2009 N.C Youth Tobacco Survey: High School Attitudes

Percentage of N.C. high school students who think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as you quit after that, by gender: N.C. YTS, 2009

- Total: 3.5 Non-Smokers, 25.6 Smokers
- Male: 2.7 Non-Smokers, 14.0 Smokers
- Female: 4.4 Non-Smokers, 32.5 Smokers

Percentage of N.C. high school students who think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as you quit after that, by grade level: N.C. YTS, 2009

- Ninth Grade: 2.9 Non-Smokers, 33.7 Smokers
- Tenth Grade: 4.1 Non-Smokers, 26.6 Smokers
- Eleventh Grade: 4.8 Non-Smokers, 26.8 Smokers
- Twelfth Grade: 2.3 Non-Smokers, 18.7 Smokers

Percentage of N.C. high school students who think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as you quit after that, by race/ethnicity: N.C. YTS, 2009

- White: 3.3 Non-Smokers, 22.1 Smokers
- Black: 3.0 Non-Smokers, 31.2 Smokers
- Hispanic: 5.2 Non-Smokers, 39.9 Smokers
- Other: 7.9 Non-Smokers, 34.3 Smokers

Weighted to provide estimates representative of the public high school student population; Current smoking and never smoking students reported perceptions of smoking. Specific data on 95% confidence intervals and regional definitions is at the N.C. YTS website.

*Use caution when interpreting. Results based on small sample size.

The N.C. Youth Tobacco Survey (N.C. YTS) provides a critical source of public health data for understanding the scope of the tobacco problem and measuring progress toward overall goals among youth. N.C. 2009 YTS is a comprehensive statewide representative sample of more than 7,100 middle and high school students. Every other year a core set of CDC tobacco-related questions are asked. In addition, states add questions related to local program factors. In 2009, TPCB together with the Health and Wellness Trust Fund added questions regarding media, community participation and secondhand smoking attitudes. The sampling scheme is now intended to generate significant numbers for regional data (West, Central and East). Caution should be used in interpreting results when only a small number of respondents have answered the question. See the N.C. Tobacco Prevention and Control Branch website for more information.