

2014 SCHOOL HEALTH PROFILES REPORT

Chronic Targeted Performance Measures Documentation

Purpose The Chronic Targeted Performance Measures report provides results that can be used to monitor the effect of program activities among schools in targeted local education agencies (LEAs) in your state. These Performance Measures combine data from multiple questions on the School Health Profiles principal questionnaire.

Example

MEGATROPOLIS - CHRONIC TARGETED												
2014 Chronic Performance Measures Weighted Principal Results												
	High Schools			Middle Schools			Junior/Senior High Schools			All Schools		
	Percent	95% Conf. Interval	N	Percent	95% Conf. Interval	N	Percent	95% Conf. Interval	N	Percent	95% Conf. Interval	N
Supportive School Nutrition Environment												
SSNE 1. Percentage of schools that do not sell less healthy foods and beverages (soda pop or fruit drinks, sports drinks, baked goods, salty snacks, candy).	46.7	41.3 - 52.1	15	70.8	66.7 - 74.6	24	-	-	2	61.3	58.0 - 64.5	41
SSNE 2. Percentage of schools that prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion for candy, fast food restaurants, and soft drinks.	33.3	28.4 - 38.7	15	30.4	26.5 - 34.7	23	-	-	2	30.0	27.0 - 33.2	40
SSNE 3. Percentage of schools that price nutritional foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages.	15.4	11.6 - 20.1	13	4.3	2.9 - 6.6	23	-	-	2	7.8	6.1 - 9.8	38
SSNE 4. Percentage of schools that provide information to students or families on the nutrition, caloric, and sodium content of foods available.	86.7	82.5 - 90.0	15	60.9	56.5 - 65.1	23	-	-	2	69.7	66.5 - 72.7	40
<small>- Results are suppressed due to insufficient number of respondents. N = Unweighted number of observations.</small>												

Content A table provides each Performance Measure and the percentage of each type of school meeting the requirements for the Performance Measure.

The results are provided for all schools in the targeted LEAs regardless of weight status. If your data are weighted, each table also lists responses for three categories of schools within your targeted LEAs:

- **High schools**, defined as those with a low grade of 9 or higher and a high grade of 10 or higher;
- **Middle schools**, defined as secondary schools with a high grade of 9 or lower; and
- **Junior/senior high schools**, defined as secondary schools with a low grade of 8 or lower and a high grade of 10 or higher.

Each category of schools will have three columns:

Column	Content
Performance Measure	Identifies the Performance Measure. The measures are organized into three categories described in the chronic disease cooperative agreement (DP-13-1305): Supportive School Nutrition Environment (SSNE), Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (CSPAP), and Students with Chronic Conditions (SWCC).
Percent	Shows the percentage of schools in your targeted LEAs meeting the Performance Measure. If the data are weighted, it is a weighted percentage; if the data are unweighted, it is an unweighted percentage.
95% Confidence Interval	Provides the 95% confidence interval for the percentage, if the data are weighted.
N	Shows the total unweighted number of observations for each category of school (high school, middle school, and junior/senior high schools) and all schools.

If the principal survey was unweighted, Performance Measures will still be calculated and reported. However, interpretation of the Performance Measures will be limited due to the unweighted status of the data (see **How to Interpret Weighted vs. Unweighted Data** below for an explanation). To indicate unweighted data, the Performance Measure description and result will be shaded. Also, because the data are unweighted, 95% confidence intervals will not be provided.

How to Use Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval provides the range of values within which the “true” percentage lies. A 95% confidence interval means that if the survey were repeated many times, the “true” value would fall within the interval 95% of the time.

Confidence intervals can be used to determine the precision of your results. When the confidence interval is relatively narrow, you have a more precise indication of the percentage of schools meeting a particular Performance

Measure. Wider confidence intervals diminish the ability to report results with precision. In the example table above, the confidence interval for SSNE 1 for all schools is 58.0% to 64.5%. This means you can be 95% confident that the “true” percentage of schools could be as low as 58.0% or as high as 64.5%.

Confidence intervals also can be used to conduct a conservative statistical test of difference between prevalence estimates for two groups.

- If the confidence intervals overlap, then the estimates are not considered significantly different.
- If the confidence intervals do not overlap, then the estimates are considered significantly different.

How to Interpret Weighted vs. Unweighted Data

If your data are weighted, the percentages refer to all schools in that category within your jurisdiction. For example, if the data are weighted and 30% of schools in your targeted LEA sample met the requirements for SSNE 1, then you can report that 30% of schools in targeted LEAs met the requirements for SSNE 1.

If your data are unweighted, the data refer only to those schools whose principals or teachers actually participated in the survey. For example, if you have unweighted data and 30% of the schools in the sample met the requirements for SSNE 1, you can report that 30% of the schools that participated met the requirements for SSNE 1.