



What is the problem?

The 2013 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicates that among U.S. high school students:

Cigarette Use

- 41% ever tried cigarette smoking. (1)
- 16% smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
- 6% smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
- 4% smoked cigarettes on school property during the 30 days before the survey.
- 9% ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
- 48% of current cigarette smokers tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey.

Other Tobacco Use

- 9% used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
- 13% smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Any Tobacco Use

- 22% used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

What are the solutions?

Better health education • More family and community involvement
Healthier school environments • More comprehensive health services

What is the status?

The School Health Policies and Practices Study 2014 indicates that among U.S. high schools:

Health Education

- 85% required students to receive instruction on tobacco-use prevention.
- 61% provided students with the opportunity to practice communication, decision-making, goal-setting, or refusal skills related to tobacco use prevention in a required health education course.

Family and Community Involvement

- 27% had a school health council that addressed tobacco-use prevention.
- 14% involved students' families and 23% involved community members in the development, communication, and implementation of policies or activities related to tobacco-use prevention.
- 25% had or participated in a youth empowerment or advocacy program related to tobacco-use prevention.

School Environment

- 74% prohibited all tobacco use in all locations. (2)
- 90% prohibited all tobacco advertising. (3)
- 72% posted signs marking a tobacco-free school zone.

Health Services

- 44% provided tobacco-use prevention services at school in one-on-one or small-group sessions.
- 31% provided tobacco-use prevention services to students through arrangements with providers not located on school property.
- 39% provided tobacco-use cessation services at school.
- 22% provided tobacco-use cessation services to students through arrangements with providers not located on school property.

1. Even one or two puffs.
2. Prohibited all tobacco use by students, faculty and school staff, and visitors; in school buildings, outside on school grounds (including parking lots and playing fields), on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events.
3. Prohibited tobacco advertising in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses or other vehicles, at off-campus, school-sponsored events, and through sponsorship of school events, and prohibited students from wearing tobacco brand name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters.

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/ or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).