

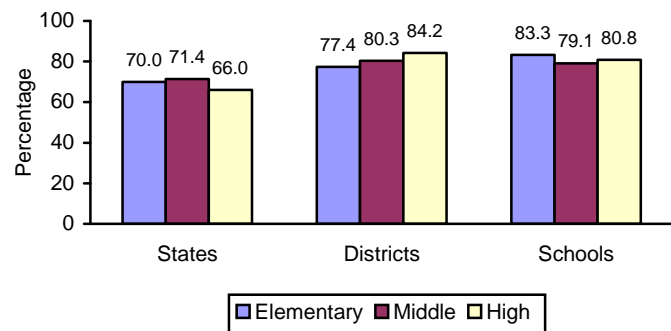
Injury Prevention and Safety

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

- The percentage of districts that required elementary schools to teach about injury prevention and safety increased from 66.2% in 2000 to 77.4% in 2006.¹
- The percentage of districts that required middle schools to teach about injury prevention and safety increased from 66.7% in 2000 to 80.3% in 2006.
- Among classes and courses in which injury prevention and safety was taught, the median number of hours of required instruction teachers provided on injury prevention and safety decreased from 4.4 in 2000 to 2.1 in 2006 among elementary school classes, from 3.6 to 1.8 among middle school courses, and from 4.5 to 2.4 among high school courses.

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools That Required Teaching Injury Prevention and Safety, by School Level



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

Topic	Elementary	Middle	High
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	15.2	37.1	48.6
Emergency preparedness	63.6	56.4	56.7
Fire safety	72.4	52.2	39.9
First aid	49.8	56.2	55.8
Motor vehicle occupant safety (e.g., seatbelt use)	68.5	54.3	56.3
Pedestrian safety	68.6	35.0	29.5
Playground safety	79.9	NA	NA
Poisoning prevention	47.0	39.8	49.8
Use of protective equipment for biking, skating, or other sports	69.2	55.4	50.0
Water safety	54.6	42.8	38.0

*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.

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- The percentage of states that provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on injury prevention and safety to those who teach health education increased from 39.6% in 2000 to 76.0% in 2006, and the percentage of districts doing this increased from 40.0% in 2000 to 66.2% in 2006.
- The percentage of health education classes or courses with a teacher who received staff development on injury prevention and safety increased from 25.0% in 2000 to 41.3% in 2006.

¹ 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

Percentage of States and Districts That Provided Funding for Staff Development or Offered Staff Development on Injury Prevention and Safety Topics* to School Nurses		
Topic	States	Districts
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	38.0	74.3
First aid	51.0	66.9
Injury prevention and safety counseling	59.2	42.6
*During the 2 years preceding the study		

- During the 2 years preceding the study, 67.4% of states and 49.0% of districts provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on injury prevention and safety counseling to school mental health or social services staff.
- 25.3% of districts provided injury prevention and safety counseling in one-on-one or small-group sessions at locations not on school property.

Percentage of Schools That Provided Injury Prevention and Safety Counseling in One-on-One or Small-Group Sessions	
Location	Schools
At school by health services or mental health and social services staff	85.6
Through arrangements with organizations or professionals outside the school	21.2

Healthy and Safe School Environment

- 76.1% of states and 94.9% of districts required students to wear appropriate protective gear when engaged in classes such as wood shop or metal shop, and among the 32.7% of schools with these classes, 94.6% required students to wear appropriate protective gear when engaged in those classes.
- 76.1% of states and 94.6% of districts required students to wear appropriate protective gear when engaged in lab activities for photography, chemistry, biology, or other science classes, and among the 64.6% of schools with lab activities for these classes, 97.6% required students to wear appropriate protective gear when engaged in those activities.
- 33.0% of districts and 11.8% of schools had ever been sued because of an injury that occurred on school property or at an off-campus, school-sponsored event.
- The percentage of districts that had adopted a policy on the inspection or maintenance of smoke alarms increased from 72.2% in 2000 to 89.8% in 2006, and the percentage of schools that inspected smoke alarms during the 12 months preceding the study increased from 85.3% to 96.7%.
- The percentage of districts that required elementary schools to use the safety checklist and equipment guidelines published in the *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission increased from 29.7% in 2000 to 46.7% in 2006.
- 48.7% of elementary schools used the safety checklist and equipment guidelines published in the *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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

