

# Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducts the School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS) periodically to monitor the extent to which school health policies and practices are addressing the leading causes of death, illness, and social problems among young people and adults. SHPPS 2006 assessed the characteristics of school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels nationwide. This report summarizes state-level responses only.

The CDC conducted SHPPS 2006 between January and October 2006. To collect state-level data, the CDC conducted computer-assisted telephone interviews with state education agency personnel, although 16% of state-level questionnaires were completed as paper questionnaires and returned via mail. All 50 states and the District of Columbia participated. (For details about how the district-, school-, and classroom-level data were collected, see [www.cdc.gov/shpps](http://www.cdc.gov/shpps).) After states completed their interviews in 2006 and a draft of this report was compiled in 2007, each state was asked to update, verify, and correct the original data. This new information was added to this report but not to the original SHPPS 2006 data files. As a result, the data in this document might vary slightly from the data reported in other SHPPS 2006 publications.

In this report, the SHPPS findings are presented in 94 tables organized into seven sections. These sections correspond to seven of the eight components described in Allensworth and Kolbe's model of school health programs.<sup>i</sup>

- Health education.
- Physical education and activity.
- Health services.
- Mental health and social services.
- Healthy and safe school environment.
- Nutrition services.
- Faculty and staff health promotion.

The eighth component, family and community involvement, was not assessed at the state level and therefore is not included.

Each table contains state-by-state information in an easy-to-read format. For most tables, a simple yes/no format—using circle symbols—indicates whether a state has a particular policy or practice. In some tables, these circle symbols are used to indicate whether states require or recommend certain policies or procedures. In other tables, the symbols indicate other types of responses (e.g., education level). Thus, the meaning of these symbols is not uniform across tables. Each table also contains footnotes that give the exact wording of the questions that states were asked.

We hope that you find this information useful. Additional information about SHPPS can be found in a special issue of the *Journal of School Health*<sup>ii</sup> and at the SHPPS website at [www.cdc.gov/shpps](http://www.cdc.gov/shpps).

---

<sup>i</sup> Allensworth DD, Kolbe LJ. The comprehensive school health program: exploring an expanded concept. *Journal of School Health* 1987;57(10):409–412.

<sup>ii</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. School Health Policies and Programs Study 2006: a summary report. *Journal of School Health* 2007;77(8).