

The Illinois School Health Center Prevention Programs Project

A Summary of the Results

&

Prevention Programs Resource Guide

Illinois School Health Centers Prevention Programs Survey – Summary of Results

Part I - Demographics of Respondents

?? 25 surveys were completed, resulting in a 56% overall response rate.

?? Total number of students served by the schools - nearly 40,500 students.

?? Racial/ethnic composition of total school population (combined):

<i>42.1% non-Hispanic Black</i>	<i>30.2% non-Hispanic White</i>	<i>21.5% Hispanic</i>
<i>5.4% Asian</i>	<i>0.07% Native American</i>	<i>0.7% Other</i>

?? 87% of respondents reported that the students served by the school health center (SHC) did in fact reflect the student body.

?? 58% of the SHCs had greater than 75% of their student population registered; 40% of the SHCs had 40-74% registered.

?? 68% of SHCs reported utilization rates of 50% or greater.

?? 76% of SHCs reported employing at least one physician, 92% nurse practitioner, 36% registered nurse, 64% social worker, 24% dietician, 36% health educator, 32% medical assistant, and 16% community health worker.

Table 1. School Health Center Staff FTE

Staff	FTE Range	Mean FTE
Physician	.05-1	.29
Nurse Practitioner	.4-1.6	.91
Registered Nurse	.25-1	.82
Social Worker	.2-1	.72
Dietician	.1-.6	.3
Health Educator	.2-1	.71
Community Health Worker	.5-1	.87
Medical Assistant	.4-1	.93

Comparison of Respondents to Non-respondents

Table 2. Comparison of Respondents and Non-respondents Based on Community Type Served

	Respondents (25/45)*	Non-respondents (20/45)
Community type		
Urban	18 (72%)	16 (80%)
Rural	3 (12%)	3 (15%)
Suburban	2 (8%)	1 (5%)
Other	2 (8%)	0

* The two Kankakee SHCs reported combined information so the total # of SHCs used was 45 (instead of 46, which is the total number of Illinois SHCs at separate sites).

?? Respondents most frequently served urban areas. Respondents and non-respondents were similar on community type served.

Table 3. Comparison of Respondents and Non-respondents Based on School Type Served

	Respondents (25/45)	Non-respondents (20/45)
School type		
High school	15 (60%)	9 (45%)
Middle school	0	2 (10%)
Elementary school	5 (20%)	4 (20%)
Prek- 12 th	4 (16%)	4 (20%)
Other	1 (4%)	1 (5%)

?? Respondents most frequently served high schools. Within the school types, high schools were more likely to respond.

Table 4. Comparison of Respondents and Non-respondents Based on Size of Total Possible Population Served

	Respondents (25/45)	Non-respondents (20/45)*
School size		
<500	0	6 (31.6%)
500-1000	8 (32%)	2 (10.5%)
1001-2000	11 (44%)	3 (15.8%)
>2000	6 (24%)	8 (42.1%)

* Data missing from one non-respondent

?? Because none responded, there may be an under-representation of SHCs with smaller total possible populations. Those with larger possible population sizes were more likely to respond.

Part II - Prevention Programs

Table 5. Key questions of Part II of the Illinois School Health Center Prevention Programs Survey

<p>Does the school health center currently offer any group prevention programs? If yes, does the school health center have a group prevention program that addresses: (1) asthma (2) diabetes (3) HIV/STDs (4) mental health (5) obesity (6) pregnancy (7) substance use (8) tobacco (9) violence (10) unintentional injuries? (Options) Addressed through special program implemented by the SHC, Addressed through special program implemented by outside agency, Both, Not addressed but applied for funding to start program within past 2 years</p>
<p>For each group prevention program offered through a special program implemented by the school health center, as identified above, please select all of the <u>targeted populations</u>. (Options) Groups of those affected by health need, School wide, Boys, Girls, Specific age/grade, School staff, Parents/Families, Other</p>
<p>For each group prevention program offered through a special program implemented by the school health center, as identified in #13, <u>how often</u> is the program offered to students? (Options) Ongoing campaign, Once a school year, 2-4 times a year, Monthly, Weekly, Daily, Other</p>

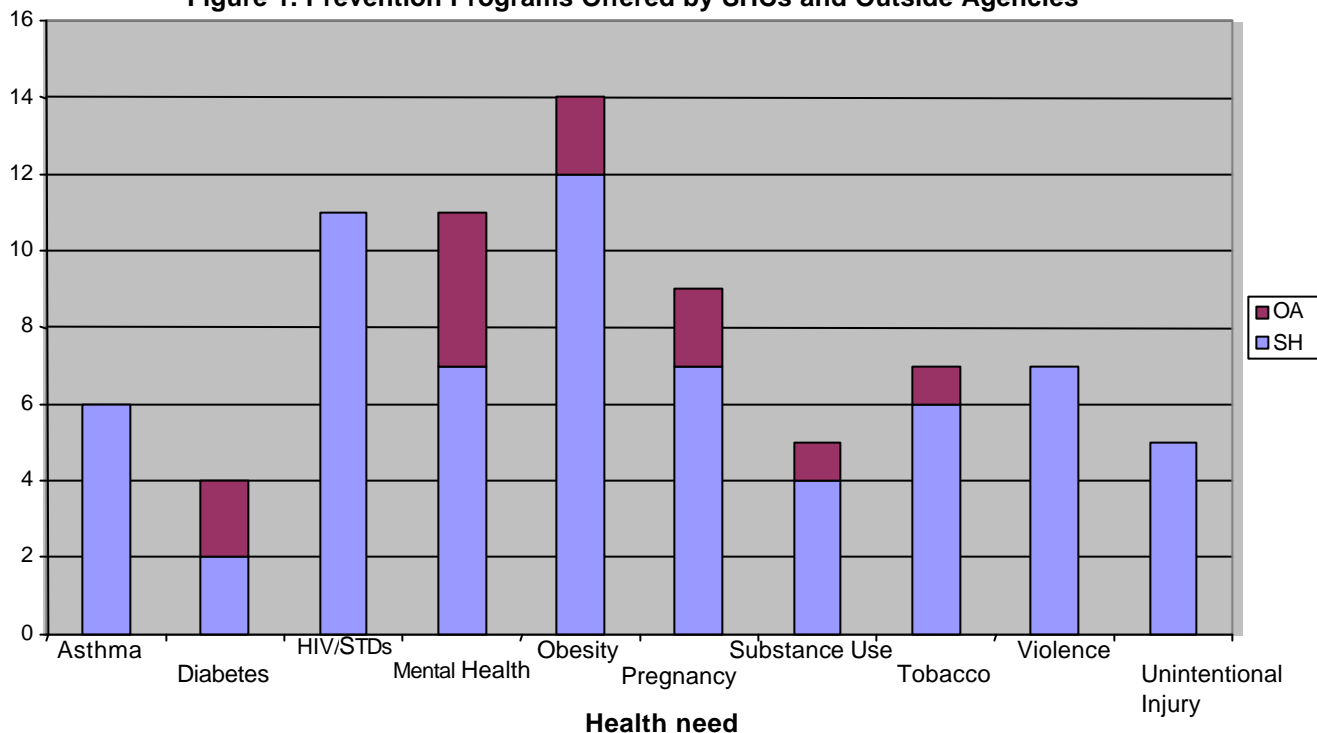
Provision of Prevention Programs

?? 82.6% reported offering group prevention programs.

?? The health needs most frequently addressed through a special program implemented by SHCs were obesity and HIV/STDS, with 63.2% and 57.9%, respectively.

?? Programs implemented by outside agencies increased the total number of prevention programs offered by about 15%.

Figure 1. Prevention Programs Offered by SHCs and Outside Agencies*



*Those prevention programs categorized as 'Other' were not included in the analysis or report.

Target Population

- ?? The most frequently served target population was ‘specific age/grade’, closely followed by ‘multiple populations’.
- ?? The ‘multiple populations’ served reflects the inclusion of parents/families and school staff as target populations; while these two populations were not targeted *only*, they were targeted *jointly* with other populations.

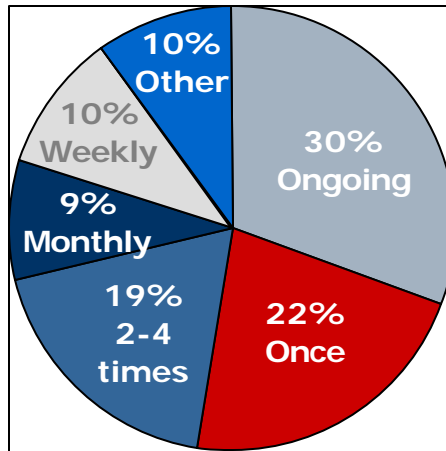
Table 6. Target Populations Served by the Responding SHCs Prevention Programs

Population targeted by prevention programs	% of reported populations served by prevention programs (n=65)
Affected by health need	17
School-wide	18
Specific age/grade	26
Girls/specific age/grade	3
Parents/families	2
School staff	0
Other	9
Multiple populations	25

Frequency of Provision

- ?? The most common frequency of the prevention programs was ‘ongoing’; while the other extreme of ‘once a school year’ was the second most common.

Figure 2. Frequency of Prevention Programs Offered by Responding SHCs



SHCs not Providing Prevention Programs

?? Approximately 17% of responding SHCs offered no group prevention programs.

?? Stated barriers to providing prevention programs included:

~~///~~ lack of principal support

~~///~~ lack of funding and staff

~~///~~ lack of community support for the importance of the SHC in general

?? These SHCs reported that the highest priority health need among their school population that could be addressed by a group prevention program was *obesity/nutrition*.

?? Other reported priority health needs included:

~~///~~ smoking cessation

~~///~~ violence/trauma

~~///~~ women's health (including pregnancy prevention)

~~///~~ mental health.