

# Burden of Tobacco among American Indians in Oklahoma 2023 Update



**OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma State  
Department of Health

Chronic Disease Prevention Service

# Burden of Tobacco among American Indians in Oklahoma: 2023 Update

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**June 26, 2023**

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## KEY FINDINGS

# Key Findings

## Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- The prevalence of cigarette smoking remained higher in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people than any other racial group in Oklahoma. In 2021, 26.0% of AI/ANs in Oklahoma currently smoked cigarettes compared to 16.3% among whites.
- The majority of smokers in both racial groups reported smoking every day, 16.7% of AI/ANs and 12.2% of whites in 2021.
- Gender differences in smoking prevalence over time were not the same for both racial groups. While white males were consistently more likely to smoke than white females, AI/AN male smoking prevalence was similar to AI/AN females or even slightly lower. In 2019-2021, the smoking prevalence among AI/AN females was nearly 26%.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use on some days or every day among AI/AN remained higher than whites. In 2019-2021, smokeless tobacco use prevalence was 18% among AI/AN males.
- Current use of e-cigarette or electronic nicotine devices was higher among AI/ANs (11.5%) compared to whites (8.9%).

# Key Findings

## Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- Exposure to secondhand smoke in the home remained higher among AI/AN nonsmokers (10.9%) as compared to white nonsmokers (6.5%) in 2019-2021.
- In 2019-2021, 42% of AI/AN smokers and 38.3% of white smokers reported that smoking was allowed all or some of the time in their home.
- More than 60% of both AI/AN and white smokers reported that smoking was allowed all or some of the time in their vehicles.

## Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline

- From January 2021 to August 2022, there were 5,159 AI/ANs and 23,976 whites who registered for Helpline services. Of those who registered, 43% of AI/ANs and 41% of whites enrolled in the multiple call program. A similar proportion of registrants enrolled in Individuals Services.
- AI/AN Helpline registrants were slightly more likely than whites to be female, a younger age, and report a higher rates of uninsured and MHSADs.
- AI/AN and whites had similar quit rates at the 7-month follow-up (33.3% and 36.2%, respectively).

# Key Findings

## Health Outcomes

- AI/ANs have higher incidence but similar mortality rates from lung cancer when compared to whites. Lung cancer incidence has declined in both groups, while lung cancer mortality continues to fluctuate for AI/ANs.
- AI/ANs had a higher cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality compared to whites. CVD mortality for both groups increased in 2021.
- Mortality due to chronic lower respiratory disease was lower among AI/ANs until 2021.
- More than half of all cancer deaths and three quarters of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among AI/AN men 35 years and older. Overall, nearly 4 out of 10 deaths are smoking related.
- AI/AN women have somewhat fewer smoking-related deaths as compared to men. Almost half of all cancer deaths and nearly 72% of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among AI/AN women 35 years and older. Overall, about 3 out of 10 deaths are smoking related.

# BACKGROUND



# Background

- This report updates analyses related to the burden of tobacco among AI/ANs in Oklahoma and provides more recent data related to disparities in tobacco-related exposures and health outcomes.
- Although some progress has been made, rates of commercial tobacco use among American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people have been substantially higher than rates for any other subgroup in Oklahoma and the U.S. Surveys have also indicated a lower rate of smoking cessation among AI/ANs as compared to other racial/ethnic groups. As a result, AI/ANs experience disproportionate burden from the disease and disability associated with the abuse of tobacco and exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS).
- For many tribes in Oklahoma, the tobacco plant serves an important role in cultural and spiritual life, and continues to be used in ceremonial, religious and medicinal traditions. It is important to recognize the positive social context in which tobacco is viewed by some AI/ANs. Tobacco control efforts, including prevention and cessation services, must emphasize the distinction between sacred use of tobacco and abuse of commercial tobacco by individuals.
- For the purposes of this report, tobacco use refers only to the use of commercial tobacco, which leads to addiction, illness, and death.

# METHODS

# Methods

- Data presented includes tobacco use prevalence, secondhand smoke exposure, utilization of the Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline, and tobacco-related morbidity and mortality. The following data sources were used in the report:
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
  - Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline
  - Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)
    - Cancer Registry
    - Vital Statistics (Mortality) Records
- Because sample sizes were small (<50) for some subgroups, three-year rolling averages were calculated to express and compare prevalence proportions. This is consistent with CDC guidance on using BRFSS data.

# Methods

## Data Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

- The Oklahoma State Department of Health administers BRFSS to monitor the state-level prevalence of behavioral risks within the adult population.
- BRFSS employs telephone interviews by random digit dialing to collect information from a sample of non-institutionalized residents 18 years and older. Beginning in 2011, BRFSS used both landline and cell phone samples and a new weighting methodology.
- This report examines current smoking status, smokeless tobacco use, e-cigarette use and secondhand smoke exposure in the home and vehicles by race for AI/ANs compared to whites.
- Current use of e-cigarettes or other vapor devices was asked in 2017-2021 with a state-added question.
- Years of data for all other variables include 2011 to 2021.
- Weighted analysis was conducted using SAS Proc Surveyfreq procedure. 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for the weighted estimates (%).

# Methods

## Data Sources: Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline

- The Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline provides free smoking cessation services to anyone in Oklahoma interested in quitting tobacco. The Helpline provides telephone counseling, nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), text messages, emails, a printed Quit Guide, and a web-based program to eligible registrants.
- This report examines services requested, tobacco use history, services received, and quit rates at the 7-month follow-up evaluation survey.
- Helpline data from January 2021 through August 2022 were included in this report.

# Methods

Data Sources: Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE)  
Cancer Registry and Death Records

- Tobacco-related morbidity and mortality data were examined using cancer registry data and death records retrieved online through OK2SHARE.
- This report updates lung cancer incidence rates through 2020.
- Lung cancer incidence is reported for lung and bronchus and uses the IHS Linked Race variable.
- Mortality data in this report do not use the IHS linked race classification for American Indians as these data are not available after 2009. Mortality data are reported for 2010-2021 using the 6-category race variable from the Census.
- This report includes cancer incidence rates for lung cancer, and mortality rates for lung cancer, major cardiovascular disease (diseases of the heart), and chronic lower respiratory disease. All rates are age-adjusted and reported per 100,000.
- Data were retrieved on June 22, 2023.

# Methods

## Average annual smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) for American Indians in Oklahoma

- Tobacco-related mortality data for adults aged 35 and older were examined using vital statistics records retrieved online through OK2SHARE.
- Data for 2018-2020 were abstracted and an average annual number of deaths due to diseases related to smoking was calculated.
- The smoking-attributable number of deaths and fraction were calculated using CDC methodology.\* This represents the proportion of disease that can be attributed to smoking.
- Data are reported for males and females separately.
- While multiple causes of tobacco-related cancers, cardiovascular and metabolic diseases, and pulmonary diagnoses were examined, data were combined into these three categories and reported, along with mortality from all causes.

\*<https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/Health-Consequences-and-Costs/Smoking-Attributable-Mortality-Morbidity-and-Econo/4yyu-3s69>

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## **RESULTS: TOBACCO USE BEHAVIORS**

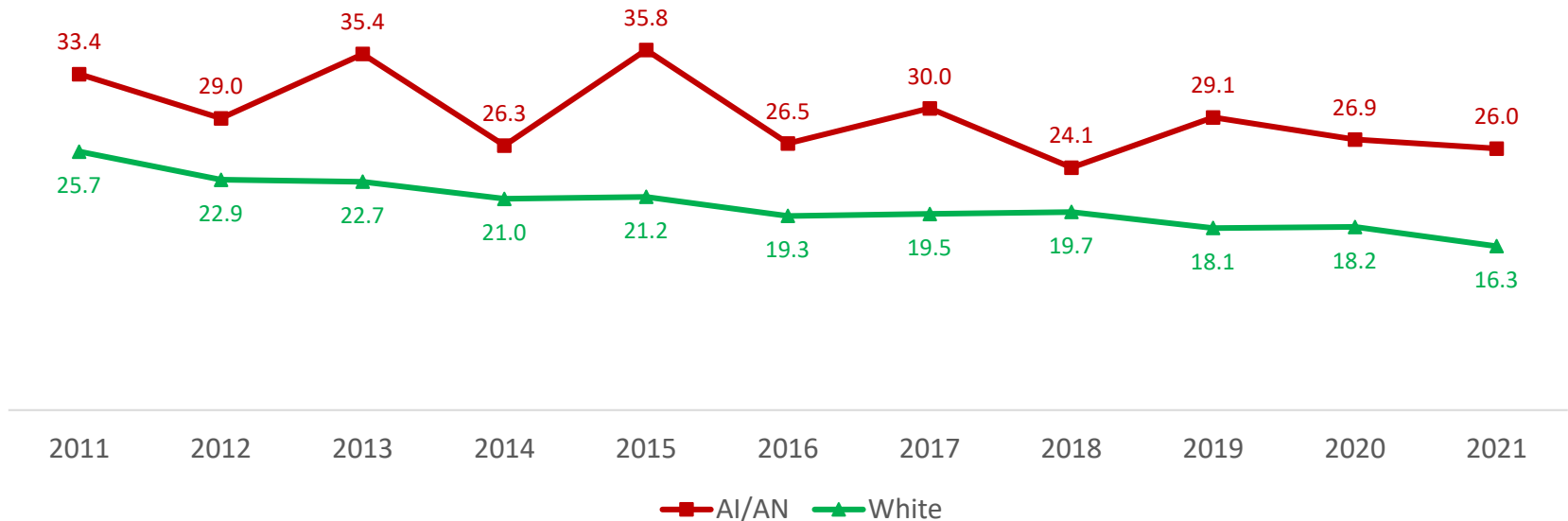
**CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING,  
SMOKELESS TOBACCO &  
E-CIGARETTE USE**



# Current Cigarette Smoking

The prevalence of cigarette smoking was consistently higher among AI/ANs compared to whites from 2011 to 2021. For whites, the smoking prevalence decreased from 25.7% in 2011 to 16.3% in 2021. The prevalence of smoking for AI/ANs fluctuated over time and was 26% in 2021.

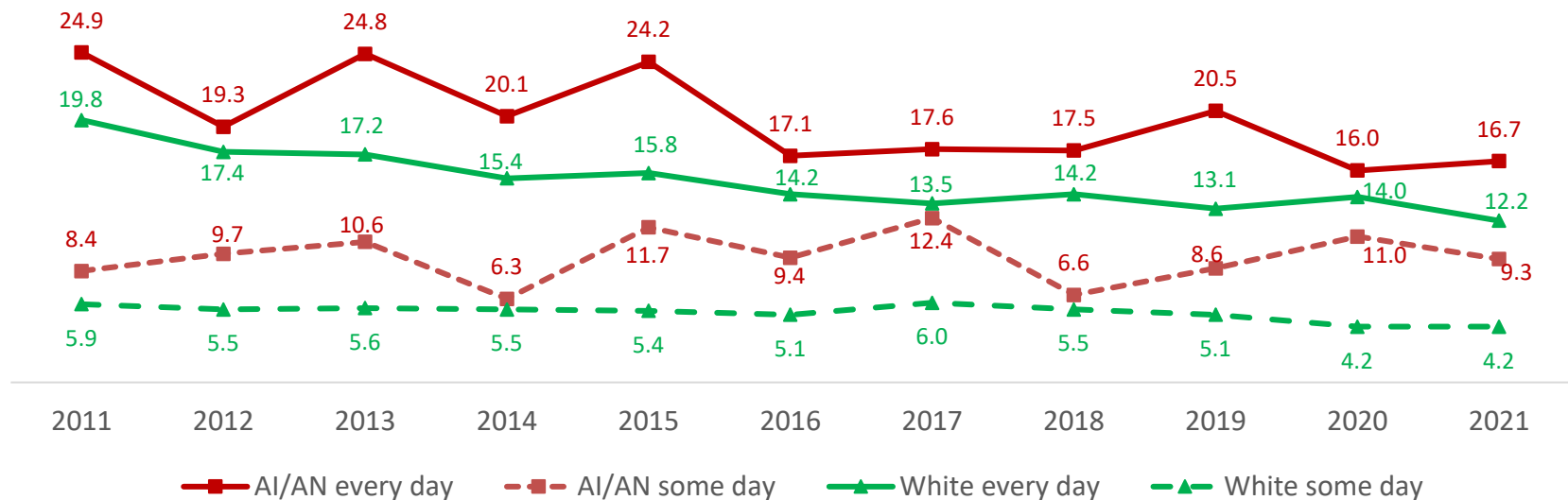
**Figure 1.1 Prevalence of current cigarette smoking among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Every Day and Some Day Smoking

The majority of AI/AN and white smokers reported smoking cigarettes every day. The prevalence of smoking daily ranged from 16.0% to 24.9% for AI/ANs and from 12.2% to 19.8% for whites during the 2011 to 2021 time period. Between 6% and 12% of AI/ANs reported smoking some days, which was slightly higher than the consistent 4-6% of whites who smoke some days.

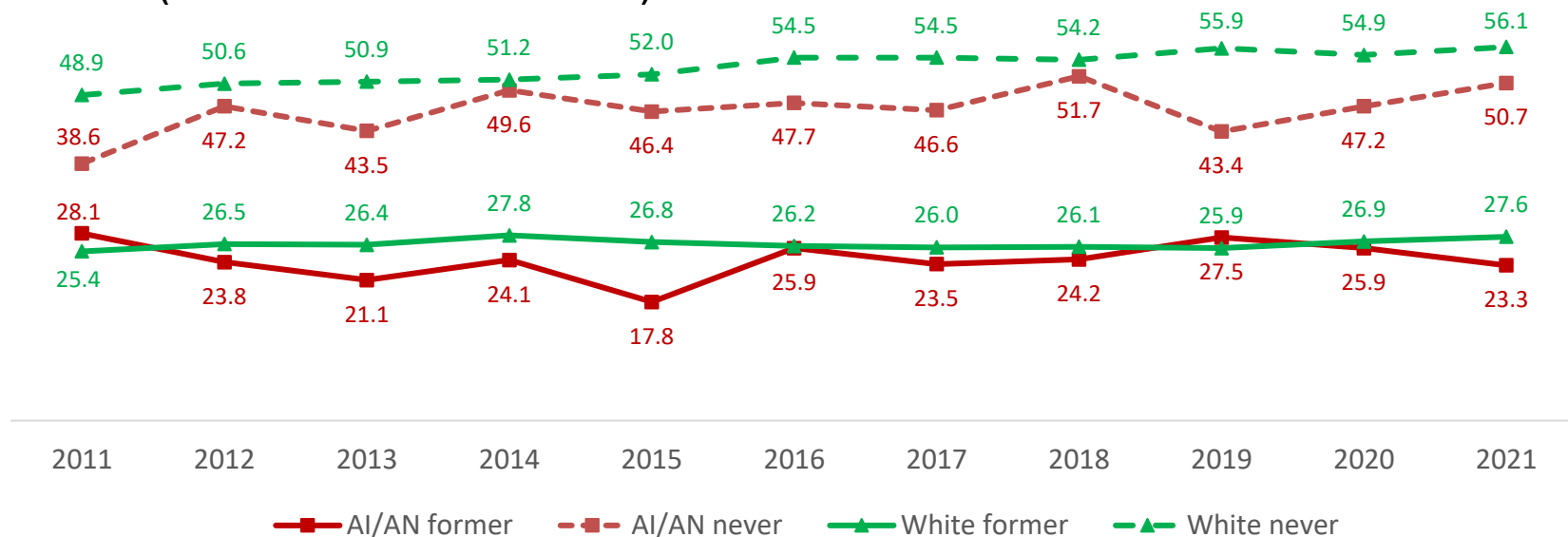
**Figure 1.2 Prevalence of every day and some day cigarette smoking among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Former and Never Smoking

AI/ANs were somewhat less likely than whites to report never smoking. Over time, the proportion of AI/ANs who reported being former smokers decreased from 28.1% in 2011 to 23.3% in 2021. The proportion of whites who were former smokers remained relatively stable at around 27%.

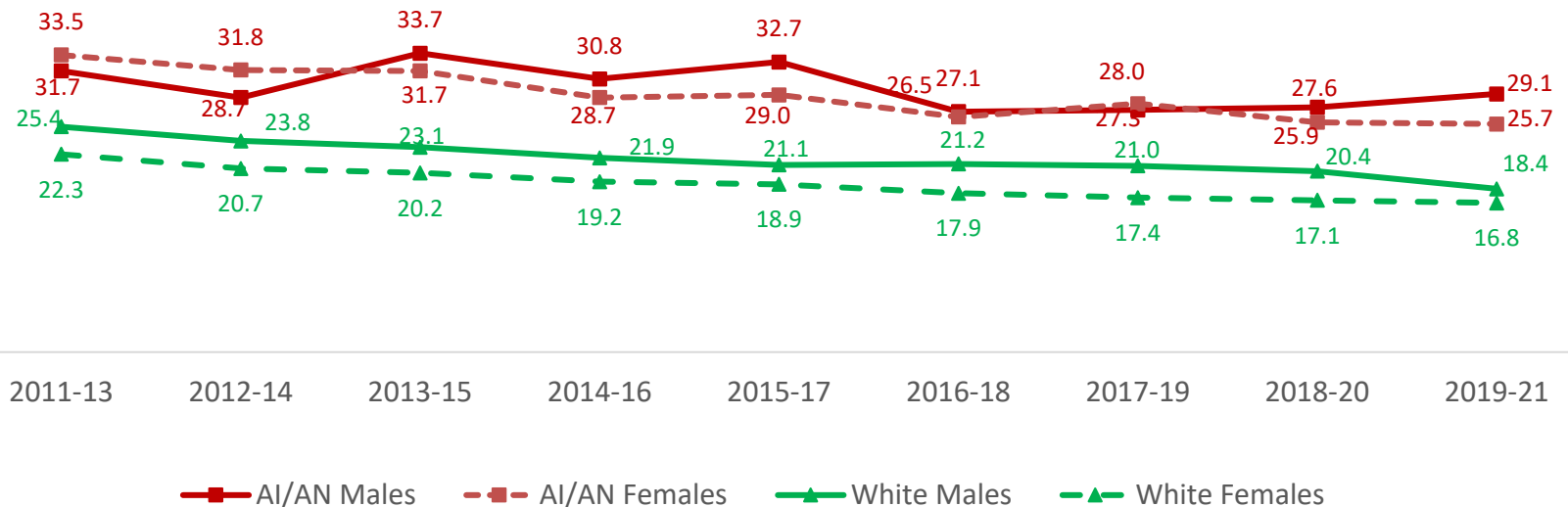
**Figure 1.3 Prevalence of former and never smoking among AI/AN and White adults  
(Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Cigarette Smoking by Gender

AI/ANs do not have similar gender patterns of smoking compared to the white population in Oklahoma. Among AI/ANs, the smoking rates among males and females fluctuate over time, sometimes AI/AN females have higher smoking rates than AI/AN males. In contrast, white males consistently have a higher smoking prevalence compared to white females.

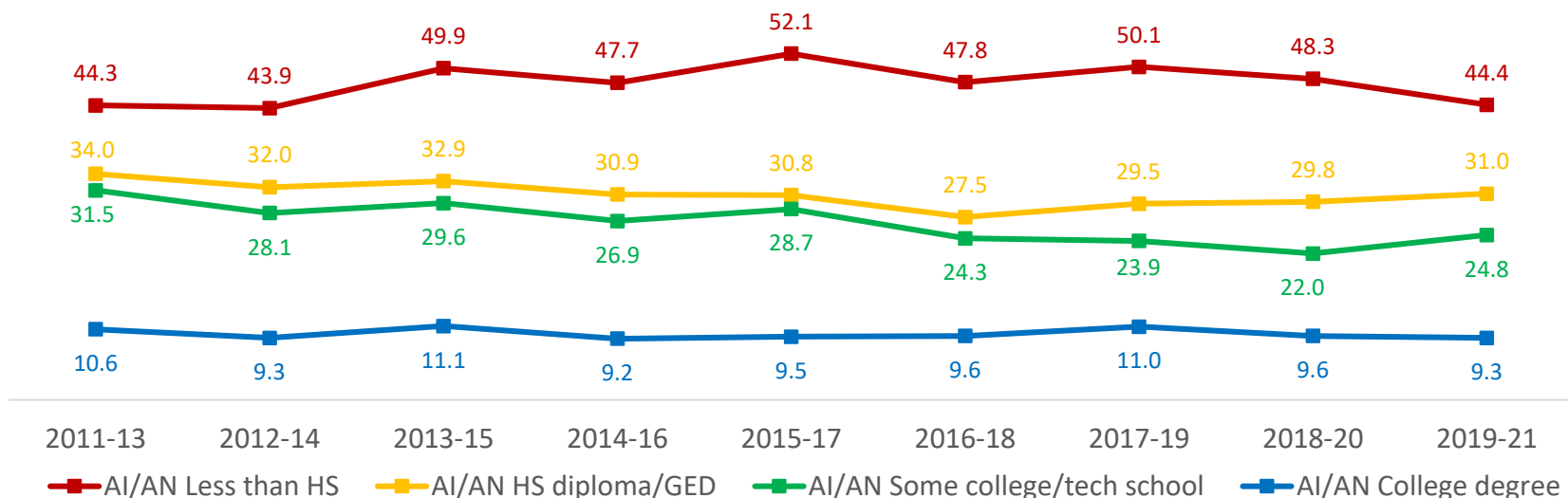
**Figure 1.4 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by gender among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Cigarette Smoking by Education

In the general population and among AI/ANs, there is a strong and inverse relationship between smoking and education. The rates of smoking typically decrease with each increasing level of education. AI/ANs with less than a high school diploma in Oklahoma have a much higher smoking prevalence, 44% or higher, compared to other education levels.

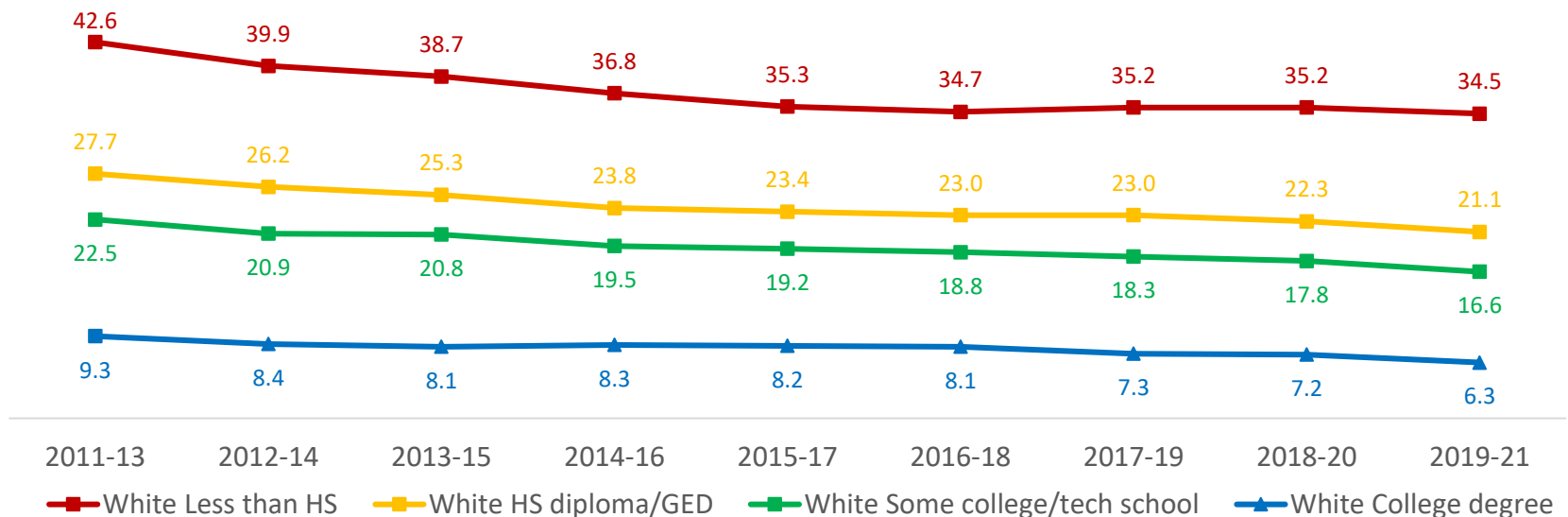
**Figure 1.5 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by education among AI/AN adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Cigarette Smoking by Education

There was a consistent and inverse association with smoking prevalence and education for whites in Oklahoma. The smoking prevalence among whites with less than a high school diploma was consistently higher than that of any other education group.

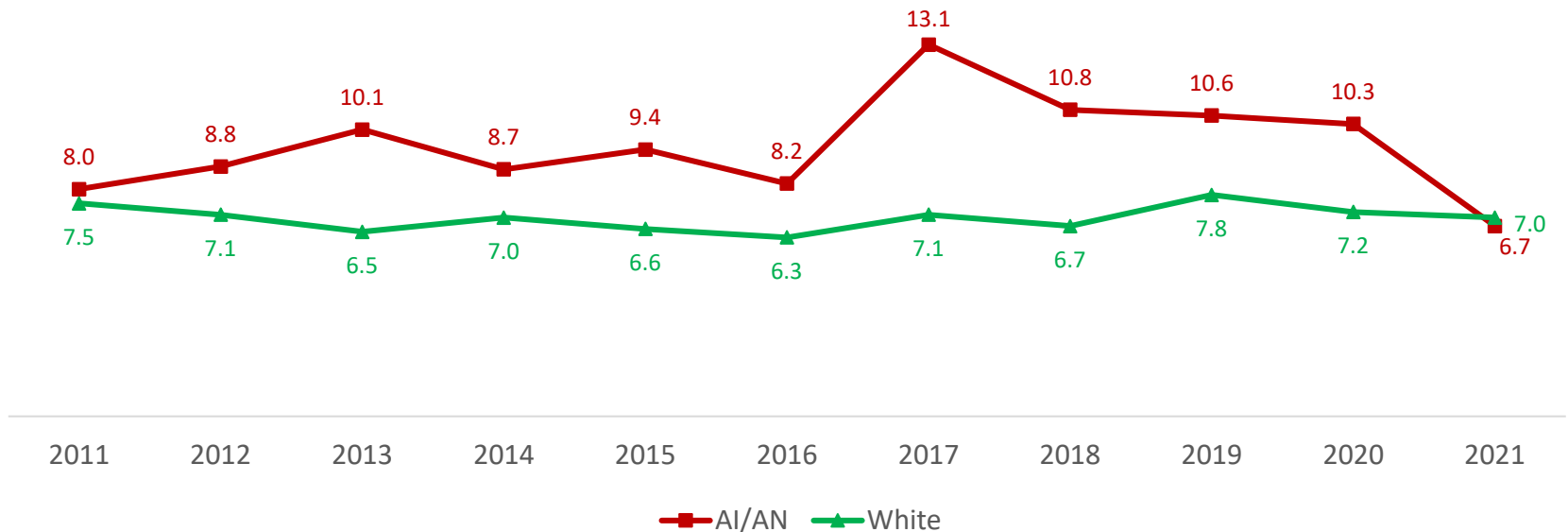
**Figure 1.6 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by education among White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

In 2017 the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use increased dramatically among AI/ANs to 13.1% and remained high until 2021. In 2021, the prevalence of smokeless tobacco among AI/ANs declined to 6.7%. Smokeless tobacco use among whites has been relatively stable from 2011 to 2021.

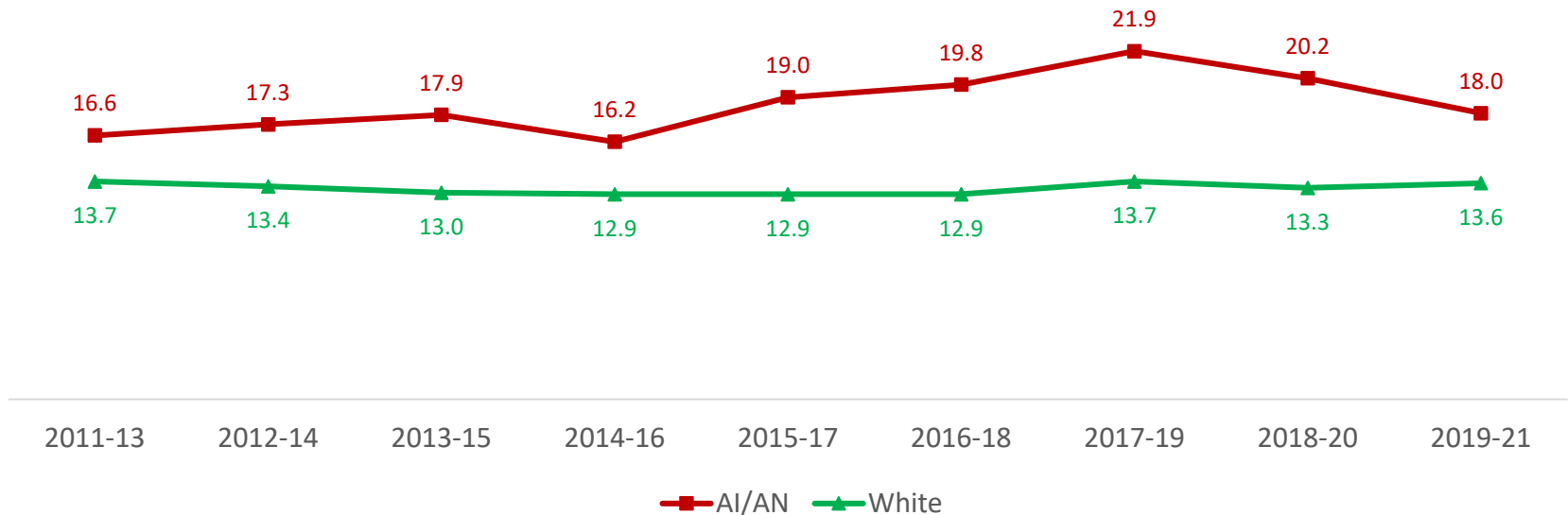
**Figure 1.7 Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use among Males

Males are more likely to use smokeless tobacco compared to females for both AI/ANs and whites. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use increased for male AI/ANs from 16.6% in 2011-13 to 18% in the most recent time period. Smokeless tobacco use among white males has remained stable over time at around 13%.

**Figure 1.8 Three-year rolling prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among AI/AN and White adult males (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**

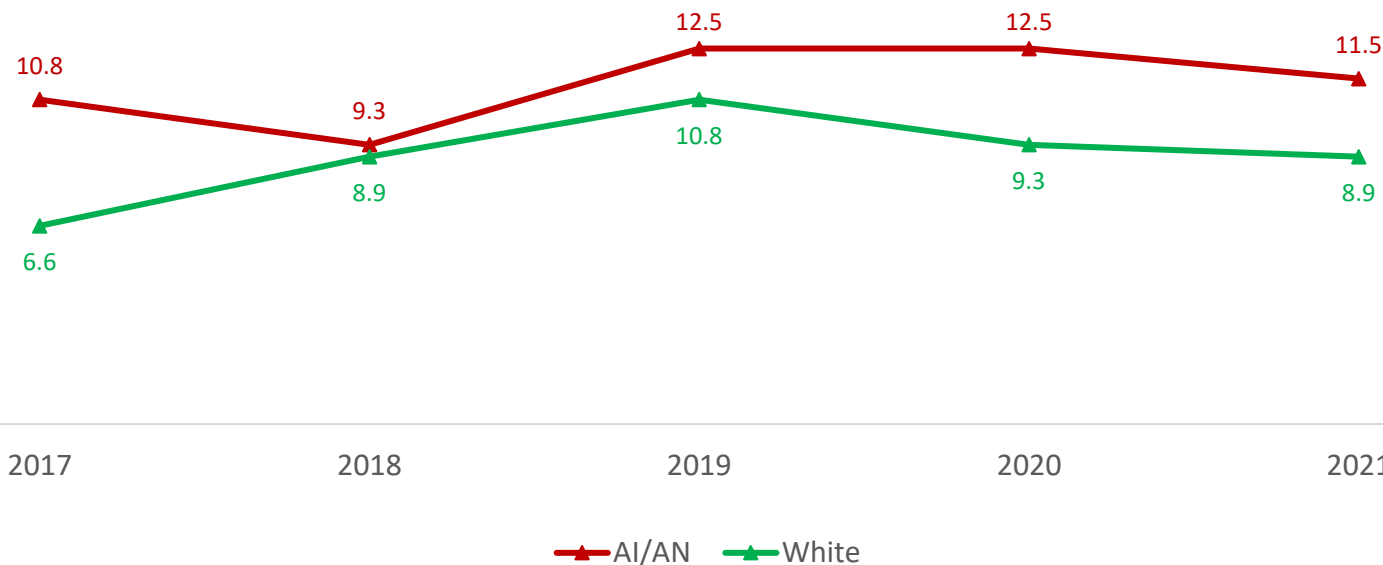




# Current Use of E-cigarettes

The percent of AI/ANs that reported using an e-cigarette or vapor device in the last 30 days has been consistently higher than that among whites. In 2021, 11.5% of AI/ANs reported currently using an e-cigarette, compared to 8.9% of whites.

**Figure 1.9 Prevalence of current use of e-cigarettes among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2017 – 2021)**



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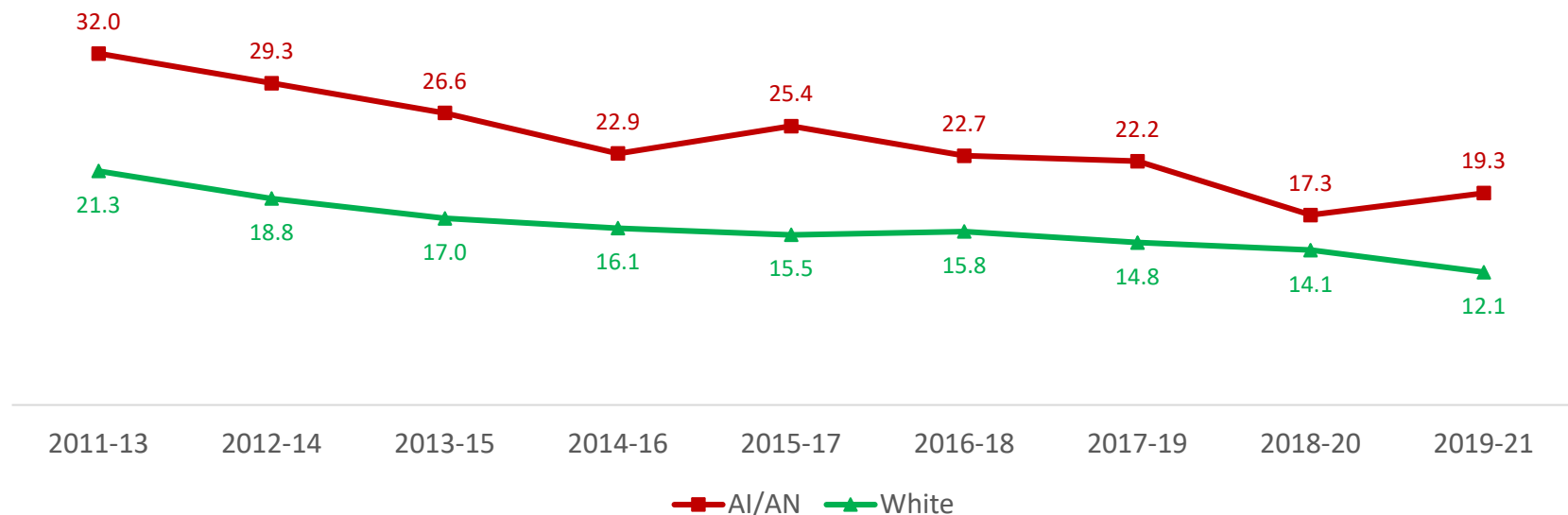
## **RESULTS: SECONDHAND SMOKE**

### **SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE IN HOMES AND VEHICLES**

# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Home

More AI/ANs report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes compared to whites. The proportion of AI/ANs who reported smoking is allowed sometimes or always in their homes has fluctuated from 32% to 17%. The most recent three-year rolling average for AI/ANs was 19.3%. There has been a steady decline in secondhand exposure in the home among whites from 2011 – 2021.

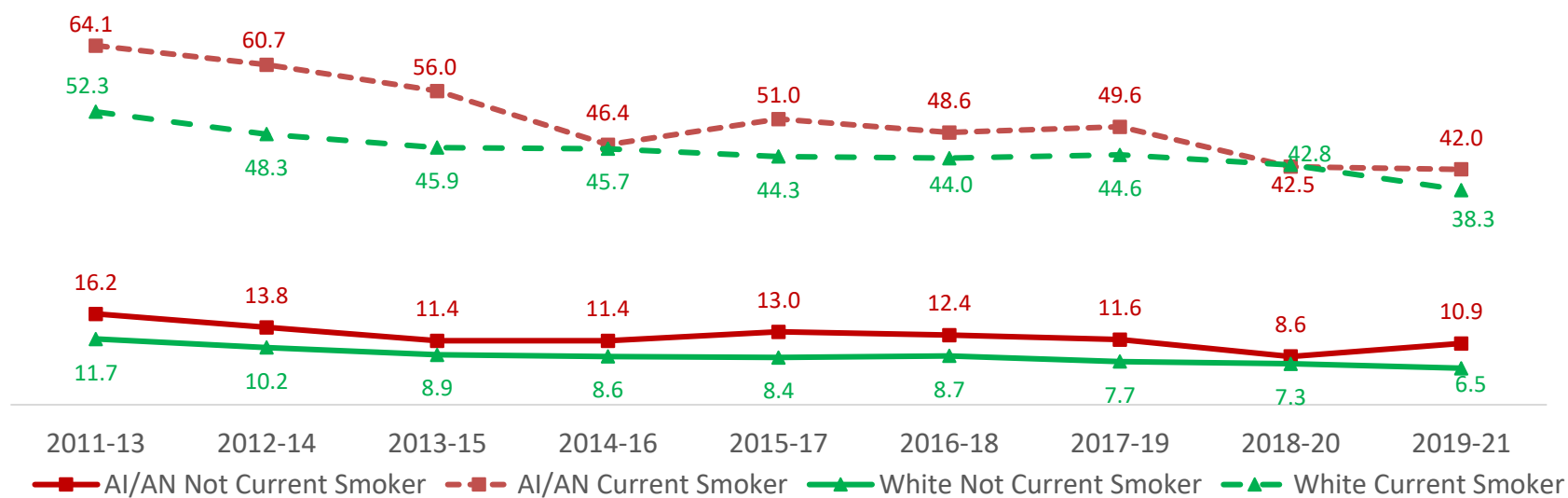
**Figure 2.1 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among AI/AN and white adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Home by Smoking Status

Current smokers were 4-5 times more likely to report that smoking is always or sometimes allowed in their home compared to those who were not current smokers for both AI/ANs and whites. The three-year rolling prevalence for the most recent period was higher for AI/ANs compared to whites.

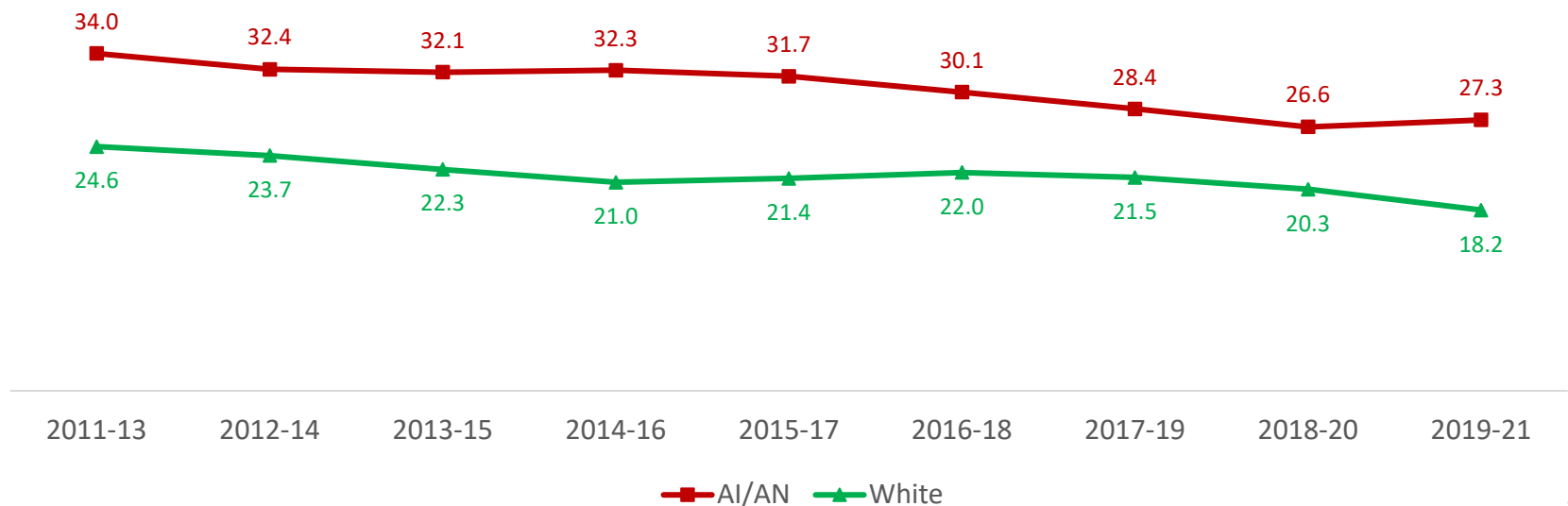
**Figure 2.2 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among AI/AN and white adults by current smoking status (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Vehicles

AI/ANs were more likely to report that smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles. Approximately 27% of AI/ANs reported secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles, which is higher than the 18% of whites who reported secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles for the most recent three-year average.

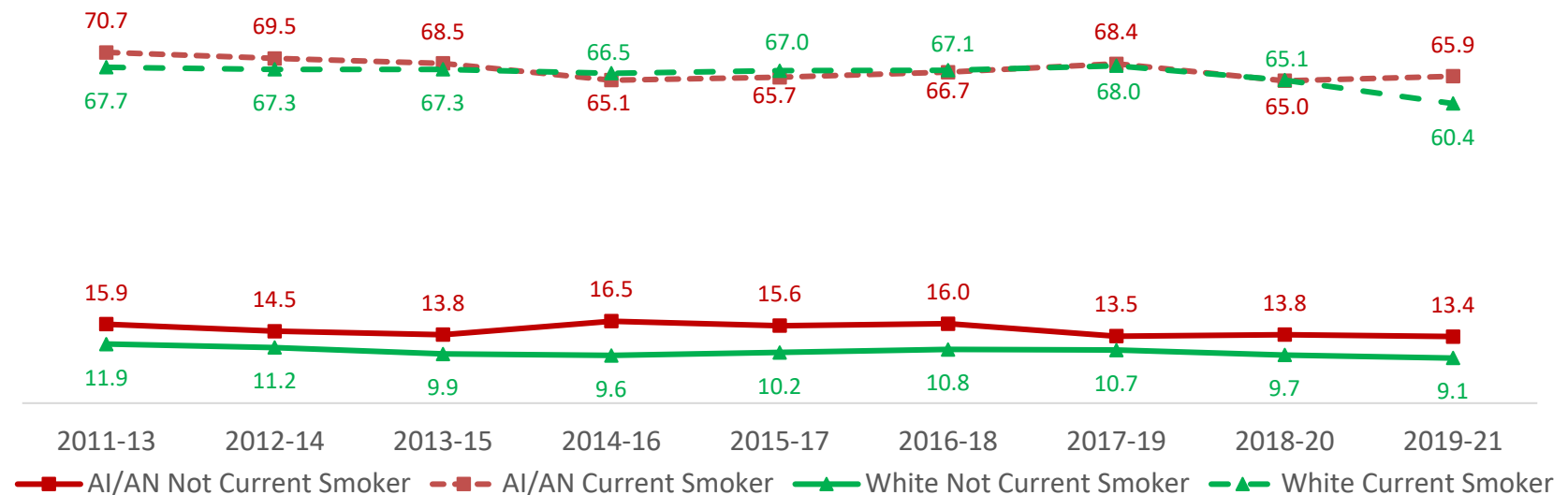
**Figure 2.3 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among AI/AN and white adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Vehicles by Smoking Status

Similar differences were observed between current smokers and nonsmokers for secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles compared to homes. Approximately 66% of AI/AN and 60% of white smokers allow smoking in their vehicles always or sometimes. The secondhand smoke exposure for nonsmokers was about 9% for whites and 13% for AI/AN nonsmokers for the most recent three-year average.

**Figure 2.4 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among AI/AN and white adults by current smoking status (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



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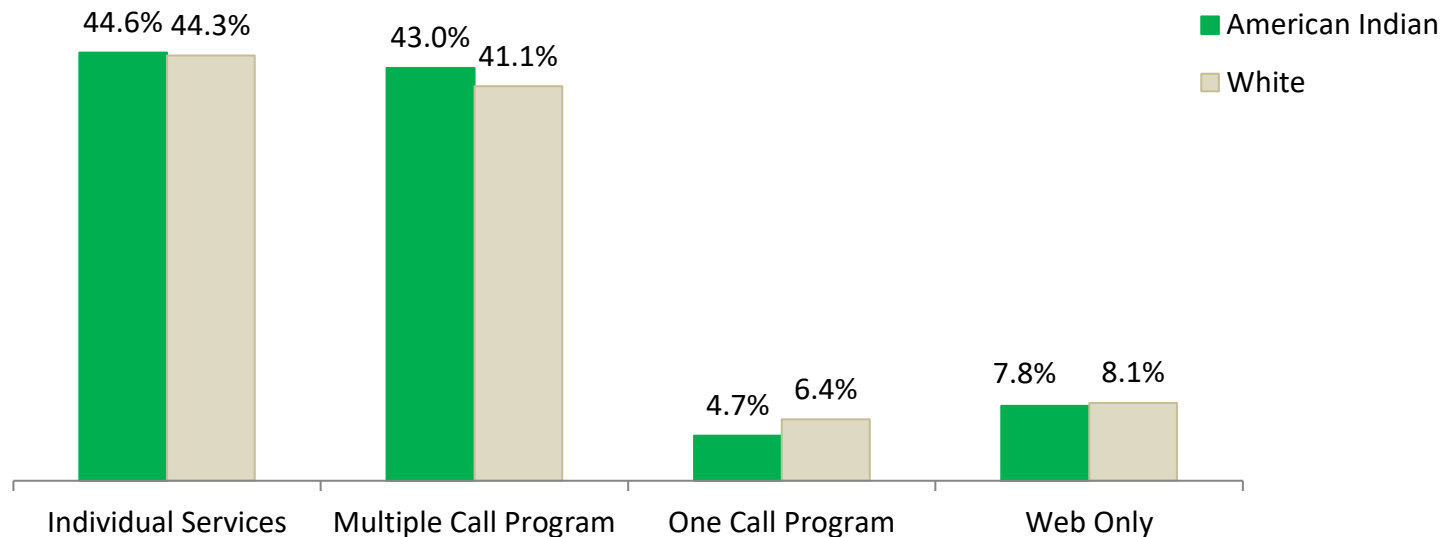
## **RESULTS: OK TOBACCO HELPLINE**

### **OKLAHOMA TOBACCO HELPLINE UTILIZATION**

# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Services Received

From January 2021 to August 2022, there were 5,159 AI/ANs and 23,976 whites who registered for Helpline services. Of those who registered, 45% of AI/ANs and 44% of white tobacco users registered for individual services (NRT, text and/or email) and 43% of AI/ANs and 41% of whites enrolled in the multiple call program. A smaller proportion of registrants enrolled in the one call program or the web only program.

**Figure 3.1 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by service type  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**

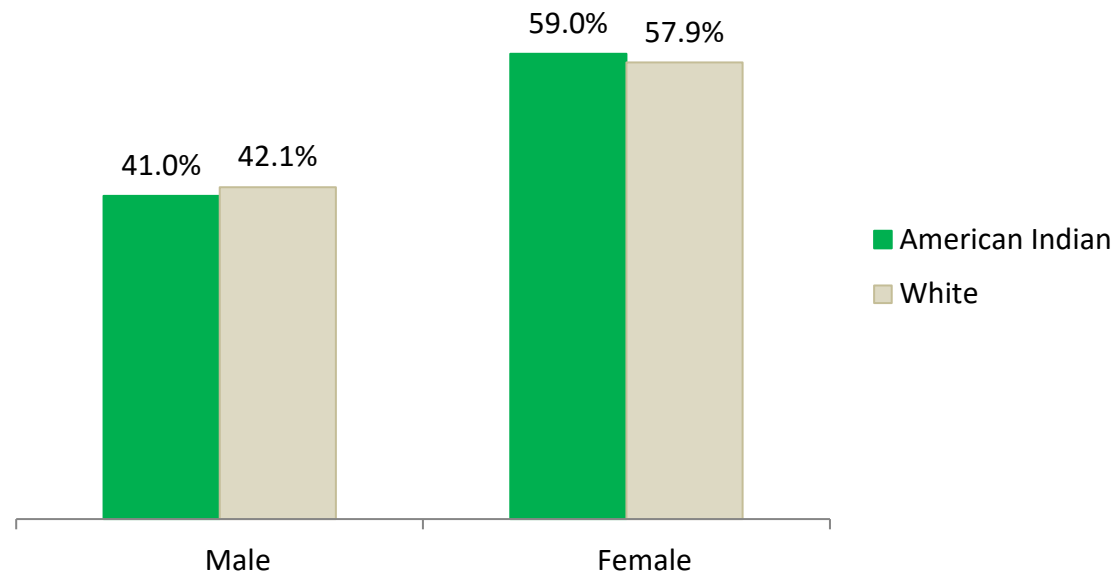




# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Gender

In general, females are more likely than males to enroll in Helpline services. During this time period, 59% of AI/ANs who registered for Helpline services were female, which was similar to the 58% of white registrants who were female.

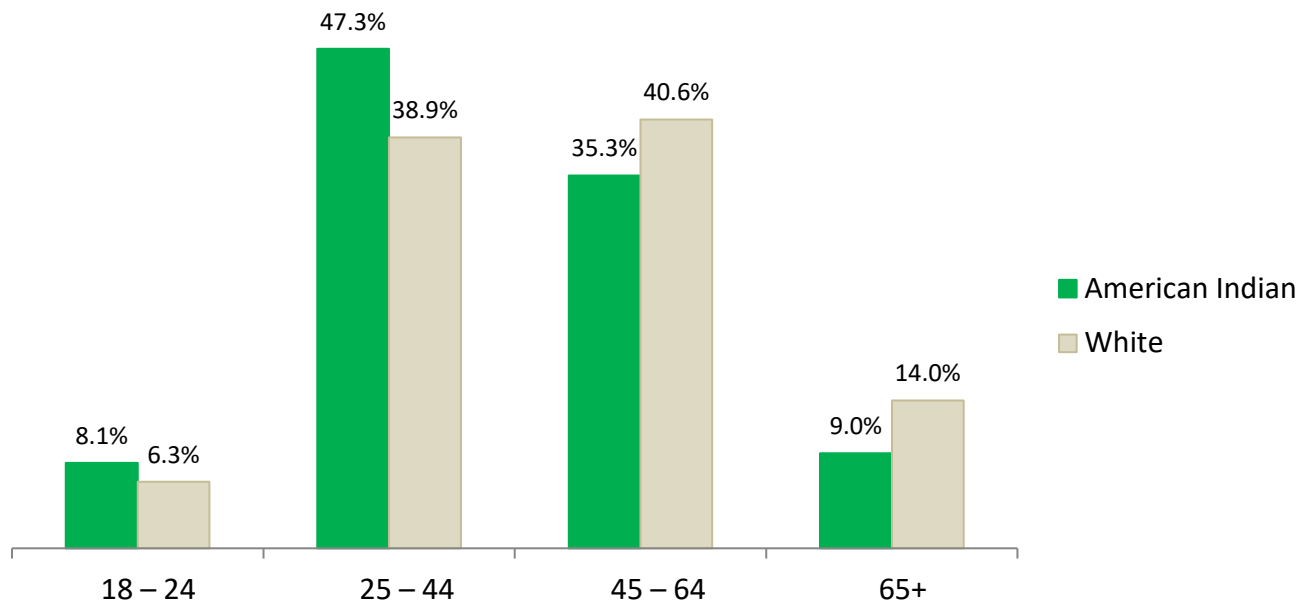
**Figure 3.2 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by gender  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Age Group

The overwhelming majority of Helpline callers fall between 25 and 64 years of age. AI/ANs who registered for Helpline services tended to be younger than whites.

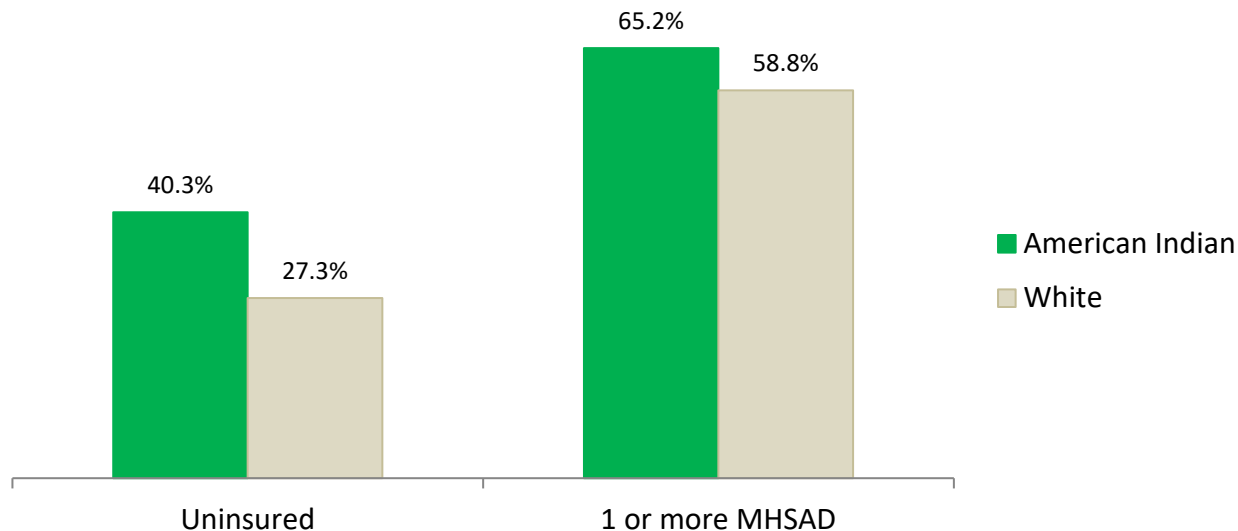
**Figure 3.3 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by age group  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Insurance and MHSAD Status

A higher proportion of AI/AN Helpline registrants reported being uninsured and having one or more mental health and substance abuse disorder (MHSAD).

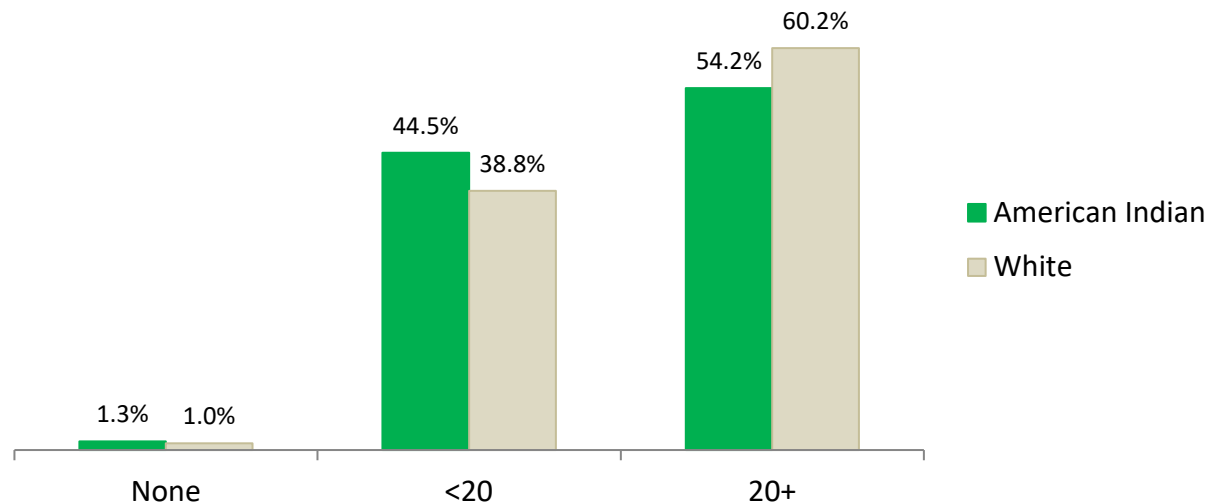
**Figure 3.4 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by insurance and MHSAD status (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Cigarettes Smoked Per Day at Registration

AI/ANs who registered for Helpline services reported smoking slightly fewer cigarettes per day compared to whites. For AI/ANs, 54% reported smoking at least a pack per day compared to 60% of whites.

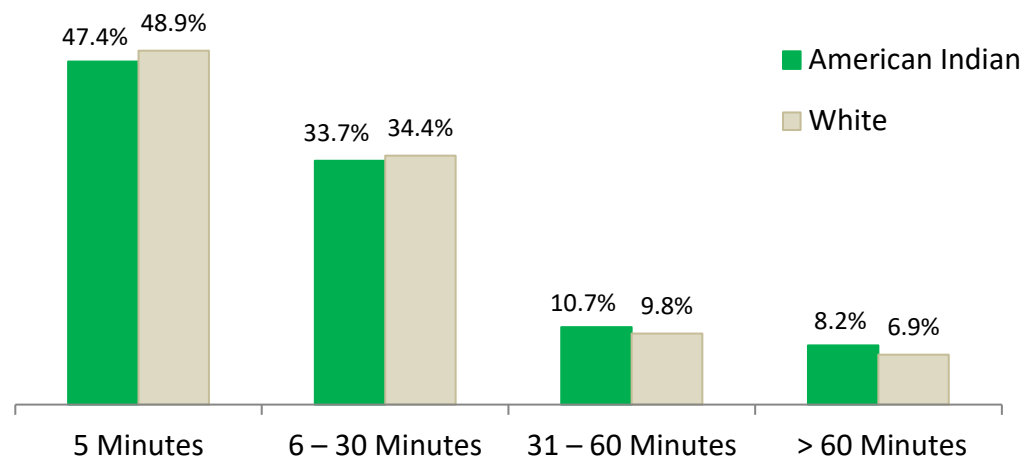
**Figure 3.5 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by cigarettes smoked per day at registration (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Time to First Cigarette after Waking at Registration

Time to first cigarette represents a measure of nicotine dependence, and those who are more heavily dependent often smoke within five minutes of waking. Among Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants, time to first cigarette for AI/ANs was slightly longer as compared to whites.

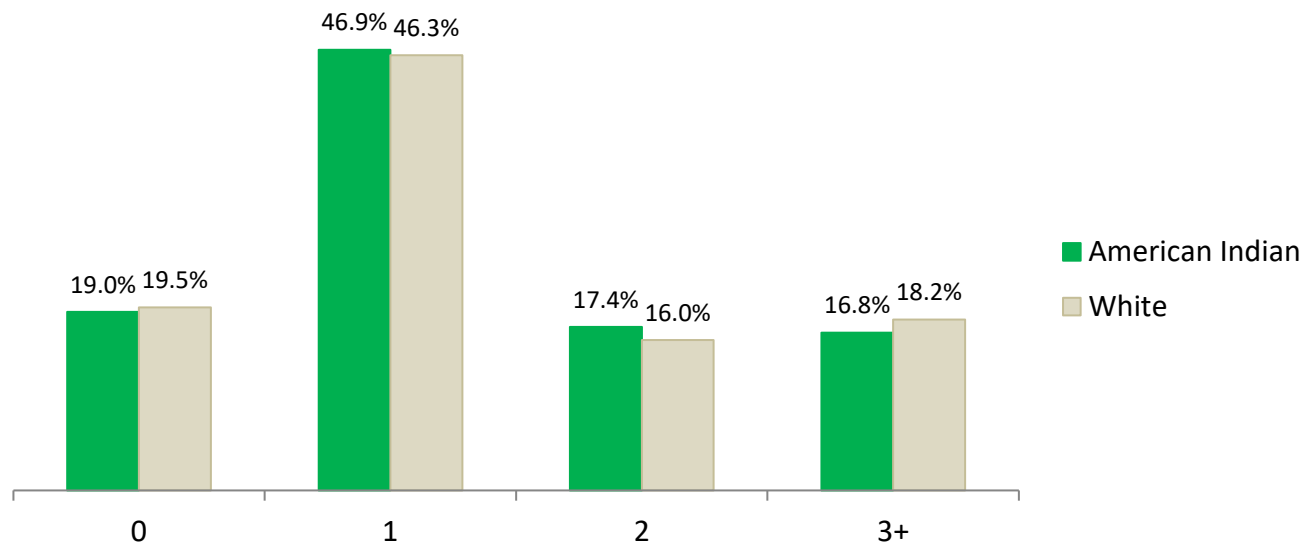
**Figure 3.6 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants time to first cigarette after waking (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Number of Calls Completed

Less than 17% of AI/AN tobacco users who enrolled in a call program completed 3 or more counseling calls. About 1 in 5 did not complete any counselling calls after registering for the call program.

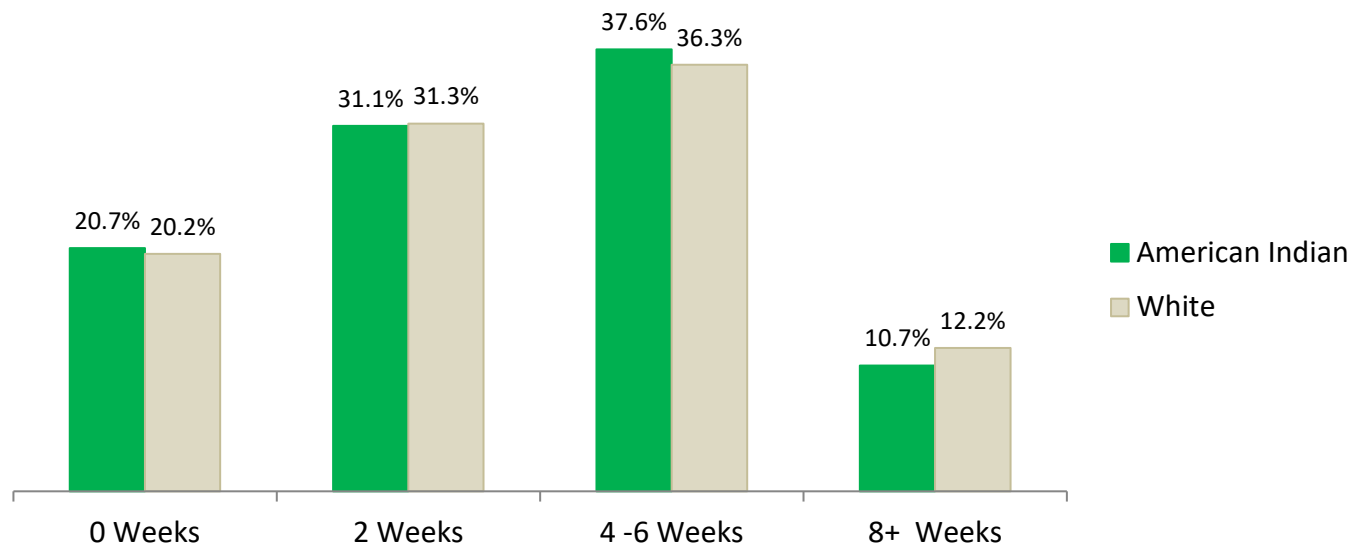
**Figure 3.7 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by number of calls completed (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by NRT Received

Helpline registrants are offered nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) as part of their Helpline services. About 20% of both AI/ANs and whites received no NRT from the Helpline. Almost half of AI/ANs and whites received 4 or more weeks of NRT from the Helpline.

**Figure 3.8 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by NRT received  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Quit Outcomes

The North American Quitline Consortium (NAQC) recommends a standardized approach for assessing program outcomes for quitline services across the US and Canada. Thirty-day point prevalence abstinence is the preferred measure of “success” and this is measured at 7-months post-registration. AI/AN and whites had similar quit rates at the 7-month follow-up.

**Figure 3.9 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline 30-day point prevalence abstinence at 7-month follow-up (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline, FY21 - FY22 registrants)**

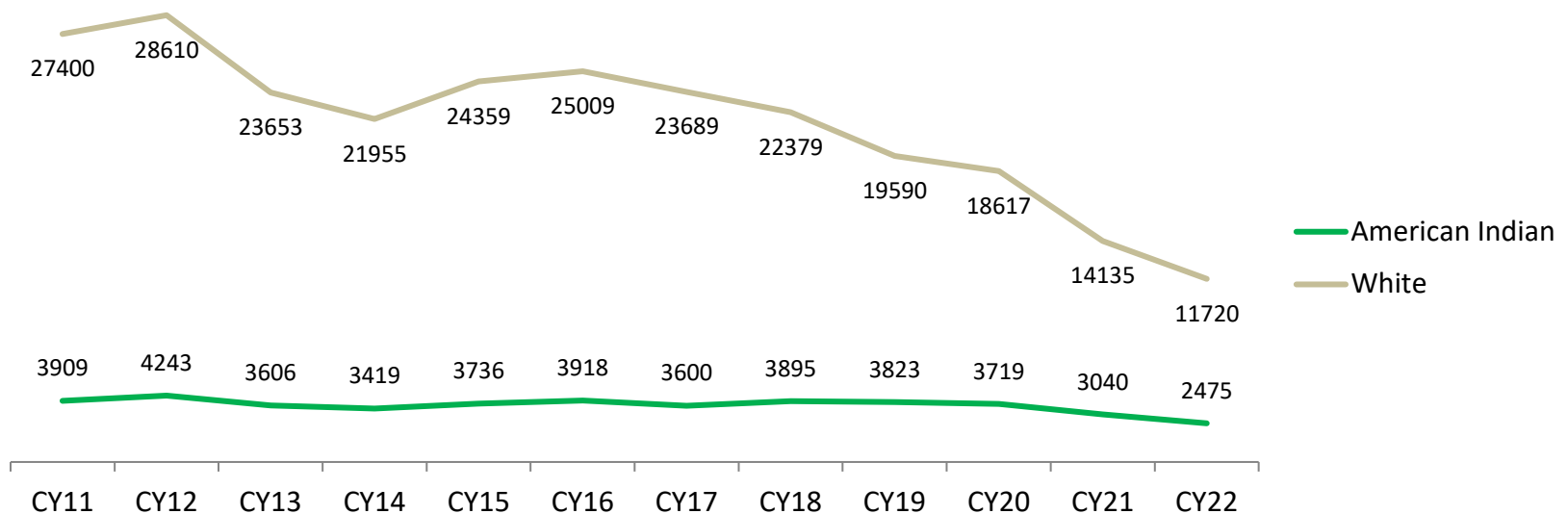




# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrations over Time

During CY22, Helpline registrations continued to decline. The number of AI/AN tobacco users registering for services was 42% lower than the number observed at its peak, CY12. This decline, however, was not as significant as that observed among white tobacco users, 59%.

**Figure 3.10 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrations over time and relative to the launch of Individual Services (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline, by calendar year (CY))**



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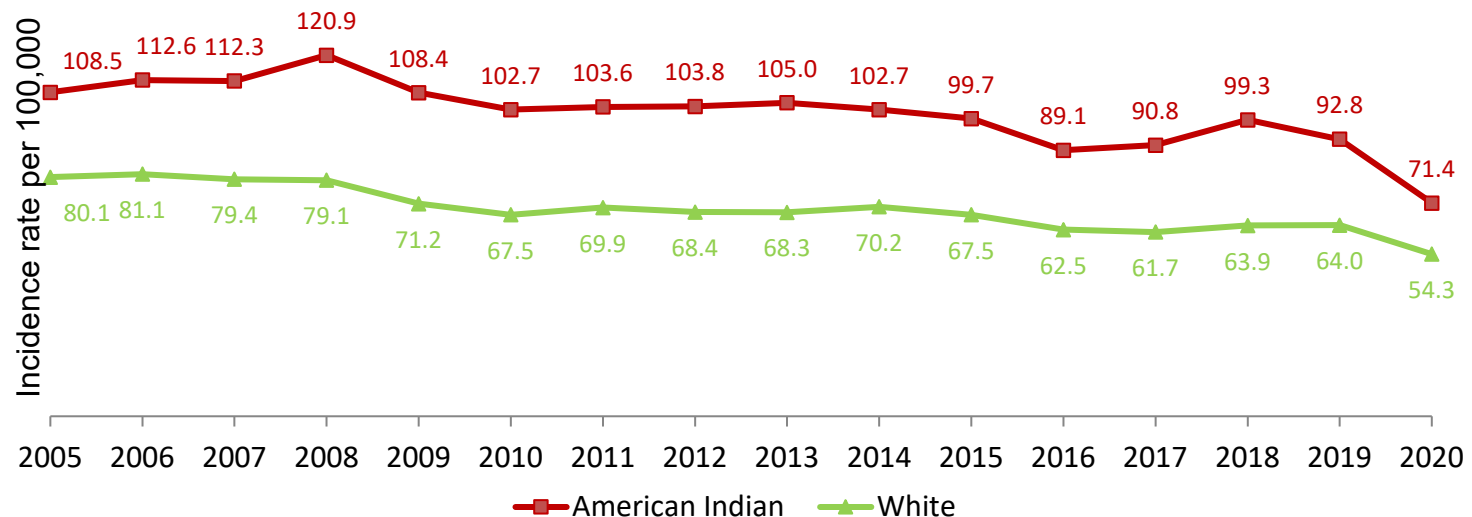
## **RESULTS: HEALTH OUTCOMES**

### **TOBACCO-RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY**

# Lung Cancer Incidence (including bronchus)

The age-adjusted incidence of lung cancer remained considerably higher for AI/ANs compared to whites from 2005 to 2020. Although both have experienced declines over time, a steep decline of 28% is observed among AI/ANs from 2018 to 2020.

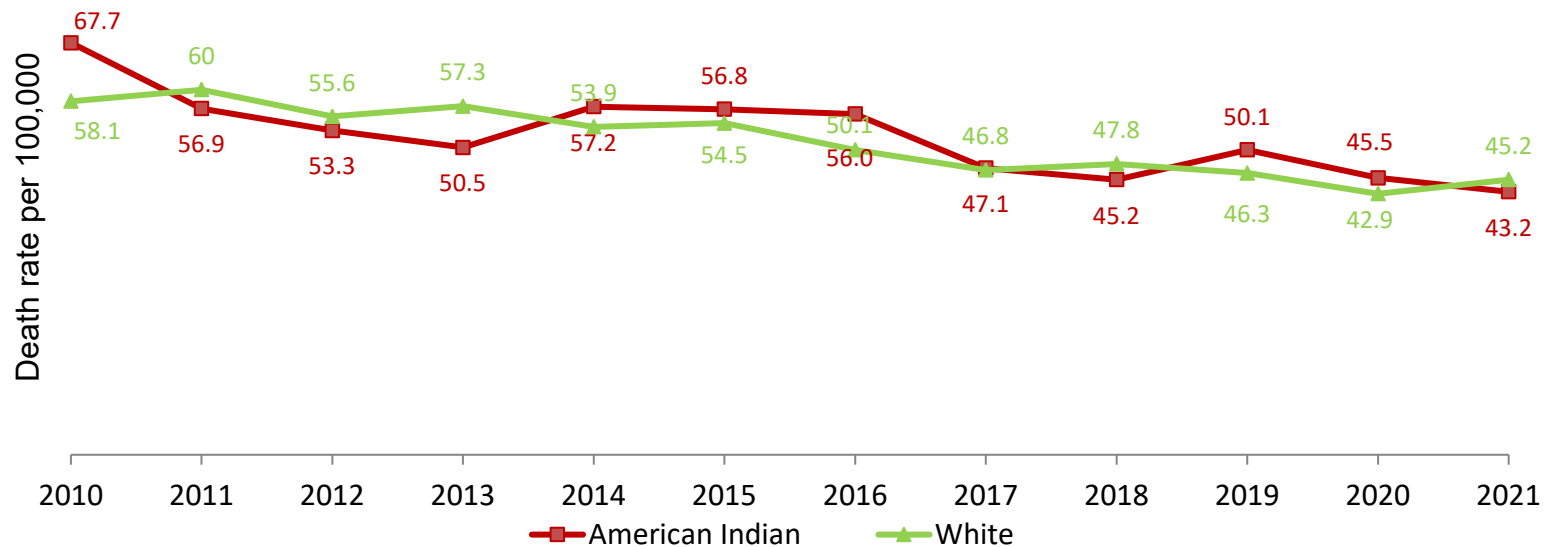
**Figure 4.1 Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence per 100,000 by Race  
(Oklahoma Cancer Registry 2005 – 2020)**



# Lung Cancer Deaths (including trachea and bronchus)

The age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rate for AI/ANs has fluctuated over time, with rates similar to those of Whites, overall. Lung cancer mortality rates for AI/ANs saw a decrease over time from 68 in 2010 to 43 per 100,000 in 2021.

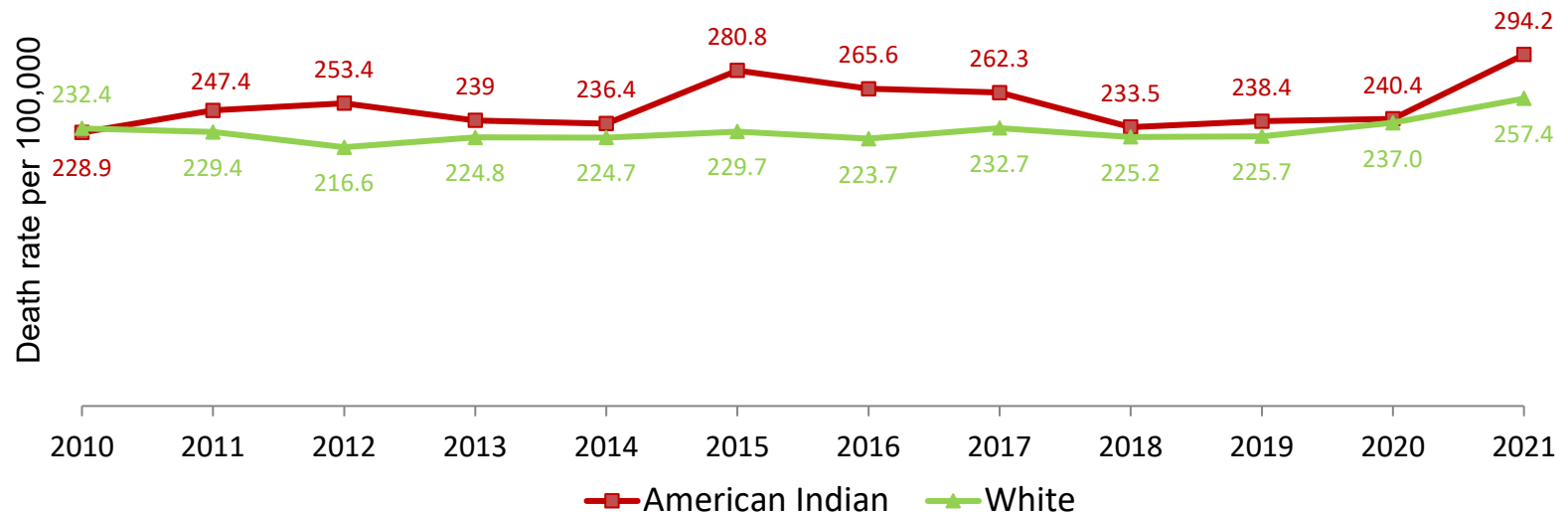
**Figure 4.2 Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Mortality per 100,000 by Race  
(Oklahoma Vital Records 2010 – 2021)**



# Cardiovascular Disease Deaths

AI/ANs also had higher age-adjusted cardiovascular disease (CVD) death rates compared to whites from 2011-2021. AI/AN CVD death rates peaked in 2021 with 294.2 deaths per 100,000. The CVD mortality rates for whites remained steady from 2010-2019. Rates for both AI/ANs and whites increased in 2020 and 2021.

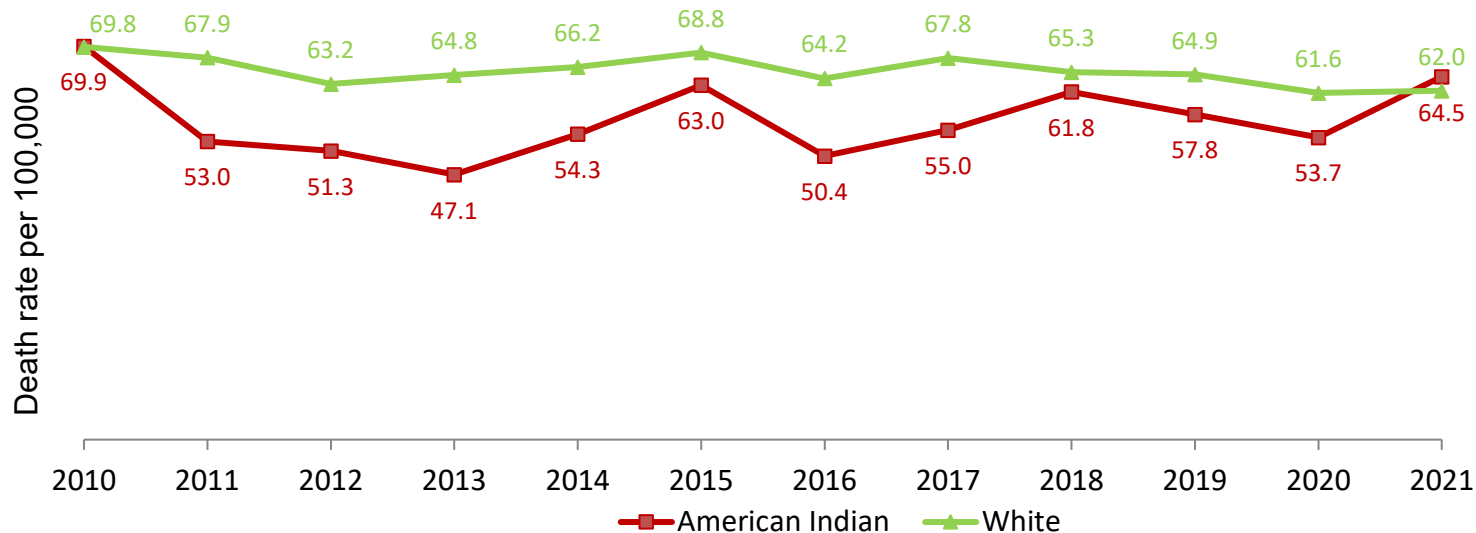
**Figure 4.3 Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Disease Mortality per 100,000 by Race (Oklahoma Vital Records 2010 – 2021)**



# Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths

Chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rates are less stable over time for AI/ANs. The chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate for AI/ANs fluctuated some over time but remained lower than that for whites except for 2010 and 2021.

**Figure 4.4 Age-Adjusted Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Mortality per 100,000 by Race (Oklahoma Vital Records 2010 – 2021)**



# Average Annual Smoking Attributable Mortality: Men

More than half of all cancer deaths and three quarters of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among AI/AN men 35 years and older in Oklahoma. Overall, nearly 4 out of 10 deaths are smoking related.

**Table 4.1 Average annual smoking attributable mortality among AI/AN men ages 35 years and older, 2018-2020**

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Smoking-attributable deaths</b>	<b>Attributable fraction (%)</b>
Cancers	210	112	53.2%
Cardiovascular & metabolic diseases	397	128	32.2%
Pulmonary diseases	95	71	75.2%
Total cancer, CVD, pulmonary	702	311	44.3%
All causes	1537	602	39.2%

# Average Annual Smoking Attributable Mortality: Women

Women have somewhat fewer smoking-related deaths as compared to men. Almost half of all cancer deaths and nearly 72% of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among AI/AN women 35 years and older in Oklahoma. Overall, about 3 out of 10 deaths are smoking related.

**Table 4.1 Average annual smoking attributable mortality among AI/AN women ages 35 years and older, 2018-2020**

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Smoking-attributable deaths</b>	<b>Attributable fraction (%)</b>
Cancers	147	72	48.8%
Cardiovascular & metabolic diseases	314	80	25.4%
Pulmonary diseases	99	71	71.8%
Total cancer, CVD, pulmonary	560	222	39.7%
All causes	1281	395	30.9%



# Conclusions



- The burden of tobacco use, measured by prevalence of use and secondhand smoke exposure, is much greater for AI/ANs in Oklahoma compared to whites.
- Both AI/AN and white populations have experienced declines in the burden of tobacco; however, AI/ANs still face significant tobacco-related health disparities.
- AI/ANs are registering and receiving Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline services at comparable rates to whites.
- Tobacco control efforts in the state need to ensure prevention and cessation programs are culturally appropriate and accessible to this unique population that bears a heavy burden of tobacco-related morbidity and mortality.

## Appendix A

## Tables

Burden of Tobacco Use among  
American Indians in Oklahoma  
2011-2021

## Section I. Cigarette Smoking, Smokeless Tobacco Use, and E-cigarette Use

Table 1. Prevalence of current cigarette smoking among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Smoking Status	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	5493	74.3 (72.7, 75.9)	5221	77.1 (75.7, 78.5)	5374	77.3 (75.9, 78.7)	5583	79.0 (77.6, 80.4)	4713	78.8 (77.1, 80.5)	4770	80.7 (79.1, 82.2)	4487	80.5 (79.0, 82.1)
	Current smoker	1407	25.7 (24.1, 27.3)	1292	22.9 (21.5, 24.3)	1201	22.7 (21.3, 24.1)	1129	21.0 (19.6, 22.4)	894	21.2 (19.5, 22.9)	809	19.3 (17.8, 20.9)	781	19.5 (17.9, 21.0)
AI/AN	Not a current smoker	422	66.6 (61.5, 71.8)	433	71.0 (66.3, 75.7)	426	64.6 (59.0, 70.1)	483	73.7 (69.4, 78.0)	384	64.2 (58.1, 70.3)	394	73.5 (68.2, 78.9)	342	70.0 (64.7, 75.4)
	Current smoker	197	33.4 (28.2, 38.5)	171	29.0 (24.3, 33.7)	175	35.4 (29.9, 41.0)	153	26.3 (22.0, 30.6)	154	35.8 (29.7, 41.9)	108	26.5 (21.1, 31.8)	123	30.0 (24.6, 35.3)

Race	Smoking Status	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	3473	80.3 (78.6, 81.9)	4132	81.9 (80.4, 83.3)	3201	81.8 (80.2, 83.4)	3509	83.7 (82.2, 85.2)
	Current smoker	664	19.7 (18.1, 21.4)	743	18.1 (16.7, 19.6)	595	18.2 (16.6, 19.8)	585	16.3 (14.8, 17.8)
AI/AN	Not a current smoker	315	75.9 (70.4, 81.5)	387	70.9 (65.8, 76.0)	338	73.1 (67.6, 78.5)	347	74.0 (69.2, 78.9)
	Current smoker	86	24.1 (18.5, 29.6)	132	29.1 (24.0, 34.2)	120	26.9 (21.5, 32.4)	111	26.0 (21.1, 30.9)

Table 2. Current smoking status (4 levels) among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Smoking Status	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Current smoker every day	1078	19.8 (18.4, 21.3)	1004	17.4 (16.1, 18.7)	906	17.2 (15.9, 18.4)	840	15.4 (14.2, 16.7)	678	15.8 (14.3, 17.3)	601	14.2 (12.8, 15.6)	568	13.5 (12.2, 14.8)
	Current smoker some days	329	5.9 (5.0, 6.8)	288	5.5 (4.6, 6.3)	295	5.6 (4.7, 6.4)	289	5.5 (4.7, 6.4)	216	5.4 (4.4, 6.4)	208	5.1 (4.2, 6.0)	213	6.0 (5.0, 7.0)
	Former smoker	2093	25.4 (24.1, 26.7)	1888	26.5 (25.2, 27.9)	1968	26.4 (25.0, 27.7)	2053	27.8 (26.5, 29.2)	1721	26.8 (25.2, 28.5)	1625	26.2 (24.7, 27.7)	1584	26.0 (24.5, 27.5)
	Never Smoker	3400	48.9 (47.2, 50.6)	3333	50.6 (49.0, 52.2)	3406	50.9 (49.3, 52.5)	3530	51.2 (49.6, 52.8)	2992	52.0 (50.0, 53.9)	3145	54.5 (52.7, 56.3)	2903	54.5 (52.7, 56.3)
AI/AN	Current smoker every day	143	24.9 (20.2, 29.6)	111	19.3 (15.1, 23.4)	118	24.8 (19.4, 30.2)	107	20.1 (16.0, 24.1)	103	24.2 (18.8, 29.6)	68	17.1 (12.4, 21.8)	81	17.6 (13.4, 21.8)
	Current smoker some days	54	8.4 (5.4, 11.5)	60	9.7 (6.8, 12.7)	57	10.6 (7.4, 13.8)	46	6.3 (4.2, 8.3)	51	11.7 (7.1, 16.3)	40	9.4 (5.8, 12.9)	42	12.4 (8.0, 16.7)
	Former smoker	187	28.1 (23.3, 32.8)	171	23.8 (19.8, 27.8)	163	21.1 (17.2, 25.0)	174	24.1 (20.2, 28.0)	121	17.8 (13.7, 21.9)	150	25.9 (21.2, 30.6)	132	23.5 (19.1, 27.8)
	Never Smoker	235	38.6 (33.3, 43.9)	262	47.2 (41.9, 52.4)	263	43.5 (38.0, 49.0)	309	49.6 (44.7, 54.4)	263	46.4 (40.3, 52.4)	244	47.7 (41.9, 53.4)	210	46.6 (40.9, 52.3)

Race	Smoking Status	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted % (95%CI)
White	Current smoker every day	490	14.2 (12.7, 15.6)	541	13.1 (11.8, 14.3)	467	14.0 (12.6, 15.4)	440	12.2 (10.9, 13.5)
	Current smoker some days	174	5.5 (4.5, 6.5)	202	5.1 (4.2, 5.9)	128	4.2 (3.3, 5.1)	145	4.2 (3.3, 5.0)
	Former smoker	1218	26.1 (24.5, 27.8)	1382	25.9 (24.4, 27.4)	1096	26.9 (25.2, 28.6)	1178	27.6 (25.8, 29.3)
	Never Smoker	2255	54.2 (52.2, 56.1)	2750	55.9 (54.2, 57.7)	2105	54.9 (52.9, 56.9)	2331	56.1 (54.2, 58.1)
AI/AN	Current smoker every day	58	17.5 (12.3, 22.6)	85	20.5 (15.8, 25.2)	85	16.0 (12.1, 19.8)	73	16.7 (12.6, 20.8)
	Current smoker some days	28	6.6 (3.7, 9.5)	47	8.6 (5.7, 11.5)	35	11.0 (6.2, 15.8)	38	9.3 (6.1, 12.5)
	Former smoker	117	24.2 (19.3, 29.1)	156	27.5 (22.7, 32.2)	124	25.9 (21.1, 30.6)	114	23.3 (18.7, 27.9)
	Never Smoker	198	51.7 (45.4, 58.0)	231	43.4 (38.1, 48.7)	214	47.2 (41.5, 52.9)	223	50.7 (45.2, 56.3)

Table 3. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current cigarette smoking by gender among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Gender	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Male	1626	25.4 (24.1, 26.8)	1570	23.8 (22.5, 25.0)	1422	23.1 (21.8, 24.5)	1254	21.9 (20.5, 23.4)	1088	21.1 (19.7, 22.6)	1025	21.2 (19.8, 22.7)	1016	21.0 (19.6, 22.4)
	Female	2274	22.3 (21.2, 23.3)	2052	20.7 (19.7, 21.8)	1802	20.2 (19.1, 21.3)	1578	19.2 (18.0, 20.3)	1396	18.9 (17.8, 20.1)	1229	17.9 (16.7, 19.1)	1172	17.4 (16.3, 18.6)
AI/AN	Male	228	31.7 (27.3, 36.2)	197	28.7 (24.6, 32.9)	194	33.7 (28.8, 38.5)	164	30.8 (25.8, 35.7)	156	32.7 (27.5, 38.0)	124	27.1 (22.1, 32.1)	138	27.3 (22.5, 32.1)
	Female	315	33.5 (29.4, 37.5)	302	31.8 (27.9, 35.7)	288	31.7 (27.6, 35.9)	251	28.7 (24.8, 32.6)	229	29.0 (25.0, 33.1)	193	26.5 (22.6, 30.4)	203	28.0 (24.0, 32.0)

Race	Gender	2018 – 20		2019 – 21	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Male	934	20.4 (19.0, 21.9)	868	18.4 (17.0, 19.7)
	Female	1068	17.1 (15.9, 18.2)	1055	16.8 (15.7, 17.9)
AI/AN	Male	147	27.6 (22.7, 32.4)	160	29.1 (24.6, 33.7)
	Female	191	25.9 (21.9, 29.8)	203	25.7 (21.9, 29.5)

Table 4. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current cigarette smoking by educational attainment among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Education	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Did not graduate High School	682	42.6 (39.4, 45.8)	596	39.9 (36.7, 43.0)	492	38.7 (35.1, 42.2)	385	36.8 (33.1, 40.5)	303	35.3 (31.4, 39.3)	274	34.7 (30.8, 38.6)	286	35.2 (31.3, 39.2)
	Graduated High School	1507	27.7 (26.2, 29.2)	1400	26.2 (24.8, 27.7)	1220	25.3 (23.7, 26.8)	1075	23.8 (22.2, 25.4)	945	23.4 (21.7, 25.1)	843	23.0 (21.3, 24.7)	830	23.0 (21.3, 24.7)
	Some College or Tech School	1154	22.5 (21.1, 24.0)	1092	20.9 (19.6, 22.3)	1036	20.8 (19.4, 22.2)	951	19.5 (18.0, 20.9)	863	19.2 (17.7, 20.7)	780	18.8 (17.3, 20.3)	730	18.3 (16.9, 19.8)
	College graduate	555	9.3 (8.3, 10.3)	533	8.4 (7.5, 9.3)	474	8.1 (7.2, 9.1)	419	8.3 (7.2, 9.3)	371	8.2 (7.1, 9.3)	355	8.1 (7.1, 9.1)	339	7.3 (6.4, 8.2)
AI/AN	Did not graduate High School	123	44.3 (36.4, 52.2)	102	43.9 (35.6, 52.2)	89	49.9 (40.9, 58.9)	70	47.7 (38.1, 57.4)	72	52.1 (42.4, 61.9)	64	47.8 (37.4, 58.1)	61	50.1 (39.3, 60.9)
	Graduated High School	207	34.0 (29.0, 39.1)	198	32.0 (27.2, 36.7)	193	32.9 (27.9, 37.9)	163	30.9 (25.9, 35.9)	136	30.8 (25.4, 36.2)	107	27.5 (22.0, 33.0)	128	29.5 (24.3, 34.7)
	Some College or Tech School	167	31.5 (26.6, 36.4)	161	28.1 (23.7, 32.5)	156	29.6 (24.8, 34.4)	141	26.9 (22.1, 31.7)	137	28.7 (23.7, 33.7)	114	24.3 (19.6, 29.0)	114	23.9 (19.4, 28.5)
	College graduate	45	10.6 (7.0, 14.1)	38	9.3 (5.9, 12.7)	44	11.1 (7.2, 15.0)	41	9.2 (5.8, 12.5)	40	9.5 (5.9, 13.0)	32	9.6 (5.4, 13.8)	38	11.0 (6.5, 15.4)

Race	Smoking Status	2018 – 20		2019 – 2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Did not graduate High School	281	35.2 (31.2, 39.1)	276	34.5 (30.6, 38.5)
	Graduated High School	746	22.3 (20.6, 24.1)	702	21.1 (19.4, 22.8)
	Some College or Tech School	664	17.8 (16.4, 19.3)	651	16.6 (15.2, 18.0)
	College graduate	308	7.2 (6.2, 8.1)	290	6.3 (5.4, 7.1)
AI/AN	Did not graduate High School	57	48.3 (37.6, 59.0)	51	44.4 (34.0, 54.9)
	Graduated High School	129	29.8 (24.5, 35.2)	141	31.0 (26.0, 36.1)
	Some College or Tech School	112	22.0 (17.6, 26.4)	128	24.8 (20.3, 29.4)
	College graduate	40	9.6 (5.6, 13.6)	43	9.3 (6.1, 12.5)

Table 5a. Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Smokeless Tobacco Use	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Every day or some days	319	7.5 (6.5, 8.6)	331	7.1 (6.2, 8.0)	293	6.5 (5.6, 7.4)	315	7.0 (6.0, 7.9)	255	6.6 (5.6, 7.6)	236	6.3 (5.3, 7.3)	259	7.1 (6.1, 8.2)
	Not at all	6590	92.5 (91.4, 93.5)	6186	92.9 (92.0, 93.8)	6293	93.5 (92.6, 94.4)	6406	93.0 (92.1, 94.0)	5359	93.4 (92.4, 94.4)	5367	93.7 (92.7, 94.7)	5055	92.9 (91.8, 93.9)
AI/AN	Every day or some days	37	8.0 (4.8, 11.3)	43	8.8 (5.7, 11.8)	44	10.1 (6.7, 13.4)	41	8.7 (5.8, 11.7)	35	9.4 (5.4, 13.5)	33	8.2 (4.9, 11.6)	45	13.1 (8.9, 17.3)
	Not at all	584	92.0 (88.7, 95.2)	561	91.2 (88.2, 94.3)	559	89.9 (86.6, 93.3)	598	91.3 (88.3, 94.2)	507	90.6 (86.5, 94.6)	469	91.8 (88.4, 95.1)	423	86.9 (82.7, 91.1)

Race	Smokeless Tobacco Use	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Every day or some days	216	6.7 (5.7, 7.7)	295	7.8 (6.7, 8.8)	242	7.2 (6.1, 8.2)	244	7.0 (6.0, 8.1)
	Not at all	3937	93.3 (92.3, 94.3)	4620	92.2 (91.2, 93.3)	3603	92.8 (91.8, 93.9)	3903	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)
AI/AN	Every day or some days	25	10.8 (5.7, 16.0)	48	10.6 (7.2, 14.0)	37	10.3 (6.2, 14.5)	30	6.7 (4.0, 9.4)
	Not at all	378	89.2 (84.0, 94.3)	475	89.4 (86.0, 92.8)	431	89.7 (85.5, 93.8)	434	93.3 (90.6, 96.0)

Table 5b. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current smokeless tobacco use by gender among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Gender	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Male	864	13.7 (12.7, 14.8)	868	13.4 (12.4, 14.4)	798	13.0 (11.9, 14.1)	745	12.9 (11.8, 14.0)	689	12.9 (11.7, 14.0)	648	12.9 (11.7, 14.0)	704	13.7 (12.5, 14.8)
	Female	79	0.8 (0.6, 1.0)	71	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	65	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	61	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	61	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	63	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	66	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)
AI/AN	Male	108	16.6 (13.1, 20.1)	114	17.3 (13.9, 20.7)	105	17.9 (14.0, 21.8)	93	16.2 (12.3, 20.0)	96	19.0 (14.7, 23.3)	88	19.8 (15.1, 24.5)	105	21.9 (17.2, 26.6)
	Female	16	1.7 (0.7, 2.7)	14	1.7 (0.6, 2.8)	15	1.4 (0.5, 2.3)	16	1.9 (0.7, 3.1)	17	2.2 (1.0, 3.4)	15	2.4 (1.1, 3.7)	13	2.0 (0.9, 3.1)

Race	Gender	2018 – 2020		2019 – 2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Male	670	13.3 (12.2, 14.5)	697	13.6 (12.4, 14.8)
	Female	83	1.6 (1.1, 2.0)	84	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)
AI/AN	Male	101	20.2 (15.6, 24.8)	107	18.0 (14.1, 21.8)
	Female	9	1.2 (0.3, 2.0)	8	0.9 (0.2, 1.5)

\* Unstable estimates due to small sample size (Coefficient of variation > 0.30) are reported in red text



Table 6a. Prevalence of ever use of e-cigarettes among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2014 – 2017)

Race	E-cigarette use	2014		2015		2016		2017	
		N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI
White	Ever used e-cigarettes	554	25.6 (23.3, 27.8)	411	26.8 (23.8, 29.7)	1039	27.1 (25.3, 28.8)	919	25.7 (23.9, 27.4)
	Never used e-cigarettes	2593	74.4 (72.2, 76.7)	2102	73.2 (70.3, 76.2)	4560	72.9 (71.2, 74.7)	4359	74.3 (72.6, 76.1)
AI/AN	Ever used e-cigarettes	74	31.9 (25.2, 38.7)	67	41.5 (32.2, 50.9)	141	38.2 (32.3, 44.0)	132	37.1 (31.3, 42.8)
	Never used e-cigarettes	213	68.1 (61.3, 74.8)	180	58.5 (49.1, 67.8)	359	61.8 (56.0, 67.7)	332	62.9 (57.2, 68.7)

Table 6b. Prevalence of current use of e-cigarettes among AI/AN and White adults who reported ever use of e-cigarettes (Oklahoma BRFSS 2016 – 2017)

Race	E-cigarette use	2016		2017	
		N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI
White	Current user	244	25.8 (22.2, 29.5)	241	27.1 (23.5, 30.7)
	Not a current user	793	74.2 (70.5, 77.8)	678	72.9 (69.3, 76.5)
AI/AN	Current user	31	20.1 (11.5, 28.7)	34	30.0 (19.9, 40.1)
	Not a current user	108	79.9 (71.3, 88.5)	96	70.0 (59.9, 80.1)

Table 6c. Prevalence of current use of e-cigarettes\* among AI/AN and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2017 – 2021)

Race	E-cigarette use	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI	N	Weighted% 95% CI
White	Current user	191	6.6 (5.4, 7.7)	225	8.9 (7.5, 10.3)	301	10.8 (9.4, 12.1)	209	9.3 (7.9, 10.8)	216	8.9 (7.5, 10.2)
	Not a current or never user	4430	93.4 (92.3, 94.6)	3499	91.1 (89.7, 92.5)	4050	89.2 (87.9, 90.6)	3066	90.7 (89.2, 92.1)	3299	91.2 (89.7, 92.5)
AI/AN	Current user	25	10.8 (5.9, 15.7)	27	9.3 (5.1, 13.4)	44	12.5 (8.6, 16.3)	39	12.5 (8.3, 16.7)	34	11.5 (7.4, 15.6)
	Not a current or never user	379	89.2 (84.3, 94.1)	337	90.7 (86.6, 94.9)	418	87.5 (83.7, 91.4)	366	87.5 (83.3, 91.7)	362	88.5 (84.4, 92.6)

\* Based on state-added question "Have you used an electronic cigarette or other electronic vaping device in the last 30 days?"

## Section 2: Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Homes and Vehicles

Table 7. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among AI/AN and white adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Secondhand Smoke in Home	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Always or some times allowed	1789	21.3 (20.0, 22.6)	1615	18.8 (17.7, 20.0)	1338	17.0 (15.8, 18.3)	1184	16.1 (14.9, 17.4)	1048	15.5 (14.3, 16.8)	956	15.8 (14.6, 17.0)	866	14.8 (13.6, 16.0)
	Never allowed	7066	78.7 (77.4, 80.0)	7296	81.2 (80.0, 82.3)	7130	83.0 (81.7, 84.2)	7044	83.9 (82.6, 85.1)	6506	84.5 (83.2, 85.7)	5930	84.2 (83.0, 85.4)	5504	85.2 (84.0, 86.4)
AI/AN	Always or some times allowed	236	32.0 (27.4, 36.6)	228	29.3 (24.9, 33.6)	188	26.6 (22.0, 31.3)	169	22.9 (18.6, 27.3)	147	25.4 (20.6, 30.2)	125	22.7 (18.0, 27.4)	117	22.2 (17.5, 26.9)
	Never allowed	544	68.0 (63.4, 72.6)	598	70.7 (66.4, 75.1)	595	73.4 (68.7, 78.0)	610	77.1 (72.7, 81.4)	543	74.6 (69.8, 79.4)	479	77.3 (72.6, 82.0)	487	77.8 (73.1, 82.5)

Race	Secondhand Smoke in Home	2018 – 20		2019 – 21	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Always or some times allowed	735	14.1 (12.9, 15.4)	645	12.1 (11.0, 13.3)
	Never allowed	4905	85.9 (84.6, 87.1)	4867	87.9 (86.7, 89.0)
AI/AN	Always or some times allowed	103	17.3 (13.1, 21.4)	114	19.3 (15.3, 23.2)
	Never allowed	489	82.7 (78.6, 86.9)	509	80.7 (76.8, 84.7)

Table 8. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among AI/AN and white adults by current smoking status (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Smoking Status	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	798	11.7 (10.6, 12.8)	699	10.2 (9.2, 11.2)	567	8.9 (7.8, 9.9)	542	8.6 (7.6, 9.7)	508	8.4 (7.4, 9.5)	474	8.7 (7.7, 9.7)	397	7.7 (6.7, 8.7)
	Current smoker	986	52.3 (48.9, 55.7)	909	48.3 (45.0, 51.6)	765	45.9 (42.4, 49.5)	638	45.7 (41.8, 49.6)	534	44.3 (40.3, 48.2)	474	44.0 (40.0, 48.1)	462	44.6 (40.6, 48.6)
AI/AN	Current smoker	81	16.2 (12.1, 20.3)	76	13.8 (10.1, 17.5)	54	11.4 (7.1, 15.7)	57	11.4 (7.2, 15.6)	47	13.0 (8.2, 17.8)	43	12.4 (7.6, 17.3)	39	11.6 (6.8, 16.4)
	Not a current smoker	155	64.1 (55.9, 72.2)	152	60.7 (52.5, 69.0)	134	56.0 (47.4, 64.6)	112	46.4 (37.0, 55.9)	99	51.0 (41.1, 61.0)	81	48.6 (38.2, 59.1)	76	49.6 (40.0, 59.3)

Race	Smoking Status	2018 – 20		2019 – 21	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	314	7.3 (6.3, 8.3)	278	6.5 (5.5, 7.5)
	Current smoker	418	42.8 (38.6, 46.9)	363	38.3 (34.1, 42.4)
AI/AN	Current smoker	35	8.6 (4.5, 12.6)	43	10.9 (6.8, 15.0)
	Not a current smoker	67	42.5 (32.8, 52.1)	70	42.0 (33.0, 51.0)

Table 9. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among AI/AN and white adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Race	Secondhand Smoke in Car	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Always or some times allowed	1738	24.6 (23.1, 26.0)	1768	23.7 (22.4, 25.0)	1521	22.3 (20.9, 23.7)	1391	21.0 (19.6, 22.3)	1255	21.4 (19.9, 22.8)	1163	22.0 (20.6, 23.5)	1077	21.5 (20.1, 22.9)
	Never allowed	6753	75.4 (74.0, 76.9)	6988	76.3 (75.0, 77.6)	6809	77.7 (76.3, 79.1)	6706	79.0 (77.7, 80.4)	6172	78.6 (77.2, 80.1)	5615	78.0 (76.5, 79.4)	5193	78.5 (77.1, 79.9)
AI/AN	Always or some times allowed	211	34.0 (29.2, 38.9)	229	32.4 (27.9, 36.9)	210	32.1 (27.3, 36.9)	205	32.3 (27.3, 37.3)	172	31.7 (26.5, 36.8)	143	30.1 (24.5, 35.6)	148	28.4 (23.3, 33.6)
	Never allowed	523	66.0 (61.1, 70.8)	569	67.6 (63.1, 72.1)	550	67.9 (63.1, 72.7)	553	67.7 (62.7, 72.7)	501	68.3 (63.2, 73.5)	444	69.9 (64.4, 75.5)	442	71.6 (66.4, 76.7)

Race	Secondhand Smoke in Car	2018 – 20		2019 – 21	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Always or some times allowed	935	20.3 (18.8, 21.7)	861	18.2 (16.8, 19.6)
	Never allowed	4626	79.7 (78.3, 81.2)	4581	81.8 (80.4, 83.2)
AI/AN	Always or some times allowed	140	26.6 (21.6, 31.6)	151	27.3 (22.7, 31.9)
	Never allowed	440	73.4 (68.4, 78.4)	459	72.7 (68.1, 77.3)

Table 10. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among AI/AN and white adults by current smoking status (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)

Smoking Status	Smoking Status	2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 – 2017		2016 – 2018		2017 – 2019	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	658	11.9 (10.6, 13.1)	680	11.2 (10.1, 12.3)	585	9.9 (8.8, 11.0)	575	9.6 (8.5, 10.6)	536	10.2 (9.0, 11.4)	496	10.8 (9.6, 12.1)	446	10.7 (9.5, 11.9)
	Current smoker	1077	67.7 (64.5, 70.9)	1084	67.3 (64.2, 70.5)	932	67.3 (63.9, 70.7)	813	66.5 (62.8, 70.3)	714	67.0 (63.3, 70.7)	660	67.1 (63.3, 71.0)	624	68.0 (64.3, 71.7)
AI/AN	Current smoker	70	15.9 (11.5, 20.4)	78	14.5 (10.6, 18.4)	61	13.8 (9.2, 18.4)	71	16.5 (11.6, 21.5)	57	15.6 (10.5, 20.7)	49	16.0 (10.1, 21.9)	45	13.5 (7.9, 19.0)
	Not a current smoker	141	70.7 (63.1, 78.3)	151	69.5 (62.0, 77.1)	149	68.5 (60.0, 77.0)	134	65.1 (56.0, 74.2)	115	65.7 (56.2, 75.2)	94	66.7 (57.1, 76.3)	103	68.4 (59.5, 77.4)

Smoking Status	Smoking Status	2018 – 2020		2019 – 2021	
		N	Weighted% (95% CI)	N	Weighted% (95% CI)
White	Not a current smoker	371	9.7 (8.5, 10.9)	352	9.1 (7.9, 10.2)
	Current smoker	556	65.1 (60.9, 69.3)	495	60.4 (56.1, 64.8)
AI/AN	Current smoker	43	13.8 (8.3, 19.3)	46	13.4 (8.7, 18.1)
	Not a current smoker	97	65.0 (55.6, 74.3)	105	65.9 (57.4, 74.5)