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 most likely to receive a curriculum that includes information about the dangers of tobacco. [6th – 60.0%, 7th – 58.3%, 8th – 50.2%]
- Sixth graders are also the most likely to have practiced ways to say “No” to tobacco while eighth graders are the least likely. [6th – 37.3%, 7th – 33.2%, 8th – 20.9%]
- A small but significant number of students participate in community events to discourage people from tobacco. [6th – 15.6%, 7th – 16.0%, 8th – 12.0%]

**Grades 9-12**

- Ninth grade students most likely to receive a curriculum that includes information about the dangers of tobacco. [9th – 33.3%, 10th – 30.6%, 11th – 27.5%, 12th – 26.4%]
- Ninth grade students are also more likely to have practiced ways to say “No”. Few seniors practiced ways to say “No”. [9th – 13.8%, 10th – 10.8%, 11th – 7.0%, 12th – 8.8%]
- Some high school students participate in community events to discourage people from using tobacco. [9th – 8.8%, 10th – 9.0%, 11th – 7.5%, 12th – 8.1%]

**Participation in School and Community Activities**

**Middle School**

- Taught dangers: 56.2%
- Practice saying “No”: 30.6%
- Community programs: 14.5%

**High School**

- Taught dangers: 29.7%
- Practice saying “No”: 10.4%
- Community programs: 8.4%

Data Sources: Oklahoma Youth Tobacco Survey 2007, Oklahoma State Department of Health

For additional information, please contact:
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