7	99.1	87.0	53.4
Maryland	98.1	98.1	98.1	96.3	95.9
Massachusetts	98.5	83.3	98.6	69.4	37.1
Michigan	100.0	75.1	99.7	64.1	35.8
Minnesota	100.0	79.6	99.7	62.7	37.2
Mississippi	100.0	70.8	100.0	33.9	16.1
Missouri	98.4	61.7	98.7	34.1	13.3
Montana	99.6	85.4	98.9	71.6	51.5
Nebraska	100.0	77.5	100.0	53.5	27.2
Nevada	100.0	68.9	99.3	61.5	44.6
New Hampshire	100.0	89.0	100.0	75.6	49.8
New Jersey	99.3	92.1	99.3	74.0	49.3
New Mexico	99.1	79.5	97.4	56.4	41.9
North Carolina	98.6	76.2	98.3	60.4	44.6
North Dakota	98.7	79.7	99.3	57.9	35.8
Ohio	98.1	74.4	97.0	67.9	39.6
Oklahoma	99.7	73.0	99.7	48.9	27.1
Oregon	99.6	77.9	99.2	78.5	53.9
Pennsylvania	99.1	88.0	98.5	71.6	51.6
Rhode Island	98.0	89.2	97.5	78.0	53.6
South Carolina	99.6	78.4	100.0	60.9	38.6
South Dakota	100.0	78.8	100.0	63.5	33.2
Tennessee	100.0	71.3	100.0	55.5	39.1
Utah	100.0	81.0	100.0	81.9	71.1
Vermont	97.0	93.0	95.5	76.5	50.1

TABLE 33a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Sometimes, Almost Always, or Always Took Specific Actions When Students Were Caught Smoking Cigarettes, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Notified parents or guardians	Referred to a school counselor	Referred to a school administrator	Encouraged to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program	Required to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program
Virginia	99.3	77.6	99.7	57.0	44.8
Washington	97.9	82.8	98.9	77.2	58.5
West Virginia	100.0	82.0	100.0	72.1	73.8
Wisconsin	100.0	84.7	100.0	63.8	35.6
Wyoming	100.0	81.5	99.2	75.2	64.2
Median	99.7	78.8	99.3	63.5	39.6
Range	97.0-100.0	56.4-98.1	95.5-100.0	33.9-96.3	13.3-95.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	100.0	86.8	100.0	75.7	54.3
Baltimore	96.9	89.0	96.9	72.6	70.6
Broward County	100.0	85.5	98.7	74.2	46.7
Charlotte	98.3	86.7	98.3	75.3	69.6
Detroit	100.0	81.0	100.0	45.1	27.2
District of Columbia	100.0	89.6	100.0	57.8	25.4
Fresno	100.0	80.9	100.0	57.2	23.8
Houston	100.0	84.5	100.0	48.9	41.2
Los Angeles	100.0	97.2	91.4	80.7	58.0
Memphis	100.0	83.4	100.0	70.1	61.8
Miami-Dade County	100.0	98.6	100.0	77.6	48.1
Newark	94.3	91.2	97.1	76.2	66.8
Orange County	100.0	95.0	100.0	83.0	52.2
Philadelphia	99.1	93.2	98.3	64.6	38.4
San Diego	100.0	98.4	100.0	90.5	68.3
San Francisco	88.9	96.2	85.2	92.6	71.4
Median	100.0	89.3	100.0	74.8	53.3
Range	88.9-100.0	80.9-98.6	85.2-100.0	45.1-92.6	23.8-71.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	69.2
Marshall Islands	88.2	68.2	79.1	54.6	61.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	85.7	100.0	33.3	16.7
Palau	100.0	59.1	100.0	50.0	27.3
Median	100.0	77.0	100.0	52.3	44.3
Range	88.2-100.0	59.1-100.0	79.1-100.0	33.3-84.6	16.7-69.2
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	99.1	67.9	98.1	48.6	21.8
Nez Perce	100.0	57.1	100.0	28.6	28.6

TABLE 33b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Sometimes, Almost Always, or Always Took Specific Actions When Students Were Caught Smoking Cigarettes, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Referred to legal authorities	Placed in detention	Not allowed to participate in extra-curricular activities or interscholastic sports	Given in-school suspension	Suspended from school	Expelled from school	Reassigned to an alternative school
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	21.7	59.4	65.2	67.9	79.2	6.6	37.1
Alaska	54.1	60.5	85.5	69.4	75.9	7.4	4.6
Arizona	51.3	64.1	69.9	68.6	87.8	18.9	15.5
Arkansas	32.5	58.9	56.8	78.4	75.1	11.0	16.0
California	48.6	74.4	65.9	68.6	80.1	12.7	15.5
Colorado	42.6	68.5	76.3	71.2	75.4	8.7	4.8
Delaware	18.2	77.4	54.6	78.3	73.5	7.5	7.8
Florida	58.7	63.3	64.4	74.0	78.5	12.0	18.3
Georgia	20.5	55.0	67.4	88.2	79.2	11.2	21.0
Hawaii	13.1	77.1	66.8	63.1	80.9	5.0	6.0
Idaho	93.5	66.1	90.1	72.4	81.0	14.4	16.6
Indiana	61.9	55.4	90.2	64.2	83.7	27.9	20.9
Iowa	82.4	64.9	94.2	78.4	63.5	4.5	4.6
Kansas	72.5	65.6	89.1	70.9	80.1	21.6	5.3
Kentucky	26.2	77.8	62.8	86.1	60.2	5.6	16.3
Maine	74.4	56.1	91.4	64.1	79.0	6.3	2.2
Maryland	95.9	96.7	96.0	96.3	96.7	95.9	95.9
Massachusetts	25.0	71.8	75.4	70.6	74.2	2.2	2.3
Michigan	61.0	52.2	84.7	54.0	92.3	15.9	6.3
Minnesota	85.3	64.0	92.9	73.5	79.1	2.4	3.1
Mississippi	30.0	64.8	59.2	73.0	84.3	17.4	36.0
Missouri	41.5	66.9	80.3	84.8	72.7	7.8	6.5
Montana	83.8	64.7	96.2	71.8	75.8	10.1	4.5
Nebraska	68.1	73.6	93.0	81.7	64.9	11.9	6.0
Nevada	32.3	68.7	80.5	78.3	77.5	19.2	21.4
New Hampshire	89.2	54.7	83.9	64.5	87.7	3.5	2.9
New Jersey	46.7	72.0	68.7	63.4	74.6	4.3	5.7
New Mexico	28.1	74.0	76.0	70.8	68.8	13.0	7.1
North Carolina	26.9	67.3	61.3	73.0	68.6	6.5	9.2
North Dakota	72.4	64.1	95.3	74.6	66.3	6.3	3.0
Ohio	33.7	50.4	74.0	56.5	78.7	17.7	16.5
Oklahoma	52.3	74.8	69.0	76.7	74.7	21.1	13.8
Oregon	64.8	65.3	82.3	72.4	78.7	16.1	12.3
Pennsylvania	69.5	55.8	67.0	70.8	73.2	8.5	11.5
Rhode Island	32.9	76.3	70.2	66.0	75.0	5.5	8.0
South Carolina	51.6	52.0	58.7	68.4	90.0	21.7	28.5
South Dakota	75.5	74.4	96.1	87.5	67.2	11.6	6.6
Tennessee	78.2	54.4	61.6	63.8	71.0	16.0	33.9
Utah	96.2	54.6	74.4	60.0	85.9	10.7	9.8
Vermont	63.3	57.3	80.5	72.9	60.6	1.8	1.8

TABLE 33b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Sometimes, Almost Always, or Always Took Specific Actions When Students Were Caught Smoking Cigarettes, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Referred to legal authorities	Placed in detention	Not allowed to participate in extra-curricular activities or interscholastic sports	Given in-school suspension	Suspended from school	Expelled from school	Reassigned to an alternative school
Virginia	66.8	48.9	72.6	63.3	84.6	7.3	13.5
Washington	40.3	57.4	78.6	62.5	80.8	10.5	4.1
West Virginia	77.3	59.9	53.7	64.0	70.3	6.7	13.7
Wisconsin	85.0	65.4	92.9	72.1	73.1	6.3	2.5
Wyoming	87.9	64.6	88.3	73.0	73.7	5.0	13.6
Median	58.7	64.7	76.0	71.2	75.9	10.1	9.2
Range	13.1-96.2	48.9-96.7	53.7-96.2	54.0-96.3	60.2-96.7	1.8-95.9	1.8-95.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	24.7	81.4	89.5	66.4	54.8	12.7	13.6
Baltimore	66.0	80.0	77.1	66.3	69.6	51.9	49.0
Broward County	35.6	60.4	57.2	83.9	71.5	6.6	10.4
Charlotte	39.3	75.5	60.5	70.3	80.5	6.2	12.9
Detroit	48.1	54.8	62.7	59.5	97.6	29.8	23.8
District of Columbia	37.0	58.4	74.6	75.1	82.1	13.7	10.4
Fresno	28.6	80.9	66.6	71.5	76.1	4.7	4.7
Houston	66.0	81.8	75.7	82.0	83.2	26.9	36.8
Los Angeles	55.1	78.1	55.5	78.0	58.1	4.7	8.5
Memphis	65.7	48.8	63.5	57.0	96.7	51.1	38.4
Miami-Dade County	42.3	78.0	78.1	82.8	81.0	14.6	19.3
Newark	47.2	70.8	65.1	79.2	85.5	19.2	23.6
Orange County	43.7	75.6	64.9	80.5	90.1	14.6	12.1
Philadelphia	26.7	79.2	68.2	74.9	77.2	8.9	10.8
San Diego	61.9	68.8	80.3	70.3	98.4	21.9	15.9
San Francisco	22.2	37.0	29.6	25.9	44.4	3.7	0.0
Median	43.0	75.6	65.9	73.2	80.8	14.2	13.3
Range	22.2-66.0	37.0-81.8	29.6-89.5	25.9-83.9	44.4-98.4	3.7-51.9	0.0-49.0
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	15.4	61.5	84.6	38.5	100.0	15.4	46.2
Marshall Islands	38.1	56.4	59.7	67.5	57.7	33.1	23.8
Northern Mariana Islands	42.9	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4	14.3	57.1
Palau	27.3	50.0	72.7	81.8	80.0	40.9	9.1
Median	32.7	59.0	78.7	69.5	75.7	24.3	35.0
Range	15.4-42.9	50.0-85.7	59.7-85.7	38.5-81.8	57.7-100.0	14.3-40.9	9.1-57.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	48.4	69.7	61.2	75.4	73.7	19.0	14.1
Nez Perce	100.0	28.6	100.0	42.9	100.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Took Specific Actions to Support a Tobacco-Free Environment Policy, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Informed groups about policy prohibiting their use*			Included guidelines on what actions should be taken**	Always or almost always notified parents or guardians†	Used effect or severity of the violation or repeat offender status to determine actions taken**	Used remedial rather than punitive sanctions for violators‡	Had an individual responsible for enforcing policy§	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone¶	Met all 7 criteria**
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors							
STATE SURVEYS										
Alabama	99.1	97.9	92.2	97.5	93.1	82.6	29.1	49.7	82.8	7.1
Alaska	94.9	90.8	75.4	96.6	98.2	89.9	44.9	65.5	86.7	16.8
Arizona	96.4	94.1	87.2	93.7	95.0	84.0	40.0	51.3	88.9	11.2
Arkansas	98.6	95.8	94.7	99.6	95.9	85.6	32.4	52.7	94.3	11.8
California	98.6	92.5	89.5	93.4	98.6	89.7	58.4	52.9	90.2	22.8
Colorado	99.3	94.1	84.4	97.0	96.1	90.7	40.6	53.2	94.3	15.2
Delaware	100.0	96.8	80.0	100.0	96.6	81.7	45.7	51.9	75.2	11.1
Florida	98.4	93.5	90.2	99.1	98.1	79.4	55.9	43.1	76.0	14.2
Georgia	99.4	95.7	91.1	96.5	98.3	89.1	25.1	46.0	89.0	7.4
Hawaii	98.5	97.4	90.2	99.0	95.2	89.6	51.4	54.1	69.4	11.1
Idaho	98.1	95.6	79.2	98.5	97.1	86.3	62.5	62.1	75.0	20.8
Indiana	98.8	96.3	93.5	93.9	99.6	89.4	45.5	49.6	82.7	14.3
Iowa	98.6	94.5	87.4	95.8	99.3	77.4	44.3	59.9	85.3	11.0
Kansas	97.9	94.5	84.4	95.1	97.7	88.9	43.8	57.2	83.5	8.9
Kentucky	99.2	95.1	82.5	95.9	90.2	87.4	42.7	49.5	68.7	9.8
Maine	97.5	96.1	87.3	98.7	97.4	91.2	74.9	56.3	85.6	22.5
Maryland	98.1	95.8	89.9	97.6	94.7	91.1	93.5	43.9	74.7	23.6
Massachusetts	97.7	95.5	81.9	97.0	92.9	81.1	55.4	53.7	74.1	12.9
Michigan	98.7	95.5	85.6	97.6	99.4	86.8	42.9	56.5	72.6	12.1
Minnesota	98.3	93.6	87.9	96.8	99.0	84.2	46.7	57.2	80.1	15.6
Mississippi	98.2	97.4	93.8	94.3	95.9	74.7	29.7	49.0	94.9	10.0
Missouri	99.0	93.7	85.1	99.0	95.6	92.2	23.0	58.2	68.4	8.6
Montana	98.8	98.0	93.8	97.3	97.3	83.4	64.3	56.8	92.7	24.4
Nebraska	98.0	93.3	79.2	96.9	99.2	91.6	41.9	63.1	77.7	16.1
Nevada	97.0	94.7	85.3	98.5	96.4	90.3	41.4	49.1	63.7	6.0
New Hampshire	98.8	96.5	84.5	98.3	98.9	76.3	62.8	59.2	91.9	15.9
New Jersey	98.2	95.3	89.2	97.8	97.5	83.4	72.4	55.1	76.1	21.8
New Mexico	98.5	95.9	88.1	94.0	89.5	85.7	44.8	56.1	80.6	16.0
North Carolina	99.6	99.2	94.7	95.7	90.3	83.5	46.6	42.7	91.2	11.3
North Dakota	97.6	97.1	84.3	96.6	98.7	75.2	50.0	61.9	79.4	16.4
Ohio	98.4	96.4	86.1	90.2	94.4	80.3	47.4	65.3	68.3	15.8
Oklahoma	99.3	97.4	89.3	91.9	96.3	82.5	31.7	58.9	83.1	9.5
Oregon	98.9	95.5	87.6	95.9	95.6	89.6	53.0	59.7	82.8	19.2
Pennsylvania	99.1	96.0	88.5	96.2	97.9	82.7	63.1	62.5	72.8	20.4
Rhode Island	94.9	91.0	80.1	96.4	93.5	82.4	62.5	48.3	71.8	16.6
South Carolina	99.2	97.2	91.8	99.2	98.8	89.3	40.7	50.1	73.4	15.1
South Dakota	97.1	91.6	82.0	95.5	100.0	84.2	48.2	61.3	84.0	13.2
Tennessee	98.3	95.7	92.1	97.5	99.2	82.2	41.1	59.9	91.1	16.7
Utah	100.0	94.8	79.3	95.9	99.6	91.5	67.1	59.5	76.9	19.5
Vermont	94.8	88.3	79.5	90.8	96.0	84.3	80.5	58.5	78.7	22.5
Virginia	99.3	96.8	90.4	96.8	97.7	90.2	44.3	49.3	79.7	9.8
Washington	98.9	96.7	91.3	96.7	93.4	95.8	70.5	51.4	92.9	20.1

TABLE 34. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Took Specific Actions to Support a Tobacco-Free Environment Policy, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Informed groups about policy prohibiting their use*			Included guidelines on what actions should be taken**	Always or almost always notified parents or guardians†	Used effect or severity of the violation or repeat offender status to determine actions taken**	Used remedial rather than punitive sanctions for violators‡	Had an individual responsible for enforcing policy§	Posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone¶	Met all 7 criteria**
	Students	Faculty and staff	Visitors							
West Virginia	99.5	98.9	97.1	98.8	100.0	86.7	76.4	57.5	96.6	32.8
Wisconsin	98.7	96.2	81.5	91.7	98.6	87.3	52.8	63.8	85.6	19.3
Wyoming	99.2	95.1	84.8	98.3	100.0	92.3	68.4	54.3	84.6	20.6
Median	98.6	95.7	87.4	96.8	97.4	86.3	46.7	56.1	82.7	15.6
Range	94.8-100.0	88.3-99.2	75.4-97.1	90.2-100.0	89.5-100.0	74.7-95.8	23.0-93.5	42.7-65.5	63.7-96.6	6.0-32.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS										
Albuquerque	100.0	100.0	89.2	100.0	88.0	78.0	44.1	33.3	77.6	8.3
Baltimore	90.6	89.8	81.0	94.3	89.3	78.1	76.5	43.1	59.6	10.2
Broward County	96.0	94.7	86.3	97.4	100.0	88.5	65.9	50.6	65.5	19.7
Charlotte	98.1	93.6	85.8	98.1	98.3	77.4	77.3	43.9	84.2	11.2
Detroit	94.6	94.7	88.2	97.4	96.5	73.1	51.8	58.9	80.5	15.4
District of Columbia	94.3	79.2	66.2	90.4	94.2	72.2	61.2	30.2	52.6	2.4
Fresno	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0	94.8	47.6	42.1	95.0	16.7
Houston	98.6	98.6	88.7	98.6	100.0	79.3	48.2	44.7	64.0	9.2
Los Angeles	99.0	91.6	88.5	94.9	98.1	86.8	79.7	49.4	88.0	23.8
Memphis	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.2	96.4	71.5	59.4	51.4	93.1	20.1
Miami-Dade County	98.2	97.4	96.6	98.2	100.0	77.8	85.4	46.0	80.1	24.8
Newark	97.2	89.7	87.4	96.6	94.3	75.8	87.6	34.7	70.1	12.1
Orange County	100.0	100.0	94.8	100.0	95.0	73.0	49.7	28.4	90.0	2.6
Philadelphia	97.0	93.0	90.4	95.1	95.5	80.6	75.8	50.8	55.2	13.0
San Diego	100.0	98.3	94.7	98.3	98.4	96.8	96.9	65.5	92.2	47.4
San Francisco	96.4	88.9	92.0	100.0	74.1	88.5	82.1	69.2	81.5	38.5
Median	98.2	94.7	89.0	97.8	96.5	78.1	70.9	45.4	80.3	14.2
Range	90.6-100.0	79.2-100.0	66.2-100.0	89.5-100.0	74.1-100.0	71.5-96.8	44.1-96.9	28.4-69.2	52.6-95.0	2.4-47.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS										
Guam	100.0	92.3	84.6	100.0	100.0	83.3	46.2	61.5	100.0	23.1
Marshall Islands	90.3	79.9	72.2	92.8	74.0	69.1	64.9	90.4	55.1	13.1
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	66.7	33.3	71.4	0.0
Palau	100.0	100.0	53.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.2	66.7	27.3	9.1
Median	95.2	89.0	78.4	100.0	100.0	84.5	55.6	64.1	63.3	11.1
Range	85.7-100.0	79.9-100.0	53.3-100.0	92.8-100.0	74.0-100.0	69.1-100.0	18.2-66.7	33.3-90.4	27.3-100.0	0.0-23.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS										
Cherokee Nation	96.0	91.9	81.3	91.0	96.2	87.3	29.4	60.4	75.6	9.6
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1	40.0	100.0	40.0

* Among schools that have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use.

† When students are caught smoking cigarettes.

‡ Always or almost always took at least one of the following actions when students are caught smoking cigarettes: referred to a school counselor, encouraged to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program, or required to participate in an assistance, education, or cessation program.

§ Principal, assistant principal, other school administrator, or other school faculty or staff member.

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

** Informed all groups (students, faculty and staff, and visitors) counts as 1 of the 7 criteria.

TABLE 35. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups and the Percentage That Had Arrangements with Organizations or Healthcare Professionals Not on School Property to Provide Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Provided services		Had arrangements with organizations or healthcare professionals		Provided services or had arrangements for all groups
	Faculty and staff	Students	Faculty and staff	Students	
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	11.6	13.1	16.8	21.8	16.3
Alaska	12.2	28.7	23.8	36.7	23.7
Arizona	15.6	19.2	24.5	22.8	19.5
Arkansas	14.0	23.1	17.7	21.3	22.3
California	15.9	34.5	29.2	46.4	31.5
Colorado	12.1	19.4	25.7	31.1	22.0
Delaware	32.1	39.9	31.2	33.2	34.8
Florida	26.8	26.1	46.8	40.9	34.1
Georgia	11.4	12.5	22.2	20.5	15.5
Hawaii	7.4	33.4	13.7	45.4	15.1
Idaho	11.3	33.5	25.3	44.8	26.1
Indiana	18.2	25.2	30.1	38.9	24.3
Iowa	10.3	13.7	21.1	32.4	21.5
Kansas	18.6	16.4	23.2	20.7	16.3
Kentucky	18.8	35.6	27.2	45.0	27.3
Maine	26.3	41.7	43.7	52.8	48.2
Maryland	23.5	36.8	44.1	59.1	43.6
Massachusetts	17.8	22.4	34.2	33.0	29.0
Michigan	7.4	14.4	18.8	32.2	17.5
Minnesota	16.6	18.1	32.7	30.9	24.5
Mississippi	17.6	18.6	20.2	24.1	22.7
Missouri	15.6	11.4	23.2	21.6	18.3
Montana	11.2	27.0	21.5	36.1	25.3
Nebraska	7.2	6.4	13.9	12.8	9.8
Nevada	18.9	22.0	27.8	31.0	26.6
New Hampshire	13.2	18.8	41.4	34.2	25.9
New Jersey	16.6	25.1	20.5	25.2	24.7
New Mexico	15.9	31.4	28.6	42.4	30.8
North Carolina	33.5	35.7	51.7	46.5	42.4
North Dakota	16.8	19.5	33.9	33.3	31.8
Ohio	18.7	21.9	27.2	41.2	28.0
Oklahoma	14.0	16.9	19.2	25.1	20.3
Oregon	20.6	26.2	37.5	44.1	28.5
Pennsylvania	16.3	33.1	27.7	44.4	25.3
Rhode Island	13.4	36.7	23.1	23.9	19.5
South Carolina	23.4	20.1	42.2	40.3	35.7
South Dakota	10.2	19.2	13.0	27.9	13.0
Tennessee	19.6	20.0	33.4	29.2	20.1
Utah	17.0	45.9	38.3	69.0	39.3

TABLE 35. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups and the Percentage That Had Arrangements with Organizations or Healthcare Professionals Not on School Property to Provide Tobacco Cessation Services for Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Provided services		Had arrangements with organizations or healthcare professionals		Provided services or had arrangements for all groups
	Faculty and staff	Students	Faculty and staff	Students	
Vermont	20.4	41.4	52.1	42.8	43.0
Virginia	18.6	32.0	29.3	40.0	27.9
Washington	22.7	42.3	29.0	51.9	28.3
West Virginia	34.9	66.4	37.4	47.8	41.5
Wisconsin	20.2	25.2	38.6	28.0	26.9
Wyoming	20.8	33.5	39.9	62.3	43.2
Median	16.8	25.2	27.8	34.2	25.9
Range	7.2-34.9	6.4-66.4	13.0-52.1	12.8-69.0	9.8-48.2

LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS

Albuquerque	18.6	28.5	30.1	29.2	25.0
Baltimore	13.3	17.9	26.5	36.2	23.1
Broward County	21.2	29.9	35.7	40.2	28.3
Charlotte	21.4	34.5	57.4	57.4	59.7
Detroit	9.3	15.1	21.2	23.8	19.0
District of Columbia	10.8	8.5	25.4	29.9	24.3
Fresno	19.1	14.4	28.6	19.2	9.6
Houston	22.5	22.7	25.0	25.1	25.0
Los Angeles	19.7	38.3	27.2	45.6	29.1
Memphis	23.7	31.8	29.9	35.0	30.1
Miami-Dade County	21.6	30.3	29.8	29.2	30.1
Newark	28.0	24.4	33.7	37.2	27.9
Orange County	21.5	36.0	54.8	46.5	44.0
Philadelphia	10.7	12.5	18.9	23.5	20.3
San Diego	10.9	48.4	42.2	54.7	39.1
San Francisco	22.2	71.4	39.3	55.6	50.0
Median	20.5	29.2	29.9	35.6	28.1
Range	9.3-28.0	8.5-71.4	18.9-57.4	19.2-57.4	9.6-59.7

TERRITORIAL SURVEYS

Guam	7.7	38.5	38.5	84.6	38.5
Marshall Islands	42.1	46.8	35.5	36.4	49.9
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	28.6	42.9	42.9	42.9
Palau	0.0	9.1	50.0	50.0	50.0
Median	18.2	33.6	40.7	46.5	46.4
Range	0.0-42.1	9.1-46.8	35.5-50.0	36.4-84.6	38.5-50.0

TRIBAL SURVEYS

Cherokee Nation	12.8	19.3	18.4	24.0	21.1
Nez Perce	0.0	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0

TABLE 36. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy That Addressed Specific Issues on HIV* or AIDS,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Worksite safety†	Confidential counseling for HIV-infected students	Communication of the policy to students, school staff, and parents	Adequate training about HIV infection for school staff	Procedures for implementing the policy	Attendance of students with HIV infection	Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination	Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff	All of the last 3 issues
STATE SURVEYS									
Alabama	80.6	61.1	62.1	64.5	61.3	60.2	66.7	72.2	59.3
Alaska	68.4	40.4	46.3	57.6	51.5	45.4	53.1	58.6	44.2
Arizona	70.9	43.4	49.7	52.5	50.9	53.1	56.5	65.8	51.7
Arkansas	61.0	43.8	42.7	43.6	39.8	41.7	47.7	58.5	40.9
California	76.7	47.9	49.1	50.3	47.5	49.0	53.7	64.8	45.5
Colorado	70.4	46.6	47.4	40.7	44.7	47.6	56.6	66.9	45.6
Delaware	67.3	43.8	28.2	19.6	21.4	32.0	46.7	59.5	30.2
Florida	80.4	54.6	56.5	59.3	57.5	50.3	62.7	74.5	49.2
Georgia	66.2	44.0	45.2	42.3	45.8	46.5	53.6	61.0	45.1
Hawaii	80.0	47.5	52.6	50.8	47.7	47.1	53.5	66.9	47.1
Idaho	76.6	59.6	62.3	52.2	60.5	66.8	70.9	74.5	64.9
Indiana	92.0	57.2	61.8	75.1	68.3	61.7	70.9	81.5	61.1
Iowa	77.9	40.9	50.3	60.1	51.6	50.4	61.4	66.4	46.5
Kansas	76.2	48.2	50.8	65.7	56.0	54.3	62.7	68.3	53.1
Kentucky	57.2	28.4	29.9	41.5	34.7	21.6	34.1	40.8	20.9
Maine	87.7	63.7	67.9	74.7	73.0	71.0	78.6	83.4	70.1
Maryland	84.0	49.6	53.2	62.0	57.8	45.2	57.5	72.1	44.8
Massachusetts	77.7	55.8	53.1	50.2	51.8	56.6	63.9	71.3	55.0
Michigan	80.8	50.5	55.6	67.3	56.2	50.1	62.0	67.5	48.6
Minnesota	78.8	49.2	53.9	63.3	56.3	49.1	64.7	68.9	48.8
Mississippi	54.2	36.7	34.9	26.6	32.9	33.0	40.1	49.8	32.2
Missouri	81.9	57.6	65.0	62.9	61.5	64.2	71.5	77.6	63.3
Montana	81.4	52.5	61.7	58.5	57.8	62.3	70.7	74.9	61.1
Nebraska	76.9	46.6	59.4	55.8	56.1	58.4	61.8	69.0	54.0
Nevada	85.3	58.0	57.9	63.8	62.9	62.0	67.5	74.0	60.6
New Hampshire	90.1	69.1	75.6	79.3	76.1	78.7	84.3	87.7	77.6
New Jersey	84.4	65.4	68.5	70.5	69.0	67.0	74.0	81.9	65.2
New Mexico	76.5	56.2	54.1	54.0	52.6	46.0	56.3	69.8	45.0
North Carolina	78.5	56.4	56.7	63.3	57.1	49.9	60.4	67.1	48.6
North Dakota	70.8	50.5	53.5	50.8	50.7	48.5	55.9	60.5	47.3
Ohio	72.2	45.5	55.0	60.0	55.0	52.1	59.4	66.1	50.3
Oklahoma	89.4	62.6	72.7	83.6	76.8	68.4	76.9	81.5	66.2
Oregon	92.7	67.8	71.6	81.0	76.1	78.3	84.0	87.9	75.7
Pennsylvania	79.6	56.4	63.9	54.7	59.8	63.5	70.6	74.5	62.3
Rhode Island	83.7	67.7	67.5	66.4	66.3	65.7	73.1	75.2	65.7
South Carolina	89.6	66.0	67.7	78.8	73.0	64.7	78.7	82.2	64.7
South Dakota	66.7	48.4	57.4	45.9	50.8	52.5	57.3	60.7	49.7
Tennessee	82.1	57.6	60.5	63.9	59.8	58.3	66.3	73.2	57.1
Utah	79.7	54.6	56.7	53.8	57.9	62.7	65.9	75.6	59.5
Vermont	92.7	70.7	75.9	78.4	78.6	83.5	85.3	86.3	83.5
Virginia	82.3	53.9	58.3	67.9	64.5	56.2	70.4	74.1	55.8

TABLE 36. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy That Addressed Specific Issues on HIV* or AIDS,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Worksite safety‡	Confidential counseling for HIV-infected students	Communication of the policy to students, school staff, and parents	Adequate training about HIV infection for school staff	Procedures for implementing the policy	Attendance of students with HIV infection	Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination	Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff	All of the last 3 issues
Washington	86.2	60.7	66.5	79.7	70.3	66.7	72.5	81.8	64.0
West Virginia	75.9	58.1	60.7	52.5	56.1	54.0	66.8	72.5	54.0
Wisconsin	85.4	49.0	56.9	68.0	57.3	58.4	69.0	75.3	57.3
Wyoming	88.7	66.2	68.6	84.4	73.9	71.1	78.5	84.6	69.8
Median	79.7	54.6	56.9	60.1	57.3	56.2	64.7	72.2	54.0
Range	54.2-92.7	28.4-70.7	28.2-75.9	19.6-84.4	21.4-78.6	21.6-83.5	34.1-85.3	40.8-87.9	20.9-83.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS									
Albuquerque	82.0	57.6	57.6	65.2	54.8	48.8	64.1	72.3	48.8
Baltimore	63.9	36.0	34.9	32.1	36.1	33.3	42.7	55.7	33.3
Broward County	94.8	71.1	73.6	80.2	73.6	57.9	82.9	92.2	57.9
Charlotte	77.5	48.2	43.0	52.2	47.6	38.9	53.2	63.4	38.9
Detroit	44.7	35.7	32.9	27.1	29.4	27.4	33.3	43.5	27.4
District of Columbia	57.2	49.1	32.8	32.8	29.8	27.4	44.1	59.0	22.1
Fresno	85.0	70.0	60.1	65.0	65.0	65.1	75.0	75.0	65.1
Houston	74.0	61.5	54.6	48.1	50.8	48.4	62.7	71.4	45.8
Los Angeles	89.3	70.6	75.7	78.6	71.9	68.0	78.7	83.6	67.0
Memphis	90.0	64.4	70.9	65.9	64.9	55.3	72.2	76.2	55.3
Miami-Dade County	87.5	79.3	77.4	69.3	77.0	66.4	75.6	87.6	65.0
Newark	78.6	59.3	56.1	59.4	55.4	47.9	49.9	76.0	45.8
Orange County	78.1	65.9	56.1	61.0	48.9	49.9	74.5	80.1	47.4
Philadelphia	69.3	48.9	53.7	36.1	49.1	47.0	54.0	64.5	46.2
San Diego	89.1	69.4	77.8	81.3	79.4	73.4	82.8	90.5	73.4
San Francisco	78.6	82.1	64.3	50.0	53.6	50.0	67.9	75.0	50.0
Median	78.6	63.0	56.9	60.2	54.2	49.4	66.0	75.0	48.1
Range	44.7-94.8	35.7-82.1	32.8-77.8	27.1-81.3	29.4-79.4	27.4-73.4	33.3-82.9	43.5-92.2	22.1-73.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS									
Guam	23.1	23.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	15.4	15.4	16.7	15.4
Marshall Islands	25.6	28.4	39.5	23.5	25.0	24.6	40.1	21.8	16.5
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	71.4	85.7	71.4	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7
Palau	45.5	36.4	54.5	45.5	40.0	36.4	54.5	54.5	36.4
Median	35.6	32.4	47.0	34.5	32.5	30.5	47.3	38.2	26.5
Range	23.1-85.7	23.1-71.4	0.0-85.7	7.7-71.4	0.0-71.4	15.4-85.7	15.4-100.0	16.7-100.0	15.4-85.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS									
Cherokee Nation	97.2	66.9	80.1	85.9	83.7	76.2	85.8	91.5	74.3
Nez Perce	85.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	85.7	85.7	28.6

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

‡ Universal precautions for all school staff.

TABLE 37. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required School Staff to Receive Professional Development* on HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Issues and Resources For Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Youth who participate in drop-out prevention, alternative education, or GED [§] programs	Ethnic/racial minority youth [¶] at high risk
STATE SURVEYS		
Alabama	35.3	28.1
Alaska	21.2	22.3
Arizona	13.6	12.4
Arkansas	36.4	24.9
California	17.6	20.0
Colorado	20.4	15.2
Delaware	32.9	31.1
Florida	31.7	35.7
Georgia	30.0	28.1
Hawaii	22.7	19.2
Idaho	20.1	13.7
Indiana	19.8	12.8
Iowa	24.8	14.4
Kansas	15.6	10.4
Kentucky	28.4	20.4
Maine	14.2	5.8
Maryland	30.0	32.0
Massachusetts	19.3	17.6
Michigan	18.7	18.9
Minnesota	15.5	15.3
Mississippi	33.3	26.0
Missouri	22.0	13.7
Montana	16.7	17.5
Nebraska	18.5	12.4
Nevada	31.7	33.2
New Hampshire	6.8	6.1
New Jersey	17.3	23.3
New Mexico	32.2	34.3
North Carolina	29.1	28.6
North Dakota	13.8	11.3
Ohio	21.2	19.2
Oklahoma	32.2	30.3
Oregon	19.1	20.8
Pennsylvania	23.5	20.7
Rhode Island	19.2	15.3
South Carolina	40.4	43.5
South Dakota	14.8	7.7
Tennessee	26.3	28.0
Utah	30.3	28.3
Vermont	10.2	8.4

TABLE 37. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Required School Staff to Receive Professional Development* on HIV,† STD,‡ or Pregnancy Prevention Issues and Resources For Specific Groups, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Youth who participate in drop-out prevention, alternative education, or GED§ programs	Ethnic/racial minority youth¶ at high risk
Virginia	25.8	20.9
Washington	25.7	24.0
West Virginia	43.9	32.6
Wisconsin	24.2	16.1
Wyoming	30.5	26.9
Median	22.7	20.4
Range	6.8-43.9	5.8-43.5
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS		
Albuquerque	37.5	43.1
Baltimore	20.1	26.6
Broward County	30.5	42.4
Charlotte	34.8	29.1
Detroit	27.1	31.4
District of Columbia	37.6	47.9
Fresno	30.1	30.0
Houston	56.5	63.8
Los Angeles	31.5	44.3
Memphis	42.8	59.8
Miami-Dade County	57.5	73.5
Newark	33.5	45.3
Orange County	32.4	39.0
Philadelphia	25.3	38.5
San Diego	31.7	42.2
San Francisco	50.0	42.9
Median	33.0	42.7
Range	20.1-57.5	26.6-73.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS		
Guam	41.7	41.7
Marshall Islands	31.4	17.6
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	57.1
Palau	22.7	21.1
Median	36.6	31.4
Range	22.7-57.1	17.6-57.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS		
Cherokee Nation	44.0	45.9
Nez Perce	28.6	0.0

* Workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service.

† Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡ Sexually transmitted disease.

§ General Equivalency Diploma.

¶ Such as black, Hispanic, or American Indian youth.

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided HIV,* STD,[†] or Pregnancy Prevention Programs for Ethnic/Racial Minority Youth[‡] at High Risk That Did Each Specific Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Provided curricula or materials that reflect life experiences of these youth	Provided curricula or materials in the primary languages of these youth and families	Facilitated access to health services [§]	Facilitated access to social and psychological services [§]	Required professional development for school staff on issues and resources for these youth and did all 4 activities
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	31.1	27.4	26.4	30.7	8.7
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6
Arizona	18.8	13.8	19.6	20.0	2.7
Arkansas	27.7	22.2	27.3	28.1	5.6
California	36.0	28.1	32.2	31.9	6.4
Colorado	22.7	18.6	22.0	22.7	2.0
Delaware	41.3	29.2	44.0	38.8	7.4
Florida	34.0	31.6	32.7	34.0	8.7
Georgia	23.3	20.1	18.0	16.8	3.1
Hawaii	38.5	25.0	34.5	30.0	2.3
Idaho	20.8	18.6	21.3	20.5	2.0
Indiana	18.7	12.9	13.8	16.5	1.9
Iowa	19.3	16.4	18.4	20.7	0.3
Kansas	27.4	14.2	15.4	13.3	0.4
Kentucky	20.0	15.9	22.2	24.2	2.6
Maine	9.7	7.5	11.8	9.7	0.0
Maryland	37.9	30.6	29.1	29.3	6.9
Massachusetts	24.0	17.1	23.7	26.3	2.9
Michigan	20.8	17.6	16.9	18.4	3.5
Minnesota	18.5	12.5	18.1	18.2	1.3
Mississippi	31.3	25.3	24.6	24.5	6.4
Missouri	18.6	14.9	19.8	20.6	2.1
Montana	25.6	20.7	23.7	23.4	2.2
Nebraska	19.1	16.9	16.9	16.1	0.0
Nevada	29.6	29.0	27.0	24.1	6.2
New Hampshire	14.0	10.7	11.1	12.2	0.0
New Jersey	29.2	23.1	26.1	27.1	6.8
New Mexico	40.6	28.8	43.1	39.6	11.2
North Carolina	23.3	24.7	26.5	28.2	3.6
North Dakota	18.3	11.5	18.5	17.6	1.4
Ohio	22.3	15.2	20.1	22.3	2.3
Oklahoma	33.4	25.4	30.6	32.8	5.2
Oregon	28.0	26.3	31.0	32.0	3.6
Pennsylvania	20.4	15.8	21.5	20.9	1.7
Rhode Island	14.6	15.7	20.1	17.8	4.3
South Carolina	26.1	21.8	23.0	26.2	8.5
South Dakota	15.0	11.3	13.6	15.5	0.9
Tennessee	28.0	22.3	28.5	27.6	7.3
Utah	37.2	28.4	26.0	26.0	0.0
Vermont	10.1	3.8	12.0	11.9	0.0
Virginia	19.2	18.2	17.6	19.2	2.2

TABLE 38. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided HIV,* STD,† or Pregnancy Prevention Programs for Ethnic/Racial Minority Youth‡ at High Risk That Did Each Specific Activity, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Provided curricula or materials that reflect life experiences of these youth	Provided curricula or materials in the primary languages of these youth and families	Facilitated access to health services [§]	Facilitated access to social and psychological services [§]	Required professional development for school staff on issues and resources for these youth and did all 4 activities
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6
West Virginia	29.4	22.6	29.0	27.7	5.5
Wisconsin	17.7	17.5	18.0	18.4	2.8
Wyoming	18.1	15.7	20.6	18.5	2.5
Median	23.3	18.6	22.0	22.7	2.7
Range	9.7-41.3	3.8-31.6	11.1-44.0	9.7-39.6	0.0-11.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	40.2	33.1	35.9	31.1	7.5
Baltimore	44.9	35.1	29.7	31.2	1.5
Broward County	33.3	28.3	24.9	28.3	14.8
Charlotte	42.7	27.3	35.4	29.6	1.8
Detroit	34.1	28.8	30.9	29.8	12.0
District of Columbia	63.1	58.5	48.3	53.7	22.3
Fresno	19.0	19.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
Houston	67.3	63.5	53.7	51.1	25.3
Los Angeles	69.0	43.8	64.1	60.6	15.1
Memphis	58.1	57.6	49.9	52.7	28.3
Miami-Dade County	47.1	45.7	44.1	43.0	26.8
Newark	47.6	43.1	38.1	52.3	17.0
Orange County	64.6	66.6	66.6	62.1	5.0
Philadelphia	35.9	28.2	29.7	26.1	6.4
San Diego	67.9	66.3	67.2	63.6	20.7
San Francisco	67.3	53.4	63.9	67.8	21.8
Median	47.4	43.5	41.1	47.1	15.0
Range	19.0-69.0	19.0-66.6	9.5-67.2	9.5-67.8	0.0-28.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	23.1	8.3	16.7	23.1	7.7
Marshall Islands	41.8	40.5	41.4	35.9	3.5
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	14.3	33.3	42.9	16.7
Palau	36.4	18.2	27.3	9.1	0.0
Median	39.1	16.3	30.3	29.5	5.6
Range	23.1-71.4	8.3-40.5	16.7-41.4	9.1-42.9	0.0-16.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	32.4	18.2	32.6	34.9	7.3
Nez Perce	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0

NA= Data not available.

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Such as black, Hispanic, or American Indian youth.

§ Direct services or arrangements with providers not on school property who have experience.

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provide Curricula or Supplementary Materials* That Include HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Information Relevant to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Questioning (LGBTQ) Youth; the Percentage That Engage in Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage That Had a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth						Schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club
	Provide curricula or supplementary materials	Identify safe spaces [§]	Prohibit harassment ^{**}	Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students ^{††}	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services ^{‡‡} to LGBTQ youth	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth		
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	14.6	44.3	83.3	50.5	32.0	33.9	3.9	15.2
Alaska	NA	29.3	70.6	41.9	43.0	39.8	3.2	19.5
Arizona	10.4	45.4	79.5	46.5	36.6	38.4	2.4	20.7
Arkansas	19.2	39.5	83.6	49.1	38.3	44.2	3.3	15.4
California	31.1	59.6	90.4	61.9	48.0	51.3	11.6	39.5
Colorado	21.2	60.7	90.2	53.1	47.7	52.8	8.0	34.5
Delaware	42.0	50.9	78.2	48.7	41.2	37.5	13.2	33.9
Florida	24.2	58.9	87.2	56.6	45.8	45.4	8.0	30.4
Georgia	8.0	49.5	86.3	41.5	34.4	37.4	1.3	18.2
Hawaii	43.0	58.0	92.7	72.5	50.4	53.2	18.6	23.1
Idaho	10.9	44.5	85.9	47.9	41.3	36.2	0.5	19.1
Indiana	10.6	50.6	87.5	45.0	34.5	38.6	3.3	22.9
Iowa	24.5	53.7	92.3	60.6	46.2	48.9	4.9	22.6
Kansas	9.8	38.7	83.7	48.8	34.3	37.9	1.6	21.3
Kentucky	15.9	46.1	86.5	50.1	37.5	39.6	2.5	20.6
Maine	38.0	67.1	94.8	77.5	63.0	61.3	17.8	48.4
Maryland	28.9	60.2	61.9	60.6	59.8	59.8	15.8	33.9
Massachusetts	43.8	79.1	94.0	75.8	63.2	69.8	24.1	53.2
Michigan	23.5	52.5	89.4	54.2	43.6	48.1	6.1	27.2
Minnesota	23.2	65.5	93.7	65.1	53.3	55.4	7.9	33.9
Mississippi	18.1	37.5	76.8	44.5	32.1	36.9	2.5	13.0
Missouri	12.7	48.2	85.1	50.8	40.0	44.8	4.0	14.1
Montana	18.9	40.6	83.3	55.5	44.4	42.3	5.5	19.8
Nebraska	15.1	42.7	77.2	50.1	32.2	33.4	3.3	16.4
Nevada	23.7	57.6	89.0	61.8	42.6	44.0	7.2	36.0
New Hampshire	36.9	61.9	94.3	75.9	59.9	61.2	15.5	39.7
New Jersey	38.8	66.9	89.9	76.2	53.6	54.0	17.2	36.4
New Mexico	31.0	59.2	84.4	56.9	54.0	57.6	10.9	27.3
North Carolina	12.7	53.7	85.9	50.9	42.4	45.2	3.1	17.9
North Dakota	16.6	27.9	68.8	42.8	30.4	29.3	2.9	11.6
Ohio	14.1	50.4	79.5	53.2	41.3	40.3	3.1	19.0
Oklahoma	18.5	41.3	78.5	50.1	43.9	41.8	5.7	17.5
Oregon	31.6	64.1	91.6	63.0	55.4	57.6	13.6	30.2
Pennsylvania	22.3	62.9	91.1	60.6	51.1	54.7	9.7	26.2
Rhode Island	30.6	73.3	95.3	65.2	53.9	69.0	14.4	41.1
South Carolina	11.8	50.6	89.9	56.6	35.7	40.3	1.9	12.2
South Dakota	10.5	26.9	72.8	33.2	29.6	29.6	1.8	6.3
Tennessee	15.4	51.8	85.4	55.2	38.6	39.5	5.3	18.8
Utah	12.2	61.1	90.6	56.0	37.0	44.9	0.0	22.0
Vermont	42.7	65.1	95.5	76.8	57.2	63.8	18.8	36.9
Virginia	9.4	52.7	86.5	51.7	37.7	39.7	3.8	29.2
Washington	NA	57.9	90.7	62.3	54.0	56.3	12.5	39.9
West Virginia	23.6	58.0	88.7	66.3	43.8	45.0	7.5	22.0
Wisconsin	30.1	63.4	91.4	57.2	45.6	52.0	7.8	32.5
Wyoming	16.5	53.8	88.8	50.3	48.3	44.3	5.0	27.1
Median	19.2	53.7	87.2	55.2	43.6	44.8	5.5	22.9
Range	8.0-43.8	26.9-79.1	61.9-95.5	33.2-77.5	29.6-63.2	29.3-69.8	0.0-24.1	6.3-53.2

TABLE 39. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provide Curricula or Supplementary Materials* That Include HIV,[†] STD,[‡] or Pregnancy Prevention Information Relevant to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Questioning (LGBTQ) Youth; the Percentage That Engage in Practices Related to LGBTQ Youth; and the Percentage That Had a Gay/Straight Alliance or Similar Club,[§] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Practices related to LGBTQ Youth						Schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials and engage in all 5 practices related to LGBTQ youth	Had a gay/straight alliance or similar club
	Provide curricula or supplementary materials	Identify safe spaces [†]	Prohibit harassment ^{**}	Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students ^{††}	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services ^{‡‡} to LGBTQ youth	Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth		
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	50.6	89.5	100.0	81.7	79.0	79.8	24.1	52.0
Baltimore	28.0	37.8	54.7	42.0	40.8	38.1	4.2	18.3
Broward County	19.9	84.3	96.1	84.5	66.3	69.5	9.9	44.0
Charlotte	14.8	71.6	90.5	60.8	48.9	52.0	3.7	39.0
Detroit	24.8	29.4	60.0	48.2	34.1	31.3	9.9	24.4
District of Columbia	42.2	79.2	90.8	77.5	64.8	71.7	21.6	34.1
Fresno	15.0	85.8	100.0	76.2	62.0	66.8	5.2	40.2
Houston	34.3	64.8	85.0	68.5	51.0	47.1	10.2	33.2
Los Angeles	70.7	90.9	99.0	90.0	78.0	75.9	43.0	55.4
Memphis	39.8	59.1	94.9	71.8	52.2	55.9	14.0	34.1
Miami-Dade County	38.6	82.9	94.3	82.8	65.4	69.3	20.9	40.8
Newark	40.2	65.9	88.9	77.4	60.6	62.9	21.8	37.4
Orange County	56.4	74.0	90.6	57.1	64.4	63.5	12.0	32.1
Philadelphia	36.3	65.8	87.1	75.8	58.3	54.1	17.5	26.3
San Diego	76.1	81.3	98.4	81.3	67.2	65.6	36.8	47.5
San Francisco	92.0	96.4	100.0	89.3	92.9	89.3	64.0	88.9
Median	39.2	76.6	92.6	76.8	63.2	64.6	15.8	38.2
Range	14.8-92.0	29.4-96.4	54.7-100.0	42.0-90.0	34.1-92.9	31.3-89.3	3.7-64.0	18.3-88.9
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	15.4	53.8	84.6	69.2	69.2	69.2	0.0	54.5
Marshall Islands	28.4	14.6	7.8	28.2	17.7	11.0	1.3	11.0
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	85.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	71.4	16.7	33.3
Palau	10.0	0.0	45.0	59.1	31.8	21.1	0.0	10.0
Median	14.9	34.2	64.8	64.2	50.5	45.2	0.7	22.2
Range	10.0-28.4	0.0-85.7	7.8-100.0	28.2-100.0	17.7-85.7	11.0-71.4	0.0-16.7	10.0-54.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	12.9	42.7	80.6	48.2	47.2	47.2	4.7	17.4
Nez Perce	0.0	57.1	85.7	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA=Data not available.

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

†Human immunodeficiency virus.

‡Sexually transmitted disease.

§A student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

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

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

††Regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

‡‡Including HIV/STD testing and counseling.

TABLE 40. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provided Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Had an Asthma Action Plan on File for All Students with Known Asthma,† and the Percentage in Which School Staff Members Were Required to Receive Training on Recognizing and Responding to Severe Asthma Symptoms at Least Once Per Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Asthma action plan for all students with known asthma	Annual training for school staff members
STATE SURVEYS			
Alabama	74.4	85.5	48.4
Alaska	18.2	30.8	13.1
Arizona	42.0	45.6	29.9
Arkansas	70.8	73.3	42.1
California	14.2	51.3	24.1
Colorado	24.3	64.2	37.0
Delaware	98.2	67.5	24.4
Florida	47.0	63.6	38.0
Georgia	57.2	60.9	38.1
Hawaii	26.4	65.7	15.0
Idaho	17.9	45.4	18.3
Indiana	65.4	61.6	23.0
Iowa	44.0	50.5	22.7
Kansas	40.7	58.1	19.3
Kentucky	53.6	60.6	50.4
Maine	50.0	60.1	34.9
Maryland	77.1	74.0	36.7
Massachusetts	96.3	57.7	31.7
Michigan	11.4	39.9	22.8
Minnesota	48.2	63.3	23.5
Mississippi	42.8	56.4	51.0
Missouri	73.9	65.1	44.1
Montana	14.9	43.0	17.3
Nebraska	33.7	69.7	66.0
Nevada	24.6	68.7	32.2
New Hampshire	91.7	65.8	25.1
New Jersey	99.0	72.3	67.0
New Mexico	53.4	58.2	41.8
North Carolina	27.8	72.0	60.1
North Dakota	5.2	34.0	6.9
Ohio	34.7	55.1	33.2
Oklahoma	23.3	54.1	37.1
Oregon	6.2	62.6	41.3
Pennsylvania	86.3	55.6	25.2
Rhode Island	90.4	61.9	41.1
South Carolina	80.8	76.3	46.6
South Dakota	20.4	34.1	9.2
Tennessee	59.2	67.6	43.4
Utah	4.5	50.9	33.7
Vermont	77.0	49.4	25.1

TABLE 40. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had a Full-Time* Registered Nurse Who Provided Health Services to Students, the Percentage That Had an Asthma Action Plan on File for All Students with Known Asthma,† and the Percentage in Which School Staff Members Were Required to Receive Training on Recognizing and Responding to Severe Asthma Symptoms at Least Once Per Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Full-time registered nurse	Asthma action plan for all students with known asthma	Annual training for school staff members
Virginia	78.2	65.8	47.2
Washington	17.0	76.2	69.4
West Virginia	29.3	73.3	42.5
Wisconsin	21.3	61.0	35.7
Wyoming	46.4	57.4	46.0
Median	44.0	61.0	35.7
Range	4.5-99.0	30.8-85.5	6.9-69.4
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS			
Albuquerque	82.1	67.3	82.5
Baltimore	53.8	65.4	34.3
Broward County	40.7	64.9	43.3
Charlotte	67.2	73.4	88.8
Detroit	37.5	45.3	24.4
District of Columbia	90.6	47.5	33.2
Fresno	38.2	50.0	38.1
Houston	77.3	55.2	58.2
Los Angeles	71.7	64.4	40.8
Memphis	10.4	42.7	47.0
Miami-Dade County	46.2	38.0	26.7
Newark	98.0	84.4	72.1
Orange County	47.9	54.6	28.6
Philadelphia	40.7	64.8	32.0
San Diego	29.7	47.6	50.8
San Francisco	25.0	44.0	30.8
Median	47.1	54.9	39.5
Range	10.4-98.0	38.0-84.4	24.4-88.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS			
Guam	92.3	38.5	0.0
Marshall Islands	14.6	1.8	30.9
Northern Mariana Islands	14.3	0.0	28.6
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median	14.5	0.9	14.3
Range	0.0-92.3	0.0-38.5	0.0-30.9
TRIBAL SURVEYS			
Cherokee Nation	37.9	68.4	47.6
Nez Perce	0.0	42.9	0.0

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

† Those identified by the school to have a current diagnosis of asthma as reported on student emergency cards, medication records, health room visit information, emergency care plans, physical exam forms, parent notes, and other forms of healthcare clinician notification.

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Used Specific Types of Information to Identify Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Frequent absences from school	Frequent visits to the school health office due to asthma	Frequent asthma symptoms at school	Frequent non-participation in physical education due to asthma	Students sent home early due to asthma	Calls from school to 911* due to asthma	At least 3 of these 6 types of information
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	32.9	73.0	57.3	35.4	40.8	20.8	46.8
Alaska	17.7	24.9	28.6	22.7	21.1	9.2	23.3
Arizona	46.2	61.7	57.2	41.3	48.7	30.6	52.1
Arkansas	32.2	66.9	62.9	43.0	40.7	22.4	52.0
California	43.5	64.4	62.8	60.1	49.8	37.4	59.3
Colorado	40.5	65.9	59.2	46.9	42.3	28.5	52.4
Delaware	46.9	73.5	77.3	54.7	52.8	37.4	60.3
Florida	35.9	62.2	55.9	39.5	39.1	33.4	49.1
Georgia	41.9	70.9	61.1	47.4	45.8	34.9	55.2
Hawaii	47.2	71.6	65.1	51.3	53.4	27.6	65.3
Idaho	38.5	32.1	53.0	36.6	31.7	13.5	38.3
Indiana	37.8	78.4	60.9	49.7	40.5	26.1	56.1
Iowa	36.9	63.8	55.4	44.3	32.9	17.3	47.7
Kansas	31.0	64.6	51.3	39.4	30.2	17.4	41.9
Kentucky	37.7	67.3	55.4	40.8	37.1	20.8	49.2
Maine	42.5	72.3	67.1	54.7	51.2	27.6	59.2
Maryland	54.8	86.6	68.5	57.2	55.4	43.1	67.6
Massachusetts	56.3	85.0	69.9	54.5	57.0	29.7	65.8
Michigan	36.9	33.5	54.4	41.1	38.7	24.0	41.6
Minnesota	43.9	74.3	60.2	55.3	47.1	31.1	56.2
Mississippi	34.6	50.8	54.0	35.6	35.0	20.5	43.7
Missouri	42.4	75.6	66.2	49.4	47.8	27.4	57.9
Montana	32.8	34.2	49.6	43.8	26.4	16.7	35.4
Nebraska	32.7	61.7	65.7	49.2	34.8	23.5	51.2
Nevada	40.4	76.3	57.9	47.8	50.7	38.4	58.9
New Hampshire	43.7	79.6	63.5	53.1	47.3	24.5	57.7
New Jersey	55.3	85.4	74.0	61.2	63.7	36.6	70.7
New Mexico	41.5	65.4	61.3	48.8	46.0	25.3	52.7
North Carolina	50.9	70.8	71.9	52.5	52.1	39.9	62.6
North Dakota	16.5	11.5	34.6	29.1	15.9	8.2	18.2
Ohio	37.7	53.8	59.3	37.9	35.9	19.4	46.2
Oklahoma	29.2	32.4	55.4	36.9	29.2	15.2	33.3
Oregon	35.9	55.5	56.4	51.8	40.7	26.8	49.9
Pennsylvania	45.2	76.3	67.0	55.2	52.3	31.8	61.7
Rhode Island	38.9	77.0	60.2	48.9	44.2	32.4	53.1
South Carolina	45.2	86.5	68.7	52.7	59.1	33.2	64.5
South Dakota	23.0	31.3	40.4	34.6	22.4	10.9	27.5
Tennessee	37.3	67.2	60.1	44.4	41.5	26.6	48.9
Utah	43.6	42.9	61.6	56.3	41.1	25.3	55.6
Vermont	47.0	81.7	71.9	54.3	46.2	24.0	62.3

TABLE 41. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Used Specific Types of Information to Identify Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Frequent absences from school	Frequent visits to the school health office due to asthma	Frequent asthma symptoms at school	Frequent non-participation in physical education due to asthma	Students sent home early due to asthma	Calls from school to 911* due to asthma	At least 3 of these 6 types of information
Virginia	47.4	84.2	71.2	63.4	57.6	38.6	67.6
Washington	42.3	71.5	67.1	53.5	47.9	42.8	60.1
West Virginia	38.8	60.3	56.6	43.8	38.2	24.6	43.1
Wisconsin	46.2	62.8	67.5	53.6	43.4	33.1	56.0
Wyoming	30.5	59.0	49.4	35.9	27.4	16.4	41.3
Median	40.4	66.9	60.2	48.8	42.3	26.6	52.7
Range	16.5-56.3	11.5-86.6	28.6-77.3	22.7-63.4	15.9-63.7	8.2-43.1	18.2-70.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	64.1	85.2	64.5	69.9	61.7	46.1	74.6
Baltimore	57.0	78.4	54.1	38.3	43.8	38.5	56.7
Broward County	42.5	72.6	61.7	36.9	50.6	50.6	60.1
Charlotte	52.4	92.8	86.0	65.2	75.6	65.9	81.7
Detroit	43.9	35.4	54.9	34.1	48.8	29.3	48.8
District of Columbia	53.5	100.0	75.0	56.0	61.9	61.9	85.7
Fresno	66.6	80.9	71.4	57.1	61.9	42.8	66.6
Houston	43.0	69.8	68.5	45.5	48.2	29.3	57.1
Los Angeles	52.5	75.5	55.9	60.9	52.7	39.2	62.0
Memphis	39.1	49.1	59.3	33.5	33.4	25.2	42.1
Miami-Dade County	33.4	45.0	52.4	31.0	39.0	37.0	41.1
Newark	45.4	85.7	57.4	48.0	52.5	25.7	54.7
Orange County	23.9	71.6	62.0	38.3	38.3	33.5	50.2
Philadelphia	60.7	89.2	70.3	48.7	52.1	35.7	67.9
San Diego	58.1	80.6	61.3	62.9	59.7	29.0	71.0
San Francisco	52.0	60.0	72.0	68.0	48.0	40.0	64.0
Median	52.2	77.0	61.9	48.4	51.4	37.8	61.1
Range	23.9-66.6	35.4-100.0	52.4-86.0	31.0-69.9	33.4-75.6	25.2-65.9	41.1-85.7
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	46.2	61.5	53.8	46.2	23.1	23.1	46.2
Marshall Islands	10.6	5.6	6.8	8.3	9.8	0.0	6.8
Northern Mariana Islands	28.6	28.6	57.1	71.4	42.9	42.9	57.1
Palau	54.5	0.0	0.0	54.5	31.8	0.0	31.8
Median	37.4	17.1	30.3	50.4	27.5	11.6	39.0
Range	10.6-54.5	0.0-61.5	0.0-57.1	8.3-71.4	9.8-42.9	0.0-42.9	6.8-57.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	36.4	43.4	46.0	31.6	35.4	9.7	34.5
Nez Perce	14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0

* Or other local emergency numbers.

TABLE 42a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Services for Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Provided referrals to primary healthcare clinicians or child health insurance programs	Ensured an appropriate written asthma action plan was obtained	Ensured access to and appropriate use of asthma medications, spacers, and peak flow meters at school	Offered asthma education for students with asthma	Minimized asthma triggers in the school environment
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	59.2	92.0	88.2	63.6	77.9
Alaska	50.5	46.9	50.0	32.4	51.5
Arizona	46.0	68.1	78.5	37.3	66.4
Arkansas	59.5	87.8	89.9	65.5	74.3
California	72.7	79.8	85.3	39.7	62.9
Colorado	52.1	83.6	82.4	40.6	67.9
Delaware	76.7	89.9	94.8	75.0	79.9
Florida	50.7	78.6	79.0	45.1	68.9
Georgia	50.2	81.1	86.2	52.6	79.0
Hawaii	37.7	87.7	74.8	29.4	63.6
Idaho	44.7	68.2	71.5	32.8	66.2
Indiana	60.3	85.2	90.0	59.0	82.3
Iowa	63.9	78.5	84.3	48.4	68.4
Kansas	50.2	73.9	85.3	48.1	67.1
Kentucky	63.6	77.4	86.0	50.3	80.1
Maine	70.9	87.7	90.7	70.0	84.9
Maryland	64.1	90.8	89.3	70.3	63.7
Massachusetts	82.0	85.4	94.1	70.7	78.0
Michigan	35.0	66.8	79.1	24.4	64.6
Minnesota	67.4	85.9	82.4	61.3	82.3
Mississippi	48.8	77.6	79.1	51.0	70.9
Missouri	67.5	87.1	90.6	60.3	84.8
Montana	53.9	65.1	76.4	41.3	68.6
Nebraska	65.5	87.8	87.9	58.2	76.6
Nevada	63.9	84.0	83.2	46.1	71.7
New Hampshire	79.7	91.8	94.1	71.0	88.3
New Jersey	81.0	93.8	94.5	86.0	85.9
New Mexico	76.8	81.8	86.5	59.5	75.3
North Carolina	73.1	91.3	90.3	72.1	77.7
North Dakota	30.2	50.1	57.3	23.5	49.0
Ohio	50.8	70.1	73.2	39.7	61.8
Oklahoma	37.4	67.3	78.0	37.0	62.3
Oregon	61.8	82.9	84.6	43.0	68.7
Pennsylvania	69.9	83.4	91.0	63.5	74.2
Rhode Island	80.9	86.6	90.0	78.6	79.7
South Carolina	68.5	90.8	91.7	72.6	81.8
South Dakota	42.6	51.3	57.9	28.0	56.7
Tennessee	56.1	87.2	85.7	58.3	77.6
Utah	39.4	83.4	82.9	47.3	69.0

TABLE 42a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Services for Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Provided referrals to primary healthcare clinicians or child health insurance programs	Ensured an appropriate written asthma action plan was obtained	Ensured access to and appropriate use of asthma medications, spacers, and peak flow meters at school	Offered asthma education for students with asthma	Minimized asthma triggers in the school environment
Vermont	85.8	83.7	95.2	77.1	82.7
Virginia	64.8	92.4	94.0	73.4	85.1
Washington	72.0	96.3	90.4	58.9	74.5
West Virginia	64.5	90.9	91.7	75.8	85.6
Wisconsin	58.3	86.0	90.2	54.7	77.2
Wyoming	69.4	77.3	85.9	65.6	79.0
Median	63.6	83.7	86.0	58.2	74.5
Range	30.2-85.8	46.9-96.3	50.0-95.2	23.5-86.0	49.0-88.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	87.5	97.3	92.2	79.8	79.3
Baltimore	78.6	83.3	84.7	62.3	75.2
Broward County	50.2	80.0	87.7	45.7	70.7
Charlotte	88.6	97.7	98.3	85.0	75.9
Detroit	43.9	67.5	75.3	43.4	62.7
District of Columbia	72.7	93.0	90.7	58.7	77.3
Fresno	79.0	94.8	94.5	72.2	72.2
Houston	75.3	82.6	88.0	68.9	78.3
Los Angeles	90.7	90.0	94.1	68.9	71.9
Memphis	53.2	76.4	81.1	50.3	73.4
Miami-Dade County	60.0	62.0	72.7	45.4	62.1
Newark	100.0	98.2	93.9	81.6	84.6
Orange County	59.0	84.9	84.2	43.8	80.1
Philadelphia	86.4	87.7	94.3	69.6	66.5
San Diego	92.2	98.4	96.8	74.6	76.2
San Francisco	88.9	88.0	88.5	69.2	76.9
Median	78.8	87.9	89.6	68.9	75.6
Range	43.9-100.0	62.0-98.4	72.7-98.3	43.4-85.0	62.1-84.6
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	92.3	69.2	84.6	38.5	69.2
Marshall Islands	28.3	11.3	11.0	15.6	16.2
Northern Mariana Islands	33.3	0.0	50.0	16.7	57.1
Palau	45.5	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2
Median	39.4	5.7	30.5	17.5	37.7
Range	28.3-92.3	0.0-69.2	0.0-84.6	15.6-38.5	16.2-69.2
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	47.7	76.4	81.7	46.4	70.6
Nez Perce	28.6	71.4	42.9	28.6	28.6

TABLE 42b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Services for Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Addressed social and emotional issues related to asthma	Provided additional psychosocial counseling or support services as needed	Ensured access to safe, enjoyable physical education and activity opportunities	Ensured access to preventive medications before physical activity	Provided all 9 services
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	59.0	51.1	93.4	88.4	27.2
Alaska	26.6	30.1	63.3	55.5	16.1
Arizona	41.1	35.7	76.5	78.8	12.6
Arkansas	58.6	60.6	92.3	90.9	32.8
California	42.8	55.1	90.0	87.3	18.1
Colorado	45.4	48.0	87.5	87.0	18.4
Delaware	71.1	65.6	87.3	90.9	39.5
Florida	51.3	51.3	85.3	80.6	21.0
Georgia	49.5	49.2	91.3	91.1	20.3
Hawaii	40.6	61.4	92.7	80.6	10.3
Idaho	40.8	40.9	89.0	85.3	15.9
Indiana	55.9	49.2	93.8	92.2	27.5
Iowa	48.7	41.7	89.8	89.5	22.1
Kansas	45.0	42.9	90.2	88.3	20.6
Kentucky	51.6	48.9	91.4	88.7	26.9
Maine	66.0	58.1	94.4	95.8	32.6
Maryland	90.8	88.9	70.8	70.8	47.7
Massachusetts	73.5	73.0	94.8	94.6	42.8
Michigan	42.2	46.2	88.5	84.0	10.5
Minnesota	59.5	49.4	91.9	89.5	31.5
Mississippi	50.0	51.5	90.5	84.4	24.0
Missouri	55.3	52.8	92.1	91.2	32.4
Montana	40.0	43.8	88.1	85.7	18.2
Nebraska	52.8	42.9	90.5	88.7	24.5
Nevada	49.0	48.0	91.8	88.2	19.2
New Hampshire	73.0	66.7	98.3	97.2	40.7
New Jersey	81.0	70.2	97.6	95.3	50.9
New Mexico	61.0	62.7	90.6	90.1	36.6
North Carolina	58.4	59.3	88.5	86.6	40.9
North Dakota	23.6	28.0	73.5	71.7	7.5
Ohio	42.9	36.2	75.4	75.6	16.4
Oklahoma	41.2	40.6	82.9	80.3	14.2
Oregon	44.9	47.1	88.6	83.8	20.5
Pennsylvania	58.2	55.5	92.1	88.7	30.7
Rhode Island	67.5	79.6	96.4	94.1	41.9
South Carolina	68.1	63.7	94.1	93.6	40.0
South Dakota	35.2	29.9	72.8	71.8	12.8
Tennessee	52.0	52.8	92.5	89.7	27.4
Utah	52.2	58.5	91.1	88.8	19.0

TABLE 42b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Services for Students with Poorly Controlled Asthma, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Addressed social and emotional issues related to asthma	Provided additional psychosocial counseling or support services as needed	Ensured access to safe, enjoyable physical education and activity opportunities	Ensured access to preventive medications before physical activity	Provided all 9 services
Vermont	73.3	69.0	96.6	93.3	44.4
Virginia	65.2	59.8	97.3	96.1	32.8
Washington	53.0	46.9	88.9	87.3	32.9
West Virginia	65.2	64.7	95.3	91.3	39.5
Wisconsin	53.8	49.2	94.4	92.9	23.0
Wyoming	63.5	55.3	90.6	89.5	37.6
Median	52.8	51.3	90.6	88.7	26.9
Range	23.6-90.8	28.0-88.9	63.3-98.3	55.5-97.2	7.5-50.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	71.1	63.0	100.0	92.6	43.4
Baltimore	69.6	71.7	70.9	66.5	46.5
Broward County	50.5	72.9	94.6	87.9	17.8
Charlotte	74.4	69.8	97.7	95.9	48.2
Detroit	50.0	61.7	80.5	70.7	13.6
District of Columbia	62.9	68.6	95.4	87.8	37.1
Fresno	88.9	82.3	100.0	94.1	38.9
Houston	61.3	62.3	88.2	78.9	35.2
Los Angeles	65.1	66.1	97.0	92.9	40.0
Memphis	48.0	50.2	86.3	76.5	26.1
Miami-Dade County	58.9	66.2	87.3	74.8	27.7
Newark	83.2	73.0	100.0	97.9	59.3
Orange County	66.8	60.6	94.8	82.6	18.5
Philadelphia	62.3	62.6	87.6	88.5	32.4
San Diego	54.0	66.7	90.5	90.6	33.9
San Francisco	88.5	88.5	92.0	92.0	48.0
Median	64.0	66.5	93.3	88.2	36.2
Range	48.0-88.9	50.2-88.5	70.9-100.0	66.5-97.9	13.6-59.3
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	46.2	53.8	76.9	69.2	23.1
Marshall Islands	24.4	19.1	27.8	19.2	6.1
Northern Mariana Islands	16.7	50.0	42.9	33.3	0.0
Palau	9.1	9.1	45.5	9.1	0.0
Median	20.6	34.6	44.2	26.3	3.1
Range	9.1-46.2	9.1-53.8	27.8-76.9	9.1-69.2	0.0-23.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	41.3	48.2	83.3	83.2	21.8
Nez Perce	0.0	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy Stating That Students are Permitted to Carry and Self-Administer Asthma Medications and, Among Those Schools, the Percentage That Had Procedures to Inform Specific Groups About the Policy, the Percentage That Designated an Individual Responsible for Implementing the Policy,[‡] and the Percentage of All Schools That Had a Fully Implemented Policy,[†] Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Had adopted a policy	Had procedures to inform [‡]		Designated an individual responsible for implementing the policy [‡]	Had a fully implemented policy
		Students	Parents and families		
STATE SURVEYS					
Alabama	78.0	95.6	97.2	88.5	63.8
Alaska	40.3	75.9	69.9	74.3	20.6
Arizona	54.4	86.4	86.2	81.6	35.6
Arkansas	84.0	96.2	95.2	78.8	62.1
California	71.6	89.7	91.0	86.9	52.5
Colorado	72.1	90.3	89.8	85.2	52.0
Delaware	70.4	87.6	77.1	92.2	52.4
Florida	71.7	93.4	96.4	82.1	53.5
Georgia	83.9	94.0	94.4	82.7	63.4
Hawaii	65.6	85.7	94.0	81.2	45.9
Idaho	78.6	80.8	79.2	68.6	40.0
Indiana	81.8	95.7	94.5	89.0	67.6
Iowa	70.6	85.7	87.7	86.3	49.7
Kansas	70.7	92.8	93.3	74.6	46.6
Kentucky	67.2	91.3	91.2	80.7	46.8
Maine	81.3	90.1	91.7	88.7	62.9
Maryland	55.1	91.5	91.4	81.4	38.2
Massachusetts	62.0	91.4	92.8	92.7	51.2
Michigan	72.2	89.2	90.8	64.0	38.9
Minnesota	77.7	87.2	88.1	90.1	60.3
Mississippi	72.7	94.4	93.7	75.5	49.2
Missouri	78.3	94.1	93.7	83.5	60.3
Montana	77.2	92.0	90.9	73.2	49.0
Nebraska	69.9	94.2	94.9	80.6	49.8
Nevada	74.8	95.9	95.1	84.4	58.4
New Hampshire	83.2	95.0	97.3	90.2	70.9
New Jersey	73.5	95.4	95.0	95.0	63.9
New Mexico	73.7	96.0	94.1	90.2	62.1
North Carolina	79.3	95.7	94.9	77.9	56.9
North Dakota	55.2	82.2	80.9	60.2	28.3
Ohio	71.9	85.2	89.7	85.1	49.5
Oklahoma	73.4	91.5	90.2	73.8	47.3
Oregon	79.1	88.6	89.5	73.9	48.0
Pennsylvania	77.6	94.7	95.0	84.5	61.1
Rhode Island	78.0	90.6	95.2	86.0	58.8
South Carolina	76.3	95.1	95.6	89.4	63.4
South Dakota	43.6	88.2	87.0	73.5	24.9
Tennessee	80.0	96.9	96.9	83.0	63.3
Utah	93.7	87.9	87.5	69.2	53.6
Vermont	67.6	90.9	93.4	87.9	51.9
Virginia	81.8	98.8	98.3	85.8	66.4

TABLE 43. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had Adopted a Policy Stating That Students are Permitted to Carry and Self-Administer Asthma Medications and, Among Those Schools, the Percentage That Had Procedures to Inform Specific Groups About the Policy, the Percentage That Designated an Individual Responsible for Implementing the Policy,* and the Percentage of All Schools That Had a Fully Implemented Policy,† Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Had adopted a policy	Had procedures to inform [‡]		Designated an individual responsible for implementing the policy [‡]	Had a fully implemented policy
		Students	Parents and families		
Washington	86.0	89.7	90.6	82.9	62.2
West Virginia	79.1	97.8	96.9	83.9	63.4
Wisconsin	76.6	91.0	93.8	82.4	55.2
Wyoming	83.7	87.7	87.0	82.2	55.1
Median	74.8	91.4	93.3	82.9	53.5
Range	40.3-93.7	75.9-98.8	69.9-98.3	60.2-95.0	20.6-70.9
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS					
Albuquerque	79.8	97.2	97.2	96.7	72.0
Baltimore	32.0	84.8	84.8	91.2	23.7
Broward County	69.8	89.9	92.0	86.8	53.0
Charlotte	84.0	97.2	97.2	90.7	73.2
Detroit	66.7	87.3	83.6	78.9	45.2
District of Columbia	48.1	83.1	83.1	86.2	32.2
Fresno	85.7	82.3	88.2	88.9	60.0
Houston	67.2	98.0	92.0	91.6	54.0
Los Angeles	61.3	93.7	93.9	93.6	51.3
Memphis	61.4	97.0	93.9	73.4	39.6
Miami-Dade County	58.2	89.3	91.7	70.1	33.2
Newark	40.6	94.5	89.5	94.8	34.4
Orange County	76.3	96.7	100.0	71.0	48.9
Philadelphia	44.7	94.4	92.5	85.4	35.1
San Diego	67.2	94.9	97.5	75.0	45.8
San Francisco	65.4	81.3	81.3	100.0	50.0
Median	66.1	94.1	92.0	87.9	47.4
Range	32.0-85.7	81.3-98.0	81.3-100.0	70.1-100.0	23.7-73.2
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS					
Guam	61.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	41.7
Marshall Islands	12.0	72.3	72.3	100.0	5.4
Northern Mariana Islands	57.1	100.0	66.7	66.7	16.7
Palau	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0
Median	34.6	75.0	72.3	100.0	11.1
Range	0.0-61.5	72.3-100.0	66.7-75.0	66.7-100.0	0.0-41.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS					
Cherokee Nation	76.0	87.7	86.5	83.4	55.3
Nez Perce	85.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	28.6

NA = Data not available

* Principal, assistant principal, school nurse, or other school faculty or staff member.

† Have adopted a policy, have procedures to inform students and parents/families about the policy, and have designated an individual responsible for implementing the policy.

‡ Among schools that have adopted a policy stating that students are permitted to carry and self-administer asthma medications.

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	HIV* counseling and testing	STD† testing and treatment	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	Prenatal care	HPV‡ vaccine administration
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	4.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.4
Alaska	4.1	3.1	2.1	4.3	1.5	3.1	2.2
Arizona	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.9	2.7
Arkansas	5.9	4.5	8.3	1.4	1.5	6.4	1.9
California	5.0	3.8	3.8	5.5	2.2	3.5	3.4
Colorado	3.5	3.2	5.0	3.3	2.4	6.2	3.9
Delaware	21.7	19.9	25.3	12.7	14.5	14.5	14.5
Florida	6.3	3.1	2.4	2.0	0.8	6.2	0.8
Georgia	3.5	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.0	4.6	1.0
Hawaii	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.0	6.7	1.4
Idaho	0.5	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.5	4.5	0.5
Indiana	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	7.9	0.8
Iowa	3.0	2.8	5.1	0.8	0.4	5.4	3.2
Kansas	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	3.5	1.1
Kentucky	4.5	4.4	11.9	2.4	1.3	6.0	6.9
Maine	3.6	4.0	7.7	9.9	3.2	4.6	3.2
Maryland	9.9	8.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	7.0	4.4
Massachusetts	5.9	6.2	7.4	8.1	2.9	6.6	3.1
Michigan	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.7	1.5
Minnesota	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.0	2.7	5.3	2.4
Mississippi	3.8	2.5	3.8	2.2	1.3	3.9	11.2
Missouri	4.1	2.4	3.9	1.7	1.4	6.7	1.3
Montana	5.5	2.7	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.7	5.7
Nebraska	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.4
Nevada	3.9	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.9
New Hampshire	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.9	1.2
New Jersey	7.2	3.8	4.1	2.1	2.1	4.1	2.4
New Mexico	13.1	17.7	21.5	16.6	12.3	12.6	16.3
North Carolina	2.5	2.2	3.8	1.3	1.0	5.2	3.0
North Dakota	6.3	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.9
Ohio	3.9	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.4	5.9	1.6
Oklahoma	9.8	4.4	2.2	0.6	0.6	3.2	4.3
Oregon	5.9	6.3	7.8	7.3	3.3	10.0	5.1
Pennsylvania	4.3	5.8	3.5	2.1	1.8	12.1	1.8
Rhode Island	2.4	4.8	6.0	6.3	2.4	7.0	13.1
South Carolina	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	6.3	2.0
South Dakota	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7
Tennessee	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.7	0.7
Utah	4.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.0
Vermont	1.9	1.9	5.2	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
Virginia	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.3

TABLE 44. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Specific Health Services to Students, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	HIV* counseling and testing	STD† testing and treatment	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	Prenatal care	HPV‡ vaccine administration
Washington	5.9	4.4	3.1	7.1	3.8	4.7	3.8
West Virginia	10.4	11.5	19.2	5.3	4.3	12.7	11.3
Wisconsin	2.7	2.4	3.2	1.6	1.2	8.7	2.1
Wyoming	6.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.8	3.1
Median	3.9	2.8	3.1	1.9	1.3	4.7	2.2
Range	0.5-21.7	0.5-19.9	0.0-25.3	0.0-16.6	0.0-14.5	0.8-14.5	0.4-16.3
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	7.6	12.5	17.1	9.9	9.9	4.9	7.2
Baltimore	17.3	16.8	16.8	18.1	12.6	9.2	12.3
Broward County	6.5	6.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.8	1.3
Charlotte	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	8.5	0.0
Detroit	15.1	13.8	11.6	10.5	10.6	8.5	8.3
District of Columbia	22.1	33.4	25.5	43.6	17.5	17.0	20.5
Fresno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Houston	16.8	10.4	9.1	7.9	6.6	10.5	7.9
Los Angeles	11.6	9.4	9.4	33.4	5.6	5.7	6.8
Memphis	8.8	7.0	8.8	7.0	8.8	7.3	7.3
Miami-Dade County	14.3	7.7	6.0	6.0	4.6	6.1	3.9
Newark	14.9	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.3	6.2
Orange County	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8
Philadelphia	11.8	22.5	7.0	10.8	5.1	10.5	1.7
San Diego	3.1	3.1	1.6	3.1	1.6	3.2	3.2
San Francisco	10.7	11.1	3.6	50.0	7.1	3.6	3.6
Median	11.2	8.9	6.6	7.5	5.9	7.6	5.5
Range	0.0-22.1	0.0-33.4	0.0-25.5	0.0-50.0	0.0-17.5	3.2-17.0	0.0-20.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	0.0	0.0	38.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
Marshall Islands	27.9	23.6	19.7	20.3	14.8	21.5	11.9
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	14.3	28.6	57.1	28.6	28.6	28.6
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	40.9
Median	0.0	7.2	24.2	14.0	7.4	15.3	20.3
Range	0.0-27.9	0.0-23.6	0.0-38.5	0.0-57.1	0.0-28.6	0.0-28.6	7.7-40.9
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	5.6	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8
Nez Perce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Human papillomavirus.

TABLE 45. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Healthcare Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Health Services and the Percentage That Provided Services or Referrals for All Specific Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	HIV* counseling and testing	STD* testing and treatment	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	Prenatal care	HPV* vaccine administration	Provided services or referrals for all health services
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	34.8	35.6	40.2	19.4	21.4	35.4	28.2	19.0
Alaska	43.3	45.5	47.3	36.9	37.1	41.7	40.1	33.3
Arizona	27.9	29.4	30.1	19.6	20.0	28.0	23.2	17.4
Arkansas	41.1	45.0	46.1	28.6	30.9	43.7	37.5	26.5
California	50.7	49.7	50.5	38.8	39.0	47.1	43.4	36.8
Colorado	40.7	41.1	44.1	30.1	30.9	41.0	35.1	28.6
Delaware	44.6	46.4	46.4	39.8	39.2	47.4	40.0	37.4
Florida	42.0	41.9	44.6	25.7	26.7	43.0	29.9	22.9
Georgia	31.4	33.6	36.1	19.5	21.0	34.7	25.3	18.9
Hawaii	37.9	37.8	42.2	29.5	29.5	41.1	28.6	24.7
Idaho	43.5	43.5	45.9	30.8	31.0	43.2	37.1	30.2
Indiana	47.7	50.4	55.5	25.3	28.1	52.1	48.0	23.7
Iowa	52.6	55.9	59.1	39.5	40.4	55.3	47.7	35.7
Kansas	40.9	43.1	46.9	28.9	28.9	43.2	35.9	27.7
Kentucky	42.6	45.0	52.8	30.9	33.5	47.2	39.1	28.1
Maine	48.8	49.7	53.0	44.3	44.4	47.6	46.2	38.6
Maryland	43.1	44.6	45.5	31.6	30.9	44.2	36.0	29.4
Massachusetts	56.9	58.4	61.2	45.7	48.4	54.8	49.5	41.8
Michigan	38.7	39.2	39.1	26.1	26.5	37.0	31.1	23.5
Minnesota	54.9	58.9	62.3	38.3	40.7	56.7	44.5	34.5
Mississippi	25.2	26.5	28.6	15.9	15.1	26.3	23.6	14.2
Missouri	47.7	49.4	51.1	33.0	33.5	53.5	40.9	30.1
Montana	44.6	45.7	45.6	33.5	35.4	43.5	40.1	33.1
Nebraska	38.5	41.9	45.4	24.6	25.1	40.5	30.0	22.4
Nevada	48.6	49.2	52.1	33.7	35.3	50.0	40.8	32.2
New Hampshire	53.4	54.0	55.1	43.1	45.5	50.7	49.4	41.3
New Jersey	52.2	52.3	52.8	37.8	39.4	48.5	45.7	35.7
New Mexico	57.8	59.2	59.7	46.8	49.5	54.4	53.2	45.7
North Carolina	48.2	49.7	55.0	34.8	35.7	53.6	44.8	32.8
North Dakota	29.4	28.8	33.1	20.7	21.6	30.6	26.9	20.3
Ohio	35.5	35.2	37.1	23.2	25.8	39.0	29.2	23.1
Oklahoma	43.2	42.6	43.1	29.6	29.3	39.5	36.9	27.4
Oregon	50.0	48.5	51.4	40.8	40.7	48.1	44.0	39.8
Pennsylvania	51.0	52.8	54.8	30.6	32.7	54.8	41.7	28.7
Rhode Island	58.2	58.2	60.4	46.8	49.0	56.2	52.1	46.8
South Carolina	45.6	47.0	49.4	26.7	28.2	48.6	37.2	25.9
South Dakota	34.4	34.9	35.5	19.1	17.7	32.3	25.6	16.6
Tennessee	32.5	34.0	34.7	22.6	23.4	34.5	27.8	20.5
Utah	23.3	23.0	21.5	11.0	11.5	20.5	16.9	10.9

TABLE 45. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Provided Students with Referrals to Any Organizations or Professionals Not on School Property for Specific Health Services and the Percentage That Provided Services or Referrals for All Specific Health Services, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	HIV* counseling and testing	STD† testing and treatment	Pregnancy testing	Provision of condoms	Provision of contraceptives other than condoms	Prenatal care	HPV‡ vaccine administration	Provided services or referrals for all health services
Vermont	55.9	56.8	58.1	44.7	47.3	51.0	52.9	43.7
Virginia	44.4	46.2	48.9	31.4	32.3	47.0	41.8	29.2
Washington	56.4	56.4	55.6	44.3	44.9	54.3	48.7	44.2
West Virginia	54.6	54.0	57.6	43.0	46.0	56.5	52.9	41.9
Wisconsin	56.6	58.3	59.8	44.0	44.8	59.6	51.7	41.7
Wyoming	54.8	57.1	50.7	36.2	37.1	50.4	42.5	35.2
Median	44.6	46.2	48.9	31.4	32.7	47.1	40.1	29.4
Range	23.3-58.2	23.0-59.2	21.5-62.3	11.0-46.8	11.5-49.5	20.5-59.6	16.9-53.2	10.9-46.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	66.5	66.5	66.5	50.9	48.2	50.5	61.6	48.2
Baltimore	36.1	36.5	37.6	29.8	29.8	30.3	28.3	27.1
Broward County	47.8	46.4	53.0	23.8	26.8	46.2	33.5	22.5
Charlotte	65.9	64.2	65.9	53.6	55.3	62.6	57.0	49.7
Detroit	36.9	32.9	27.1	20.0	21.4	28.6	24.7	20.0
District of Columbia	53.7	56.5	51.5	51.5	46.4	48.6	59.3	44.7
Fresno	42.9	42.9	42.9	23.9	23.9	38.1	33.4	19.1
Houston	57.5	57.6	55.0	42.3	39.8	51.2	46.0	38.2
Los Angeles	79.9	81.1	83.3	69.3	68.9	77.3	70.2	65.2
Memphis	32.7	34.3	32.6	25.9	25.9	29.8	26.1	24.3
Miami-Dade County	46.9	46.9	44.7	31.3	31.4	41.7	30.4	28.2
Newark	62.1	62.1	62.1	41.6	41.6	53.5	47.3	37.3
Orange County	64.6	64.6	64.5	48.9	45.4	62.1	57.3	45.4
Philadelphia	52.4	56.8	49.9	37.7	36.9	47.5	40.6	34.2
San Diego	82.8	85.9	85.9	82.8	81.3	84.4	82.8	78.1
San Francisco	67.9	67.9	67.9	57.1	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Median	55.6	57.2	54.0	42.0	40.7	49.6	46.7	37.8
Range	32.7-82.8	32.9-85.9	27.1-85.9	20.0-82.8	21.4-81.3	28.6-84.4	24.7-82.8	19.1-78.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	69.2	69.2	76.9	69.2	69.2	69.2	76.9	53.8
Marshall Islands	25.2	26.0	21.6	19.5	16.7	17.2	18.6	14.6
Northern Mariana Islands	66.7	80.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	80.0	40.0
Palau	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	77.3	45.5
Median	56.1	57.4	52.8	57.4	57.4	52.8	77.1	42.8
Range	25.2-69.2	26.0-80.0	21.6-76.9	19.5-80.0	16.7-80.0	17.2-69.2	18.6-80.0	14.6-53.8
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	37.1	39.8	38.9	21.4	21.4	34.4	32.3	17.7
Nez Perce	28.6	28.6	71.4	28.6	28.6	57.1	28.6	28.6

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

‡ Human papillomavirus.

TABLE 46. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Students’ Families and Community Members Helped Develop or Implement Policies and Programs Related to HIV,* STD,† or Teen Pregnancy Prevention, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Students’ families	Community members	Families and community members
STATE SURVEYS			
Alabama	6.8	11.6	5.6
Alaska	6.6	11.8	6.6
Arizona	6.4	11.9	5.6
Arkansas	10.4	13.0	8.8
California	6.6	12.2	6.0
Colorado	6.2	6.7	4.6
Delaware	7.3	19.4	7.3
Florida	8.4	13.4	6.0
Georgia	7.4	17.8	6.4
Hawaii	6.9	19.1	5.9
Idaho	3.7	7.1	3.7
Indiana	12.2	21.5	11.8
Iowa	5.4	8.1	4.6
Kansas	3.1	4.0	1.9
Kentucky	7.7	14.2	6.9
Maine	5.2	7.4	3.8
Maryland	8.9	12.8	6.8
Massachusetts	4.4	13.4	3.9
Michigan	27.6	32.5	26.8
Minnesota	4.8	10.8	4.1
Mississippi	12.2	16.8	11.7
Missouri	6.5	9.7	6.0
Montana	7.8	9.6	6.3
Nebraska	3.0	6.0	3.0
Nevada	6.5	12.3	6.5
New Hampshire	3.9	5.6	3.3
New Jersey	7.2	11.6	5.2
New Mexico	12.6	22.4	12.6
North Carolina	12.9	20.9	9.4
North Dakota	4.4	5.0	3.2
Ohio	7.9	11.2	6.9
Oklahoma	16.1	16.3	13.0
Oregon	8.0	14.3	7.3
Pennsylvania	7.1	9.6	5.9
Rhode Island	10.1	13.2	9.0
South Carolina	13.5	23.4	13.1
South Dakota	6.3	2.8	2.8
Tennessee	8.0	16.1	8.0
Utah	4.3	8.1	4.3
Vermont	1.8	6.1	1.8

TABLE 46. Percentage of Secondary Schools in Which Students' Families and Community Members Helped Develop or Implement Policies and Programs Related to HIV,* STD,† or Teen Pregnancy Prevention, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Students' families	Community members	Families and community members
Virginia	7.6	19.1	7.2
Washington	12.4	14.5	11.8
West Virginia	12.0	18.8	10.2
Wisconsin	8.1	14.1	8.1
Wyoming	8.1	13.7	8.1
Median	7.3	12.8	6.4
Range	1.8-27.6	2.8-32.5	1.8-26.8
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS			
Albuquerque	12.5	19.9	12.5
Baltimore	13.7	15.8	8.8
Broward County	11.8	23.6	11.8
Charlotte	6.2	17.7	6.2
Detroit	17.4	20.9	15.1
District of Columbia	16.4	20.9	10.8
Fresno	0.0	4.8	0.0
Houston	17.2	27.7	14.6
Los Angeles	12.9	22.9	12.9
Memphis	15.8	33.7	15.8
Miami-Dade County	13.8	16.0	9.1
Newark	13.1	14.7	6.4
Orange County	9.5	14.6	7.1
Philadelphia	8.5	15.4	7.8
San Diego	9.5	14.3	9.5
San Francisco	14.8	25.9	11.1
Median	13.0	18.8	10.2
Range	0.0-17.4	4.8-33.7	0.0-15.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS			
Guam	15.4	30.8	7.7
Marshall Islands	37.2	43.0	30.5
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	71.4	57.1
Palau	18.2	45.5	18.2
Median	27.7	44.3	24.4
Range	15.4-85.7	30.8-71.4	7.7-57.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS			
Cherokee Nation	21.0	21.9	18.2
Nez Perce	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

† Sexually transmitted disease.

TABLE 47. 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, 2012

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used School Health Index or other self-assessment tool					
		Asthma	Injury and violence prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco-use prevention
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	88.2	25.6	46.2	44.0	43.1	49.7	35.1
Alaska	61.5	14.1	21.5	26.1	26.1	26.9	22.3
Arizona	75.2	18.6	30.6	31.1	31.9	35.3	22.6
Arkansas	88.2	50.1	60.4	73.3	73.8	70.1	65.0
California	82.7	18.7	31.3	36.3	31.4	39.1	26.1
Colorado	84.9	13.3	27.7	37.9	38.0	31.7	26.6
Delaware	80.2	28.8	32.9	48.8	54.8	48.7	33.1
Florida	89.3	27.1	43.6	55.3	51.6	46.6	39.5
Georgia	87.6	28.6	38.8	49.9	47.4	45.8	35.6
Hawaii	92.0	26.7	40.9	45.8	47.4	41.0	33.3
Idaho	83.1	21.5	37.1	40.7	44.1	39.4	34.2
Indiana	90.7	17.5	30.9	41.1	43.1	47.5	31.2
Iowa	83.3	10.1	19.6	29.9	31.8	24.1	18.4
Kansas	85.6	25.6	31.6	36.8	39.8	40.1	29.6
Kentucky	86.2	26.8	37.4	45.2	44.0	45.0	36.4
Maine	79.6	38.7	47.5	56.6	53.1	54.3	48.9
Maryland	88.8	29.4	34.9	47.1	40.9	40.4	33.1
Massachusetts	87.6	29.0	44.6	46.9	47.7	43.3	37.3
Michigan	85.5	26.1	36.1	44.9	45.6	41.7	37.1
Minnesota	86.2	18.3	32.2	36.7	40.7	37.6	30.1
Mississippi	86.6	40.8	47.9	62.2	62.1	59.8	50.8
Missouri	87.4	29.8	39.2	43.9	44.4	42.8	36.5
Montana	87.7	33.7	41.2	48.7	46.9	51.8	41.4
Nebraska	92.6	30.6	31.1	37.2	32.4	32.2	26.7
Nevada	87.6	16.8	36.1	42.8	41.6	33.6	26.3
New Hampshire	88.1	29.6	37.0	44.3	45.9	37.5	35.3
New Jersey	89.3	27.7	32.3	35.4	34.5	30.9	25.9
New Mexico	91.8	35.1	45.9	51.9	51.9	48.3	43.5
North Carolina	79.5	27.9	38.1	45.4	37.8	42.9	31.7
North Dakota	74.0	16.8	29.5	40.0	43.7	42.1	33.4
Ohio	78.7	19.4	25.5	30.0	32.6	28.2	22.5
Oklahoma	88.4	21.7	32.4	34.4	39.2	41.0	27.0
Oregon	86.7	15.4	30.4	34.9	37.1	37.7	28.0
Pennsylvania	88.3	22.5	30.9	42.6	45.2	34.8	30.7
Rhode Island	86.4	31.7	40.7	44.2	47.0	41.1	37.0
South Carolina	87.2	26.3	43.0	54.6	48.2	47.0	40.0
South Dakota	75.6	10.9	25.4	39.2	41.2	37.7	27.6
Tennessee	93.9	54.1	63.0	83.2	77.9	67.6	64.4
Utah	89.7	29.9	43.6	44.4	44.7	44.1	35.8

TABLE 47. 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, 2012 (continued)

Site	Had someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities	Ever used School Health Index or other self-assessment tool					
		Asthma	Injury and violence prevention	Physical activity	Nutrition	Tobacco-use prevention	Physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco-use prevention
Vermont	88.5	40.8	49.1	57.9	58.7	59.3	51.5
Virginia	91.5	22.3	34.9	44.7	39.2	33.9	28.5
Washington	82.1	27.0	33.0	38.8	39.6	42.3	31.4
West Virginia	85.5	40.7	58.4	77.1	62.2	63.5	54.0
Wisconsin	87.8	19.8	31.6	37.3	38.5	41.3	30.0
Wyoming	87.0	19.6	29.7	32.7	34.4	39.5	32.7
Median	87.2	26.7	36.1	44.0	43.7	41.3	33.1
Range	61.5-93.9	10.1-54.1	19.6-63.0	26.1-83.2	26.1-77.9	24.1-70.1	18.4-65.0
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	95.5	43.2	42.4	45.2	51.0	48.1	39.5
Baltimore	82.6	34.1	30.4	39.9	33.1	29.9	23.6
Broward County	94.9	37.0	50.0	48.7	47.4	43.1	33.7
Charlotte	95.3	36.5	41.4	56.3	40.0	33.7	27.1
Detroit	81.8	41.7	47.0	48.8	47.0	38.6	36.1
District of Columbia	84.0	25.8	29.3	46.3	28.1	25.1	18.0
Fresno	85.7	36.3	36.4	40.9	31.8	36.4	31.8
Houston	95.0	53.9	54.7	66.2	52.5	53.3	45.4
Los Angeles	92.2	25.7	48.3	51.5	41.3	43.0	32.8
Memphis	95.4	43.9	48.4	65.3	61.1	49.7	44.2
Miami-Dade County	87.6	45.6	65.1	82.2	80.7	62.4	60.1
Newark	100.0	40.0	42.8	54.6	51.6	33.4	33.4
Orange County	97.5	30.9	41.0	48.8	44.7	48.7	38.5
Philadelphia	95.0	41.5	50.1	52.7	56.5	37.2	33.6
San Diego	87.5	30.6	41.9	38.7	40.3	54.8	35.5
San Francisco	89.3	46.2	57.7	61.5	57.7	69.2	57.7
Median	93.6	38.5	44.9	50.2	47.2	43.1	34.6
Range	81.8-100.0	25.7-53.9	29.3-65.1	38.7-82.2	28.1-80.7	25.1-69.2	18.0-60.1
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	76.9	30.8	38.5	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Marshall Islands	51.0	27.4	53.4	79.6	75.3	58.4	52.9
Northern Mariana Islands	85.7	16.7	71.4	85.7	71.4	71.4	57.1
Palau	86.4	13.6	45.5	45.5	54.5	54.5	45.5
Median	81.3	22.1	49.5	62.9	63.0	56.5	49.6
Range	51.0-86.4	13.6-30.8	38.5-71.4	45.5-85.7	46.2-75.3	46.2-71.4	45.5-57.1
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	89.8	38.7	44.4	50.2	52.6	52.6	40.1
Nez Perce	100.0	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1

TABLE 48a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Have Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	School health council	Groups represented†						Health services staff‡
		School administrators	Health education teachers	Physical education teachers	Other classroom teachers	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	
STATE SURVEYS								
Alabama	49.2	93.4	82.5	88.5	68.0	75.1	62.0	78.2
Alaska	32.2	91.9	85.1	81.8	71.3	61.4	35.9	39.3
Arizona	41.3	90.6	64.9	80.0	76.9	57.0	40.6	57.5
Arkansas	72.4	95.7	95.8	96.0	83.6	85.5	88.4	94.2
California	39.7	90.6	64.3	69.7	72.8	66.1	45.0	55.1
Colorado	56.4	90.0	81.3	85.8	71.4	63.6	49.6	59.3
Delaware	74.9	81.7	79.4	85.3	78.2	82.7	62.5	82.7
Florida	54.0	86.0	71.6	86.6	70.6	68.4	59.0	60.9
Georgia	44.7	77.8	93.9	93.9	64.3	57.0	51.2	57.9
Hawaii	65.7	94.8	70.7	71.7	78.2	62.9	50.7	58.2
Idaho	45.1	90.8	90.8	92.7	70.9	76.2	63.3	48.3
Indiana	61.9	90.3	88.5	87.2	69.1	67.1	63.1	86.2
Iowa	57.1	91.3	91.7	91.5	64.5	62.1	75.9	85.2
Kansas	63.4	94.4	91.2	94.9	76.7	70.4	80.8	80.1
Kentucky	50.6	91.3	84.8	89.6	71.4	76.5	50.4	59.4
Maine	65.6	94.2	94.3	91.8	79.7	81.6	74.1	87.6
Maryland	51.1	83.6	84.2	79.5	66.9	74.6	28.0	71.3
Massachusetts	65.2	93.8	86.3	85.9	64.7	80.5	58.5	82.6
Michigan	59.3	95.2	93.0	89.7	63.0	70.0	52.2	37.0
Minnesota	65.3	92.2	80.4	78.3	73.7	66.5	74.2	79.7
Mississippi	74.5	97.6	90.9	91.3	85.0	74.4	78.6	73.8
Missouri	58.7	93.6	89.1	88.3	72.0	74.3	76.2	87.6
Montana	46.8	94.1	95.2	93.6	75.4	65.7	69.5	53.4
Nebraska	57.2	93.7	86.8	89.0	82.2	61.9	66.4	77.0
Nevada	47.6	88.9	86.3	90.4	70.6	63.3	30.6	62.2
New Hampshire	75.2	97.6	91.4	87.8	80.9	74.1	80.2	85.4
New Jersey	57.8	94.3	96.3	94.3	65.5	78.9	49.0	87.4
New Mexico	67.7	93.5	67.0	72.2	69.4	82.7	42.8	86.1
North Carolina	53.0	88.3	90.3	89.5	73.7	76.9	41.8	72.9
North Dakota	44.4	92.5	90.7	85.6	73.7	66.5	55.9	29.9
Ohio	41.1	90.8	81.9	84.1	67.3	68.3	57.9	70.6
Oklahoma	75.8	97.9	76.8	83.4	94.1	66.5	52.4	44.4
Oregon	44.9	88.7	85.7	82.3	70.0	63.8	42.3	46.1
Pennsylvania	74.7	92.3	90.8	91.2	76.5	71.8	75.1	92.2
Rhode Island	46.4	97.5	95.1	89.9	74.3	72.7	72.4	92.5
South Carolina	57.0	86.3	90.6	91.4	68.2	72.5	55.8	83.2
South Dakota	41.7	94.3	91.5	93.8	82.4	64.2	63.2	58.7
Tennessee	71.3	97.4	88.1	97.4	85.3	77.5	79.7	85.4
Utah	48.4	92.2	86.9	86.4	73.3	71.9	42.5	48.8
Vermont	78.0	88.5	79.9	71.2	67.8	74.4	61.7	90.5

TABLE 48a. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Have Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Groups represented†							
	School health council	School administrators	Health education teachers	Physical education teachers	Other classroom teachers	Mental health or social services staff	Nutrition or food service staff	Health services staff‡
Virginia	60.9	86.8	90.2	91.3	63.7	64.1	51.0	79.4
Washington	46.6	92.3	80.1	73.9	58.0	75.4	44.6	76.5
West Virginia	67.5	95.7	92.8	94.7	87.6	73.5	62.2	73.4
Wisconsin	59.3	96.1	94.6	90.3	77.6	81.3	64.9	75.9
Wyoming	60.5	90.1	88.1	85.1	79.8	81.6	65.6	81.4
Median	57.2	92.3	88.1	88.5	72.8	71.9	59.0	75.9
Range	32.2-78.0	77.8-97.9	64.3-96.3	69.7-97.4	58.0-94.1	57.0-85.5	28.0-88.4	29.9-94.2
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS								
Albuquerque	89.7	97.0	49.6	50.4	73.2	88.5	27.9	97.5
Baltimore	47.6	87.3	65.4	60.7	74.8	90.9	45.8	81.3
Broward County	54.0	90.0	72.1	84.5	82.0	80.0	62.3	56.3
Charlotte	86.6	77.7	87.5	89.5	69.4	68.4	32.6	79.6
Detroit	56.3	87.5	75.6	79.2	85.1	76.6	54.2	57.8
District of Columbia	53.1	90.2	76.1	75.0	66.2	83.9	39.7	86.2
Fresno	19.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.8
Houston	58.9	85.0	87.2	93.5	70.2	68.3	49.0	70.5
Los Angeles	54.3	96.3	87.7	84.0	74.5	85.5	50.8	78.1
Memphis	64.7	100.0	94.9	97.3	89.9	84.8	72.2	74.5
Miami-Dade County	60.5	91.3	63.0	95.0	90.1	86.5	70.3	55.6
Newark	79.8	97.2	96.3	100.0	87.1	92.8	74.7	90.2
Orange County	83.0	85.0	69.9	96.9	81.8	66.9	66.9	57.9
Philadelphia	64.2	89.5	91.6	98.6	83.6	81.8	63.8	88.7
San Diego	34.4	81.8	50.0	77.3	77.3	81.8	31.8	68.2
San Francisco	89.3	83.3	79.2	73.9	87.0	100.0	18.2	73.9
Median	59.7	89.8	75.9	87.0	81.9	84.4	49.9	74.2
Range	19.1-89.7	77.7-100.0	0.0-96.3	50.4-100.0	66.2-100.0	66.9-100.0	0.0-74.7	55.6-97.5
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS								
Guam	76.9	80.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	40.0
Marshall Islands	38.8	83.2	95.2	84.3	84.3	46.3	36.7	71.1
Northern Mariana Islands	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Palau	40.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.6	77.8	33.3
Median	56.2	91.6	97.6	92.2	92.2	57.8	43.4	55.6
Range	38.8-76.9	80.0-100.0	70.0-100.0	70.0-100.0	60.0-100.0	46.3-100.0	0.0-77.8	33.3-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS								
Cherokee Nation	75.0	100.0	69.9	82.3	96.2	75.3	65.3	57.4
Nez Perce	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0

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

† Among schools with school health councils.

‡ Such as a school nurse.

TABLE 48b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Groups represented†						
	Parents or families of students	Community members	Local health departments, agencies, or organizations	Faith-based organizations	Businesses	Local government agencies	6 or more groups‡ represented
STATE SURVEYS							
Alabama	59.5	48.7	42.7	21.7	24.5	34.2	32.4
Alaska	61.0	55.1	37.7	5.5	21.2	23.5	17.4
Arizona	58.3	38.6	21.9	7.3	7.5	10.2	20.2
Arkansas	80.6	70.9	44.6	16.2	37.0	26.9	65.1
California	63.2	48.4	32.8	8.0	11.5	18.4	21.2
Colorado	49.7	44.7	31.0	7.0	15.3	14.2	31.2
Delaware	52.0	36.6	45.5	5.2	15.5	12.6	42.7
Florida	47.8	39.9	32.4	10.2	19.4	17.0	30.7
Georgia	43.7	40.8	36.2	11.7	25.1	20.9	22.7
Hawaii	38.7	29.4	25.8	2.9	9.7	14.2	24.2
Idaho	54.7	55.8	47.2	9.4	19.5	27.1	30.0
Indiana	59.4	56.9	44.9	11.3	23.6	26.2	40.8
Iowa	63.8	62.8	42.7	11.5	23.7	16.2	41.7
Kansas	53.9	50.6	25.8	9.0	11.7	12.7	46.4
Kentucky	65.6	58.5	51.7	16.2	25.8	24.9	33.1
Maine	54.4	55.4	42.4	6.7	16.4	16.2	49.6
Maryland	44.7	35.4	33.6	11.1	18.6	19.7	21.3
Massachusetts	67.5	61.0	47.9	10.2	21.1	27.0	46.1
Michigan	77.9	69.7	54.4	42.9	22.3	19.2	42.7
Minnesota	46.8	48.7	42.5	5.0	9.7	21.3	41.2
Mississippi	74.7	64.4	40.1	33.8	32.8	30.8	60.7
Missouri	68.3	63.5	57.3	19.7	24.9	22.4	44.4
Montana	55.2	54.5	43.0	9.0	16.0	17.3	33.1
Nebraska	41.2	39.7	31.2	6.7	7.6	10.8	38.5
Nevada	45.4	28.9	26.6	5.3	12.7	15.9	23.1
New Hampshire	64.8	49.9	30.0	2.3	10.6	15.1	58.9
New Jersey	56.8	47.5	37.2	7.7	13.7	23.1	38.3
New Mexico	61.5	54.8	48.1	15.0	21.5	22.3	37.9
North Carolina	57.7	43.9	43.0	13.0	14.1	20.4	30.8
North Dakota	68.8	56.3	39.4	15.9	21.9	26.2	29.2
Ohio	49.9	45.4	42.8	7.5	12.2	14.2	24.4
Oklahoma	92.0	62.1	25.4	10.2	10.7	12.4	56.5
Oregon	53.6	49.0	43.4	9.9	13.1	17.0	22.7
Pennsylvania	61.7	51.9	45.4	10.8	21.8	13.9	55.5
Rhode Island	79.8	74.5	49.3	5.1	20.8	26.3	35.1
South Carolina	49.7	54.4	46.9	24.3	22.6	25.8	35.4
South Dakota	52.1	51.7	23.6	8.1	22.0	13.9	25.3
Tennessee	69.4	55.5	44.0	13.7	25.0	24.1	58.3
Utah	66.2	67.0	42.0	4.3	13.7	26.2	31.4
Vermont	45.1	38.0	31.4	0.0	6.6	10.8	42.4

TABLE 48b. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Groups represented†						
	Parents or families of students	Community members	Local health departments, agencies, or organizations	Faith-based organizations	Businesses	Local government agencies	6 or more groups‡ represented
Virginia	44.1	39.8	39.4	7.8	15.4	17.7	34.3
Washington	42.3	40.5	39.7	5.2	13.6	23.5	22.7
West Virginia	59.2	55.8	39.8	11.7	37.5	25.3	48.8
Wisconsin	63.0	55.9	49.4	13.8	20.0	24.2	41.4
Wyoming	60.9	49.5	49.1	18.2	26.6	38.8	41.5
Median	58.3	51.7	42.4	9.9	19.4	20.4	35.4
Range	38.7-92.0	28.9-74.5	21.9-57.3	0.0-42.9	6.6-37.5	10.2-38.8	17.4-65.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS							
Albuquerque	49.6	32.6	43.6	7.6	12.7	13.1	35.1
Baltimore	64.4	67.0	42.0	31.4	33.5	29.8	27.6
Broward County	49.8	42.5	62.5	15.3	35.8	25.4	37.8
Charlotte	29.7	16.1	17.2	7.7	2.8	5.6	32.8
Detroit	70.8	63.0	72.3	55.3	52.2	34.8	38.8
District of Columbia	50.6	45.8	32.5	14.4	15.7	19.5	25.0
Fresno	25.1	50.0	24.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	4.8
Houston	54.3	46.7	49.0	27.6	38.1	23.6	36.3
Los Angeles	67.9	52.9	49.8	7.0	12.7	27.8	38.6
Memphis	77.3	66.0	35.8	37.6	38.2	18.0	55.0
Miami-Dade County	58.3	49.6	35.3	10.3	27.9	19.6	41.9
Newark	77.0	64.3	46.1	8.0	15.3	21.5	66.8
Orange County	34.4	18.9	34.5	9.5	15.7	12.5	47.8
Philadelphia	56.9	38.0	51.8	19.8	18.7	17.2	42.6
San Diego	72.7	63.6	36.4	4.8	23.8	28.6	18.8
San Francisco	54.5	63.6	54.5	4.5	4.5	27.3	58.3
Median	55.7	49.8	42.8	12.4	17.2	20.6	38.2
Range	25.1-77.3	16.1-67.0	17.2-72.3	4.5-55.3	0.0-52.2	0.0-34.8	4.8-66.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS							
Guam	20.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	90.3	85.2	86.6	69.2	51.1	76.4	25.2
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	66.7
Palau	77.8	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	77.8	31.8
Median	84.1	65.3	65.3	52.8	50.6	75.7	28.5
Range	20.0-100.0	0.0-85.2	30.0-86.6	0.0-69.2	0.0-55.6	10.0-77.8	0.0-66.7
TRIBAL SURVEYS							
Cherokee Nation	87.4	62.9	26.6	11.2	5.1	14.7	57.4
Nez Perce	28.6	71.4	71.4	28.6	28.6	0.0	71.4

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

† Among schools with school health councils.

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

TABLE 48c. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Groups represented†			
	Maintenance and transportation staff	Technology staff	Library/media center staff	Student body
STATE SURVEYS				
Alabama	23.6	35.7	40.7	57.0
Alaska	15.8	22.3	19.4	46.1
Arizona	18.4	13.4	12.0	44.7
Arkansas	26.3	27.4	28.3	72.4
California	12.2	14.6	10.5	48.3
Colorado	10.3	15.2	12.0	33.1
Delaware	7.5	10.3	13.2	47.6
Florida	16.2	19.4	21.4	43.0
Georgia	14.4	16.9	24.2	44.6
Hawaii	35.2	31.2	20.0	47.8
Idaho	17.4	17.0	13.7	52.7
Indiana	17.9	15.9	11.9	50.8
Iowa	11.2	12.2	13.9	63.7
Kansas	18.8	24.7	23.6	48.6
Kentucky	14.2	24.3	25.4	55.2
Maine	24.3	15.0	16.5	44.7
Maryland	12.1	22.6	20.7	30.0
Massachusetts	12.2	13.9	10.9	46.7
Michigan	14.3	14.5	9.4	55.3
Minnesota	41.6	14.8	8.8	29.4
Mississippi	25.4	27.0	32.6	68.9
Missouri	26.4	24.6	24.7	55.3
Montana	24.6	19.2	19.2	48.3
Nebraska	20.3	26.1	20.1	36.0
Nevada	14.7	16.4	17.6	32.4
New Hampshire	20.0	9.1	14.5	39.1
New Jersey	23.9	28.8	25.5	49.5
New Mexico	21.7	20.2	17.1	57.5
North Carolina	19.6	30.0	30.6	38.9
North Dakota	6.1	23.6	19.5	49.8
Ohio	16.2	26.0	14.5	34.4
Oklahoma	26.8	26.8	28.7	80.1
Oregon	26.4	19.9	14.2	33.7
Pennsylvania	29.2	27.0	14.2	54.2
Rhode Island	15.5	16.3	11.8	58.4
South Carolina	20.0	14.6	25.7	52.2
South Dakota	13.2	14.3	16.2	51.7
Tennessee	17.7	23.6	26.3	67.5
Utah	26.9	21.9	27.7	40.1

TABLE 48c. Percentage of Secondary Schools That Had One or More School Health Councils* and, Among Schools with Councils, the Percentage That Had Specific Groups Represented, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (*continued*)

Site	Groups represented†			
	Maintenance and transportation staff	Technology staff	Library/media center staff	Student body
Vermont	21.4	5.4	9.5	37.5
Virginia	12.5	19.1	19.3	33.8
Washington	31.7	22.1	22.8	29.2
West Virginia	26.6	31.0	24.9	54.7
Wisconsin	15.4	13.1	8.5	45.2
Wyoming	33.8	29.8	31.1	54.5
Median	18.8	19.9	19.3	48.3
Range	6.1-41.6	5.4-35.7	8.5-40.7	29.2-80.1
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS				
Albuquerque	16.5	16.5	16.5	43.6
Baltimore	41.2	39.9	27.6	41.2
Broward County	32.5	25.0	24.9	67.2
Charlotte	2.0	11.7	7.7	25.0
Detroit	28.3	48.9	38.3	60.9
District of Columbia	25.6	24.1	15.2	33.3
Fresno	0.0	0.0	25.1	50.0
Houston	23.4	42.3	33.9	55.3
Los Angeles	22.0	31.5	25.5	62.4
Memphis	25.8	30.7	42.5	75.8
Miami-Dade County	20.8	23.0	28.2	60.2
Newark	25.8	37.8	25.1	78.8
Orange County	9.1	12.2	9.2	51.7
Philadelphia	17.3	30.1	15.4	70.3
San Diego	13.6	40.9	31.8	72.7
San Francisco	4.3	21.7	21.7	38.1
Median	21.4	27.6	25.1	57.8
Range	0.0-41.2	0.0-48.9	7.7-42.5	25.0-78.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS				
Guam	0.0	10.0	10.0	60.0
Marshall Islands	43.7	26.5	38.1	52.1
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0
Palau	55.6	77.8	77.8	55.6
Median	49.7	50.8	56.6	57.8
Range	0.0-100.0	10.0-77.8	10.0-77.8	52.1-100.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS				
Cherokee Nation	34.9	24.9	22.3	76.5
Nez Perce	28.6	42.9	57.1	100.0

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

† Among schools with school health councils.

TABLE 49. Among Secondary Schools with School Health Councils,^a the Percentage with a Council That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year and the Percentage That Did All Five Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data	Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team	Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff	Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members	Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials	School health council did all 5 activities
STATE SURVEYS						
Alabama	70.1	69.2	46.9	78.4	75.0	15.2
Alaska	50.8	58.0	71.2	74.2	67.5	9.9
Arizona	64.8	58.0	41.3	73.5	63.2	8.2
Arkansas	82.0	72.9	51.0	82.6	75.3	25.9
California	76.6	74.4	48.2	84.1	64.8	10.1
Colorado	62.3	71.1	67.5	78.3	70.8	17.3
Delaware	57.9	59.6	45.3	71.2	68.9	18.5
Florida	64.7	66.8	44.8	71.4	67.0	14.8
Georgia	68.2	59.2	41.6	67.7	81.3	8.8
Hawaii	55.7	67.2	48.9	70.1	72.8	14.9
Idaho	56.9	68.0	48.8	64.8	72.6	12.3
Indiana	63.6	69.8	56.0	81.3	75.7	18.6
Iowa	63.4	72.9	48.0	83.4	62.4	11.9
Kansas	62.6	68.3	63.0	78.3	62.1	21.6
Kentucky	74.9	67.2	60.1	76.1	76.2	16.9
Maine	74.4	73.9	71.0	82.6	86.8	32.7
Maryland	75.7	65.2	52.3	81.6	74.1	16.3
Massachusetts	79.2	83.7	65.5	89.4	82.6	30.4
Michigan	62.5	70.9	50.4	77.6	82.2	18.4
Minnesota	62.3	77.7	63.8	85.1	65.8	22.7
Mississippi	66.5	66.3	40.5	80.2	77.0	19.2
Missouri	67.2	69.8	53.6	81.9	79.0	20.9
Montana	55.9	67.2	53.8	75.0	75.8	13.0
Nebraska	55.7	68.5	48.0	77.3	68.5	14.4
Nevada	58.4	48.6	43.9	68.1	71.0	8.4
New Hampshire	68.3	70.2	50.8	84.0	68.5	22.4
New Jersey	69.8	81.4	54.2	90.2	91.0	22.2
New Mexico	72.3	70.9	43.7	80.2	76.3	16.7
North Carolina	71.5	74.1	55.8	80.4	77.3	16.5
North Dakota	49.8	61.6	47.9	69.6	61.9	11.1
Ohio	58.1	68.8	51.4	76.2	63.6	12.1
Oklahoma	60.0	68.6	30.2	78.3	60.0	14.3
Oregon	66.6	71.7	59.0	76.2	76.9	14.6
Pennsylvania	68.0	70.0	59.2	84.2	78.1	28.4
Rhode Island	73.5	80.7	61.3	93.3	92.7	21.7
South Carolina	74.3	67.3	51.0	83.5	78.1	18.9
South Dakota	53.2	56.1	55.1	71.2	61.6	8.2
Tennessee	89.0	75.9	62.9	87.5	77.2	29.9

TABLE 49. Among Secondary Schools with School Health Councils,* the Percentage with a Council That Did Specific Activities During the Past Year and the Percentage That Did All Five Activities During the Past Year, Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Identified student health needs based on review of relevant data	Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team	Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff	Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members	Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials	School health council did all 5 activities
Utah	62.7	67.9	46.5	78.0	70.5	11.4
Vermont	73.8	72.8	80.2	80.4	69.9	30.3
Virginia	76.9	71.5	47.6	82.1	76.5	16.7
Washington	73.5	64.1	55.7	78.0	79.3	16.2
West Virginia	74.5	73.4	52.3	85.7	72.4	20.6
Wisconsin	74.2	74.6	63.7	83.1	76.4	24.0
Wyoming	67.9	86.0	61.1	78.6	74.0	20.0
Median	67.2	69.8	52.3	78.6	74.1	16.7
Range	49.8-89.0	48.6-86.0	30.2-80.2	64.8-93.3	60.0-92.7	8.2-32.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS						
Albuquerque	70.7	73.8	52.0	82.5	54.6	22.2
Baltimore	84.6	60.1	60.1	75.0	85.1	18.7
Broward County	73.0	63.6	53.7	80.7	77.9	17.1
Charlotte	79.3	70.1	43.4	69.3	66.3	19.6
Detroit	77.1	76.6	65.2	85.1	72.9	23.5
District of Columbia	67.4	55.2	47.8	85.1	86.2	15.7
Fresno	74.9	50.0	49.8	74.9	49.8	4.7
Houston	80.3	53.9	57.5	86.8	80.2	22.6
Los Angeles	80.8	77.3	58.1	84.0	81.8	21.3
Memphis	77.5	68.1	52.9	82.7	85.6	23.0
Miami-Dade County	83.4	74.8	64.0	90.0	84.9	26.9
Newark	75.6	72.9	61.4	90.7	83.6	34.4
Orange County	63.7	68.7	53.5	87.6	66.7	15.4
Philadelphia	72.1	68.3	61.7	79.4	72.7	23.7
San Diego	90.9	86.4	63.6	86.4	72.7	17.2
San Francisco	88.0	83.3	75.0	87.5	68.0	44.4
Median	77.3	69.4	57.8	84.6	75.4	21.8
Range	63.7-90.9	50.0-86.4	43.4-75.0	69.3-90.7	49.8-86.2	4.7-44.4
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS						
Guam	70.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	38.5
Marshall Islands	61.8	61.8	42.2	82.5	71.6	8.9
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	28.6
Palau	77.8	55.6	55.6	77.8	77.8	22.7
Median	73.9	60.9	57.8	78.9	74.7	25.7
Range	61.8-100.0	55.6-100.0	42.2-80.0	70.0-82.5	60.0-80.0	8.9-38.5
TRIBAL SURVEYS						
Cherokee Nation	63.9	74.8	46.1	83.7	63.7	23.3
Nez Perce	42.9	71.4	71.4	85.7	100.0	28.6

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

TABLE 50. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-Related Goals and Objectives on Specific Topics, the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* in the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† and the Percentage That Engaged in Multiple Activities Related to School Improvement Planning,‡ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012

Site	Health education	Physical education and physical activity	Nutrition services and foods and beverages available at school	Health services	Mental health and social services	Healthy and safe school environment	Family and community involvement	Faculty and staff health promotion	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process	Engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning
STATE SURVEYS										
Alabama	27.9	28.4	25.3	29.2	27.1	68.5	72.5	24.6	56.3	29.3
Alaska	16.8	19.5	19.4	12.9	17.8	39.6	51.6	15.9	50.5	15.7
Arizona	13.1	16.2	14.0	14.1	17.3	44.8	51.6	13.6	45.2	14.5
Arkansas	79.1	81.9	69.6	68.8	64.1	81.7	75.9	58.4	71.6	50.7
California	31.9	41.0	27.2	29.8	36.8	66.7	69.1	21.8	70.5	27.0
Colorado	14.7	16.1	9.9	9.5	13.5	42.2	46.2	15.2	41.7	13.5
Delaware	25.4	31.2	28.2	30.1	34.4	57.8	73.9	16.1	60.7	31.9
Florida	26.9	33.2	20.7	20.0	22.4	62.9	78.9	22.9	46.0	28.8
Georgia	29.0	29.3	18.7	17.9	21.4	62.5	76.0	17.8	32.6	22.7
Hawaii	49.2	49.5	43.4	45.6	50.0	78.8	77.7	35.7	67.8	33.1
Idaho	40.8	41.8	34.0	32.2	34.0	59.4	62.0	35.7	43.6	23.6
Indiana	28.8	31.3	22.1	28.6	26.8	68.1	68.7	20.4	41.7	22.9
Iowa	48.2	51.2	41.6	35.9	24.5	64.4	48.7	26.0	76.6	23.3
Kansas	36.3	41.2	38.0	30.8	26.2	50.6	53.8	32.7	55.4	18.4
Kentucky	34.7	38.0	24.2	26.7	26.2	61.9	68.4	18.4	49.9	24.7
Maine	20.2	21.1	18.2	17.1	15.8	20.7	21.4	15.3	73.3	13.6
Maryland	35.9	38.6	21.4	32.5	39.3	81.3	85.8	33.6	46.2	27.2
Massachusetts	33.6	32.5	23.3	29.3	43.9	78.5	78.3	23.6	60.6	30.9
Michigan	30.8	31.7	25.0	19.6	20.8	53.4	61.4	19.4	44.6	21.6
Minnesota	19.7	20.8	23.1	18.5	22.6	36.3	35.1	21.1	55.7	16.7
Mississippi	51.8	54.3	50.6	47.1	45.5	62.0	60.3	44.3	58.0	30.5
Missouri	41.4	42.8	42.2	40.9	38.1	67.9	70.9	36.7	41.6	25.8
Montana	40.4	40.9	42.5	36.1	39.0	55.0	53.1	36.2	76.1	31.8
Nebraska	33.5	32.2	27.3	28.7	23.5	47.3	46.1	29.0	53.3	16.5
Nevada	12.3	14.4	11.7	11.0	11.0	39.1	61.0	15.6	38.9	21.3
New Hampshire	21.0	21.5	21.5	19.2	14.3	25.8	26.4	18.5	76.1	16.0
New Jersey	27.5	28.6	27.2	29.9	29.7	36.3	35.0	24.9	57.1	13.9
New Mexico	52.3	49.2	47.1	49.8	53.9	69.0	69.0	37.2	63.9	30.3
North Carolina	41.4	43.9	32.4	38.7	36.1	78.6	78.6	36.8	44.2	26.9
North Dakota	29.7	31.3	33.5	21.4	18.7	45.9	41.7	30.3	67.3	25.3
Ohio	29.5	28.6	29.7	27.9	29.1	35.3	38.0	23.4	43.5	11.1
Oklahoma	50.6	50.1	51.2	39.6	37.0	55.8	50.5	32.3	51.1	19.2
Oregon	23.7	23.2	20.5	18.8	23.4	65.5	65.2	15.7	55.5	23.4
Pennsylvania	22.4	23.3	24.1	23.5	25.9	38.5	44.8	21.3	52.2	13.5
Rhode Island	27.5	32.3	23.5	25.3	36.5	70.9	71.1	20.7	53.8	20.6
South Carolina	40.4	44.2	34.2	40.9	39.1	66.0	72.6	40.6	52.0	29.7
South Dakota	28.1	31.9	30.1	21.4	23.3	41.0	40.0	21.2	47.1	15.6
Tennessee	38.2	42.9	30.3	33.5	30.0	64.8	73.1	32.2	52.1	39.1
Utah	34.6	37.4	22.4	21.7	24.9	60.1	60.3	25.5	59.3	29.0
Vermont	23.1	25.7	24.7	20.6	20.1	49.5	38.8	22.1	89.2	33.1
Virginia	28.2	34.4	20.3	18.4	24.2	62.8	63.4	25.5	52.0	21.4

TABLE 50. Percentage of Secondary Schools with a School Improvement Plan (SIP) That Includes Health-Related Goals and Objectives on Specific Topics, the Percentage That Reviewed School Health and Safety Data* in the Past Year as Part of the School's Improvement Planning Process,† and the Percentage That Engaged in Multiple Activities Related to School Improvement Planning,‡ Selected U.S. Sites: School Health Profiles, Principal Surveys, 2012 (continued)

Site	Health education	Physical education and physical activity	Nutrition services and foods and beverages available at school	Health services	Mental health and social services	Healthy and safe school environment	Family and community involvement	Faculty and staff health promotion	Reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process	Engaged in multiple activities related to school improvement planning
Washington	28.5	29.6	13.4	16.7	22.9	57.7	66.4	14.4	51.9	23.8
West Virginia	30.7	36.3	30.4	29.7	26.1	48.6	49.9	28.4	78.2	39.3
Wisconsin	28.1	26.3	25.9	22.7	20.4	36.2	35.2	22.7	74.6	17.1
Wyoming	30.9	30.7	28.3	28.1	32.6	48.0	46.9	30.5	68.9	21.5
Median	29.7	32.2	25.9	28.1	26.2	57.8	61.0	23.6	53.8	23.4
Range	12.3-79.1	14.4-81.9	9.9-69.6	9.5-68.8	11.0-64.1	20.7-81.7	21.4-85.8	13.6-58.4	32.6-89.2	11.1-50.7
LARGE URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT SURVEYS										
Albuquerque	40.6	38.1	37.7	51.7	57.2	60.6	61.0	37.7	66.2	20.6
Baltimore	48.8	43.3	22.6	49.0	61.0	86.0	91.0	33.9	40.8	17.0
Broward County	18.0	15.5	11.2	16.6	26.8	52.2	72.4	15.2	42.7	27.3
Charlotte	25.7	36.4	7.1	17.3	19.1	67.0	70.6	25.7	59.5	26.2
Detroit	47.6	57.8	53.0	45.1	60.5	84.0	90.2	53.8	45.3	33.7
District of Columbia	28.0	32.9	19.2	23.0	49.1	77.0	86.3	25.5	49.3	22.5
Fresno	22.2	29.3	12.5	31.2	43.7	56.2	56.2	18.7	93.8	15.8
Houston	33.1	34.3	24.2	30.5	33.1	63.0	75.5	30.4	55.9	35.6
Los Angeles	57.3	57.3	44.3	66.0	64.9	73.3	70.2	43.2	78.6	35.2
Memphis	26.7	30.1	29.7	34.0	43.7	79.7	87.9	29.7	58.4	41.0
Miami-Dade County	33.8	41.5	27.0	27.8	31.0	58.4	78.2	29.7	57.6	49.8
Newark	55.5	56.2	53.9	55.2	61.2	68.8	66.1	46.1	70.6	31.6
Orange County	25.1	34.9	21.0	20.5	26.3	59.9	62.3	28.2	52.7	24.4
Philadelphia	46.1	47.7	38.9	44.1	59.7	82.3	90.4	36.0	44.9	31.1
San Diego	15.5	24.1	17.2	17.2	19.3	36.2	37.9	11.9	77.4	25.4
San Francisco	20.0	28.0	12.0	16.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	24.0	88.5	26.9
Median	30.6	35.7	23.4	30.9	43.7	65.0	71.5	29.7	58.0	27.1
Range	15.5-57.3	15.5-57.8	7.1-53.9	16.0-66.0	19.1-64.9	36.2-86.0	37.9-91.0	11.9-53.8	40.8-93.8	15.8-49.8
TERRITORIAL SURVEYS										
Guam	25.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	25.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	66.7	25.0
Marshall Islands	73.6	73.0	49.9	66.3	36.9	73.7	81.8	59.4	45.6	27.1
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	75.0
Palau	50.0	50.0	31.8	50.0	31.8	59.1	68.2	18.2	77.3	31.8
Median	61.8	61.5	40.9	37.5	34.4	74.4	78.4	37.5	72.0	29.5
Range	25.0-100.0	33.3-100.0	16.7-75.0	16.7-66.3	25.0-50.0	59.1-75.0	68.2-100.0	18.2-59.4	45.6-100.0	25.0-75.0
TRIBAL SURVEYS										
Cherokee Nation	53.4	53.4	56.3	38.3	38.5	63.3	55.4	37.2	58.9	23.9
Nez Perce	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	28.6	28.6

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

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

‡ SIP includes any health-related goals and objectives, school completed a self-assessment of school health policies and practices (Table 47), and school reviewed health and safety data as part of the school's improvement planning process.

