

Tobacco Prevention and Control

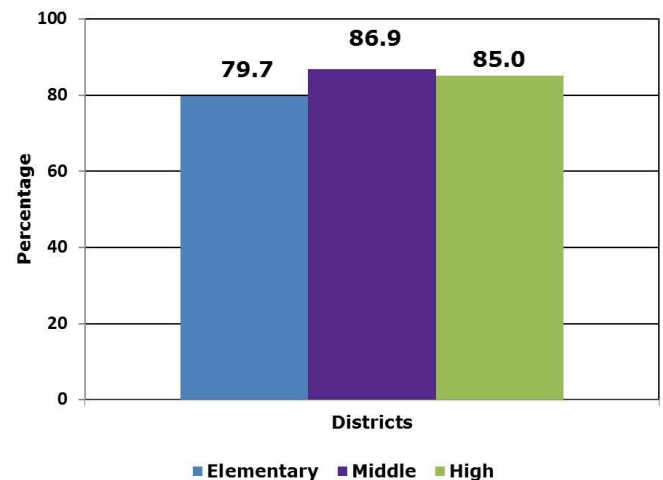
About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. SHPPS was conducted in 1994, 2000, and 2006. The 2012 study collected data at the state and district levels only. School- and classroom-level data collection will take place in 2014.

Health Education

- 64.0% of states and 62.0% of districts provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to those who teach health education on tobacco-use prevention during the 2 years before the study.

Percentage of States Providing Assistance to Districts or Schools on Tobacco-Use Prevention Education	
Type of Assistance	States
Developed, revised, or assisted in developing model policies, policy guidance, or other materials*	56.9
Distributed or provided model policies, policy guidance, or other materials*	68.6
Provided technical assistance†	74.5
* During the 2 years before the study. † During the 12 months before the study.	

Percentage of Districts That Required Teaching About Tobacco-Use Prevention at Each School Level



Mental Health and Social Services

- 26.1% of districts had arrangements with any organizations or mental health or social services professionals to provide tobacco-use cessation services at other sites not on school property.
- During the 2 years before the study, 59.2% of states provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to mental health or social services staff on tobacco-use cessation.
- Between 2000 and 2012, the percentage of districts that provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to mental health or social services staff on tobacco-use cessation decreased from 51.8% to 36.7%.¹

Faculty and Staff Health Promotion

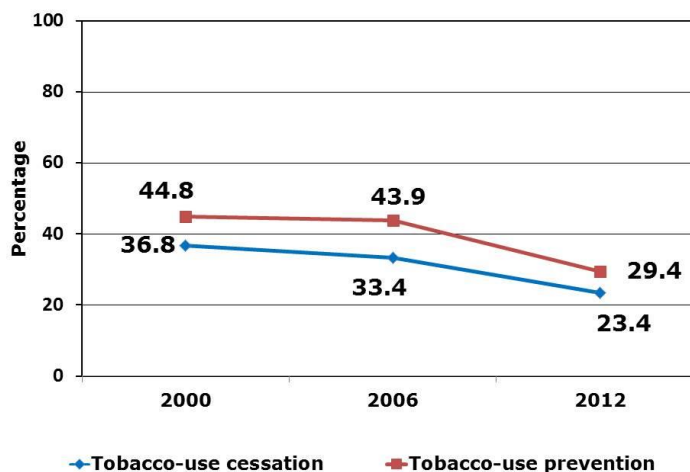
- 45.7% of states and 71.2% of districts offered health insurance to faculty and staff that included coverage for tobacco cessation services.
- During the 12 months before the study, 16.6% of districts provided funding for or offered tobacco-use cessation services for faculty and staff, regardless of what is covered through their health insurance.

¹ Regression analyses were performed that took all available years of data into account. To account for multiple comparisons, selected changes are included only if the p-value from the trend analysis was less than .01, and either the difference between the two endpoints (2000 and 2012) was greater than 10 percentage points or the 2012 estimate increased by at least a factor of two or decreased by at least half as compared to the 2000 estimate.

Health Services

- 54.4% of districts had adopted a policy stating that schools will provide tobacco-use prevention in one-on-one or small-group sessions.
- Between 2000 and 2012, the percentage of districts that had adopted a policy stating that schools will provide tobacco-use cessation services decreased from 42.1% to 26.9%.
- 9.1% of districts had arrangements with any organizations or healthcare professionals to provide tobacco-use prevention at other sites not on school property.
- During the 2 years before the study, the percentage of states that provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to school nurses was 51.0% for tobacco-use cessation and 72.0% for tobacco-use prevention.

Percentage of Districts That Provided Funding for Professional Development or Offered Professional Development to School Nurses on Tobacco-Related Topics—2000, 2006, and 2012



Safe and Healthy School Environment

- 98.9% of districts had adopted a policy prohibiting cigarette smoking among students, 94.2% had adopted a policy prohibiting smokeless tobacco use among students, and 94.8% had adopted a policy prohibiting cigar or pipe smoking among students.
- Most districts also had adopted a policy prohibiting cigarette smoking (95.1%), smokeless tobacco use (89.9%), and cigar or pipe smoking (92.8%) among faculty and staff and most had adopted a policy prohibiting cigarette smoking (96.2%), smokeless tobacco use (90.3%), and cigar or pipe smoking (93.4%) among visitors.

Percentage of Districts Prohibiting Tobacco Advertising, 2000, 2006, and 2012

Prohibited tobacco advertisements	2000	2006	2012
In school buildings	71.9	84.2	88.4
In school publications	70.8	82.1	87.3
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	71.2	81.9	88.2
Outside on school grounds	71.0	83.3	88.0
Through sponsorship of school events	64.2	79.8	84.9

- During the 2 years before the study, 85.7% of states and 58.8% of districts provided funding for professional development or offered professional development on how to implement school-wide policies and programs on tobacco-use prevention.

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

