

Successful school programs include tobacco-free policies, evidence-based curricula, teacher training, parental involvement, and cessation services. To be most effective, school-based efforts should link to local community coalitions as well as statewide media and educational campaigns.

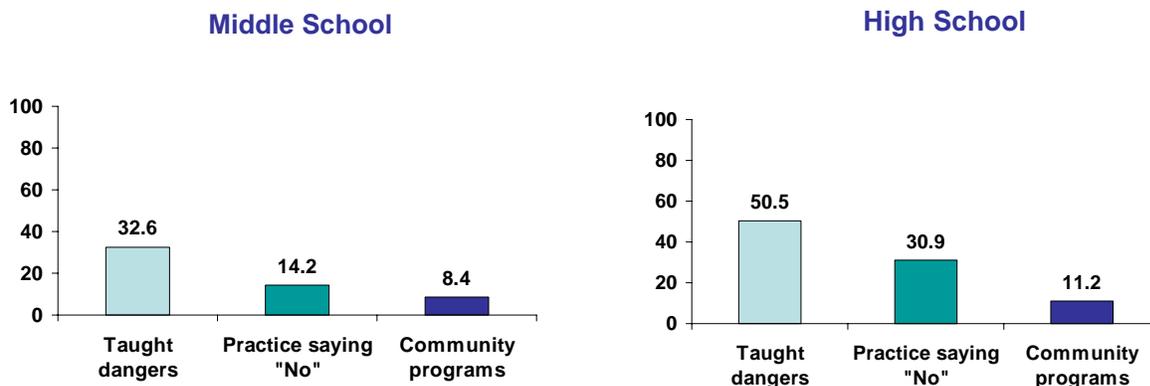
Grades 6-8

- Eighth graders are least likely to receive a curriculum that includes information about the dangers of tobacco. [6th - 55.2%, 7th - 53.9%, 8th - 42.1%]
- Sixth graders are the most likely to have practiced ways to say “No” to tobacco while eight graders are the least likely. [6th - 36.8%, 7th - 31.4%, 8th - 23.6%]
- A significant number of students participate in community events to discourage people from tobacco. [6th - 25.7%, 7th - 19.0%, 8th - 15.5%]

Grades 9-12

- Ninth grade students are twice as likely to receive a curriculum that includes information about the dangers of tobacco. [9th - 52.5%, 10th - 23.2%, 11th - 25.9%, 12th - 22.8%]
- Ninth grade students are twice as likely to have practiced ways to say “No” as 10th or 11th grade students. Few seniors practiced ways to say “No”. [9th - 22.8%, 10th - 11.2%, 11th - 11.9%, 12th - 5.7%]
- Some high school students participate in community events to discourage people from using tobacco. [9th - 9.9%, 10th - 12.2%, 11th - 15.3%, 12th - 11.5%]

Participation in School and Community Activities



Data Sources: Oklahoma Youth Tobacco Survey, Oklahoma State Department of Health

For additional information, please contact:
Tobacco Use Prevention Service
(405) 271-3619
<http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/tobac>