## School Nutrition Environment

About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. SHPPS was conducted in 1994, 2000, and 2006. The 2012 study collected data at the state and district levels only. School- and classroom-level data collection will take place in 2014.

| Percentage of States Providing Assistance to Districts or Schools on the School Nutrition |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Environment |  |  |


| Percentage of Districts That Required Schools to Prohibit Offering Junk Foods* <br> and 2012 <br> ( |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Setting | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |  |
| A la carte during breakfast or lunch periods | 23.1 | 38.9 | 41.7 |  |
| At concession stands | 1.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 |  |
| At meetings attended by students' family members | 0.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 |  |
| At staff meetings | 0.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |  |
| At student parties | 1.4 | 11.5 | 16.7 |  |
| In after-school or extended day programs | 7.3 | 14.7 | 21.4 |  |
| In school stores, canteens, or snack bars | 3.9 | 18.9 | 28.3 |  |
| In vending machines | 4.1 | 29.8 | 43.4 |  |
| *Defined as foods or beverages that have low nutrient density (i.e., they provide calories primarily through fats or <br> added sugars and have minimal amounts of vitamins and minerals). |  |  |  |  |

[^0]- 44.1\% of districts prohibited or actively discouraged schools from using food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance.


## Percentage of Districts That Required or Recommended That Schools Make Healthful Foods and Beverages Available to Students When Other Food is Offered or Sold



- 66.0\% of districts prohibited or actively discouraged schools from withholding food or restricting the types of foods available as a form of punishment for students' behavior.
- $38.3 \%$ of districts required and $27.6 \%$ recommended that schools prohibit advertisements for junk foods or fast-food restaurants on school property.
- The percentage of districts that allowed soft drink companies to advertise soft drinks on school grounds decreased from 46.6\% in 2006 to 33.5\% in 2012.
- $31.6 \%$ of districts required and $25.5 \%$ recommended that schools restrict the distribution of products promoting junk food, fast-food restaurants, or soft drinks to students.
- $12.0 \%$ of districts required and $21.9 \%$ recommended that healthful foods be intentionally priced at a lower cost than junk foods.
- $10.7 \%$ of districts required and $13.4 \%$ recommended that healthful beverages be intentionally priced at a lower cost than sugar-sweetened beverages.
- $15.7 \%$ of districts required and $42.7 \%$ recommended that schools prohibit junk foods from being sold for fundraising purposes.
- 53.5\% of districts required schools to report on revenue from food and beverage sales from schoolsponsored fundraisers, vending machines, school stores, or a la carte lines in the school cafeteria.

| Percentage of Districts That Required or Recommended That Schools Restrict the Sale of or Prohibit the Sale of Specific Foods and Beverages to Students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food or Beverage | Required | Recommended |
| Prohibit brand-name fast foods (e.g., Pizza Hut or Taco Bell) from being offered as part of school meals or as a la carte items | 29.3 | 12.0 |
| Restrict the availability of deep fried foods | 48.0 | 25.3 |
| Restrict the times during the day that junk foods can be sold in any venue* | 60.8 | 20.6 |
| Restrict the times during the day that soda pop, sports drinks, or fruit drinks that are not $100 \%$ juice be sold in any venue* | 67.6 | 17.8 |
| *For example, the cafeteria, vending machines, and school stores or snack bars. |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Regression analyses were performed that took all available years of data into account. To account for multiple comparisons, selected changes are included only if the $p$-value from the trend analysis was less than .01, and either the difference between the two endpoints (2000 and 2012) was greater than 10 percentage points or the 2012 estimate increased by at least a factor of two or decreased by at least half as compared to the 2000 estimate.

