Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Prevention

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.

Health Education

- 86.0% of states and 47.5% of districts provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to those who teach health education on STD prevention during the 2 years before the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assistance</th>
<th>States</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed, revised, or assisted in developing model policies, policy guidance, or other materials*</td>
<td>72.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distributed or provided model policies, policy guidance, or other materials†</td>
<td>80.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provided technical assistance†</td>
<td>88.2</td>
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*During the 2 years before the study.
†During the 12 months before the study.

Percentage of Districts That Required Teaching About STD Prevention at Each School Level

![Bar chart showing the percentage of districts that required teaching about STD prevention at each school level.](chart.png)
Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services

- 15.2% of districts had adopted a policy stating that schools will provide identification, treatment of, or referral for STDs and 36.7% had adopted a policy stating that schools will provide STD prevention in one-on-one or small-group sessions.

- The percentage of districts that provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to school nurses on STD prevention during the 2 years before the study decreased from 38.2% in 2000 to 24.8% in 2012.¹

- 1.9% of districts had adopted a policy stating that middle or high schools will make condoms available to students.

- 7.6% of districts had arrangements with any organizations or healthcare professionals to provide STD prevention at other sites not on school property.

- During the 2 years before the study, 68.1% of states and 32.0% of districts provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to mental health or social services staff on STD prevention.

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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.