



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. This fact sheet reports data from the 2014 study, which collected data at the school and classroom levels.

Health Services and Counseling, Psychological, and Social Services

Percentage of Middle Schools and High Schools that Provided STD Prevention Services in One-on-One or Small-Group Sessions and Identification, Treatment of, or Referral for STDs, by Location		
Service	At school by health services or counseling, psychological, or social services staff	Through arrangements with organizations or professionals not on school property
STD prevention	29.6	29.8
Identification, treatment of, or referral for STDs	35.4	12.1

- Between 2000 and 2014, the percentage of middle and high schools that provided STD prevention services to students decreased from 41.7% to 29.6%.*
- 2.3% of middle schools and 7.2% of high schools made condoms available to students.

During the two years before the study:

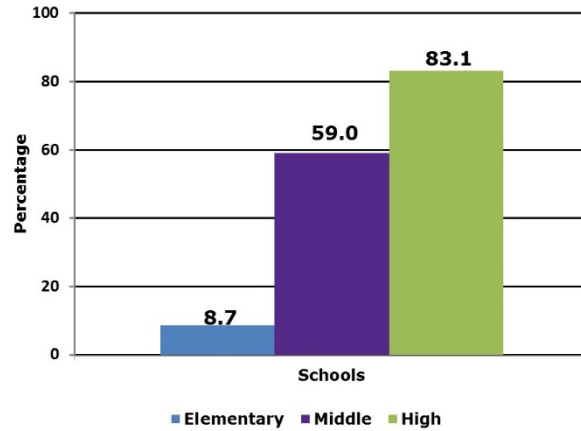
- 31.1% of school health services coordinators who served as study respondents received professional development on identification, treatment of, or referral for STDs and 33.8% received professional development on STD prevention.
- 21.7% of school mental health and social services coordinators who served as study respondents received professional development on STD prevention.
- The percentage of school health services coordinators who received professional development on STD prevention during the two years before the study decreased from 47.3% in 2000 to 33.8% in 2014.

* Regression analyses were performed that took all available years of data into account, but not all significant trends are reported. To account for multiple comparisons, selected trends are included only if the p-value from the regression analysis was < .01, and either the difference between the two endpoints (2000 or 2006 and 2014) was >10 percentage points or the 2014 estimate increased by at least a factor of two or decreased by at least half as compared to the 2000 or 2006 estimate.

Health Education

- Between 2000 and 2014, the percentage of schools in which students are required to receive instruction on STD prevention decreased from 48.6% to 38.2%.
- Among classes and courses in which STD prevention was taught, the mean number of hours of required instruction teachers provided on STD prevention was 1.6 among elementary school classes, 2.6 among middle school courses, and 3.5 among high school courses.
- The percentage of middle and high schools in which teachers taught about the risks associated with having multiple sexual partners decreased from 72.6% in 2000 to 55.8% in 2014.
- 15.0% of classes and courses had a teacher who received professional development on STD prevention during the two years before the study, and 16.6% of classes and courses had a teacher who wanted to receive professional development on this topic.

Percentage of Schools in Which Students are Required to Receive Instruction on 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	7.2	49.6	76.3
Condom efficacy	NA	26.7	65.7
How STDs are diagnosed and treated	2.8	34.1	72.4
How STDs, other than HIV, are transmitted	2.8	39.7	75.4
How to correctly use a condom	NA	10.4	35.3
How to find valid information or services related to STDs or STD screening	2.1	31.8	70.3
How to prevent STDs	3.6	41.5	76.1
Long-term health consequences of STDs	2.8	37.7	73.8
Resisting peer pressure to engage in sexual behavior	6.4	46.8	74.8
Risks associated with having multiple sexual partners	NA	38.5	73.2
Signs and symptoms of STDs	3.6	37.8	74.7
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	NA	25.9	54.9
The relationship among HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	3.6	44.3	73.5
The relationship between alcohol or other drug use and risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	3.8	44.7	76.1

* In at least one elementary school class or in at least one required health education course in middle schools or high schools.
NA = Not asked among elementary schools.

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