

# **2004 School Health Profiles**

## **A Comparison of Montana and National Data**

**Montana Office of Public Instruction  
Health Enhancement and Safety Division**

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## **Introduction**

In 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with state and local education and health agencies, developed the School Health Profiles (Profiles) to measure health education practices and some school health policies. Profiles has evolved to provide a more comprehensive assessment of health education; physical education; asthma management activities; school health policies related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention, tobacco-use prevention, violence prevention, physical activity, and competitive foods (foods and beverages sold outside of the USDA school meal program); food service; and family and community involvement in school health programs. Profiles has been conducted biennially since 1996 and includes state and local surveys of principals and lead health education teachers in middle/junior and senior high schools.

This broad focus now provides some information on six of the eight components of the Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP). The following six CSHP components are assessed by Profiles:

- Health education,
- Physical education,
- Health services,
- Food service,
- School policy and environment, and
- Family and community involvement.

This report summarizes 2004 Profiles data. The Montana data represents the 93% of principals and 92% of health educators who responded to the questionnaire. The Montana percentages noted in this report reflect weighted data and are used in comparison with the state median data from other states obtaining weighted data.

The 2004 Profiles report is available in its entirety and can be downloaded at [www.opi.mt.gov/SHP](http://www.opi.mt.gov/SHP). For further information contact Susan Court at 406-444-3178 or [scourt@mt.gov](mailto:scourt@mt.gov).

Table 1. Percentage of Schools That **Required Health Education** in Grades 6-12, and Among Those Schools, the Percentage That Taught Required Health Education in a combined Course or in Another Course, the Percentage That Required Students to Take Only One Course or Two or More Courses, and the Percentage That Required Students Who Fail a Required Health Education Course to Repeat It. [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Required health education	94.6	92.3
Taught required health education in a combined health education and physical education course	96.4	58.6
Taught required health education in another course (e.g., science, social studies, home economics, or English)	20.8	20.9
Required only one health education course	12.6	44.3
Required two or more health education courses	76.7	47.6
Required students who fail a required health education course to repeat it	63.8	58.2

Table 2. Among Schools That Required a Health Education Course in Any of Grades 6-12, the Percentage That Taught a **Required Health Education Course in Each Grade** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
6 <sup>th</sup> grade	72.8	72.8
7 <sup>th</sup> grade	91.7	73.1
8 <sup>th</sup> grade	93.3	77.2
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	93.6	72.2
10 <sup>th</sup> grade	89.6	55.0
11 <sup>th</sup> grade	11.1	25.6
12 <sup>th</sup> grade	8.9	19.7

Table 3. Percentage of Schools That Required Teachers to Use **Specific Materials** in a Required Health Education Course, [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
National health education standards	47.1	46.4
State, district, or school curriculum, guidelines, or framework	95.5	96.8
Materials from health organizations	30.0	33.7
Commercially-developed student textbook	48.2	54.1
Commercially-developed teacher's guide	46.6	50.5

Table 4. Percentage of Schools That Tried to **Increase Student Knowledge on a Specific Health-Related Topic** in a Required Health Education Course During the 2003-2004 School Year [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National		Montana	National
Accident or injury prevention	91.9	89.7	Human sexuality	85.0	86.7
Alcohol or other drug-use prevention	98.4	98.5	Immunization and vaccinations	61.5	62.3
Consumer health	85.2	81.3	Nutrition and dietary behavior	100.0	98.5
CPR	71.4	59.1	Personal hygiene	92.1	83.3
Death and dying	57.0	59.8	Physical activity and fitness	100.0	98.9
Dental and oral health	69.9	61.6	Pregnancy prevention	77.3	84.1
Emotional and mental health	91.2	94.7	STD prevention	88.7	91.9
Environmental health	70.0	70.0	Suicide prevention	70.5	74.4
First aid	76.8	72.7	Sun safety or skin cancer prevention	75.1	73.7
Growth and development	90.5	91.5	Tobacco-use prevention	99.2	98.6
HIV prevention	94.6	96.6	Violence prevention	88.6	87.6

Table 5. Percentage of Schools That Tried to **Improve Specific Student Skills** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Accessing valid health information, products, and services	88.4	86.9
Advocating for personal, family, and community health	85.6	82.4
Analysis of media messages	84.6	85.0
Communication	92.8	93.3
Decision making	98.4	97.7
Goal setting	94.3	94.3
Conflict resolution	89.3	89.2
Resisting peer pressure for unhealthy behaviors	96.8	97.1
Stress management	83.0	89.5

Table 6. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About Health Outcomes and Risks of Tobacco Use** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Addictive effects of nicotine	96.7	96.8
Benefits of not smoking cigarettes	97.1	97.1
Benefits of not using smokeless tobacco	94.6	94.1
Health consequences of cigarette smoking	97.5	97.7
Health consequences of using smokeless tobacco	95.4	95.4
Health effects of environmental tobacco smoke	94.6	95.2
Number of illnesses and deaths related to tobacco use	93.9	94.9
Risks of cigar or pipe smoking	84.8	87.5

Table 7. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About the External Influences on Tobacco Use** In a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Influence of families on tobacco use	92.6	91.8
Influence of the media on tobacco use	93.7	95.2
Social or cultural influences on tobacco use	91.1	89.8
How many young people use tobacco	91.5	92.2

Table 8. Percentage of Schools That **Taught Skills to Avoid and to Stop Using Tobacco** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
How to say no to tobacco use	92.2	94.2
Making a personal commitment not to use tobacco	74.3	75.2
How students can influence or support others to prevent tobacco use	85.4	88.2
How to find valid information or services related to tobacco use cessation	74.4	76.3
How students can influence others in efforts to quit using tobacco	83.5	86.4

Table 9. Percentage of Schools That **Taught HIV Transmission and Prevention Topics** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Abstinence as the most effective method to avoid HIV infection	91.1	94.5
How HIV is transmitted	90.8	93.9
How HIV affects the human body	88.8	91.8
Condom efficacy	62.9	67.5

Table 10. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About the External Influences on HIV Risk Behavior and Skills to Avoid HIV Infection** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Number of young people who get HIV	81.4	84.8
Influence of alcohol and other drugs on HIV-related risk behaviors	86.7	91.1
Social or cultural influences on HIV-related risk behaviors	77.4	81.8
How to find valid information or services related to HIV or HIV testing	71.5	78.7
How to correctly use a condom	28.9	37.6
Compassion for persons living with HIV or AIDS	75.9	77.6

Table 11. Percentage of Schools That Taught Required **HIV Prevention** Units or Lessons in **Specific Courses** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Science	33.9	33.9
Home economics or family and consumer education	28.7	23.1
Physical education	73.5	23.9
Family life education or life skills	40.1	38.5
Special education	16.0	16.8
Social studies	6.9	6.9

Table 12. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About Choosing Healthful Foods** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Benefits of healthy eating	98.0	97.2
Using food labels	83.2	87.2
Identifying Food Guide Pyramid food groups and serving recommendations	90.2	90.9
Choosing a variety of grains, especially whole grains, daily	85.8	86.4
Choosing a variety of fruits and vegetables daily	89.8	89.8
Choosing a low-fat diet	87.7	89.0
Choosing and preparing foods with less salt	73.7	78.6
Moderating intake of sugars	90.3	89.2
Choosing more calcium-rich foods	81.2	81.2

Table 13. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About Food Safety and Behaviors That Contribute to Maintaining a Healthy Weight** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Keeping food safe to eat	72.4	74.3
Preparing healthy meals and snacks	83.8	82.7
Aiming for a healthy weight	96.4	93.5
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices	91.4	91.4
Accepting body size differences	85.4	89.3
Eating disorders	89.4	90.6

Table 14. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About the Benefits of Physical Activity** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Physical, psychological or social benefits	97.6	94.4
Health-related fitness	98.4	92.0
Phases of a workout	95.7	86.6
How much physical activity is enough	91.2	86.0
Decreasing sedentary activities	86.7	85.2

Table 15. Percentage of Schools That **Taught About the Challenges to Engaging in Physical Activity** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Overcoming barriers to physical activity	78.8	70.4
Developing an individualized physical activity plan	71.4	69.8
Monitoring progress toward reaching goals	72.9	62.8
Opportunities for physical activity in the community	79.1	74.0
Preventing injury during physical activity	93.9	86.4
Weather-related safety	88.9	80.4
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs	91.9	88.6

Table 16. Percentage of Schools That Taught All 17 **Tobacco Use** Prevention Topics, All 10 **HIV Prevention** Topics, All 14 **Nutrition and Dietary** Topics, or All 12 **Physical Activity** Topics in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Taught all 17 tobacco use prevention topics	54.3	58.3
Taught all 10 HIV prevention topics	23.8	34.7
Taught all 15 nutrition and dietary topics	58.2	57.7
Taught all 12 physical activity topics	47.1	44.9

Table 17. Percentage of Schools That Used Specific **Teaching Methods** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Group discussions	99.6	98.6
Cooperative group activities	94.4	96.3
Role play, simulations, or practice	72.4	82.4
Language, performing, or visual arts	67.2	68.5
Pledges or contracts for behavior change	40.8	46.2
Peer educators	70.6	61.6
The Internet	87.3	83.2
Computer-assisted instruction	63.8	58.4

Table 18. Percentage of Schools That Used **Teaching Methods to Highlight Diversity or the Values of Various Cultures** in a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Using textbooks or curricular materials reflective of various cultures	56.7	66.6
Using textbooks or curricular materials designed for students with limited English proficiency	12.9	22.3
Asking students to share their own cultural experiences related to health topics	60.2	71.6
Teaching about cultural differences and similarities	66.8	74.6
Modifying teaching methods to match students' learning styles, health beliefs, or cultural values	85.2	88.5

Table 19. Percentage of Schools With a **Health Education Coordinator** and, Among those Schools, the Percentage in Which Specific Staff Serve as the Health Education Coordinator [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Have a health education coordinator	97.0	96.3
District administrator or district health education or curriculum coordinator	23.2	25.1
School administrator	15.0	18.9
Health education teacher	59.3	46.3
School nurse	0.3	1.7
Someone else	2.1	4.1

Table 20. Percentage of Schools in Which Health Education Staff Works on Health Education **Activities With Other School Staff or Community Members** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Physical education staff	81.9	74.0
Teachers in other subject areas	60.0	61.0
School health services staff	55.9	67.5
School mental health or social services staff	58.7	60.5
Food service staff	28.4	23.4
Community members	55.7	54.7

Table 21. Percentage of Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher Had **Professional Preparation** in Each Specific Discipline [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Health and physical education combined	70.7	45.1
Health education only	1.1	6.4
Physical education only	10.3	13.3
Other education degree	11.8	5.6
Kinesiology, exercise science or exercise physiology, home economics or family and consumer science, or science	2.5	10.6
Nursing or counseling	0.8	3.9
Public health or other discipline	2.9	2.1

Table 22. Percentage of Schools in Which a Newly Hired Health Education Teacher Is Required to Be **Certified in Health Education**, the Lead Health Education Teacher Holds State Certificate in Health Education, and the Lead Health Education Teacher Had Taught Health Education for a Specific Number of Years [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Newly hired health education teacher required to be certified in health education	83.9	85.4
Lead health education teacher holds current teaching certificate in health education	91.6	80.4
Lead health education teacher had taught 1 year	6.0	7.9
Lead health education teacher had taught 2 to 5 years	25.7	24.2
Lead health education teacher had taught 6 to 9 years	14.6	16.6
Lead health education teacher had taught 10 to 14 years	16.9	15.3
Lead health education teacher had taught 15 years or more	36.8	36.6

Table 23. Percentage of Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher **Received Staff Development** During the Two Years Preceding the Survey on Specific Health Education **Topics** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National		Montana	National
Accident or injury prevention	52.0	37.9	Human sexuality	29.5	29.5
Alcohol or other drug-use prevention	53.7	48.2	Immunization and vaccinations	17.0	15.5
Consumer health	19.0	15.1	Nutrition and dietary behavior	37.6	32.0
CPR	72.8	64.2	Personal hygiene	15.7	10.1
Death and dying	20.5	11.2	Physical activity and fitness	55.3	43.3
Dental and oral health	14.5	9.4	Pregnancy prevention	27.7	23.4
Emotional and mental health	31.9	32.3	STD prevention	40.1	34.5
Environmental health	15.8	14.9	Suicide prevention	27.9	23.1
First aid	72.5	53.9	Sun safety or skin cancer prevention	12.6	10.7
Growth and development	21.5	23.2	Tobacco-use prevention	40.8	33.9
HIV prevention	51.7	42.7	Violence prevention	52.3	52.2

Table 24. Percentage of Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher **Wanted to Receive Staff Development** on Specific Health Education **Topics** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National		Montana	National
Accident or injury prevention	43.9	43.9	Human sexuality	53.5	52.4
Alcohol or other drug-use prevention	67.7	67.0	Immunization and vaccinations	40.4	38.7
Consumer health	41.2	46.8	Nutrition and dietary behavior	63.6	64.8
CPR	59.1	58.0	Personal hygiene	38.5	38.5
Death and dying	53.8	50.7	Physical activity and fitness	60.5	57.6
Dental and oral health	34.5	33.7	Pregnancy prevention	51.2	55.7
Emotional and mental health	65.6	63.8	STD prevention	57.0	60.4
Environmental health	46.7	49.6	Suicide prevention	74.4	68.4
First aid	62.3	58.4	Sun safety or skin cancer prevention	45.8	48.2
Growth and development	44.5	47.1	Tobacco-use prevention	61.0	58.9
HIV prevention	59.7	60.9	Violence prevention	75.9	73.6

Table 25. Percentage of Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher **Received Staff Development** During the Preceding Two Years Preceding the Survey on Specific **Teaching Methods** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Teaching students with physical or cognitive disabilities	35.2	44.8
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds	24.3	37.5
Teaching students with limited English proficiency	10.8	22.1
Using interactive teaching methods	44.8	52.3
Encouraging family or community involvement	32.9	32.9
Teaching skills for behavior change	51.0	53.5

Table 26. Percentage of Schools in Which the Lead Health Education Teacher **Wanted to Receive Staff Development** on Specific **Teaching Methods** [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Teaching students with physical or cognitive disabilities	53.7	57.9
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds	39.6	54.4
Teaching students with limited English proficiency	29.8	50.7
Using interactive teaching methods	55.1	58.6
Encouraging family or community involvement	61.2	64.2
Teaching skills for behavior change	70.6	71.2

Table 27. Percentage of Schools That **Required Physical Education** in Any of Grades 6-12, and Among Those Schools, the Percentage That Required Students to Take Only One Course or Two or More Courses and the Percentage That Required Students Who Fail a Required Physical Education Course to Repeat It; and the Percentage of Schools in Which a Newly Hired Physical Education Teacher Is Required to Be Certified in Physical Education [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Required physical education	99.3	98.5
Required only one physical education course	6.8	16.8
Required two or more physical education courses	92.2	66.4
Required students who failed a required physical education course to repeat it	66.4	58.1
Newly hired physical education teacher required to be certified in physical education	92.7	97.1

Table 28. Among Schools That Required a Physical Education Course in Any of Grades 6-12, the Percentage That Taught a **Required Physical Education Course in Each Grade** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
6 <sup>th</sup> grade	98.3	98.1
7 <sup>th</sup> grade	99.5	98.2
8 <sup>th</sup> grade	99.5	96.8
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	99.5	93.3
10 <sup>th</sup> grade	96.1	75.0
11 <sup>th</sup> grade	12.1	46.8
12 <sup>th</sup> grade	12.1	42.4

Table 29. Among Schools That Required a Physical Education Course for Students in Any of Grades 6-12, the Percentage That Allowed Students to Be **Exempted from Taking a Required Physical Education Course** and the Percentage That Did Not Allow Students to Be Exempted from Taking a Required Physical Education Course for Any Reason [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Could not be exempted from a required physical education course for any reason	95.9	85.0
<b><i>Reason for exemption from required physical education:</i></b>		
Enrollment in other courses	3.1	6.9
Participated in school sports	1.1	4.9
Participated in other school activities*	1.4	5.3
Participated in community sports activities	1.0	1.8

\* Such as ROTC, marching band, chorus, or cheerleading.

Table 30. Percentage of Schools That Allowed **Use of Activity or Athletic Facilities** or Offered Opportunities for Students to Participate in **Intramural Activities** or Physical Activity Clubs and, Among Schools That Offered Opportunities for Students to Participate in Intramural Activities or Physical Activity Clubs, the Percentage That **Provided Transportation Home** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Allowed use of activity or athletic facilities	92.9	89.4
Offered intramural activities or physical activity clubs	58.9	61.6
Provided transportation home	13.3	28.4

Table 31. Percentage of Schools That Implemented School-Based **Asthma Management Activities** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Assured immediate access to medication	89.9	92.9
Provide a full-time registered nurse	13.0	36.1
Identified and tracked all students with asthma	71.9	85.8
Obtained and used an Asthma Action Plan	38.6	62.2
Provided intensive case management for students with asthma	24.8	35.4
Educated school staff about asthma	43.1	53.7
Educated students with asthma about asthma management	36.9	52.4
Taught asthma awareness to all students	26.0	25.8
Encouraged full participation in physical education and physical activity	95.7	96.4
Provided modified physical education and physical activities	79.0	84.9

Table 32. The Percentage of Schools That Served **Lunch** to Students and, Among Those Schools, the Percentage in Which Students Usually Had  $\geq 20$  Minutes to Eat Lunch Once They Were Seated [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Served lunch to students	98.5	99.4
$\geq 20$ minutes to eat lunch	80.7	79.5

Table 33. Percentage of Schools That Allowed Students to **Purchase Snack Foods** or Beverages From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar and, Among Those Schools, The Percentage Offering Less Nutritious and More Nutritious Foods or Beverages [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Allowed students to purchase snack foods or beverages	88.8	89.5
Chocolate candy	60.1	65.0
Other kinds of candy	61.9	67.7
Salty snacks not low in fat (such as regular potato chips)	53.5	74.5
Salty snacks low in fat (such as pretzels, baked chips, or other low-fat chips)	57.5	79.6
Fruits or vegetables	27.4	44.5
Low-fat baked goods	46.0	60.6
Soft drinks, sports drinks, or fruit drinks	94.5	95.4
100% fruit juice	85.9	84.2
Bottled water	90.4	94.3

Table 34. Among Schools That Allowed Students to Purchase Snack Foods or Beverages From Vending Machines or at the School Store, Canteen, or Snack Bar, the Percentage That **Sold Items at Specific Times** and the Percentage of Schools That Had a Policy That **Fruits or Vegetables** Will be Offered at School Settings [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Before classes begin in the morning	73.8	60.3
During any school hours when meals are not being served	47.8	44.7
During school lunch periods	66.0	66.0
Offered fruits or vegetables	10.0	9.7

Table 35. Percentage of Schools That Had a **Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use** and, Among Those Schools, the Percentage That Had an “Ideal” Tobacco Use Prevention Policy,\* [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Had a policy prohibiting tobacco use	99.4	98.6
Had an “ideal” tobacco-use prevention policy	30.6	46.2

\*An “ideal” tobacco-use policy, as described in CDC’s *Guidelines for School Health Programs to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction*, prohibits all tobacco use by students, all school staff, and visitors on school property, in school vehicles, and at school-sponsored functions away from school property.

Table 36. Among Schools with a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage of Schools That Sometimes, Almost Always, or Always Took **Specific Actions When Students Were Caught Smoking Cigarettes**. [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Referred to school counselor	79.6	75.4
Referred to school administrator	99.3	99.3
Encouraged to participate in an assistance, education or cessation program	58.5	62.6
Required to participate in an assistance, education or cessation program	48.0	32.7
Referred to legal authorities	76.9	62.5
Placed in detention	65.8	56.9
Given in-school suspension	73.5	70.8
Suspended from school	73.7	78.4
Informed parents or guardians	99.7	99.6

Table 37. Among Schools with a Policy Prohibiting Tobacco Use, the Percentage of Schools That Had **Procedures to Inform Specific Groups About the Tobacco Prevention Policy** That Prohibits Their Use of Tobacco and to Inform Parents About the Policy That Prohibits Tobacco Use by Students [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Students informed about policy prohibiting their use of tobacco	99.0	99.4
Faculty and staff informed about policy prohibiting their use of tobacco	95.3	96.4
Visitors informed about policy prohibiting their use of tobacco	79.0	82.8

Table 38. Percentage of Schools That Prohibited **Tobacco Advertising** in Specific Locations, Through Sponsorship of School Events, on Student Apparel or Merchandise, and All Tobacco Advertising [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
In the school building	94.8	94.9
On school grounds	94.1	94.2
On school buses or other vehicles	93.1	93.9
In school publications	91.8	93.6
Through sponsorship of school events	91.2	92.6
On tobacco brand-name apparel or merchandise	96.8	93.8
All tobacco advertising	83.2	82.3

Table 39. Percentage of Schools That Provide **Referrals to Tobacco Cessation Programs** for Specific Groups and Post **Signs Marking a Tobacco-Free School Zone** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Provide referrals for faculty and staff	20.9	19.0
Provide referrals for students	53.3	49.7
Post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone	68.8	90.2

Table 40. Percentage of Schools That Implemented Specific **Safety and Security Measures** [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Required visitors to report to main office or reception area	99.3	99.7
Maintained a closed campus	43.8	83.0
Used staff or adult volunteers to monitor halls	88.8	88.5
Routinely conducted bag, desk, or locker checks	49.6	46.9
Prohibited backpacks or book bags at school	26.4	25.2
Required school uniforms	0.0	4.3
Required student identification badges	0.3	4.6
Used metal detectors	1.3	3.6
Had uniformed police, undercover police, or security guards	26.8	39.2

Table 41. Percentage of Schools That Had or Participated in Specific **Violence Prevention Programs** and That Had a Written Plan for Responding to Violence at the School [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Peer mediation program	32.1	44.4
Safe-passage to school program	3.0	6.6
Program to prevent gang violence	20.1	22.5
Program to prevent bullying	55.7	58.2
Written plan to respond to violence	89.5	95.8

Table 42. Percentage of Schools With a Written Policy That Protects the **Rights of Students or Staff with HIV Infection or AIDS** and, Among Those Schools, Percentage Whose Policy Addressed Specific Issues [Principal Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Had a written policy	57.1	59.4
<b><i>Topic addressed by a written policy:</i></b>		
Attendance of students with HIV infection	91.9	91.9
Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination	94.4	97.1
Maintenance of confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff	97.5	98.6
Worksite safety	96.3	97.9
Confidential counseling for HIV-infected students	74.1	77.3
Communication of the policy to students, school staff, and parents	88.0	85.6
Adequate training about HIV infection for school staff	84.6	85.9
Procedures for implementing the policy	92.5	91.9

Table 43. Percentage of Schools That Had a **School Health Committee or Advisory Group** and Engaged Parents and Families in Specific Health Education Activities [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
School health committee or advisory group	31.9	48.7
Provided families with information on the health education program	57.1	70.9
Met with a parents' organization to discuss the health education program	11.3	18.3
Invited family members to attend a health education class	34.1	34.4

Table 44. Among Schools That Required a Health Education Course in Any of Grades 6-12, the Percentage of Schools That Asked Students to Participate in **Health-Related Community Activities** as Part of a Required Health Education Course [Teacher Surveys, 2004]

	Montana	National
Performed volunteer work*	14.0	15.9
Participated in or attended a health fair	22.8	26.7
Gathered information about health services**	49.5	55.7
Compared prices of health products	22.4	25.2
Identified potential injury sites§	56.5	55.1
Identified and analyzed advertising§§	59.6	70.0
Advocated for a health-related issue	53.5	50.7
Completed homework with family members	73.0	76.9

\* At a hospital, a local health department, or other community organization that addresses health issues.

\*\* That are available in the community.

§ At school, home, or in the community.

§§ In the community designed to influence health behaviors or health risk behaviors.