

January 2015



## 2014 Ohio School Health Profiles Summary

An Overview of Ohio Middle and High School Health Policies and Programs

## The School Health Profiles Survey



The School Health Profiles Survey (Profiles) is a system of surveys created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that are used to assess school health policies and practices in states, large urban school districts, territories, and tribal governments. Profiles surveys are conducted every 2 years by education and health agencies among middle and high school principals and lead health education teachers.

Profiles monitors the status of

- School health education requirements and content
- Physical education and physical activity
- School health policies related to HIV infection/AIDS, tobacco-use prevention, and nutrition
- Asthma management activities
- Family and community involvement in school health programs
- School health coordination

The 2014 Ohio School Health Profiles Survey was administered in public middle and high schools during the 2013-2014 academic year. Two questionnaires are used to collect data — one for school principals and one for lead health education teachers. The two questionnaires were mailed to 481 regular public schools, charter schools, and alternative schools containing any of grades 6 through 12 in Ohio during spring 2014. One or both questionnaires were received from 82% of eligible sampled schools. Usable questionnaires were received from principals in 72% of schools and from lead health education teachers in 73% of schools. Because the response rates for these surveys were greater than or equal to 70%, the results are weighted and are representative of all regular public schools, charter schools, and alternative schools in Ohio having at least one of grades 6 through 12. Results from the principal and lead health education teacher surveys are presented for the following types of schools in Ohio:

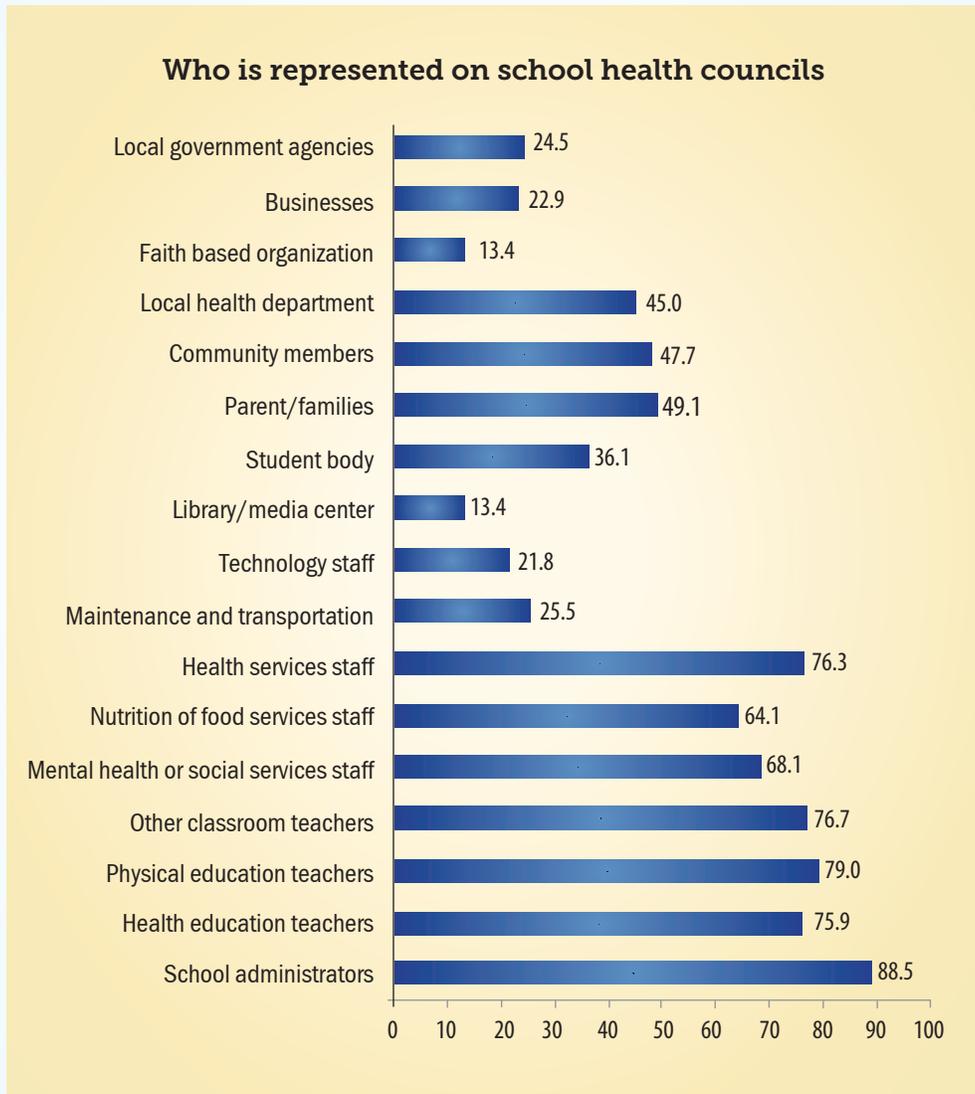
- High schools with a low grade of 9 or higher and a high grade of 10 or higher;
- Middle schools with a high grade of 9 or lower;
- Junior/senior high schools with a low grade of 8 or lower and a high grade of 10 or higher; and
- All schools.

The Profiles questionnaires were developed by the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives of state, local, and territorial departments of health and education.

# School Health Council

## Of all Ohio middle and high schools:

- 50 % reviewed health and safety data as part of the school's improvement planning process.
- 76 % have someone who oversees or coordinates health and safety programs and activities, a decrease from 88 % in 2008.
- 42 % have one or more than one school health council, committee or team, a decrease from 71 % in 2008.

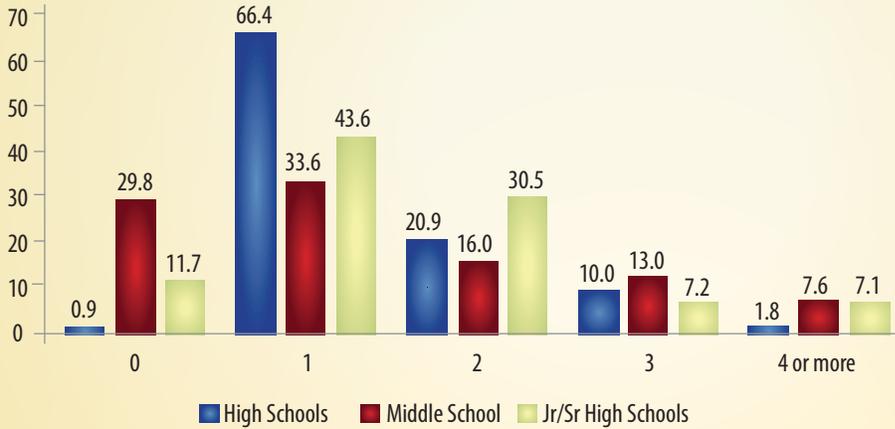


## From 2008-2014:

The percentage of **mental health and social services staff** on school health councils **increased**, while **health education teachers, physical education teachers, nutrition or food services staff and families of students decreased**.

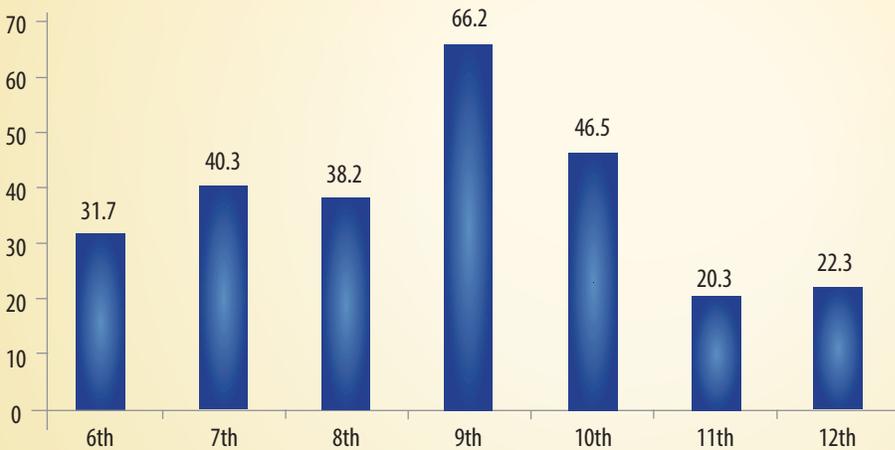
# Health Education

**Percentage of schools in which students take the following number of required health education courses in grades 6 through 12**



The percentage of schools that require students to take two or more health education courses decreased from 51.7% in 1998 to 36.3% in 2014.

**Percentage of schools that taught a required health education course in each of the following grades**



From 1998 to 2014, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of Ohio schools that taught a required health education course in all of grades 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

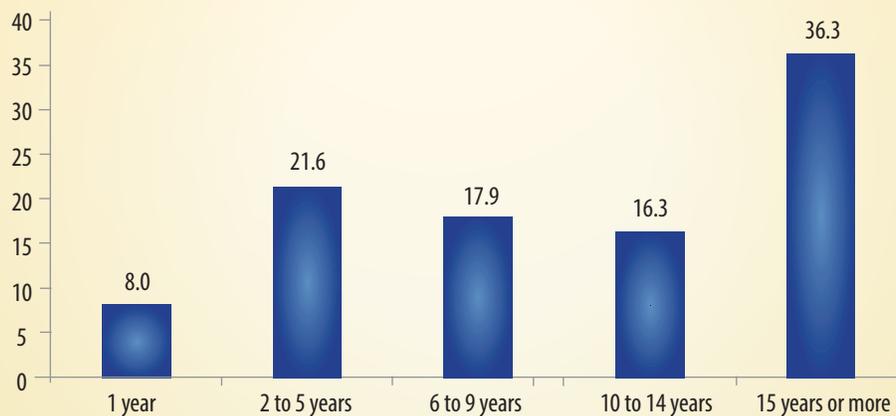
76% of all Ohio middle and high schools require students who fail a health education course to repeat it.

# Health Education

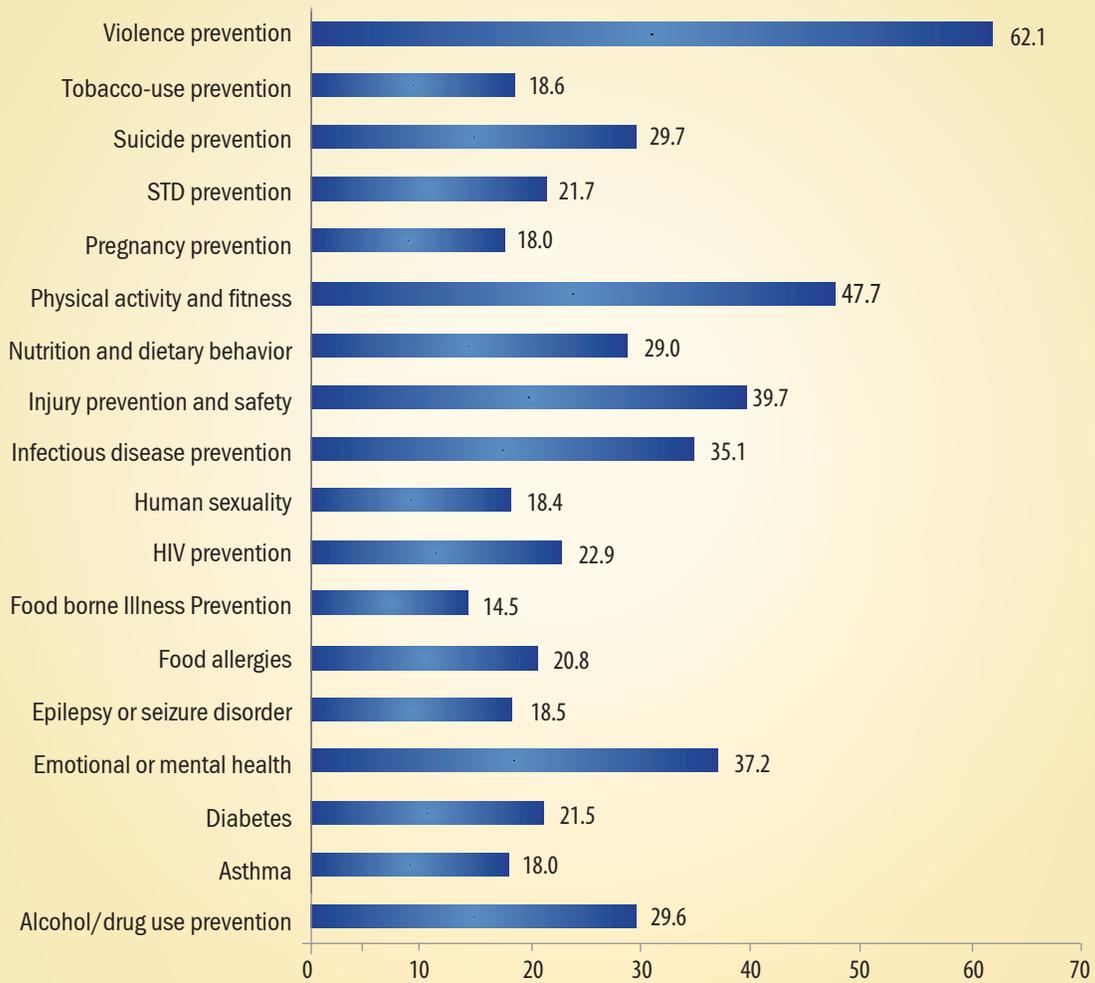
**Percentage of schools in which the health education curriculum addresses each of the following skills**



**Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher had the following number of years of experience in teaching health education courses or topics**



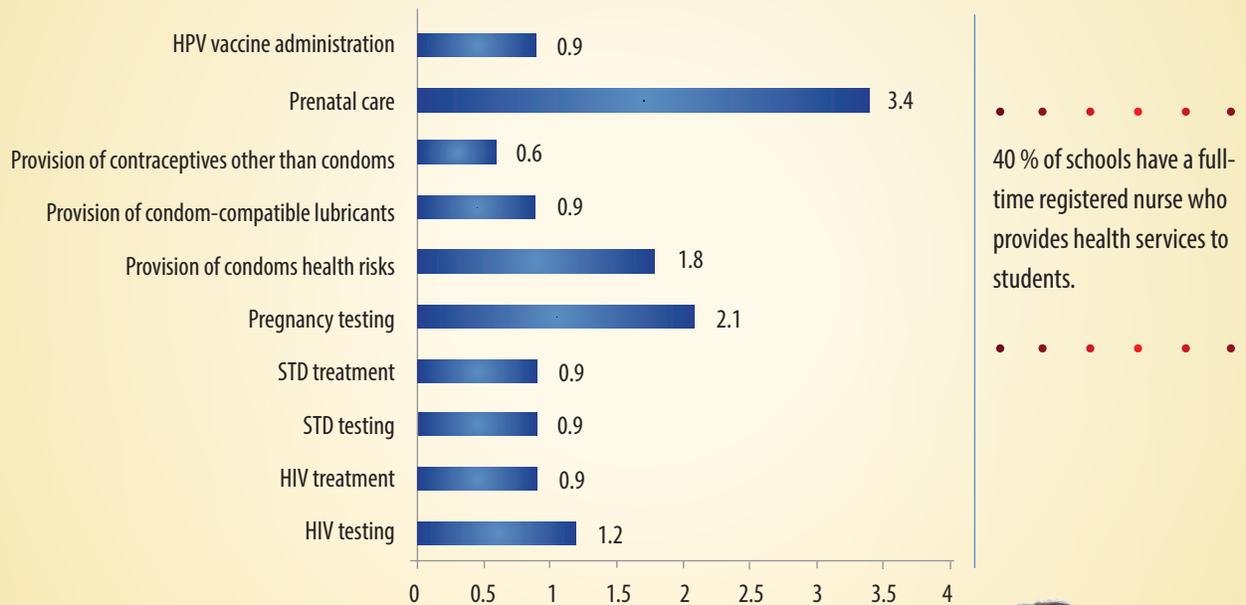
**Percentage of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on each of the following topics during the past two years**



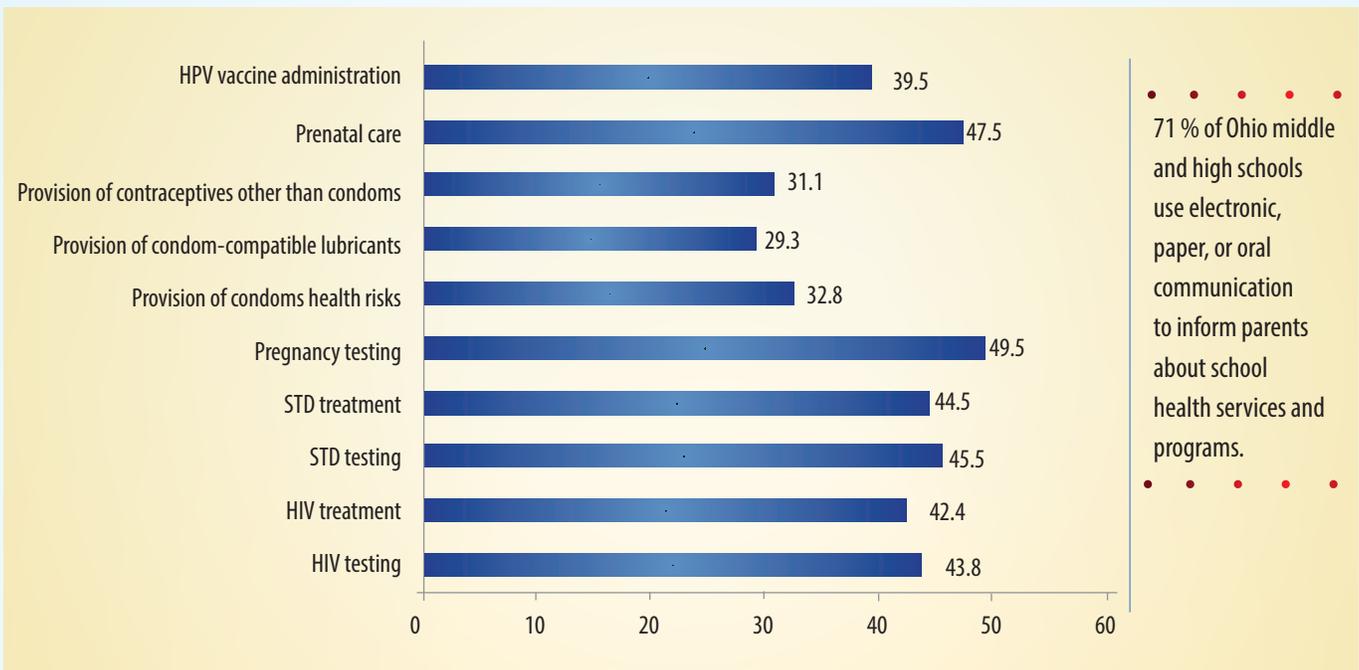
# Health Services

Clinical health services may be provided by a school in several ways, including the employment of a school nurse, contracting with the local health department for the services of a public health nurse, or through a school-based health center, which is a clinic that is typically located in a school to provide primary health care services to students and perhaps others. While these models may be quite different, the following questions do not distinguish among these methods

**Percentage of schools that provide the following services to students**



**Percentage of schools that provide students with referrals to any organization or health care professionals not on school property for the following services**

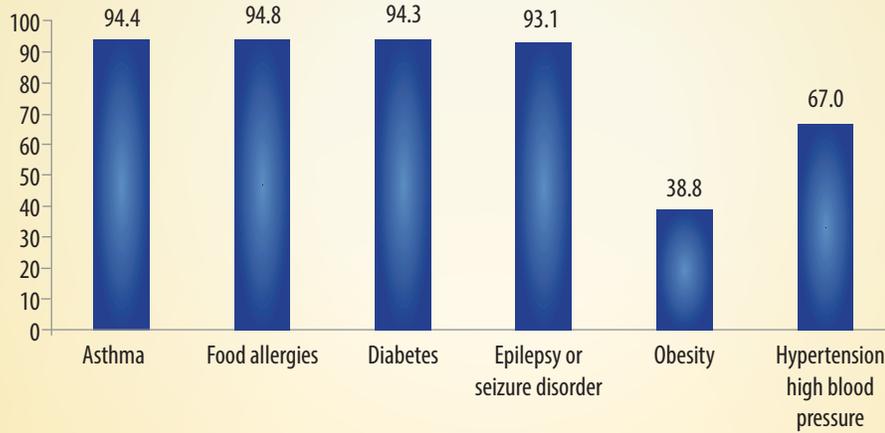


56% of middle and high schools have a protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management (asthma, diabetes, food allergies) are enrolled in private, state, or federally funded insurance programs, if eligible.

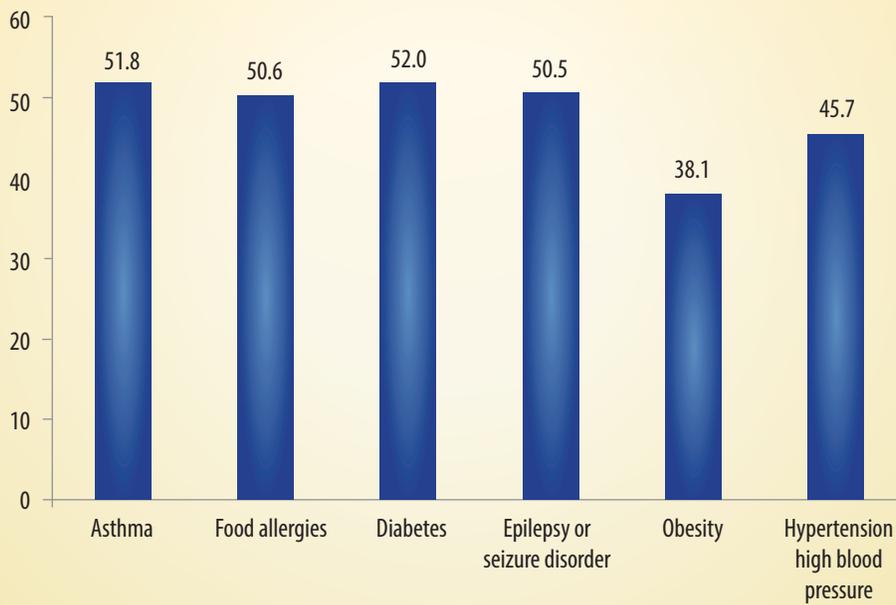


# Health Services

**Percentage of schools that routinely use school records to identify and track students with a current diagnosis of the following chronic conditions**



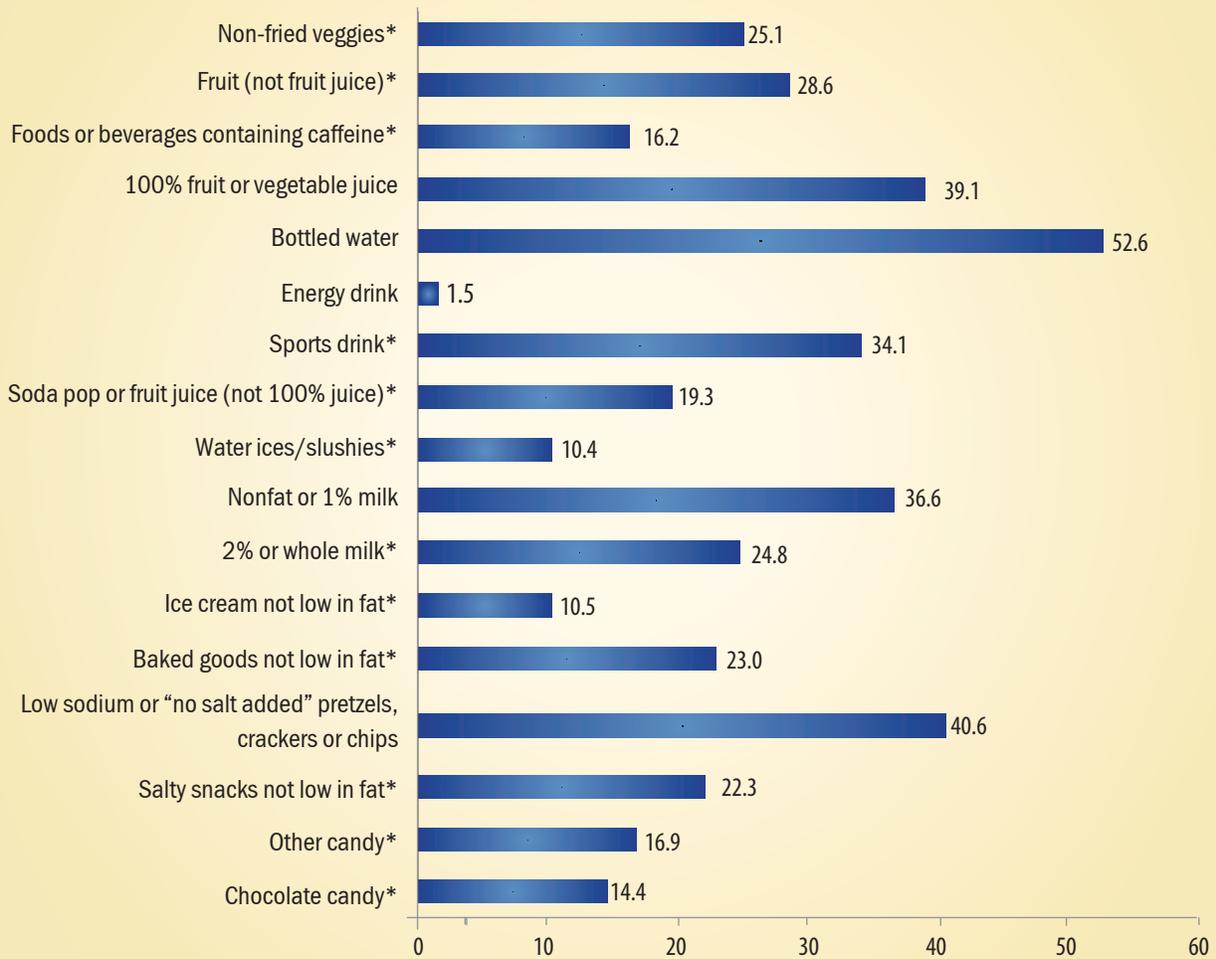
**Percentage of schools that provide referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for students diagnosed with or suspected to have the following chronic conditions**



# Nutrition Policy

57 % of Ohio middle and high schools report students can purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen or snack bar.

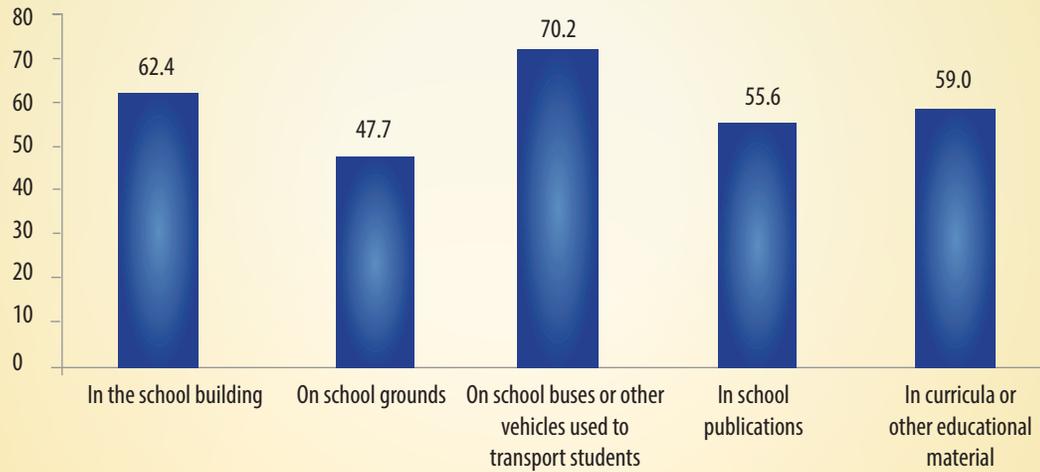
**Percentage of schools in which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from the vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar**



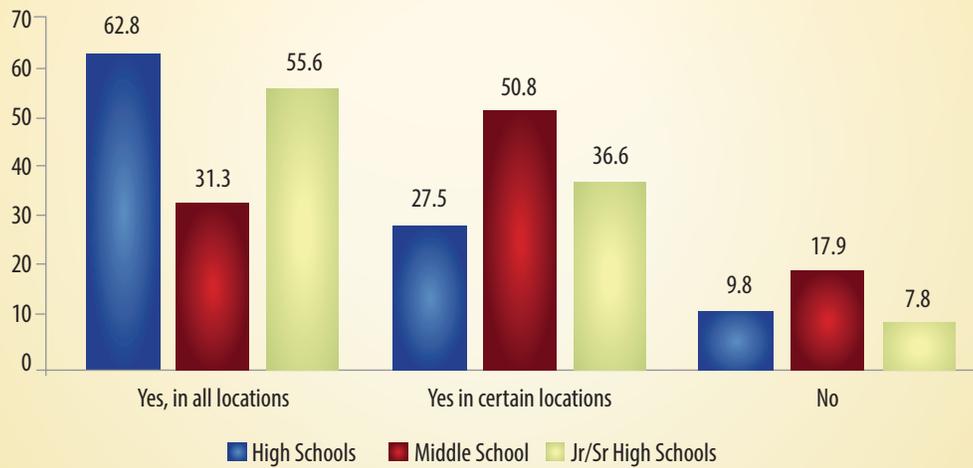
\*Availability in schools decreased from 2008-2014

# Nutrition Policy

**Percentage of schools that prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants or soft drinks in the following locations**

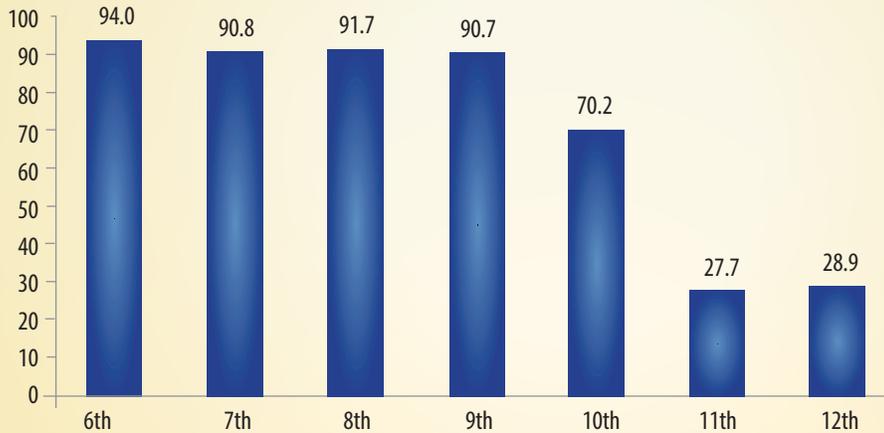


**Percentage of schools that permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day**



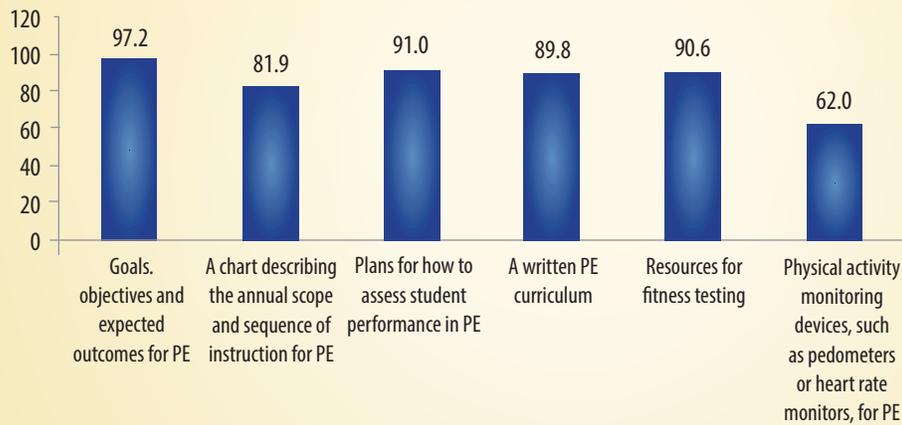
# Physical Education and Activity

**Percentage of schools that taught a required physical education course in each of the following grades**



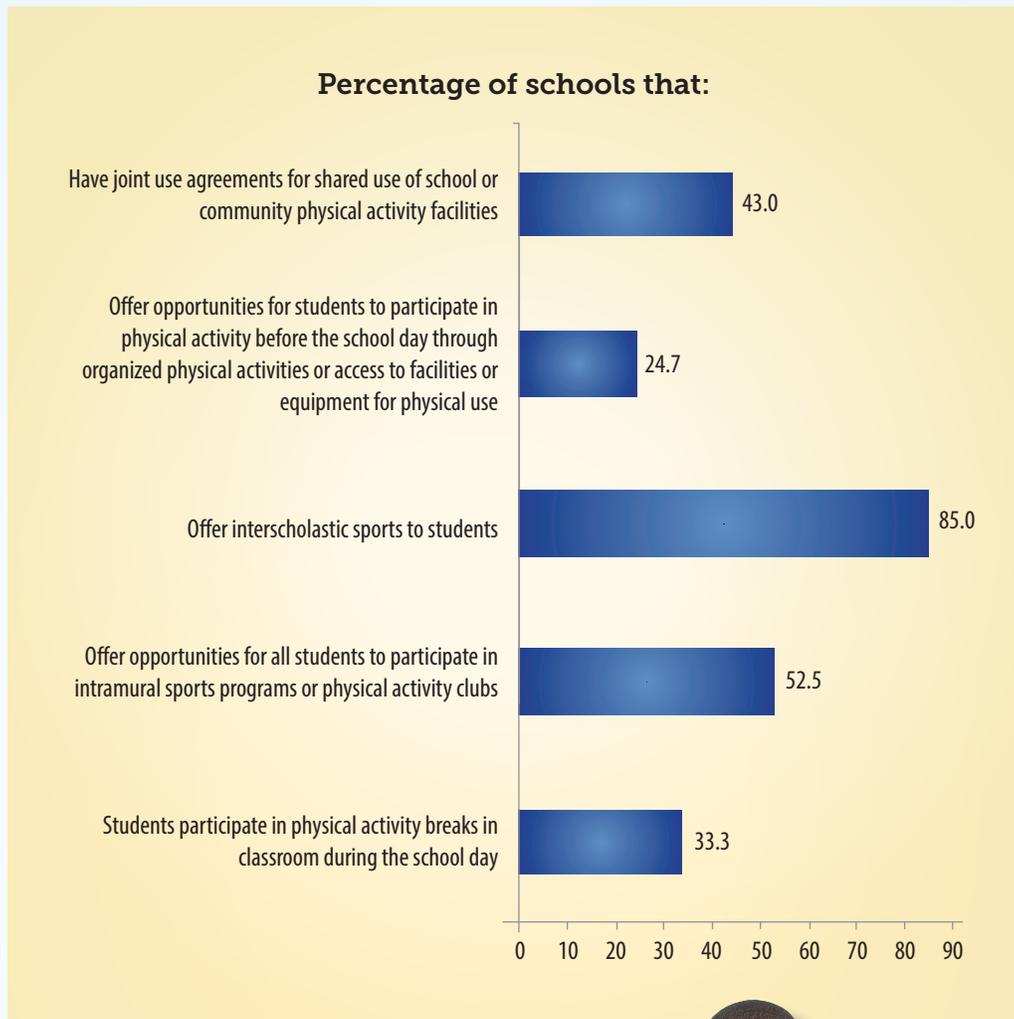
Required health education decreased in grades 10, 11, and 12 from 2008-2014.

**Percentage of schools that provide these who teach PE with the following materials**

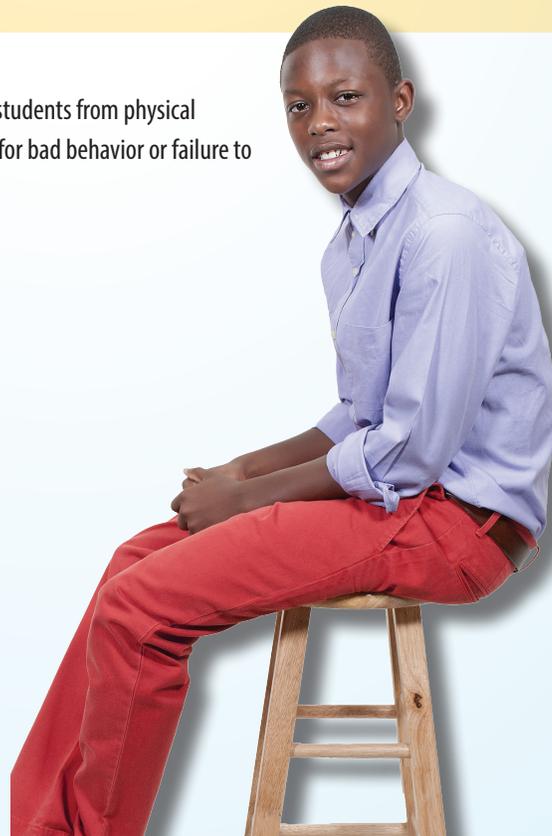


From 2008-2014, the percentage of PE teachers who were provided goals, scope and sequence chart and assessment plans increased.

# Physical Education and Activity



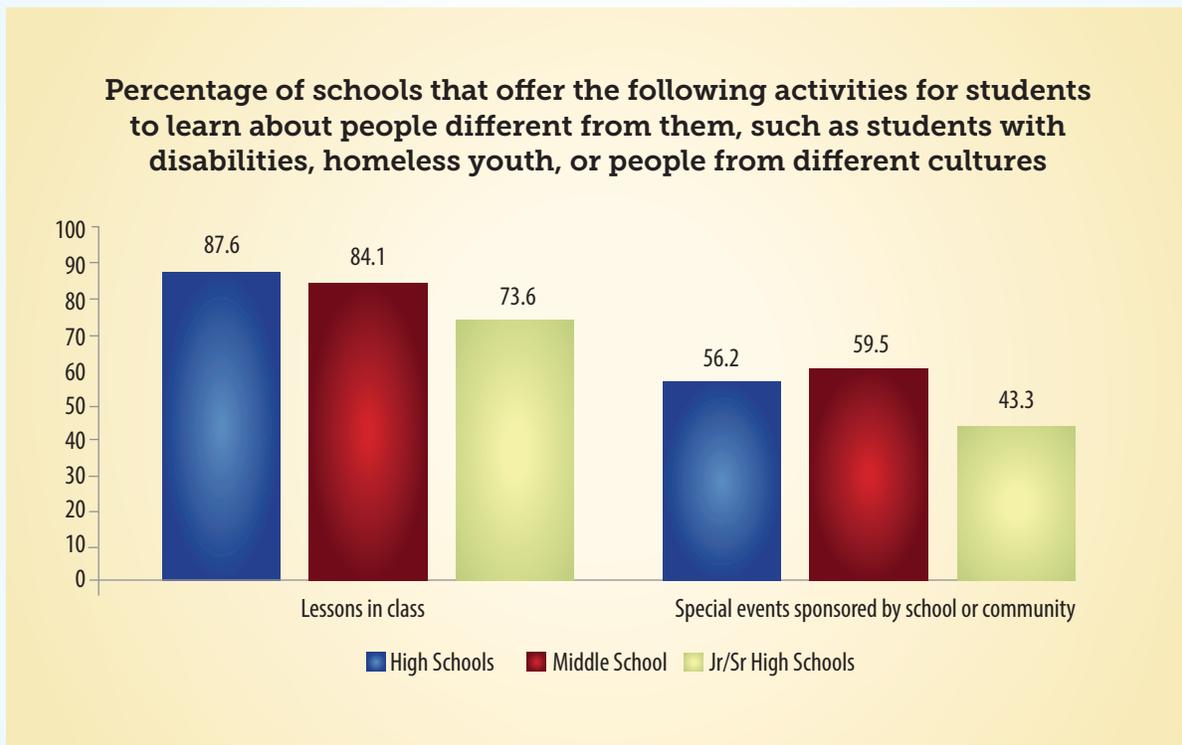
63 % of schools prohibit staff from excluding students from physical education or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete classwork in another class.



# Safe & Supportive School Environment

## Of all Ohio middle and high schools:

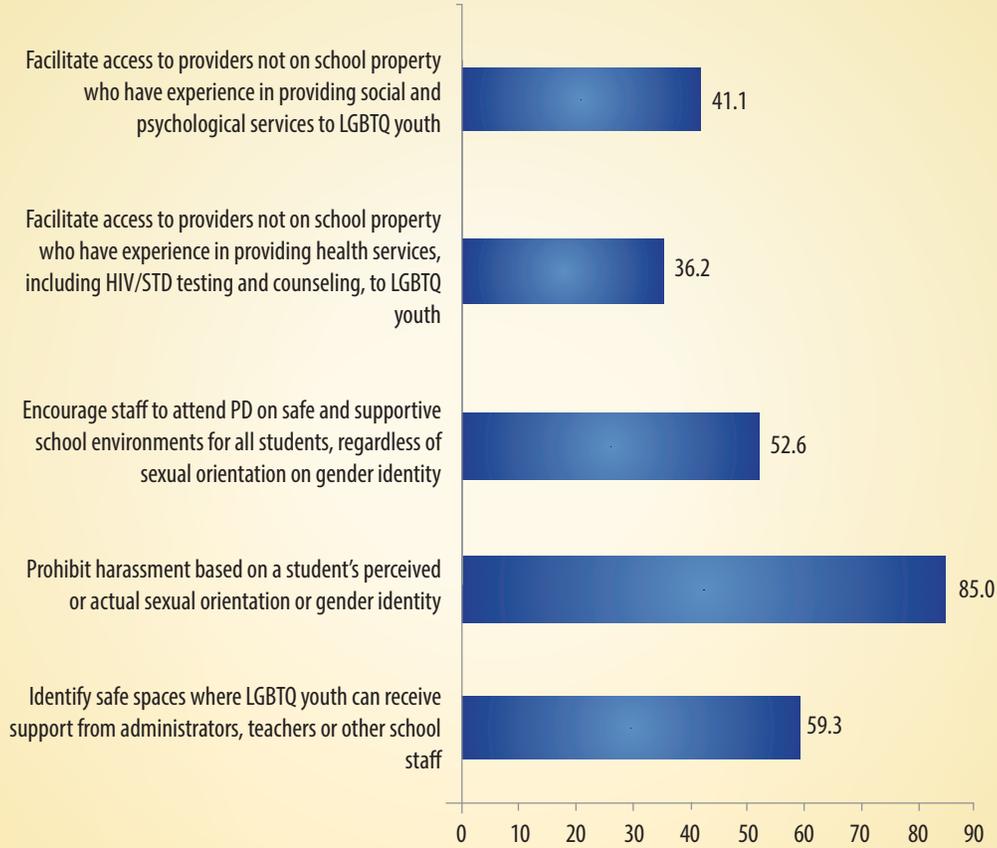
- 95 % have a designated staff member to whom students can confidentially report student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression.
- 78 % report staff received professional development on preventing, identifying and responding to student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression.
- 92 % use electronic, paper, or oral communication to publicize and disseminate policies, rules, or regulations on bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression.



53 % of all middle and high schools have clubs that give students opportunities to learn about people different than them, such as students with disabilities, homeless youth or people from other cultures.

# Safe & Supportive School Environment

Percentage of schools who engage in the following practices relations to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ) youth



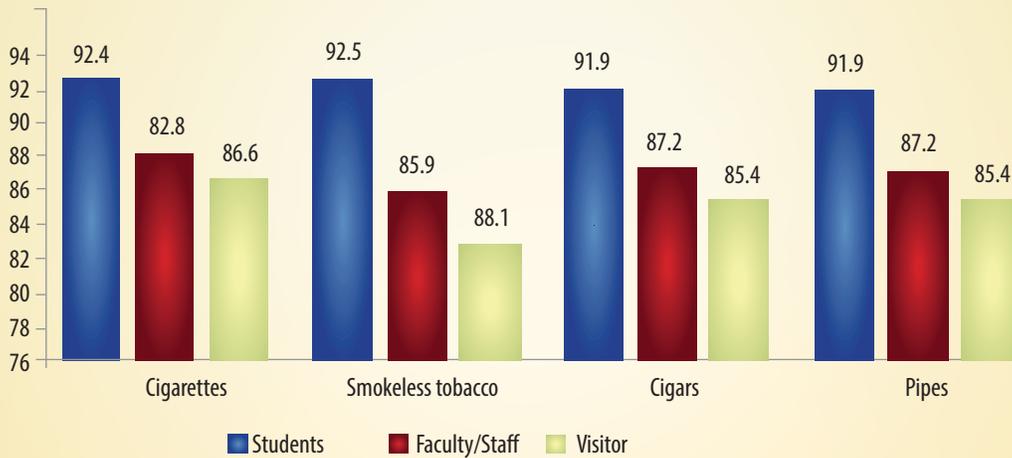
22 % of Ohio middle and high schools have a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.



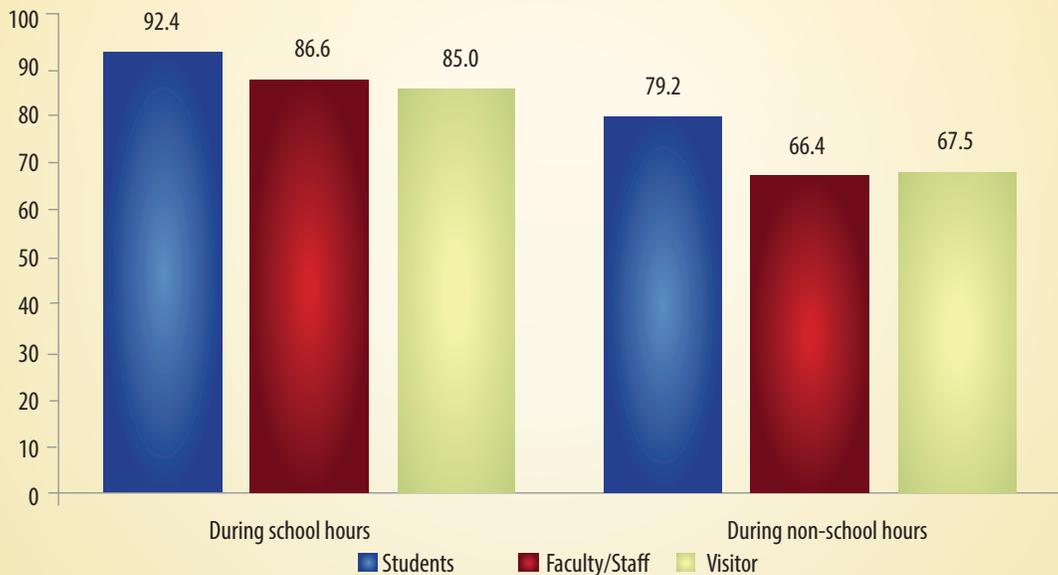
# Tobacco Policy

94 % of Ohio middle and high schools have a policy that includes one or more prohibitions on tobacco use.

**Percentage of schools that have a tobacco-use policy that specifically prohibits the use of each type of tobacco for students, staff and visitors**

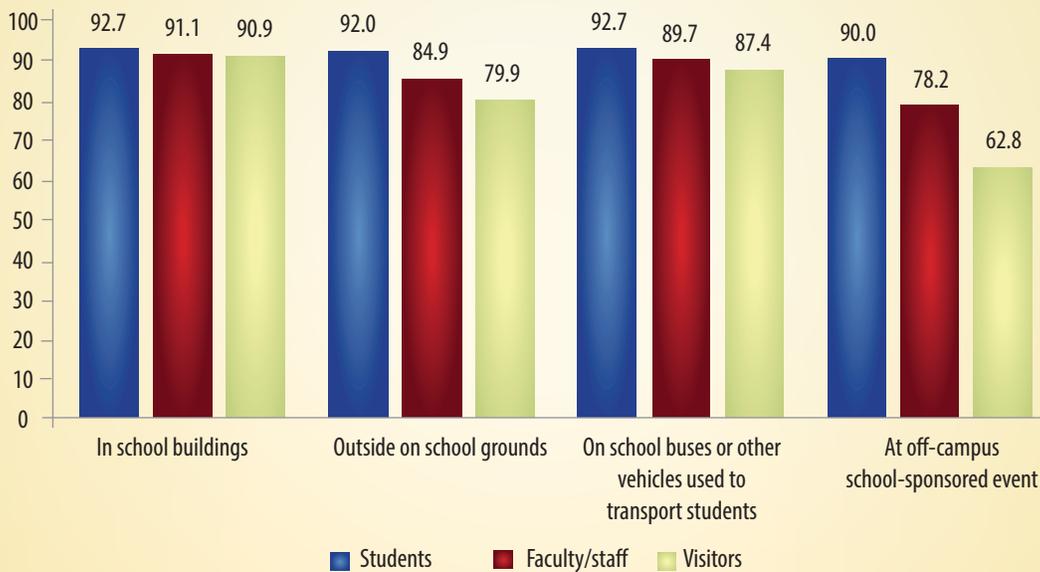


**Percentage of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following times for students, staff and visitors**



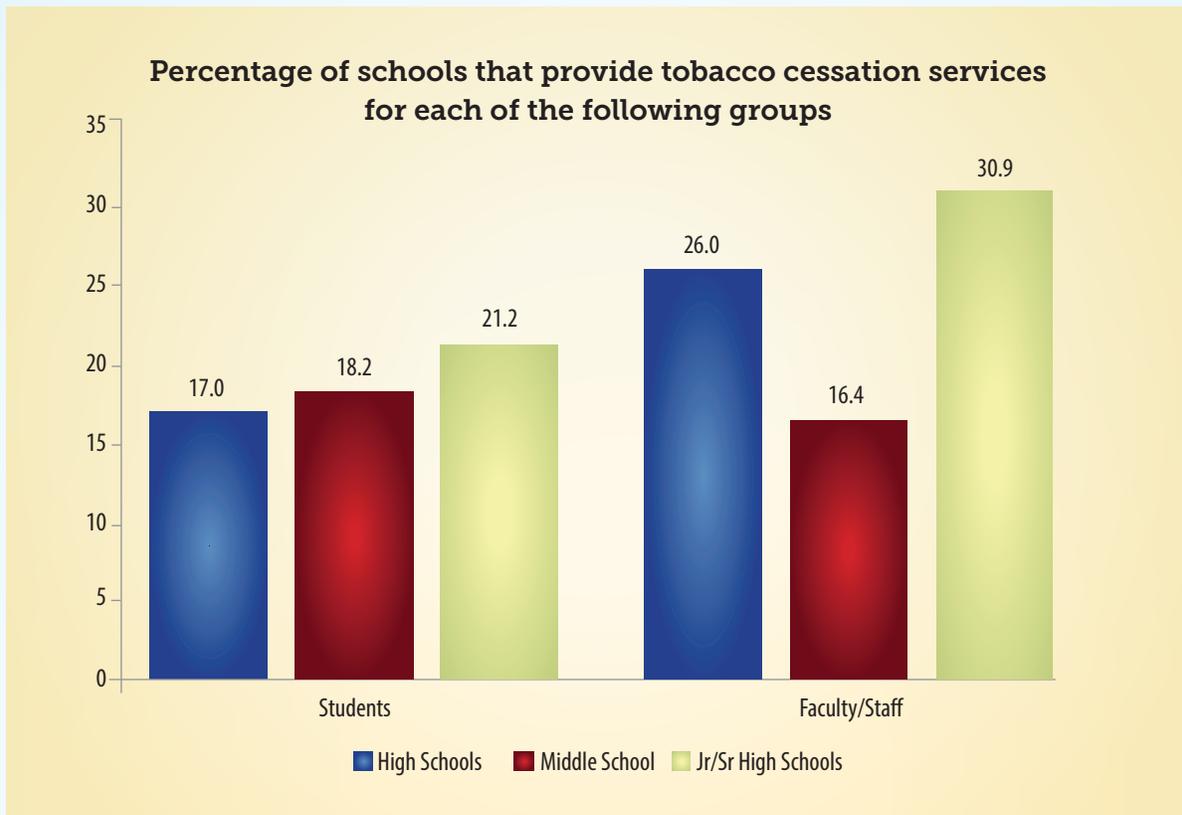
# Tobacco Policy

**Percentage of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use in each of the following locations for students, staff and visitors**



44 % of schools follow a policy that mandates a "tobacco-free environment" which is one that prohibits tobacco use by students, staff and visitors in school buildings, at school functions, in school vehicles, on school grounds and at off-site school events, applicable 24 hours a day and seven days a week.





66 % of schools post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco is not allowed.



