

# OHIO

## 2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>School Health Coordination</b>												
Percentage of schools that ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas:												
Physical activity						41.5	37.2	30.0	37.4	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Nutrition						42.6	36.7	32.6	34.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						42.1	32.9	28.2	31.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Asthma						21.6	18.0	19.4	19.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Injury and violence prevention							25.9	25.5	29.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:												
Health education							37.3	29.5	28.0	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	No change
Health services							35.4	27.9	25.3	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	No change
Mental health and social services							32.3	29.1	30.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools with a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:													
Healthy and safe school environment						56.6	35.3	43.8		Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	Increased	
Family and community involvement						53.7	38.0	43.9		Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	No change	
Faculty and staff health promotion						31.6	23.4	26.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process.*							43.5	49.5		No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities						87.9	76.3	78.7	75.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that have one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics						71.0	52.5	41.1	41.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	

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

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

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools that have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team:*												
School administrators						93.6	93.7	90.8	88.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health education teachers						87.3	92.5	81.9	75.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Physical education teachers						86.5	96.0	84.1	79.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Other classroom teachers								67.3	76.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., school counselors)						45.7	55.1	68.3	68.1	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Nutrition or food service staff						80.5	80.2	57.9	64.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Health services staff (e.g., school nurse)						81.2	81.9	70.6	76.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Maintenance and transportation staff						22.5	24.8	16.2	25.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change

\* Among those schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools that have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team:*												
Technology staff						24.1	26.0	21.8		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Library/media center staff						17.2	14.5	13.4		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Student body						39.4	51.0	34.4	36.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Parents or families of students						56.9	64.1	49.9	49.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Community members						54.4	57.3	45.4	47.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Local health departments, agencies, or organizations						47.1	41.3	42.8	45.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Faith-based organizations						8.7	9.4	7.5	13.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Businesses						18.9	15.8	12.2	22.9	No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Local government agencies						13.9	20.1	14.2	24.5	No linear change	Not Available	Increased

\* Among those schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that did any of the following activities during the past year:*													
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data								58.1	61.9		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team								68.8	62.7		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff								51.4	50.8		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members								76.2	76.8		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials								63.6	64.8		No linear change	Not Available	No change

\* Among those schools that have one or more than one group that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
ADD 7 (formerly CSH SLIM 10): Percentage of schools that have a group that performs 5 actions to help plan and implement school health programs								12.1	10.5		No linear change	Not Available	No change
ADD 3 (formerly CSH SLIM 2, 2012 version): Percentage of schools that had one or more than one group (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics with representation from at least 10 of 16 groups								24.4	24.2		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>HIV Prevention and Sexual Orientation</b>												
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy that addresses the following issues:												
Attendance of students with HIV infection						55.2	58.8	52.1	49.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination						62.5	65.6	59.4	59.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff						69.0	72.9	66.1	61.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that have a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity						18.3	21.5	19.0	21.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:													
Identify “safe spaces” (e.g., a counselor’s office, designated classroom, or student organization) where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff							45.6	50.4	59.3		Increased, 2010-2014	Not Available	Increased
Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity							86.1	79.5	85.0		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity							46.8	53.2	52.6		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth							38.5	41.3	36.2		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:													
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth							40.7	40.3	41.1		No linear change	Not Available	No change
ADD 1 (formerly HIV SLIM 9): Percentage of schools with a policy on students or staff who have HIV infection or AIDS that addresses attendance of students with HIV infection, procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination, and maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff						55.1	55.8	50.3	49.2		No linear change	Not Available	No change
SSE SLIM 4 (formerly HIV SLIM 10): Percentage of schools that implement HIV, other STD, and pregnancy prevention strategies that meet the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth						5.3	3.1	4.4			No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Required Physical Education</b>												
Percentage of schools that taught required physical education in the following grades:*												
6th grade						94.1	92.1	92.9	94.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
7th grade						94.4	90.7	94.4	90.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
8th grade						94.4	93.1	94.3	91.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
9th grade						94.3	90.9	94.6	90.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
10th grade						85.6	79.7	70.3	70.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
11th grade						42.7	30.7	27.2	27.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
12th grade						42.1	31.5	30.9	28.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

\* The results published here for 2012 and prior years may not match previously published numbers because the manner in which these variables were calculated changed for 2014.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Physical Education and Physical Activity</b>												
Percentage of schools in which those who teach physical education are provided with the following materials:												
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education						92.9	91.6	90.1	97.2	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education						69.8	65.6	70.7	81.9	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education						73.8	70.2	72.1	91.0	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased
A written physical education curriculum						85.6	82.3	79.9	89.8	No linear change	Not Available	Increased

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education								27.8	33.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that offer opportunities for all students to participate in intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs						48.2	51.5	38.3	52.5		No linear change	Not Available	Increased
Percentage of schools that offer interscholastic sports to students								79.8	85.0		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that have a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities								43.0	43.0		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies</b>												
Percentage of schools that have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use						97.7	98.4	95.1	93.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that prohibit tobacco use by students, staff, and visitors in school buildings, at school functions, in school vehicles, on school grounds, and at off-site school events, applicable 24 hours a day and seven days a week						36.9	43.1	37.4	43.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed						75.6	75.6	68.3	66.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff						19.0	15.7	18.7	18.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for students						36.0	23.1	21.9	22.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff						30.8	32.4	27.2	28.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for students						51.0	49.5	41.2	35.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that provide tobacco cessation services for faculty, staff, and students at school or through arrangements with providers not on school property (formerly TOBACCO SLIM 5)						30.8	30.2	28.0	20.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased	

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices</b>												
Percentage of schools that always or almost always offer fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods or beverages are offered						26.3	26.7	26.8	25.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar						80.6	70.5	54.9	57.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar:												
Chocolate candy						30.8	28.3	19.3	14.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Other kinds of candy						32.8	30.4	19.5	16.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips)						49.0	41.8	28.3	22.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar:												
Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat					51.1	42.1	29.1	23.0		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat					32.4	27.6	17.1	10.5		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)					51.8	43.3	27.4	24.8		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice					22.2	20.9	15.2	10.4		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice					45.5	29.8	20.4	19.3		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)					70.2	50.8	42.3	34.1		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Foods or beverages containing caffeine					39.8	33.2	20.1	16.2		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Fruits (not fruit juice)					45.8	34.1	26.4	28.6		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)					38.0	26.3	22.4	25.1		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year:													
Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages						10.8	15.6	15.6	10.5		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating						43.8	46.1	42.6	40.7		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available						42.9	51.1	50.3	51.4		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items						21.8	17.5	23.9	25.5		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics						12.5	20.4	17.1	13.5		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that have done any of the following during the current school year:													
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms								23.3	32.0		Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased
Planted a school food or vegetable garden								21.7	16.2		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access								60.9	67.7		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria								46.6	53.7		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students								27.8	25.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots)								25.8	32.7		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:													
In school buildings						55.0	60.0	61.6	62.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus						38.5	42.2	52.3	47.7	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students						68.8	64.6	71.2	70.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)						51.5	54.0	54.4	55.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Percentage of schools that permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day									78.5	86.6	Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
SSNE 1 (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 1, 2010 version): Percentage of schools that did not sell less nutritious foods and beverages (including sports drinks) anywhere outside the school food service program						22.2	35.3	50.1	52.8	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables in vending machines or school stores, and during celebrations when foods and beverages are offered (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 2)						14.8	8.3	9.8	6.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that used at least three different strategies to promote healthy eating (formerly NUTRITION SLIM 3)						21.1	22.7	25.7	20.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Health Services</b>												
Percentage of schools that have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students						40.2	39.3	34.7	39.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students:												
HIV testing							3.9	1.2		Decreased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Pregnancy testing							3.3	2.1		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Provision of condoms							2.0	1.8		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])							1.4	0.6		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Prenatal care							5.9	3.4		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration							1.6	0.9		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

## 2014 School Health Profiles Report Trend Analysis Report - Principal Survey

	Prevalence										Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:													
HIV testing								35.5	43.8	Increased, 2012-2014		Not Available	Increased
Pregnancy testing								37.1	49.5	Increased, 2012-2014		Not Available	Increased
Provision of condoms								23.2	32.8	Increased, 2012-2014		Not Available	Increased
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms (e.g., birth control pill, birth control shot, intrauterine device [IUD])								25.8	31.1	No linear change		Not Available	No change
Prenatal care								39.0	47.5	Increased, 2012-2014		Not Available	Increased
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration								29.2	39.5	Increased, 2012-2014		Not Available	Increased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Required Health Education</b>												
Percentage of schools in which students take only one required health education course	46.2	43.7				39.0	37.5	43.4	47.3	No linear change	Decreased, 1998-2010 Increased, 2010-2014	No change
Percentage of schools in which students take two or more required health education courses	51.7	53.4				55.2	51.7	40.7	36.3	Decreased, 1998-2014	No change, 1998-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*												
6th grade	74.8	71.6				49.3	37.7	28.5	30.5	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
7th grade	70.4	75.0				55.9	52.7	31.1	39.8	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
8th grade	71.8	68.4				63.4	52.5	41.1	37.0	Decreased, 1998-2014	Decreased, 1998-2008 Decreased, 2008-2014	No change

\* The 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published in site reports. This is because the site reports excluded data from schools that do not contain the grade in the question. Because grade information is not available in a consistent format for all years, data from these schools are included in the trend analysis.

<sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in the following grades:*												
9th grade	68.0	71.0				65.4	63.0	56.0	50.5	Decreased, 1998-2014	No change, 1998-2010 Decreased, 2010-2014	No change
10th grade	53.2	46.2				50.8	36.7	33.5	35.1	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
11th grade	15.1	8.9				20.1	7.3	11.1	15.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
12th grade	12.8	7.6				21.7	6.5	10.6	16.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
Among schools that required a health education course, percentage that required students who fail the course to repeat it						70.8	63.6	77.2	76.1	Increased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

\* The 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published here may differ slightly from the 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 results published in site reports. This is because the site reports excluded data from schools that do not contain the grade in the question. Because grade information is not available in a consistent format for all years, data from these schools are included in the trend analysis.

<sup>1</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence										Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:													
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education						83.2	78.5	71.4	67.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education						52.9	54.4	45.8	46.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
Plans for how to assess student performance in health education						52.9	60.1	50.2	50.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
A written health education curriculum						76.8	70.0	65.0	57.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased	
Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:													
Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health						92.9	88.8	86.2	82.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors						91.7	88.7	86.6	79.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased	

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:												
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health						86.2	80.0	82.3	76.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks						89.8	86.6	83.9	80.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Using decision-making skills to enhance health						91.9	90.7	86.1	82.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Using goal-setting skills to enhance health						89.6	86.7	83.8	81.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks						91.3	88.7	85.8	80.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Advocating for personal, family, and community health						86.5	83.0	80.4	78.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12							89.3	84.1	81.1	Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention						97.1	93.2	92.4	85.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Asthma						51.8	57.9	59.8	52.3	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Emotional and mental health						93.0	87.1	89.2	82.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Foodborne illness prevention						73.8	69.9	59.0	57.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention						93.8	87.1	81.5	80.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Human sexuality						89.9	84.7	83.4	73.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., influenza [flu] prevention)								82.9	76.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Injury prevention and safety						84.1	81.5	82.4	77.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Nutrition and dietary behavior						97.0	93.9	92.8	89.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Physical activity and fitness						98.5	94.6	98.5	96.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Pregnancy prevention						89.5	83.7	81.8	78.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention						93.0	86.3	83.4	82.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Suicide prevention						78.9	76.3	75.4	75.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						96.2	92.6	89.9	84.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)						87.5	87.7	91.3	89.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain						92.8	87.4	84.0	79.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use						95.0	88.5	87.2	79.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use						90.9	84.3	79.0	73.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine						94.9	88.4	83.4	77.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance						87.5	83.6	76.7	71.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment						93.4	87.9	84.3	77.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture						92.2	87.2	81.3	76.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco						92.2	86.8	84.4	75.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco						77.3	73.1	68.8	57.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)					91.2	84.5	79.4	73.8		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco					88.3	82.4	78.3	68.7		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation					81.0	74.0	71.1	60.7		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco					84.6	75.9	73.6	65.9		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development					89.6	79.5	79.2	69.8		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:												
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted						84.8	73.8	63.9	64.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						83.6	70.9	61.4	67.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						83.7	74.3	66.5	73.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						68.2	59.3	49.4	53.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						73.2	62.9	57.1	58.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						77.8	70.8	52.5	63.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6, 7, or 8 during the current school year:												
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work							50.7	40.7	44.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly							36.1	33.1	35.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to obtain condoms							25.3	14.8	21.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to correctly use a condom							20.1	13.8	17.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy								22.5	37.2	Increased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Increased
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								64.6	67.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:												
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted						97.0	94.9	92.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						95.9	94.9	90.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change
The benefits of being sexually abstinent						96.1	95.2	95.4	91.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.2	91.2	90.4	85.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						91.6	92.8	88.7	85.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy						92.6	90.6	88.8	82.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence										Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 during the current school year:													
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work					85.2	84.7	83.6	78.4			No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly					74.0	71.8	70.5	66.5			No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to obtain condoms					58.1	46.4	43.1	47.6		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
How to correctly use a condom						51.7	45.6	40.5			No linear change	Not Available	No change
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy							58.9	68.4			No linear change	Not Available	No change
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships								94.4	88.9		No linear change	Not Available	Not available

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence										Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following contraceptive topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:													
Birth control pill (e.g., OrthoTri-cyclen)								49.0	52.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Birth control patch (e.g., Ortho Evra)								38.7	43.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing)								37.2	40.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Birth control shot (e.g., Depo-Provera)								44.6	45.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Implants (e.g., Implanon)								35.3	39.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Intrauterine device (IUD; e.g., Mirena, ParaGard)								39.7	41.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change	
Emergency contraception (e.g., Plan B)								38.1	36.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change	

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Benefits of healthy eating						97.0	92.1	91.2	86.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Using food labels						92.2	85.3	86.5	79.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Balancing food intake and physical activity						95.2	91.0	92.8	85.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products						95.2	91.1	91.5	85.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)						94.3	90.3	88.1	78.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Food safety						81.6	80.3	76.6	72.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Preparing healthy meals and snacks						86.7	85.6	83.1	74.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices						93.7	86.2	87.6	80.1	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Accepting body size differences						88.1	82.7	84.4	78.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders						90.3	81.3	83.1	76.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:												
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)						93.4	92.2	96.0	92.3	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)						88.1	86.4	92.8	90.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)						87.8	86.0	92.2	88.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Preventing injury during physical activity						88.4	85.3	92.0	87.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, and sunburn while physically active)						82.8	71.6	80.5	72.5	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)						90.7	80.9	84.0	75.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which those who teach health education were provided with key materials for teaching health education (formerly CSH SLIM 6)						41.8	44.0	40.1	35.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
ADD 5 (formerly CSH SLIM 7): Percentage of schools that follow a written health education curriculum that addresses 8 skills						64.4	57.7	54.7	48.0	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
ADD 2 (formerly HIV SLIM 11): Percentage of schools that teach about 7 contraceptive topics in a required course for students in any of grades 9 through 12 during the current school year								26.6	32.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>HIV Prevention</b>												
Percentage of schools that provide curricula or supplementary materials that include HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information that is relevant to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning youth							22.7	14.1	20.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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

	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Collaboration</b>												
Percentage of schools in which health education staff worked with the following groups on health education activities during the current school year:												
Physical education staff		67.7				84.8	82.4	83.6	74.0	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)		68.8				67.0	73.2	66.3	52.7	Decreased, 2000-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors, and social workers)		51.7				62.1	66.8	63.2	58.4	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Nutrition or food service staff		11.4				32.4	41.0	33.4	26.5	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
School health council, committee, or team						43.5	38.9	24.1		Decreased, 2010-2014	Not Available	Decreased

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

# OHIO

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools that provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year:												
HIV prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention						27.4	25.0	17.3	19.7	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention						31.5	33.1	22.5	19.4	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Physical activity						35.3	43.4	40.3	34.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Nutrition and healthy eating						36.2	42.8	42.1	30.9	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Asthma						15.0	20.0	13.9	12.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
<b>Professional Development</b>												
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	36.5					39.7	37.6	37.4	29.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Asthma						13.4	20.7	17.1	18.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Emotional and mental health	23.5					34.4	40.6	39.3	37.2	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Foodborne illness prevention						18.2	23.8	19.7	14.5	No linear change	Not Available	No change
HIV prevention	34.2					31.7	27.8	18.9	22.9	Decreased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Human sexuality	20.1					24.7	26.6	20.4	18.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)								38.3	35.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Injury prevention and safety	34.8					51.0	46.0	47.0	39.7	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Nutrition and dietary behavior		20.3				38.4	42.0	40.5	29.0	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Physical activity and fitness		27.8				49.2	51.5	56.3	47.7	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Pregnancy prevention		19.8				21.3	23.4	17.8	18.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
STD prevention		25.5				28.0	25.8	18.0	21.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Suicide prevention		16.7				27.1	29.7	31.6	29.7	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention		20.8				27.3	26.9	23.3	18.6	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)		35.3				55.9	53.3	65.7	62.1	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change

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

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	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Describing how widespread HIV and other STD infections are and the consequences of these infections						24.9	26.7	15.3	20.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Understanding the modes of transmission and effective prevention strategies for HIV and other STDs						25.1	27.9	15.4	21.8	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	Increased
Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of being infected with HIV and other STDs						24.2	24.7	14.7	19.2	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Implementing health education strategies using prevention messages that are likely to be effective in reaching youth						25.1	29.6	20.8	23.8	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Teaching essential skills for health behavior change related to HIV prevention and guiding student practice of these skills						20.1	21.4	12.5	16.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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	Prevalence										Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:													
Assessing students' performance in HIV prevention education						15.4	17.6	7.3	10.7		Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Describing the prevalence and potential effects of teen pregnancy								17.1	16.6		No linear change	Not Available	No change
Identifying populations of youth who are at high risk of becoming pregnant								13.3	16.3		No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities		36.6				37.5	38.6	40.4	36.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds		21.8				26.3	33.2	33.8	30.4	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Teaching students with limited English proficiency		7.3				13.5	17.6	19.9	12.1	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities							11.8	11.0	10.1	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities)		42.0				40.9	44.1	51.0	44.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement		28.0				27.8	31.2	37.0	32.9	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change

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

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	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on the following topics during the two years before the survey:												
Teaching skills for behavior change		35.7				41.6	45.4	36.4	36.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management)						48.9	52.7	50.0	50.7	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						25.5	29.3	33.8	28.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention		65.8				80.5	78.6	76.0	68.4	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Asthma						58.3	51.1	50.3	42.3	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>	
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014				
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:													
Emotional and mental health		56.0				75.1	76.1	70.4	67.8	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change	
Foodborne illness prevention						50.5	50.2	43.0	41.5	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change	
HIV prevention		62.6				75.0	67.6	63.1	54.9	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased	
Human sexuality		52.1				71.8	66.5	63.8	57.7	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change	
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu prevention)									57.8	49.0	Decreased, 2012-2014	Not Available	Decreased
Injury prevention and safety		36.8				56.1	59.6	56.1	49.5	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change	
Nutrition and dietary behavior		51.0				77.2	72.0	71.4	66.0	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change	

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	Prevalence									Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Physical activity and fitness		49.3				68.9	68.6	66.4	61.4	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Pregnancy prevention		54.8				71.0	69.1	65.6	55.6	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
STD prevention		63.3				75.9	73.2	66.6	57.4	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Suicide prevention		65.6				78.4	78.6	70.6	68.9	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Tobacco-use prevention		60.1				75.5	67.7	63.7	55.1	No linear change	Not Available	Decreased
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)		74.6				77.7	77.5	77.3	70.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities		58.0				61.3	60.0	62.9	57.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds		40.6				48.9	54.0	48.9	47.9	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Teaching students with limited English proficiency		31.2				40.3	42.7	43.6	39.0	Increased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities							52.2	54.9	51.0	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities)		59.7				64.7	70.0	64.2	62.2	No linear change	Not Available	No change
Encouraging family or community involvement		58.2				68.1	72.4	63.7	61.4	No linear change	Not Available	No change

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

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	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014			
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher would like to receive professional development on the following topics:												
Teaching skills for behavior change		71.9				79.3	72.9	69.1	64.6	Decreased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management)						69.0	65.4	62.2	59.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Assessing or evaluating students in health education						74.8	69.5	67.5	65.6	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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	Prevalence								Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>	
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012				2014
<b>Professional Preparation</b>												
Percentage of schools in which the major emphasis of the lead health education teacher's professional preparation was on the following.												
Health and physical education combined (a)	70.4	67.9				72.3	65.9	58.1	64.1	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Health education (b)	7.4	10.5				10.0	9.9	11.2	4.7	No linear change	No change, 1998-2010 Decreased, 2010-2014	Decreased
Physical education (c)	6.7	5.4				6.4	7.4	12.5	14.5	Increased, 1998-2014	No change, 1998-2008 Increased, 2008-2014	No change
Other education degree (d)		9.9				6.9	5.5	4.3	6.4	Decreased, 2000-2014	Not Available	No change
Kinesiology, exercise science, exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; biology or other science (e, f, or g)	4.3	2.7				2.5	6.9	7.4	3.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
Nursing or counseling (h or i)	1.9	1.0				1.9	2.8	5.1	5.0	Increased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change
Public health, nutrition, or other (j, k, or l)	0.0	2.6				0.0	1.6	1.4	2.3	No linear change	†	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.

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

# OHIO

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	Prevalence								Linear Change <sup>1</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>1</sup>	2012-2014 Change <sup>2</sup>	
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012				2014
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						93.5	83.3	80.9	76.9	Decreased, 2008-2014	Not Available	No change
Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had the following number of years of experience in teaching health education courses or topics:												
1 year	5.3	5.5				4.5	6.1	7.7	8.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
2 to 5 years	19.2	24.4				20.2	19.4	18.1	21.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
6 to 9 years	16.0	13.7				16.4	18.8	18.3	17.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
10 to 14 years	18.0	13.1				19.6	19.6	21.5	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
15 years or more	41.4	43.3				39.3	36.1	34.4	36.3	Decreased, 1998-2014	No quadratic change	No change

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

<sup>2</sup>Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.