The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose
Children’s Health and Children’s Schools:
A Perfect Match; A Challenging Fit

Colorado Health Forum
August 1, 2009
Three True Stories

– In Maryland, Diamonte Driver dies -- the health care system fails
– In Seattle, Washington, a student almost falls through the cracks
– In Asheville, North Carolina, another is helped
Presentation Overview: Three Key Points

• School-based programs can make critical contributions to children’s health and, long term, to adult health

• If health policymakers and professionals are to collaborate with schools to build effective school-based programs, they need to know how schools work & how education perspectives impact health programming at school

• New partnerships have emerged that demonstrate how productive health & school collaborations can be launched and sustained
Where the Health System Fails Children

• **Sick care**: access barriers and treatment issues
• **Preventive care**: from immunizations to anticipatory guidance
• **Outcomes**: demonstrated by disparities in health status among groups of children; disparities between US children & children in other rich countries.

For many children & their families, health care reform may improve *access to care*, but the quality of that care & its appropriateness to children’s preventive and developmental needs may remain marginal.
Five Reasons to Pay Attention to Health at School
Big numbers: 53 million children attend school 7 hrs a day, 5 days a week, 9 months a year
Serious problems: 12% of poor kids and 10.5% of all kids have asthma, 9% of boys are identified with learning disabilities, 23% of uninsured kids have unmet dental needs
Importance of prevention: All children need opportunities to practice staying healthy and a school environment that supports health promotion.
Neuroscience research indicates that all experiences a child has -- positive or negative -- impact brain circuitry & how well or poorly children learn over time.
Needs of 21st century economy: Our future will be determined by our capacity to help most children learn.
Schools Offer Unique Opportunities to Build Better Child Health Programs

- A lot of services are already in place
- A lot of money is already being spent
- Many city and state governments policies support children’s health at school by mandating immunizations, banning smoking in or near schools, encouraging physical activity, and requiring age-appropriate, comprehensive health education.
Many Health Services Are in Place

In approximately 95,000 public elementary and secondary schools, there are

- 56,000 school nurses
- 99,000 school counselors
- 30,000 school psychologists
- 14,000 school social workers
- 1,800 school-based health centers
- Unknown numbers of dentists, dental hygienists, physicians, substance abuse counselors, family planning counselors, HIV/AIDS educators, plus health educators, community-connected health promotion staff
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Facility or Equipment</th>
<th>% of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portable first aid kit</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick room or nurse’s office or other area reserved for health services</td>
<td>87.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate medicine cabinet with lock</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator reserved for health services</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak flow meter, not just for specific student</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose meter, not just for an individual’s use</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebulizer, not just for a specific individual’s use</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CDC, School Health Policy & Programs Study (SHPPS, 2007).*
**A Lot of Money Is Being Spent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health staff</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Cost per unit</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School nurses</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>40,201</td>
<td>2,251,256,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch psychol.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>1,950,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch social workers</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>44,300</td>
<td>620,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch counselors</td>
<td>99,000</td>
<td>52,303</td>
<td>5,177,997,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBHCs</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>437,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL $</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10,436,953,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nearly All States & Cities Have Policies Supporting Children’s Health at Schools
Nationwide, 78.3% of schools required students to take physical education.
Nationwide, 18% of states and 74.1% of school districts have adopted policies that require all schools to offer a breakfast to students.
57.4% of school districts require and 25% of districts recommend that schools limit the times during the day that junk food can be sold in any location.
Upcoming immunization campaign against the H1N1 flu virus to focus on school children, with the campaign organized around schools.
How Schools Work
And How They Are Different from Health Institutions
School Board

Superintendent

Associate Superintendent Facilities

School-Based Health Center
- Physical health
- Mental health
- Nutrition

School Nurses

Guidance Counselor

Mental health professional

School mental Health program
- Ind & group counseling
- Family counseling
- Teacher consultation

Testing for Special Ed. placement

School Psychologists

Related Services
- Mental health
- OT/PT
- Health Services

Health Ed
- Phys Ed
- Recess

Community-based sponsor
- Health system
- Community health center
- Health department
- Hospitals

Community-based sponsor
- Community mh center
- City/county mh dept.
- Other human services organizations

Parents

Voters

Community based providers

Policy

Program

Planning & mgt

Srvs & prevention

School Health Services & Prevention Programs
Challenges to Health & Education Collaboration

Two systems with different drivers
✓ Entitlements
✓ Target populations
✓ Funding
✓ Accountability
Entitlements

• Education
  – Universal entitlement for children ages 5 – 19
  – Mandatory participation, ie all children must attend school or be enrolled in a home-schooling program

• Health care
  – Not an entitlement
  – Special provisions for special populations
Target Populations

- **Education**
  - All children

- **Health care**
  - Some children
  - Adults

- **Public health**
  -- All children for some services
  -- Some children for additional services
Public School Funding

Nearly 100% public dollars

✓ Federal Government - 9.1%
✓ State Government - 46.5%
✓ Local Government - 44.4%

Health Care Spending, 2006

Private sources – 53%

- Governments (federal, state, local) 47%
- Out of pocket 12%
- Private insurance 25%
- Other private funds 7%

http://www.randcompare.org/current/dimension/spending
Who Funds Health Insurance for Kids under 18?

- Private health insurance: 54.2%
- Public health insurance only: 32.8%
- Uninsured: 13.0%

Accountability

• Schools and health organizations have different institutional structures and work under different political pressures

• Schools -- 100% publicly funded and 100% accountable to the community political system. School officials tend to resist services or programs that result in higher levels of political scrutiny

• Health systems -- funded by diverse sources & driven more by expertise & institutional politics
Building Successful School Health Partnerships: Two More True Stories

- District of Columbia
- State of Colorado
District of Columbia

David Catania, Councilmember & Chair, Committee on Health


AND...
Colorado

Mary Baca, Bruce Guernsey, Betty Pepin, Paul Melinkovich, Steve Federico, Maureen Hanrahan, Ned Colange, Gov Roy Roemer, Richard Garcia, Barbara Ford, Sheila Bugdanowitz, Michael Bennett, Joan Henneberry, Larry Wolk, Deborah Costin, Amy Barton, Elaine Gantz Berman, Gov Bill Ritter, Anne Warhover, Jo English, James Meijia, Annie Wohlgenant, Irene Ibarra, Kelly Dunkin, Amy Latham, Deana DeJette
YOUR NAME HERE
IT’S ALL ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS: CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTIVE SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS

- Leadership from different organizations with different strengths
- Program partnerships represent diverse perspectives and make diverse contributions
- Money matters: At least one of the partners needs to focus on the sustainability issue
The Center for Health and Health Care in Schools

Julia Graham Lear, PhD, Senior Advisor & Founder

2121 K Street, NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20037
202-466-3396 (phone)
jgl@gwu.edu
www.healthinschools.org
www.facebook.com/healthinschools

Department of Prevention and Community Health, School of Public Health and Health Services, The George Washington University