

## Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Prevention

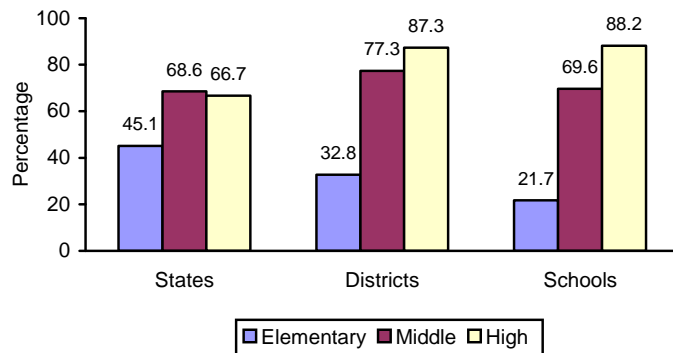
**About SHPPS:** SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. Comprehensive results from SHPPS 2006 are published in the *Journal of School Health*, Volume 77, Number 8, October 2007.

### Health Education

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- The percentage of states that provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on STD prevention to those who teach health education decreased from 92.2% in 2000 to 80.0% in 2006.<sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of districts that provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on STD prevention to those who teach health education increased from 47.5% in 2000 to 60.6% in 2006.

**Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools That Required Teaching STD Prevention, by School Level**



**Percentage of Schools in Which Teachers Taught\* STD Prevention Topics as Part of Required Instruction, by School Level**

Topic	Elementary	Middle	High
Abstinence as the most effective method to avoid pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs	12.3	75.8	86.6
Condom efficacy	NA	42.0	65.4
How STDs are diagnosed and treated	3.2	58.9	78.2
How STDs, other than HIV, are transmitted	4.5	65.0	84.5
How to correctly use a condom	NA	21.0	38.5
How to find valid information or services related to STDs or STD screening	3.8	54.2	78.7
How to prevent STDs	5.7	65.6	84.5
Long-term health consequences of STDs	5.1	63.1	82.5
Resisting peer pressure to engage in sexual behavior	15.8	72.6	82.8
Risks associated with having multiple sexual partners	NA	65.2	80.7
Signs and symptoms of STDs	3.9	62.0	83.5

\*In at least 1 elementary school class or in at least 1 required health education course in middle schools or high schools.  
NA = not asked at this level.

- Among courses in which STD prevention was taught, the median number of hours of required instruction teachers provided on STD prevention increased from 1.3 in 2000 to 1.8 in 2006 among middle school courses.
- The percentage of high schools in which teachers taught students how to correctly use a condom in at least one required course decreased from 49.5% in 2000 to 38.5% in 2006.

<sup>1</sup> Selected changes between 2000 and 2006 are included if they met at least 2 of 3 criteria ( $p < .01$  from a t-test, a difference greater than 10 percentage points, or an increase by at least a factor of 2 or decrease by at least half). Variables are not included if they do not meet these criteria or if no comparable variable existed in both survey years.

## Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services

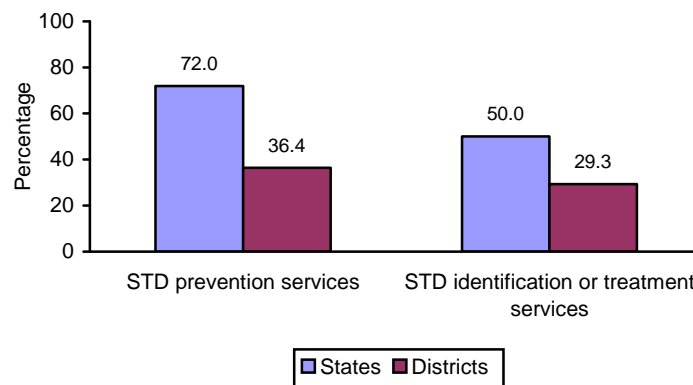
- The percentage of states that required districts or schools to provide STD prevention services in one-on-one or small-group sessions increased from 17.6% in 2000 to 32.0% in 2006.
- 44.9% of districts required schools to provide STD prevention services in one-on-one or small-group sessions.
- 10.2% of states and 19.1% of districts required the provision of STD identification or treatment services.
- 11.5% of districts had arrangements to provide STD identification or treatment services at locations not on school property.
- 0.6% of middle schools and 4.5% of high schools made condoms available to students.

Percentage of Middle Schools and High Schools That Provided STD Prevention Services in One-on-One or Small-Group Sessions and STD Identification or Treatment Services		
Location	STD Prevention	STD Identification or Treatment
At school by health services or mental health and social services staff	74.2	23.0
Through arrangements with organizations or professionals outside the school	28.1	16.6

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- The percentage of states that provided funding for staff development or offered staff development to school nurses on STD identification or treatment services increased from 36.0% in 2000 to 50.0% in 2006.
- 42.8% of school health services coordinators who served as study respondents received staff development on STD prevention services.
- 36.1% of school health services coordinators who served as study respondents received staff development on STD identification or treatment services.

**Percentage of States and Districts That Provided Funding for Staff Development or Offered Staff Development to School Nurses During the 2 Years Preceding the Study**



Where can I get more information? Visit [www.cdc.gov/shpps](http://www.cdc.gov/shpps) or call 800-CDC INFO (800-232-4636).