

# Burden of Tobacco among Black/African Americans in Oklahoma 2023 Update

# Burden of Tobacco among African Americans in Oklahoma, 2023 Update

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**June 26, 2023**

# Table of Contents

	Page
Key Findings	4
Background	8
Methods	10
Tobacco Use Behaviors	16
Secondhand Smoke Exposure	26
Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Utilization	31
Health Outcomes: Tobacco-related Morbidity & Mortality	42
Conclusions	49
Appendix A: Tables	50

## KEY FINDINGS

# Key Findings

## Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- The prevalence of cigarette smoking was higher in Black/AA adults as compared to whites (19.0% vs. 16.3%) in 2021.
- When compared to whites, Black/AA males had the highest smoking prevalence (22.7%), while Black/AA females had the lowest smoking prevalence rates (15.7%).
- In 2019-21, smoking prevalence among Black/AAs was similar for all education categories except for those with a college degree. This is in sharp contrast to patterns observed among whites, which demonstrate a strong inverse association with educational attainment.
- Compared to white males, Black/AA males have lower prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (13.6% among white males compared to 5.2% among Black/AA males in 2019-2021).
- In 2021, 6.6% of Black/AA adults and 8.9% of white adults reported current use of e-cigarette or vapor device.

# Key Findings

## Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- Although declines have been observed for both whites and Black/AAs, more Black/AAs report smoking is allowed inside the home always or sometimes (18.6%) compared to 12.1% of whites in 2019-2021.
- In 2019-2021, 23.8% of Black/AA adults and 18.2% of white adults reported smoking is always or sometimes allowed in their vehicle.

## Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline

- The number of Black/AA tobacco users registering for services in CY2022 was 61% lower than the number observed at its peak, CY2012.
- 2,743 Black/AA and 24,030 white tobacco users registered for Helpline services between January 2021 and August 2022. Most registrants enrolled in the individual services (text, email and/or NRT) or the multiple call programs.
- Black/AA Helpline registrants were less likely than whites to report 1 or more MHSAD. They also smoked fewer cigarettes per day.
- White Helpline registrants had slightly higher quit rates at the 7-month follow-up as compared to Black/AA (36.2% vs. 34.1%), although not statistically different.

# Key Findings

## Health Outcomes

- Blacks/AA have similar incidence but slightly lower 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 Black/AAs.
- Blacks/AA had a higher cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality compared to whites. CVD mortality for both groups have been increasing since 2018.
- Mortality due to chronic lower respiratory disease was consistently lower among Blacks/AA.
- More than half of all cancer deaths and three quarters of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among Black/AA men 35 years and older. Overall, about a third (36%) of all deaths are smoking related.
- Black/AA women have fewer smoking-related deaths as compared to Black/AA men. About 3 out of 10 cancer deaths and nearly 61% of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among AA/Black women 35 years and older. Overall, 15.4% of all deaths are smoking related among Black/AA women.

# BACKGROUND



# Background

- This report updates analyses related to the burden of tobacco among Blacks/African Americans (AA) in Oklahoma and provides more recent data related to disparities in tobacco-related exposures and health outcomes.
- Blacks/AAs continue to experience health disparities from the adverse effects of tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS).
- No single factor is responsible for these disparities; they are likely the result of complex interactions between socioeconomic status, stress, targeted advertising by the tobacco companies, price and promotion of products, high rates of menthol cigarettes, biological determinants, and access to health care for tobacco-related disease prevention, screening and treatment.

# 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-cigarettes, and secondhand smoke exposure in the home and vehicles by race for Black/AAs compared to whites.
- Current use of e-cigarettes or other electronic nicotine devices was asked in 2017–2021.
- 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 also 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 was 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 rates for lung, trachea and bronchus cancer (combined), major cardiovascular disease (diseases of the heart), and chronic lower respiratory disease were retrieved online through OK2SHARE.
- Mortality data in this report do not use the IHS linked race classification as these data are not available after 2009. Mortality data are reported for 2010-2021 using the 6-category race variable from the Census.
- Age-adjusted rates, using the 2000 US standard population, were calculated for whites and African Americans.
- Data were retrieved from OK2SHARE on June 22, 2023.

# Methods

## Average annual smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) for Black/AAs 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 Black/AA 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>

**1.**

## **RESULTS: TOBACCO USE BEHAVIORS**

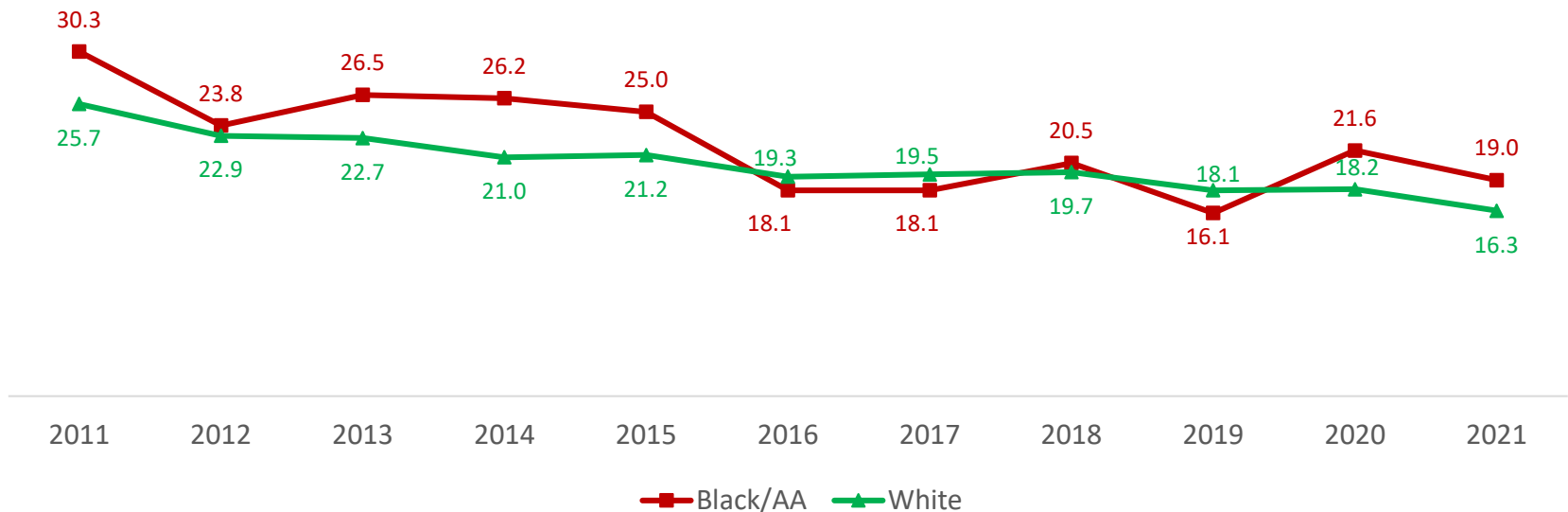
**CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING,  
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE, AND E-  
CIGARETTE USE**



# Current Cigarette Smoking

The prevalence of cigarette smoking among Black/AA adults was consistently higher than white adults until 2016. Since 2015, prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Black/AA adults has fluctuated, with some years having a lower prevalence as compared to whites. In 2021, 19.0% of Black/AA adults and 16.3% of white adults in Oklahoma were current cigarette smokers.

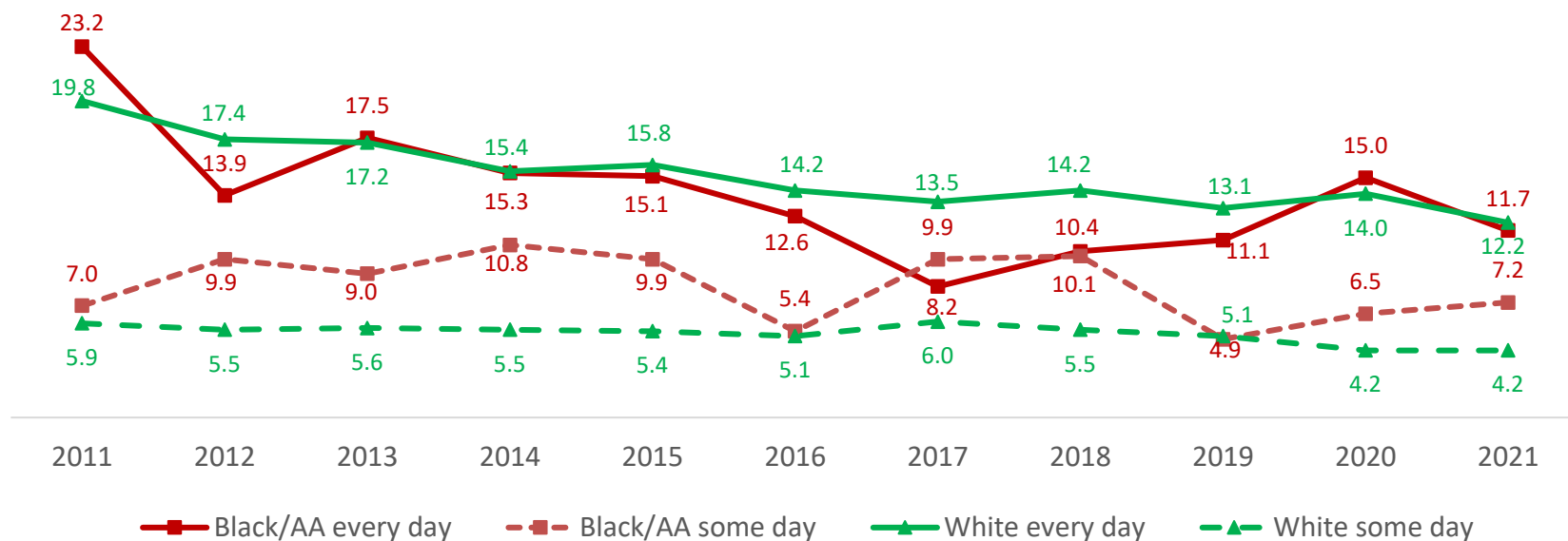
**Figure 1.1 Prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Every Day and Some Day Smoking

The majority of Black/AA and white adult cigarette smokers reported smoking cigarettes every day. The prevalence of every day smoking among Black/AA adults fluctuated over time and was 11.7% in 2021. The prevalence of some day smoking was mostly higher among Black/AA adults compared to white adults. In 2021, prevalence of some day smoking was 7.2% in Black/AAs and 4.2% in whites.

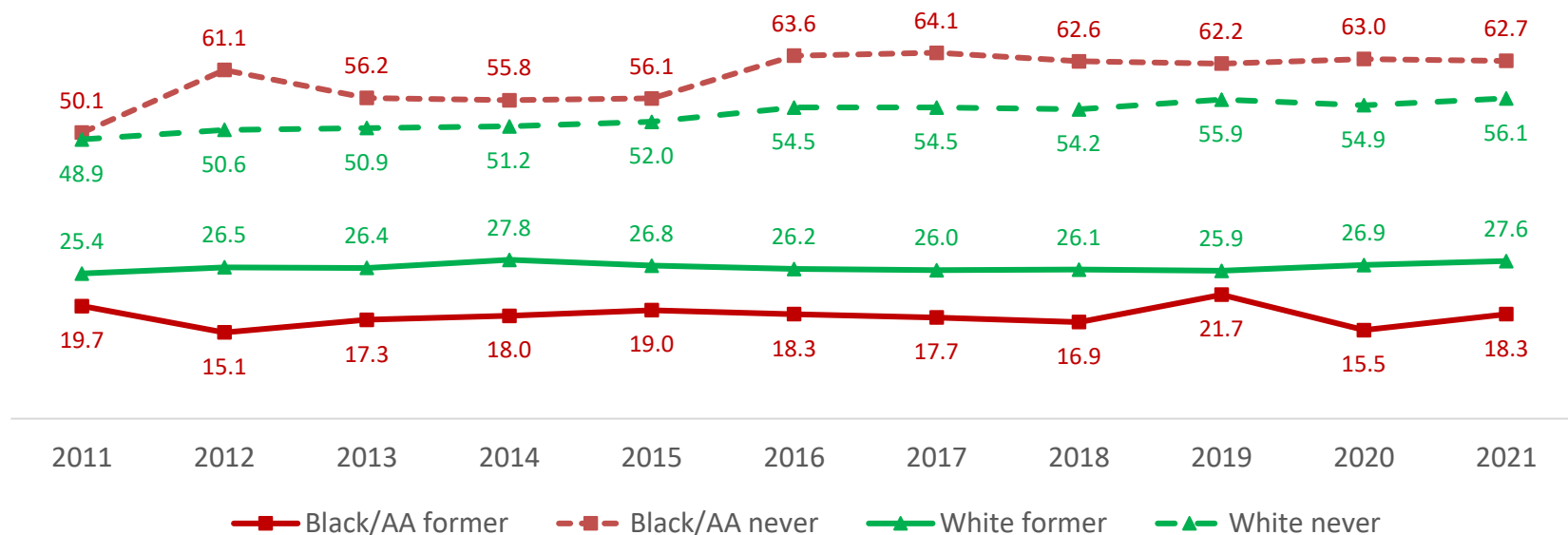
**Figure 1.2 Prevalence of every day and some day cigarette smoking among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Former and Never Smoking

The prevalence of former smoking was stable among Black/AA and white adults, but whites have a greater proportion of former smokers across all years. The proportion of never smokers was similar in 2011 among both Black/AA and white adults; however, since 2012 a higher proportion of Black/AA adults reported being never smokers than white adults.

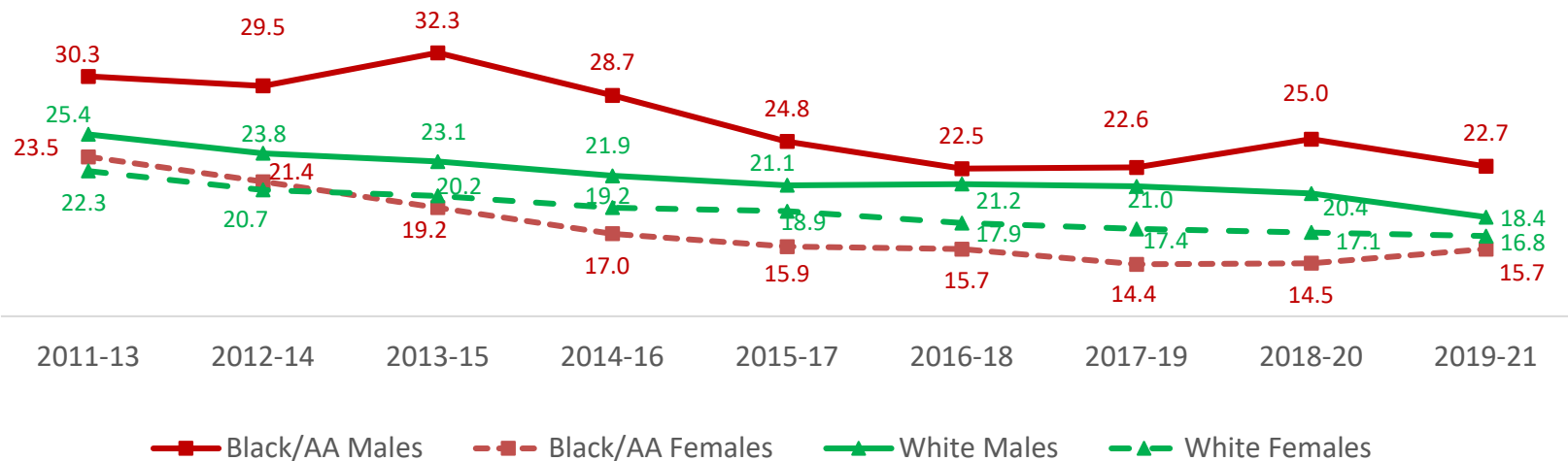
**Figure 1.3 Prevalence of former and never smoking among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Cigarette Smoking by Gender

From 2011-2015, Black/AA males had the highest smoking prevalence (>30%), while Black/AA females had rates similar to white females (~20%). The prevalence of cigarette smoking among Black/AA females declined steadily from 23.5% in 2011-13 to 14.5% in 2018-20 but increased to 15.7% for 2019-21. Among Black/AA males, smoking prevalence decreased to 22.7% for 2019-2021.

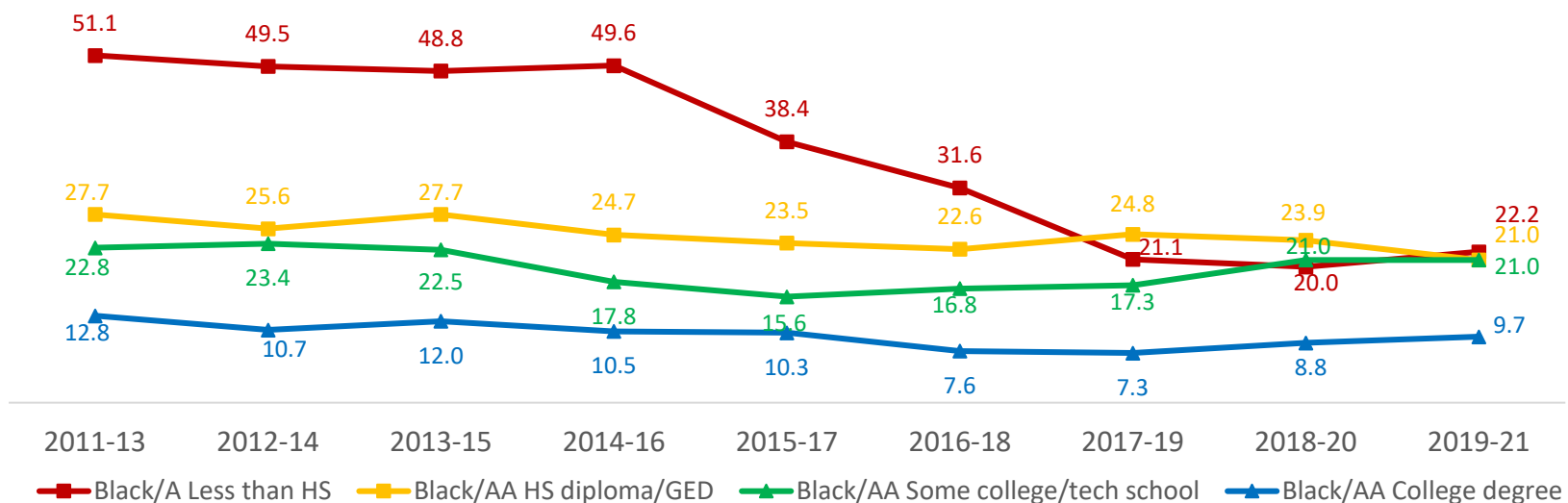
**Figure 1.4 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by gender among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Cigarette Smoking by Education

There was an inverse association between the level of education and current cigarette smoking among Black/AA adults until 2017. There has been a sharp decline in current smoking among Black/AA adults with less than a high school diploma. In 2019-21, smoking prevalence among Black/AAs was similar for all education categories except for those with a college degree. This is in sharp contrast to patterns observed among whites (next page).

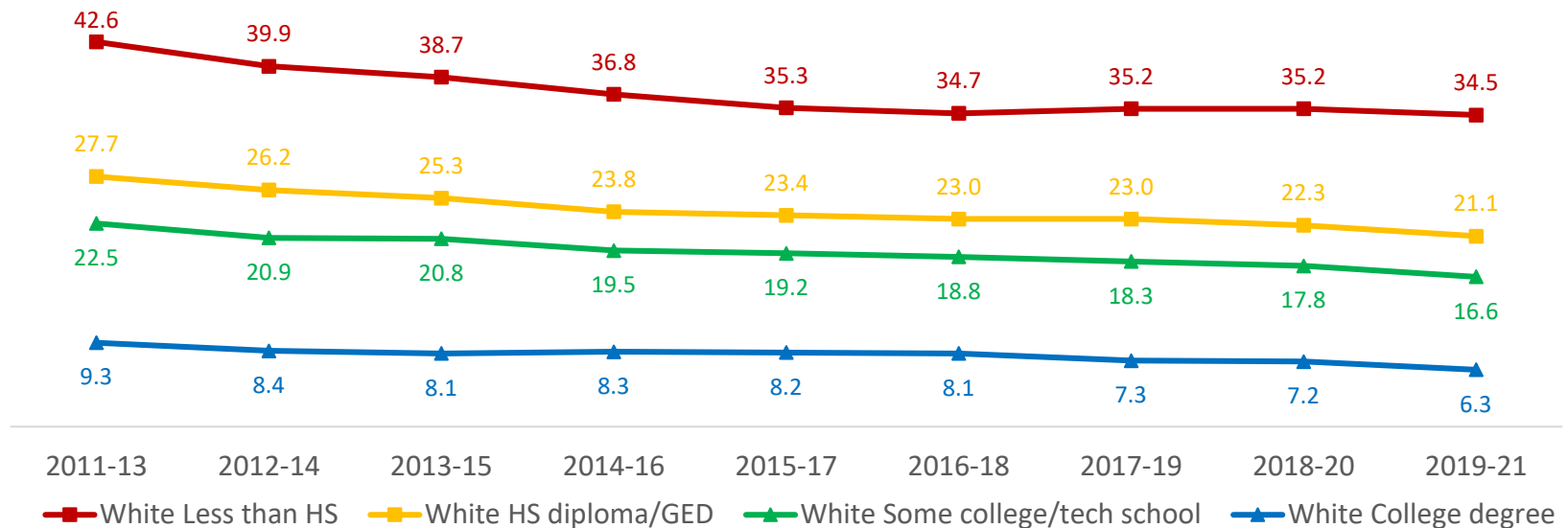
**Figure 1.5 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by education among Black/AA adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# 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. From 2011-2017 smoking prevalence decreased in those with less than high school diploma but has levelled since then.

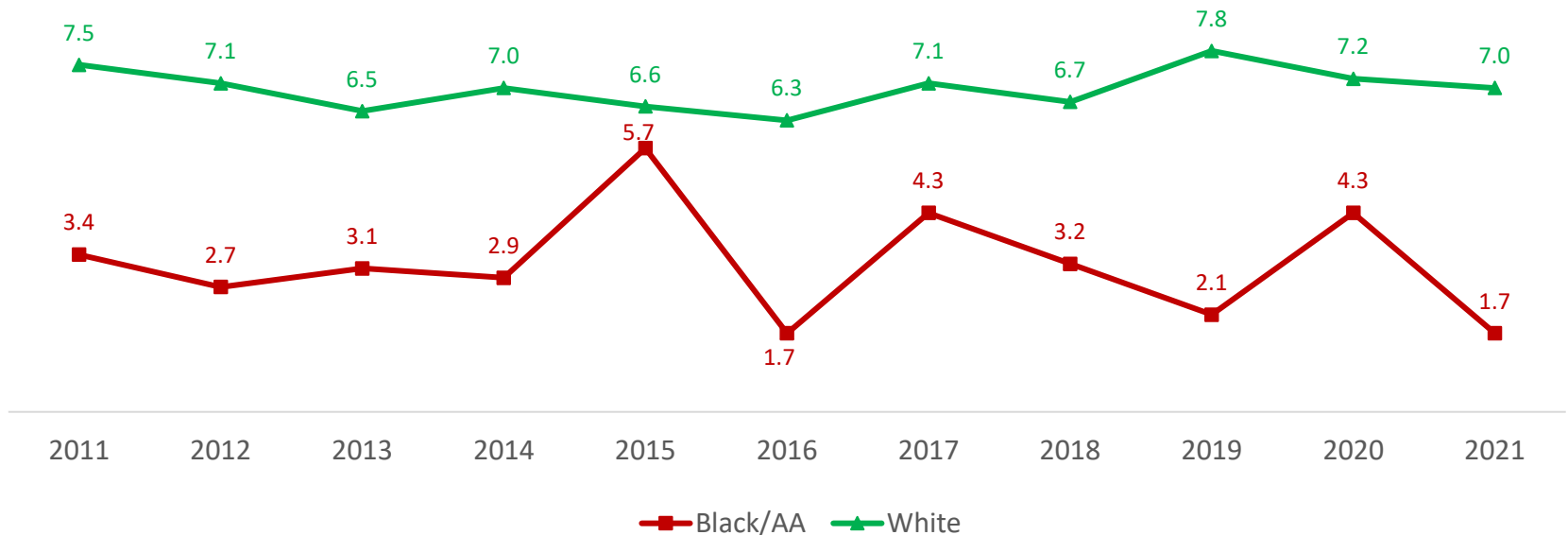
**Figure 1.6 Three-year rolling prevalence of current cigarette smoking by education among White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was consistently lower among AA than white. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among AA has been fluctuating since 2014. Smokeless tobacco use prevalence among AA sharply decreased from 4.3% in 2020 to 1.7% in 2021. It should be noted that due to small sample size, estimates for AA are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

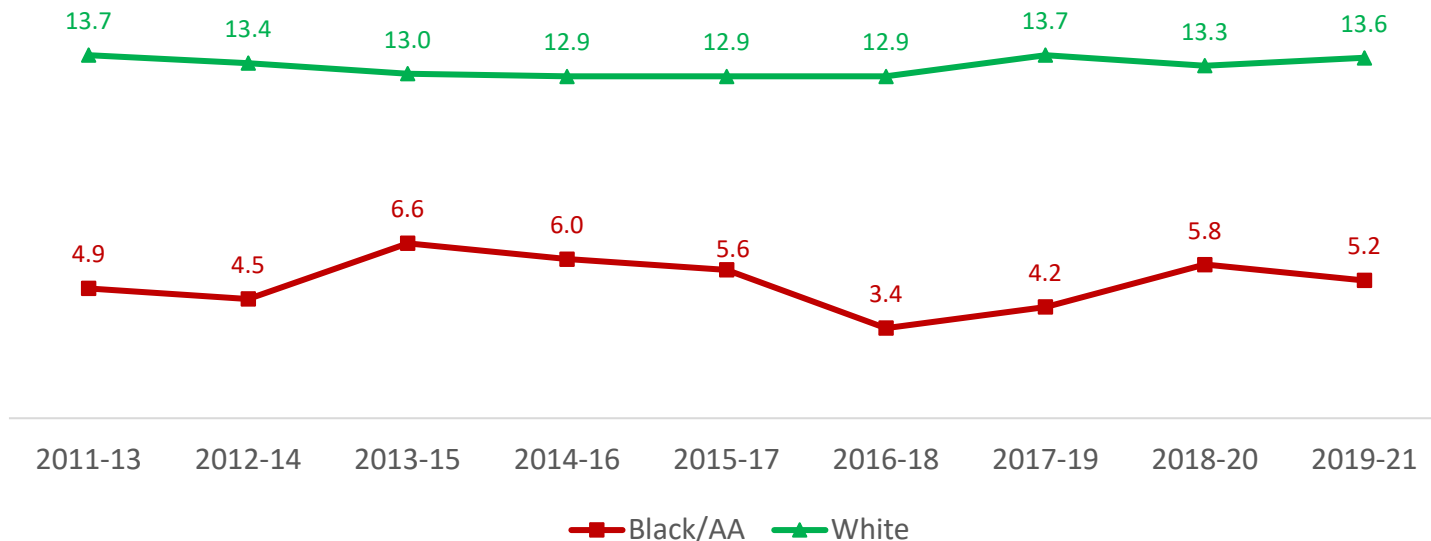
**Figure 1.7 Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use among Males

Smokeless tobacco use prevalence was consistently lower among Black/AA males than white males. Smokeless tobacco use among Black/AA males steadily increased from 2016-2018 to 2018-2020 followed by a slight increase in 2019-21.

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

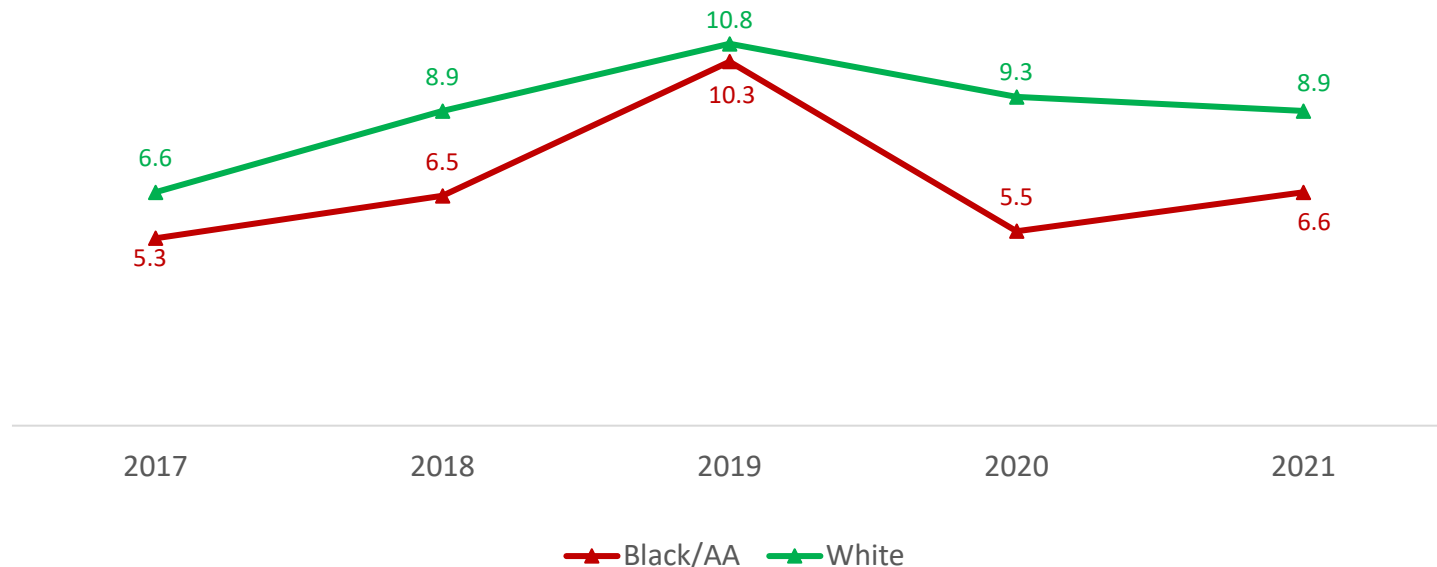




# Current Use of E-cigarettes

After a steady increase in the percent of both Black/AA and white adults reporting current use of e-cigarette or vapor devices during the past 30 days, a decline was observed in 2020. In 2021, prevalence of e-cigarette use increased to 6.6% among Black/AAs. Consistently, Black/AAs have lower rates of e-cigarette use as compared to whites.

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



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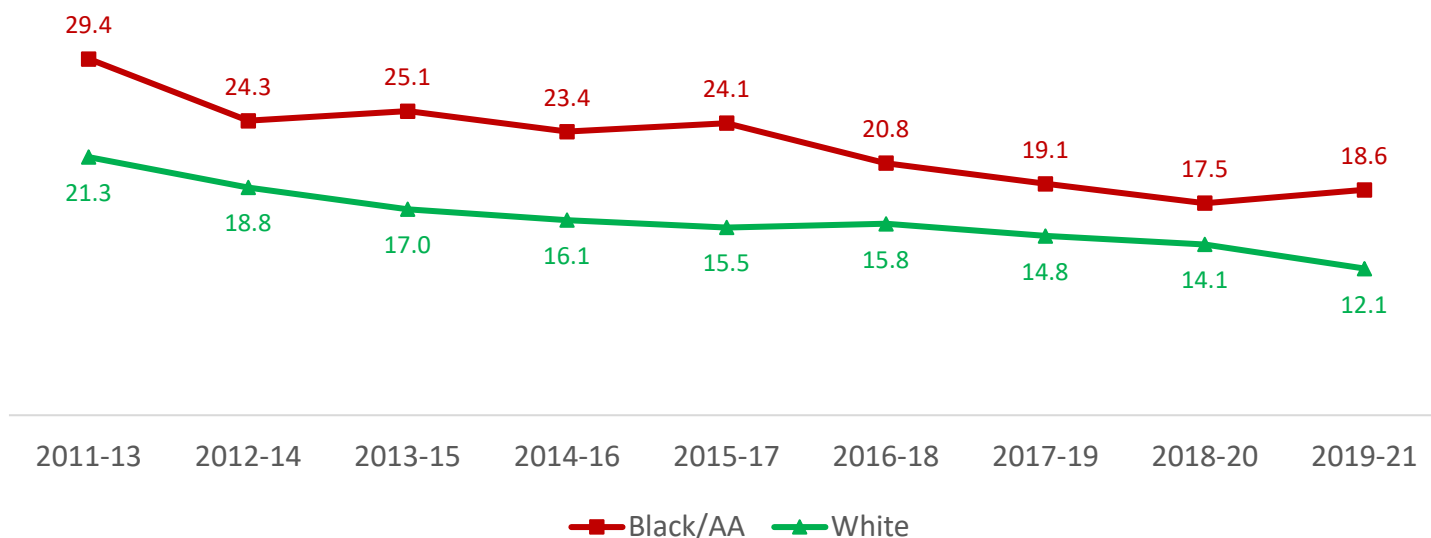
## **RESULTS: SECONDHAND SMOKE**

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

# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Home

More Black/AAs report being exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes compared to whites. The proportion of Black/AAs who reported smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their homes decreased from 29.4% in 2011-13 to 18.6% in 2019-21.

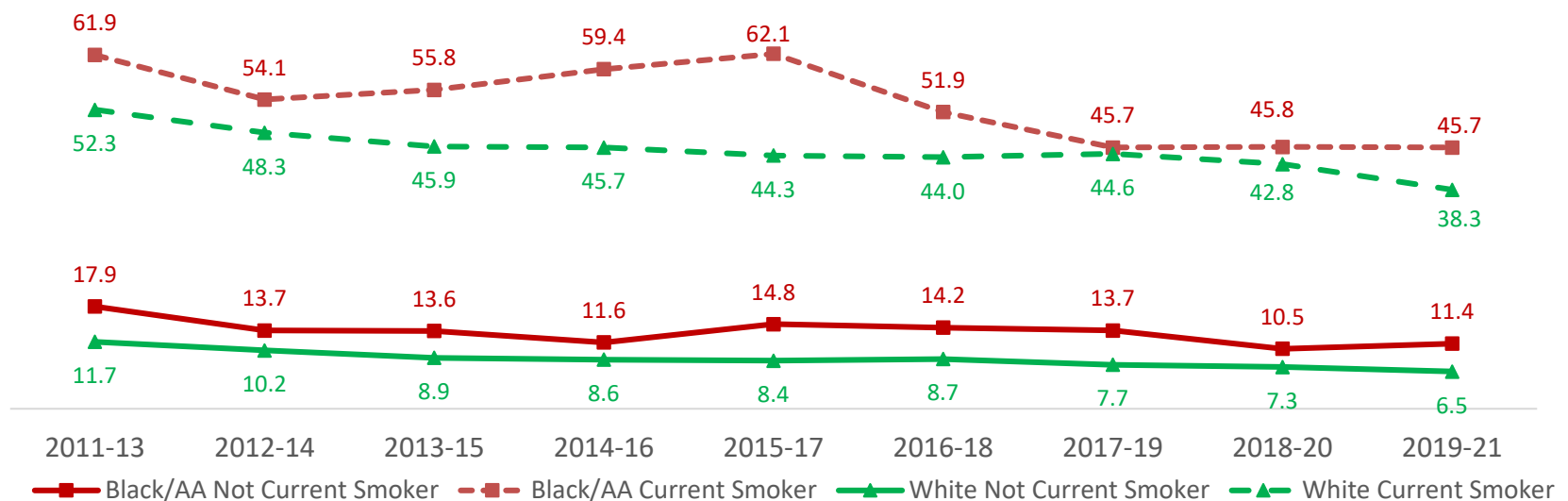
**Figure 2.1 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Home

The proportion of Black/AA current smokers who reported smoking is allowed in their home fluctuated over time but was consistently higher than white smokers. Similarly, Black/AA nonsmokers were also more likely to allow smoking in the home as compared to white nonsmokers.

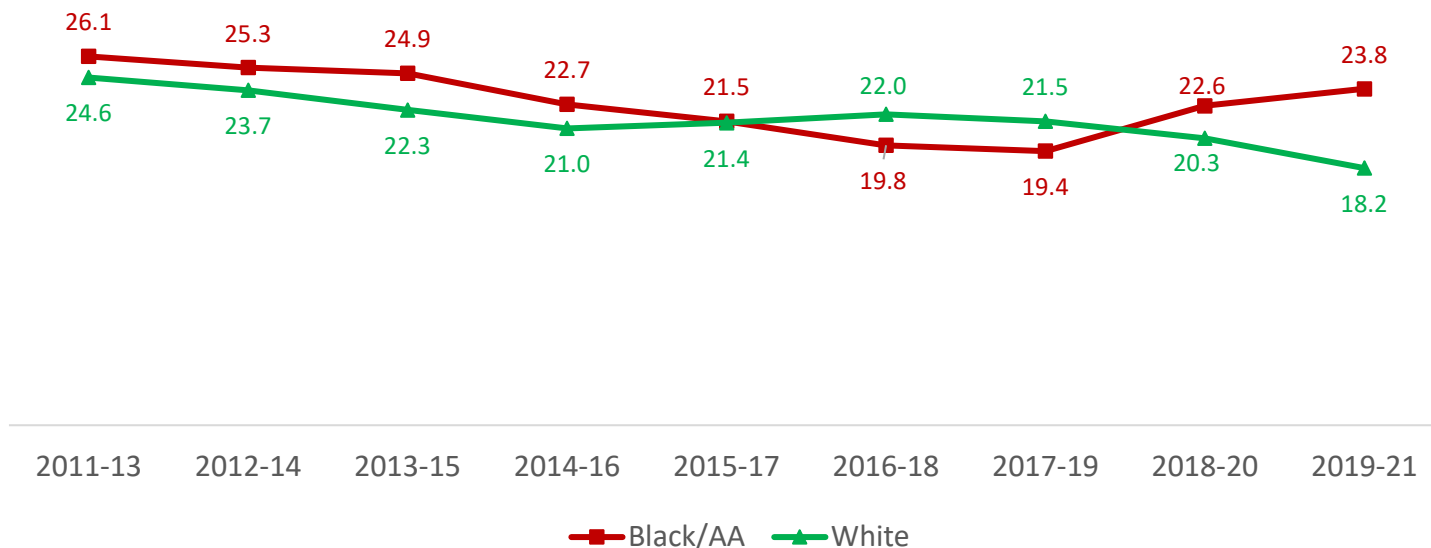
**Figure 2.2 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their home among Black/AA and White adults by current smoking status (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Vehicles

A steady decline was observed from 2011 to 2019 in the proportion of Black/AA adults who allowed smoking in their vehicle, but a sharp increase was observed for 2018-21. In 2019-21, 23.8% Black/AA allowed smoking in their vehicle. This is in contrast to white adults with 18.2% allowing smoking inside a vehicle in 2019-21.

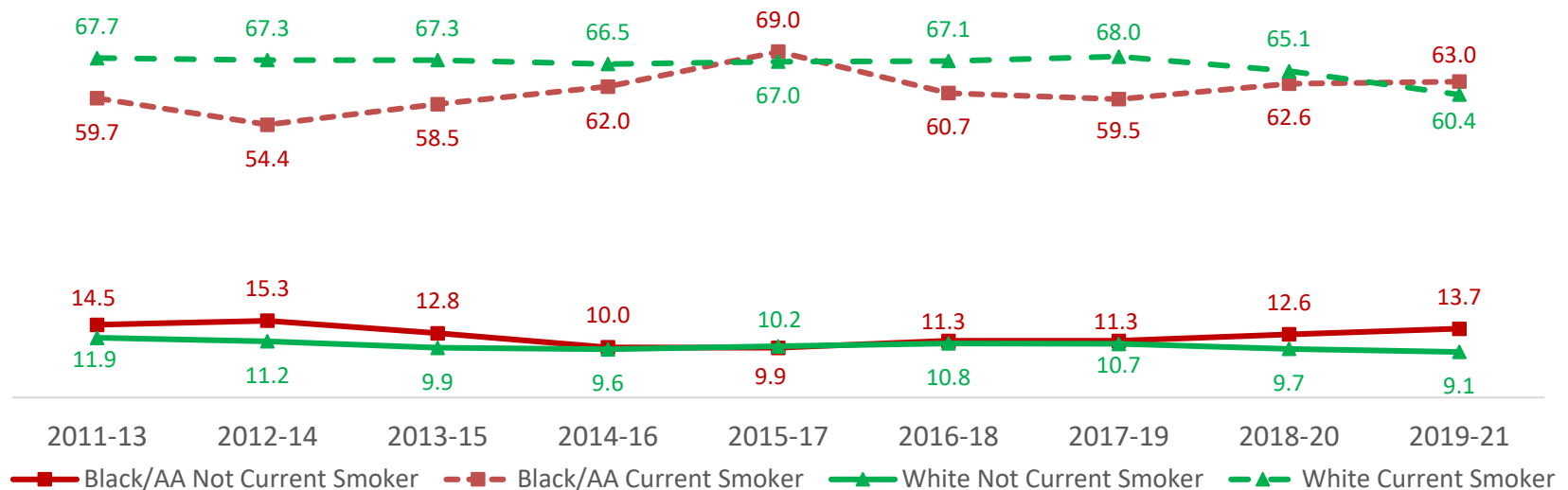
**Figure 2.3 Three-year rolling proportion of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2021)**



# Smoking Allowed Always or Sometimes in Vehicles

Similar to home smoking rules, a higher proportion of current smokers allowed smoking in their vehicle compared to those who were not current smokers for both Black/AA and white adults. Differences between Black/AA and white smokers were negligible, as were those observed between Black/AA and white nonsmokers.

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



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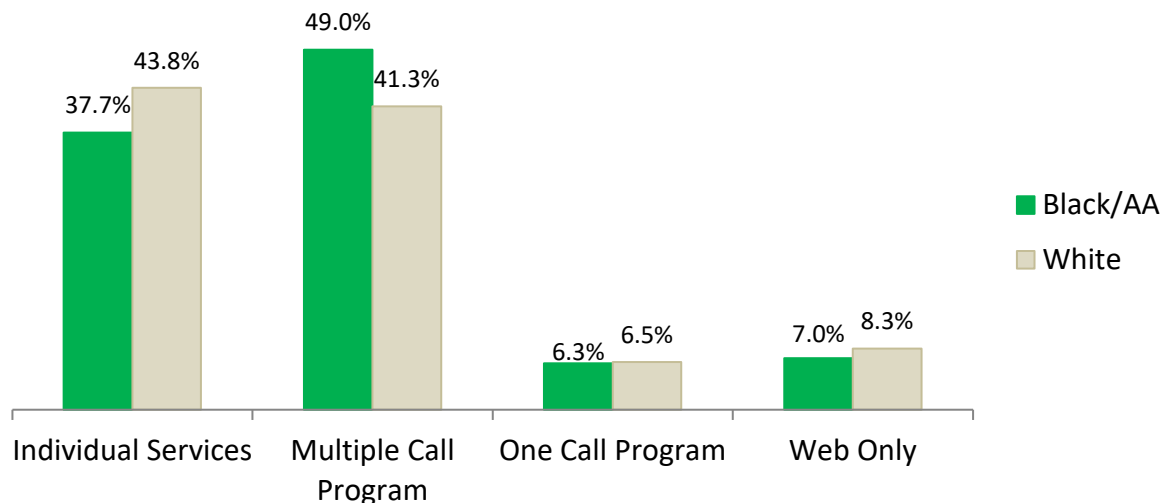
## **RESULTS: OK TOBACCO HELPLINE**

### **OKLAHOMA TOBACCO HELPLINE UTILIZATION**

# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Services Received

From January 2021 to August 2022, there were 2,743 Black/AAs and 24,030 whites who registered for Helpline services. Of those who registered, 38% of Black/AA and 44% of white tobacco users registered for individual services (NRT, text and/or email) and 49% of Black/AA and 41% of white tobacco users 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)**

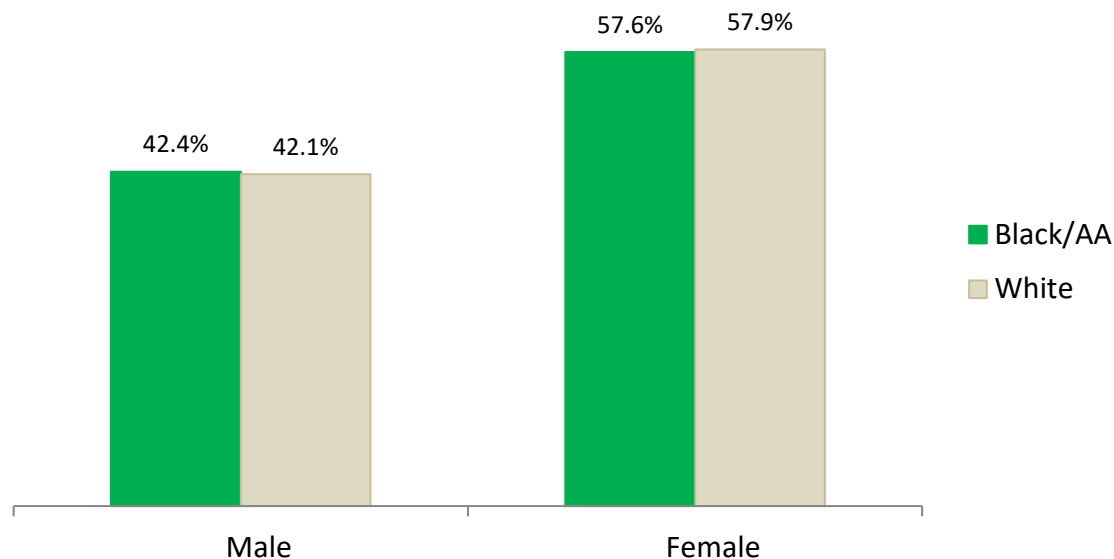




# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Gender

In general, females are more likely than males to enroll in Helpline services. During this time period, the gender distribution was similar for white and Black/AA registrants.

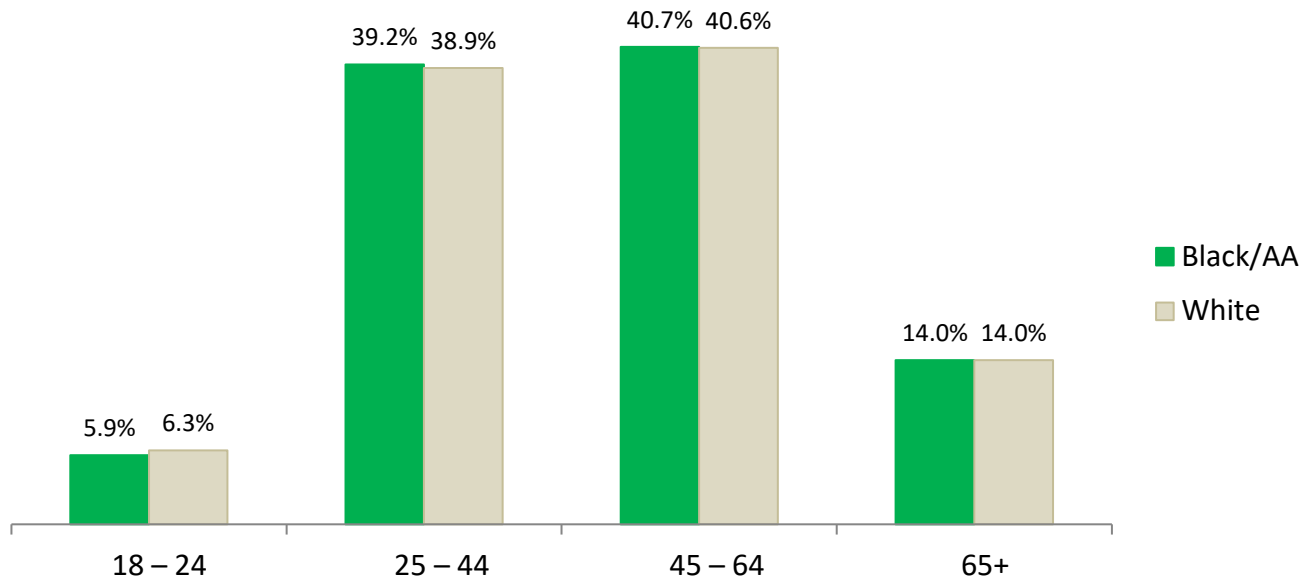
**Figure 3.2 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by gender  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Age Group

The age distribution of Black/AA and white registrants was similar. The majority of Helpline registrants was between 25 and 64 years of age. During the time period, 39% of Black/AA and white registrants were in 25 to 44 years age group, and 41% were between 45 and 64 years of age.

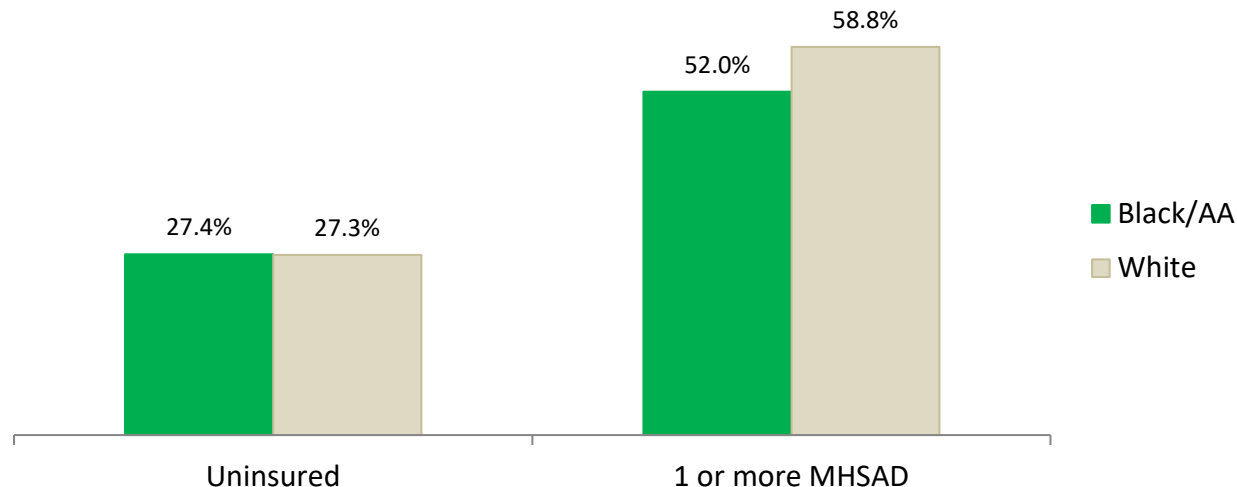
**Figure 3.3 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by age group  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Insurance and MHSAD Status

The proportion of Black/AA and white Helpline registrants that reported being uninsured was 27% in both groups. A greater proportion of white Helpline registrants reported having one or more mental health and substance abuse disorder (MHSAD) than Black/AA (59% vs. 52%).

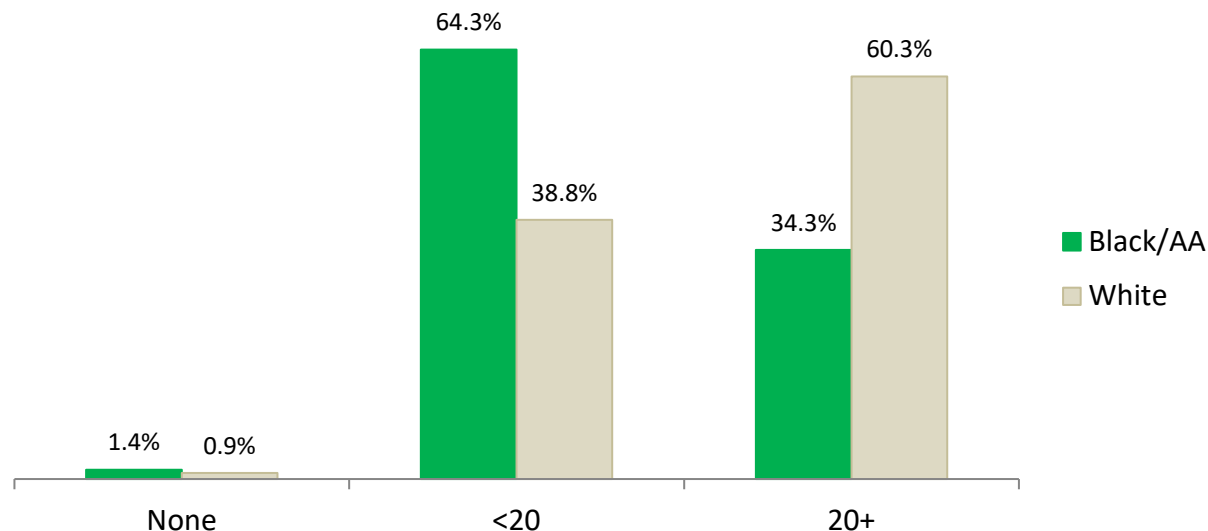
**Figure 3.4 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants by insurance and MHSAD status (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



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

Black/AAs who registered for the Helpline services reported fewer cigarettes smoked per day compared to white registrants. The majority of the Black/AA registrants (64%) smoked less than 20 cigarettes per day; however, most of the white registrants (60%) smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day.

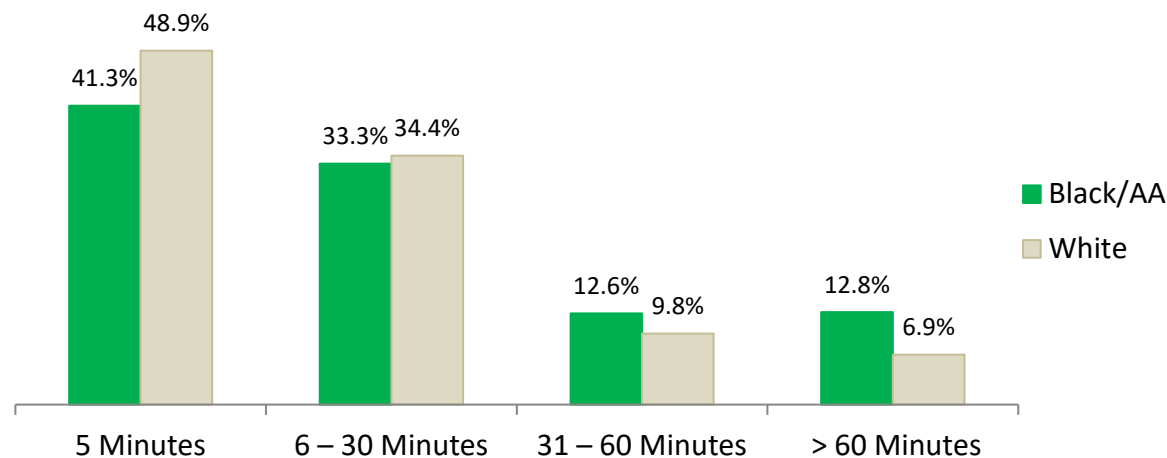
**Figure 3.5 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants cigarettes smoked per day at registration (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# 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 heavily dependent often smoke within five minutes of waking. Almost half of white registrants (49%) and 41% of the Black/AA registrants reported smoking first cigarette within five minutes of waking. A higher proportion of Black/AA registrants reported smoking their first cigarette more than 60 minutes after waking compared to white registrants (13% vs. 7%).

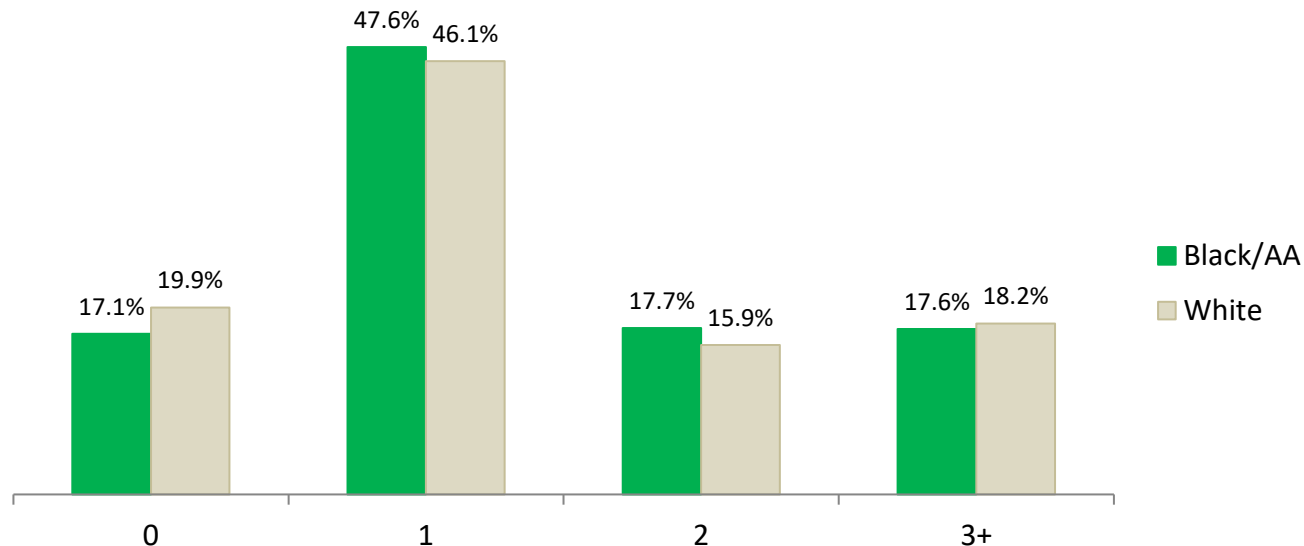
**Figure 3.6 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants time to first cigarette after waking (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by Number of Calls Completed

The majority of the Helpline registrants who were enrolled in a call program completed at least one counselling call. During the time period, 47% of Black/AA and 46% of white registrants who were enrolled in a call program completed only one counselling call.

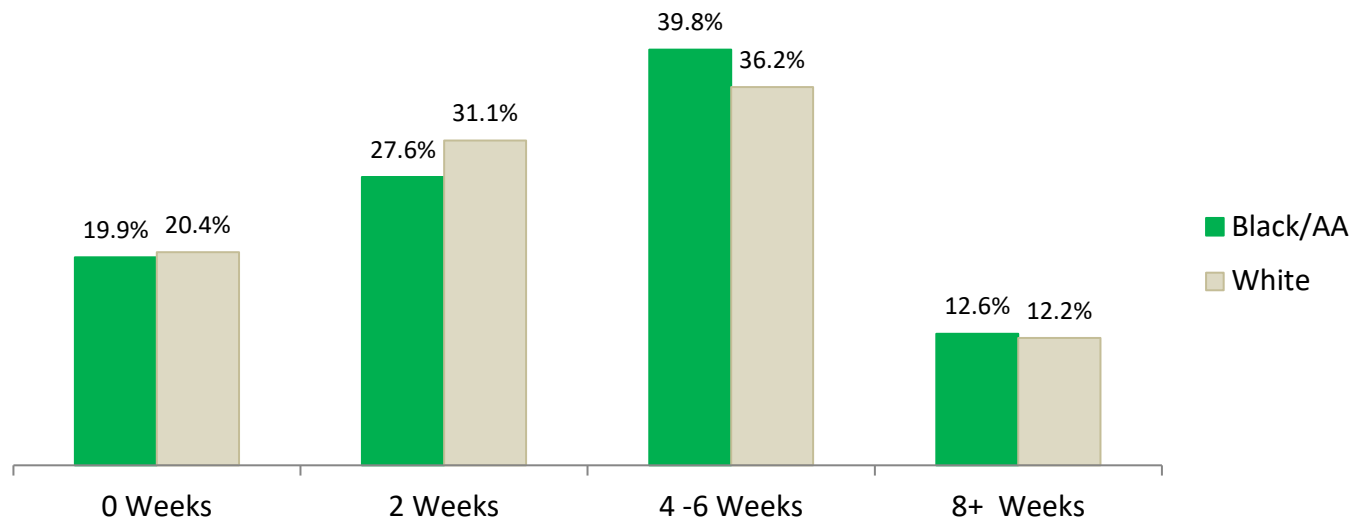
**Figure 3.7 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants number of calls completed (Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrants by NRT Received

About 80% of both Black/AA and white Helpline registrants received NRT. In both groups, about half received 4 or more weeks of NRT from the Helpline.

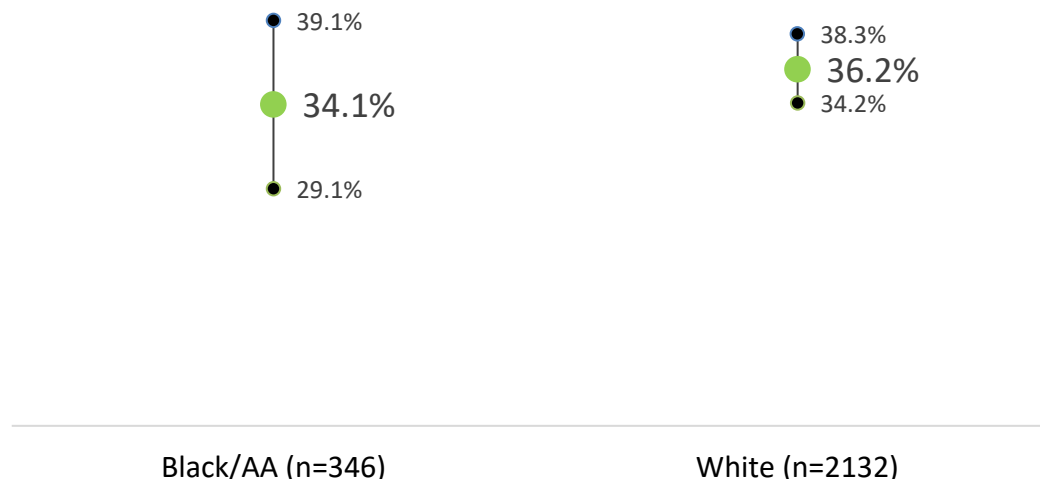
**Figure 3.8 Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline registrants NRT received  
(Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline January 2021 – August 2022)**



# 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. White Helpline participants had slightly higher quit rates at the 7-month follow-up, as compared to Black/AA registrants, but differences were not statistically significant.

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

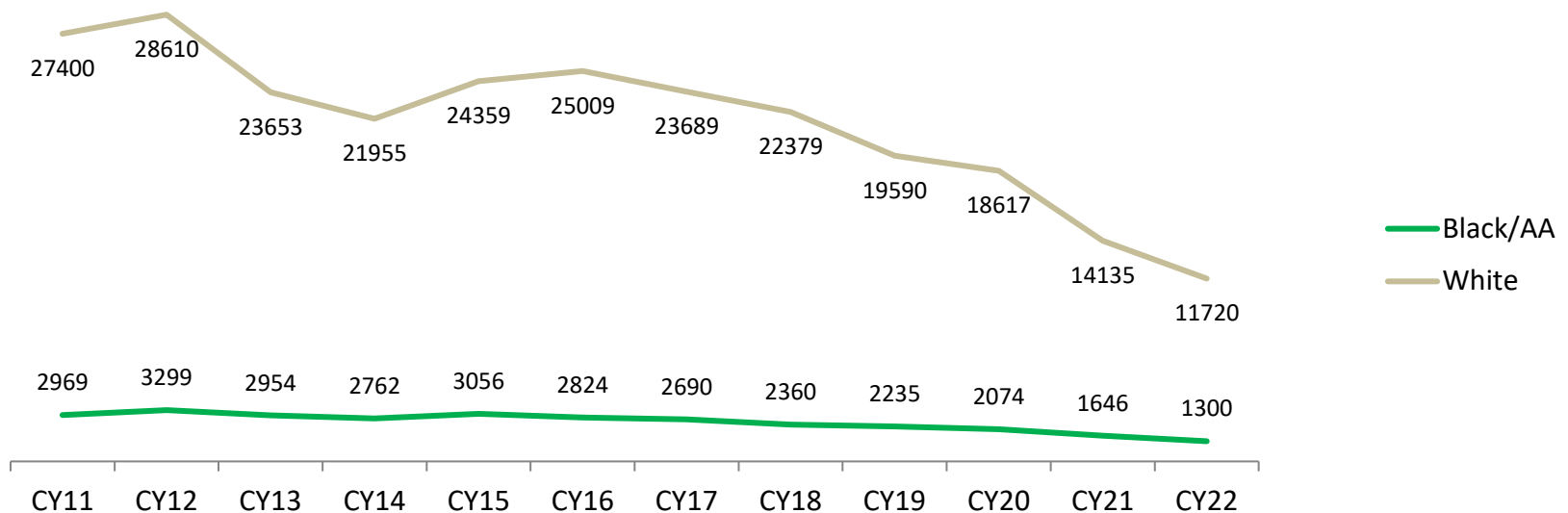




# Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline Registrations over Time

During CY22, Helpline registrations continued to decline. The number of Black/AA tobacco users registering for services was 61% lower than the number observed at its peak, CY12. This decline, however, was similar to 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))**



**4.**

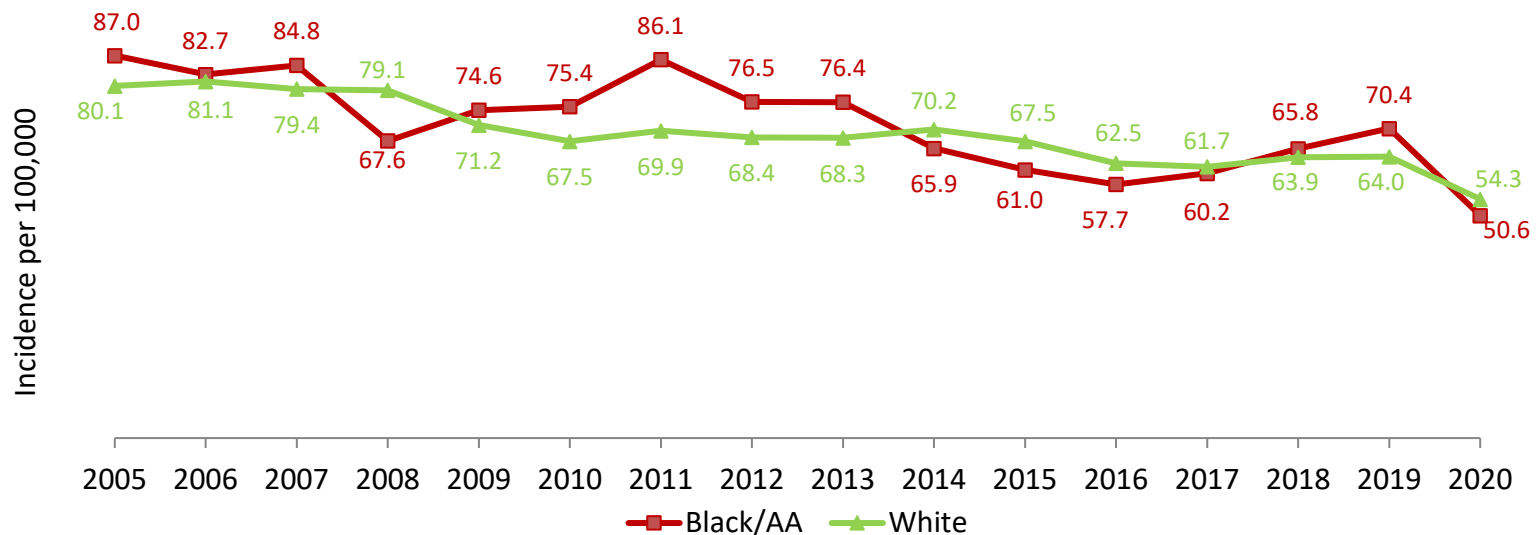
## **RESULTS: HEALTH OUTCOMES**

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

# Lung Cancer Incidence (including bronchus)

The age-adjusted incidence of lung cancer among Black/AAs fluctuated over time with a low of 50.6 per 100,000 in 2020 to a high of 87.0 per 100,000 in 2005. A steady decline has been observed among whites since 2005.

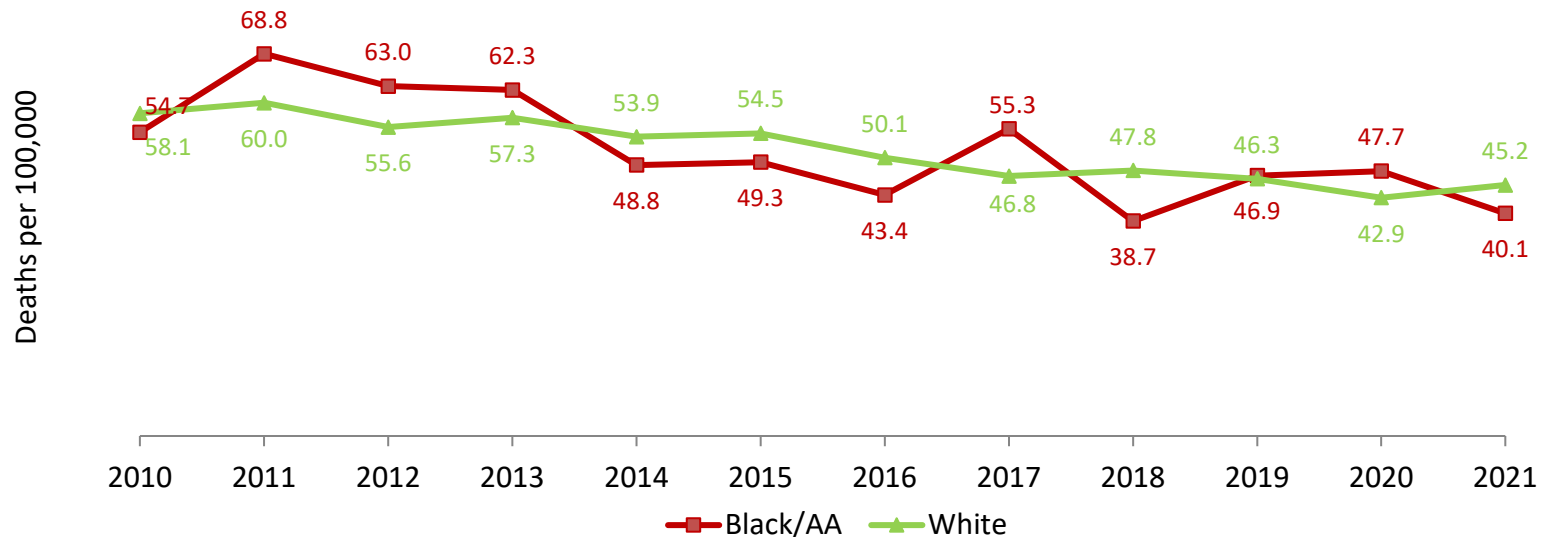
**Figure 4.1 Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence per 100,000 by Race  
(Oklahoma Cancer Registry 2005 – 2020)**



# Lung Cancer Deaths (including trachea and bronchus)

Similar to the age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence, the age-adjusted lung cancer mortality among Black/AAs fluctuated over time and was similar to mortality rates in whites. In 2021, age-adjusted lung cancer mortality among Black/AAs was 40.1 per 100,000 while it was 45.2 per 100,000 among whites.

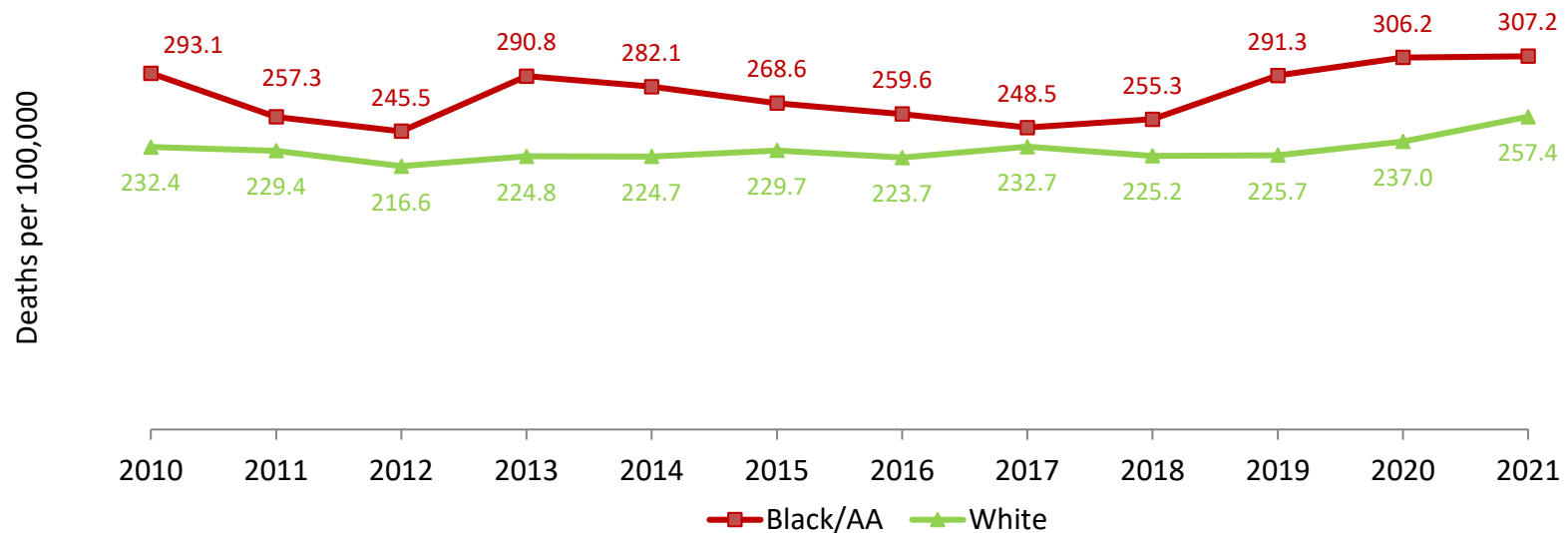
**Figure 4.2 Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Mortality per 100,000 by Race  
(Oklahoma Vital Records 2010 – 2021)**



# Cardiovascular Disease Deaths

Black/AAs have consistently higher age-adjusted cardiovascular mortality rates compared to whites. Overall, there was a decline in the age-adjusted cardiovascular disease mortality rates among Black/AAs from 2013 to 2017; however, in 2018, cardiovascular mortality rates among Black/AAs began increasing again, with 307.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 2021.

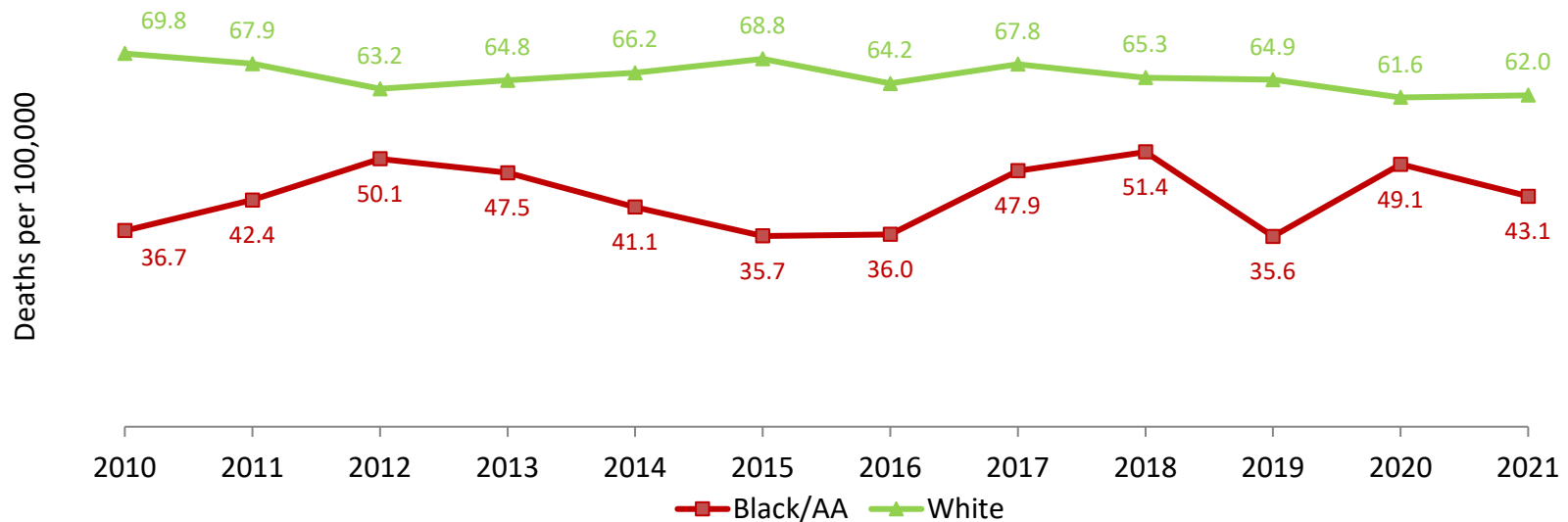
**Figure 4.3 Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Disease Mortality per 100,000 by Race (Oklahoma Vital Records 2010 – 2021)**



# Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths

The age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease mortality remained consistently higher among whites compared to Black/AAs. In 2021, the age-adjusted chronic respiratory disease mortality was 43.1 per 100,000 among Black/AAs, while it was 62.0 per 100,000 among whites.

**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 Black/AA men 35 years and older in Oklahoma. Overall, about a third of all deaths are smoking related.

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

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Smoking-attributable deaths</b>	<b>Attributable fraction (%)</b>
Cancers	166	85	51.2%
Cardiovascular & metabolic diseases	405	124	30.6%
Pulmonary diseases	67	51	76.4%
Total cancer, CVD, pulmonary	638	260	40.8%
All causes	1382	497	36.0%

# Average Annual Smoking Attributable Mortality: Women

Women have somewhat fewer smoking-related deaths as compared to men. Three out of 10 cancer deaths and nearly 61% of deaths from pulmonary diseases are attributable to smoking among Black/AA women 35 years and older in Oklahoma. Overall, about 15% of all deaths are smoking related.

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

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Smoking-attributable deaths</b>	<b>Attributable fraction (%)</b>
Cancers	136	41	29.9%
Cardiovascular & metabolic diseases	358	46	12.7%
Pulmonary diseases	74	45	60.5%
Total cancer, CVD, pulmonary	568	132	23.2%
All causes	1215	187	15.4%



# Conclusions

- The burden of tobacco use, especially among males and including exposure to secondhand smoke, is greater for Black/AAs in Oklahoma compared to whites.
- Greater exposure to secondhand smoke in the home and inside vehicles has important health implications for nonsmokers, particularly children.
- Although registrations are down by 61%, Black/AA tobacco users are registering and receiving Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline services at comparable rates to whites. Service utilization and quit rates are also comparable between Black/AA and white Helpline registrants.
- Since 2018, an increase in CVD mortality rates has been observed among Black/AA Oklahomans.
- Tobacco control efforts in the state need to ensure prevention and cessation programs are culturally appropriate and accessible to this priority population that bears a heavy burden related to tobacco use.

## Appendix A

### Tables

Burden of Tobacco among Blacks/African Americans in Oklahoma 2011-2021

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

Table 1. Prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Not a current smoker	405	69.7 (63.9, 75.6)	362	76.2 (71.0, 81.3)	435	73.5 (68.6, 78.5)	387	73.8 (68.8, 78.8)	339	75.0 (68.4, 81.7)	337	81.9 (76.4, 87.4)	315	81.9 (77.0, 86.7)
	Current smoker	186	30.3 (24.4, 36.1)	111	23.8 (18.7, 29.0)	133	26.5 (21.5, 31.4)	112	26.2 (21.2, 31.2)	81	25.0 (18.3, 31.6)	60	18.1 (12.6, 23.6)	66	18.1 (13.3, 23.0)

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)
Black/AA	Not a current smoker	245	79.5 (74.0, 85.0)	286	83.9 (79.5, 88.3)	215	78.4 (72.5, 84.4)	253	81.0 (75.5, 86.6)
	Current smoker	59	20.5 (15.0, 26.0)	54	16.1 (11.7, 20.5)	51	21.6 (15.6, 27.5)	47	19.0 (13.4, 24.5)

Table 2. Current smoking status (4 levels) among Black/AA 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)
Black/ AA	Current smoker every day	132	23.2 (17.7, 28.7)	61	13.9 (9.8, 18.1)	82	17.5 (13.1, 21.9)	67	15.3 (11.3, 19.4)	48	15.1 (9.2, 21.0)	38	12.6 (7.6, 17.7)	30	8.2 (4.8, 11.6)
	Current smoker some days	54	7.0 (4.4, 9.6)	50	9.9 (6.2, 13.5)	51	9.0 (6.0, 12.0)	45	10.8 (7.1, 14.5)	33	9.9 (5.6, 14.2)	22	5.4 (2.8, 8.1)	36	9.9 (6.1, 13.8)
	Former smoker	131	19.7 (14.5, 24.8)	88	15.1 (11.3, 18.9)	122	17.3 (13.5, 21.1)	114	18.0 (14.1, 21.9)	109	19.0 (14.3, 23.7)	101	18.3 (13.8, 22.8)	84	17.7 (13.0, 22.4)
	Never Smoker	274	50.1 (43.6, 56.6)	274	61.1 (55.3, 66.9)	313	56.2 (50.8, 61.7)	273	55.8 (50.4, 61.3)	230	56.1 (49.1, 63.0)	236	63.6 (57.3, 70.0)	231	64.1 (58.1, 70.2)

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, 13.4)
	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)
Black/ AA	Current smoker every day	30	10.4 (6.3, 14.5)	37	11.1 (7.4, 14.9)	33	15.0 (9.7, 20.3)	28	11.7 (7.0, 16.4)
	Current smoker some days	29	10.1 (5.9, 14.2)	17	4.9 (2.4, 7.5)	18	6.5 (3.1, 9.9)	19	7.2 (3.7, 10.7)
	Former smoker	63	16.9 (11.9, 21.9)	83	21.7 (16.5, 26.9)	52	15.5 (10.6, 20.3)	63	18.3 (13.2, 23.4)
	Never Smoker	182	62.6 (56.0, 69.2)	203	62.2 (56.1, 68.3)	163	63.0 (56.0, 69.9)	190	62.7 (56.1, 69.3)

Table 3. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current cigarette smoking by gender among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Male	171	30.3 (25.2, 35.4)	163	29.5 (25.0, 34.1)	161	32.3 (27.2, 37.5)	124	28.7 (23.3, 34.1)	95	24.8 (19.4, 30.3)	82	22.5 (17.4, 27.5)	88	22.6 (17.9, 27.3)
	Female	259	23.5 (20.0, 27.0)	193	21.4 (17.9, 25.0)	165	19.2 (15.6, 22.7)	129	17.0 (13.4, 20.7)	112	15.9 (12.3, 19.6)	103	15.7 (12.1, 19.3)	91	14.4 (11.1, 17.8)

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)
Black/AA	Male	83	25.0 (19.8, 30.1)	75	22.7 (17.7, 27.6)
	Female	81	14.5 (10.9, 18.1)	77	15.7 (11.8, 19.6)

Table 4. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current cigarette smoking by educational attainment among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Did not graduate High School	82	51.1 (40.9, 61.3)	78	49.5 (39.7, 59.2)	60	48.8 (37.8, 59.9)	45	49.6 (36.3, 62.8)	27	38.4 (23.8, 52.9)	23	31.6 (18.7, 44.6)	18	21.1 (10.7, 31.5)
	Graduated High School	165	27.7 (22.6, 32.7)	135	25.6 (21.0, 30.3)	122	27.7 (22.1, 33.2)	100	24.7 (19.1, 30.2)	86	23.5 (17.8, 29.2)	81	22.6 (17.1, 28.0)	79	24.8 (19.1, 30.5)
	Some College or Tech School	131	22.8 (18.0, 27.7)	102	23.4 (18.3, 28.4)	98	22.5 (17.5, 27.4)	67	17.8 (13.1, 22.6)	57	15.6 (11.1, 20.0)	52	16.8 (12.0, 21.5)	56	17.3 (12.6, 21.9)
	College graduate	52	12.8 (8.6, 16.9)	41	10.7 (6.9, 14.5)	46	12.0 (8.1, 15.9)	40	10.5 (6.7, 14.3)	36	10.3 (6.3, 14.3)	27	7.6 (4.0, 11.1)	25	7.3 (3.8, 10.7)

Race	Education	2018 – 20		2019 – 21	
		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)
Black/AA	Did not graduate High School	12	20.0 (8.5, 31.5)	10	22.2 (8.5, 35.9)
	Graduated High School	65	23.9 (17.9, 29.8)	50	21.0 (15.1, 26.9)
	Some College or Tech School	67	21.0 (15.9, 26.1)	73	21.0 (16.1, 25.9)
	College graduate	19	8.8 (4.0, 13.7)	19	9.7 (4.6, 14.8)

Table 5a. Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Every day or some days	16	3.4 (1.3, 5.4)	10	2.7 (0.7, 4.8)	15	3.1 (1.2, 5.1)	12	2.9 (0.9, 4.9)	11	5.7 (1.9, 9.6)	4	1.7 (0.0, 3.4)	15	4.3 (1.4, 7.2)
	Not at all	576	96.6 (94.6, 98.7)	465	97.3 (95.2, 99.3)	555	96.9 (94.9, 98.8)	491	97.1 (95.1, 99.1)	411	94.3 (90.4, 98.1)	394	98.3 (96.6, 100.0)	365	95.7 (92.8, 98.6)

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)	360	92.8 (91.8, 93.9)	3903	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)
Black/AA	Every day or some days	7	3.2 (0.4, 5.9)	8	2.1 (0.5, 3.6)	9	4.3 (1.1, 7.6)	5	1.7 (0.1, 3.3)
	Not at all	297	96.8 (94.1, 99.6)	336	97.9 (96.4, 99.5)	260	95.7 (92.4, 98.9)	298	98.3 (96.7, 99.9)



Table 5b. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of current smokeless tobacco use by gender among Black/AA and White adults (Oklahoma BRFSS 2011 – 2020)

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 (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)
Black/AA	Male	28	4.9 (2.7, 7.1)	25	4.5 (2.4, 6.7)	28	6.6 (3.7, 9.6)	24	6.0 (3.1, 8.8)	23	5.6 (2.8, 8.4)	16	3.4 (1.3, 5.5)	21	4.2 (1.9, 6.4)
	Female	13	1.3 (0.5, 2.1)	12	1.3 (0.5, 2.1)	10	1.1 (0.3, 1.8)	3	0.7 (0.0, 1.7)	6	1.4 (0.2, 2.6)	9	2.1 (0.5, 3.6)	8	1.6 (0.4, 2.9)

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

Race	Gender	2018 – 20		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)
Black/AA	Male	19	5.8 (2.8, 8.8)	18	5.2 (2.4, 7.9)
	Female	5	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	4	0.6 (0.0, 1.3)

Table 6a. Prevalence of ever use of e-cigarettes among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Ever used e-cigarettes	39	20.6 (13.6, 27.6)	19	19.9 (7.9, 32.0)	74	24.8 (18.5, 31.0)	74	26.8 (20.7, 33.0)
	Never used e-cigarettes	179	78.4 (71.2, 85.4)	151	80.1 (68.1, 92.1)	324	75.2 (69.0, 81.5)	297	73.2 (67.0, 79.3)

Table 6b. Prevalence of current use of e-cigarettes among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Current user	12	11.7 (3.4, 19.9)	14	22.4 (9.7, 35.2)
	Not a current user	61	88.3 (80.1, 96.6)	60	77.6 (64.8, 90.3)

Table 6c. Prevalence of current use of e-cigarettes\* among Black/AA 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	91.1 (89.8, 92.5)
Black/AA	Current user	11	5.3 (1.3, 9.3)	16	6.5 (2.9, 10.0)	25	10.3 (5.5, 15.1)	12	5.5 (2.2, 8.9)	12	6.6 (2.7, 10.5)
	Not a current or never user	312	94.7 (90.7, 98.7)	245	93.5 (90.0, 97.1)	273	89.7 (84.9, 94.5)	219	94.5 (91.1, 97.8)	242	93.4 (89.5, 97.3)

\* Based on state-added question “Have you used an electronic cigarette or other electronic vaping device in the last 30 days?”  
Unstable estimates due to small sample size (Coefficient of variation > 0.30) are reported in red text

## 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 Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Always or some times allowed	226	29.4 (24.4, 34.5)	176	24.3 (20.0, 28.7)	159	25.1 (20.1, 30.0)	119	23.4 (18.1, 28.6)	105	24.1 (18.5, 29.7)	88	20.8 (15.7, 25.9)	84	19.1 (14.2, 23.9)
	Never allowed	508	70.6 (65.5, 75.6)	512	75.7 (71.3, 80.0)	498	74.9 (70.0, 79.9)	433	76.6 (71.4, 81.9)	399	75.9 (70.3, 81.5)	385	79.2 (74.1, 84.3)	383	80.9 (76.1, 85.8)

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)
Black/AA	Always or some times allowed	76	17.5 (12.8, 22.2)	78	18.6 (13.6, 23.6)
	Never allowed	354	82.5 (77.8, 87.2)	328	81.4 (76.4, 86.4)

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

		2011 – 2013		2012 – 2014		2013 – 2015		2014 – 2016		2015 -17		2016 – 18		2017 – 19	
Smoking Status	Smoking Status	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)
Black/AA	Current smoker	96	17.9 (12.6, 23.2)	82	13.7 (9.9, 17.5)	76	13.6 (9.4, 17.8)	56	11.6 (7.5, 15.7)	54	14.8 (9.8, 19.7)	43	14.2 (9.3, 19.1)	40	13.7 (8.8, 18.7)
	Not a current smoker	130	61.9 (52.7, 71.1)	94	54.1 (44.0, 64.2)	83	55.8 (44.8, 66.9)	63	59.4 (47.4, 71.3)	51	62.1 (48.5, 75.6)	45	51.9 (37.9, 66.0)	44	45.7 (32.3, 59.1)
		2018 – 20		2019 – 21											
Smoking Status	Smoking Status	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)										
Black/AA	Current smoker	34	10.5 (6.2, 14.8)	39	11.4 (6.9, 15.9)										
	Not a current smoker	42	45.8 (32.1, 59.5)	39	45.7 (31.0, 60.5)										

Table 9. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Always or some times allowed	154	26.1 (20.6, 31.7)	149	25.3 (19.9, 30.6)	143	24.9 (19.9, 30.0)	110	22.7 (17.5, 27.9)	88	21.5 (16.1, 26.9)	76	19.8 (14.8, 24.9)	76	19.4 (14.5, 24.3)
	Never allowed	510	73.9 (68.3, 79.4)	512	74.7 (69.4, 80.1)	492	75.1 (70.0, 80.1)	427	77.3 (72.1, 82.5)	393	78.5 (73.1, 83.9)	372	80.2 (75.1, 85.2)	367	80.6 (75.7, 85.5)

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)
Black/AA	Always or some times allowed	81	22.6 (17.1, 28.1)	85	23.8 (18.1, 29.5)
	Never allowed	336	77.4 (71.9, 82.9)	312	76.2 (70.5, 81.9)

Table 10. Three-year rolling weighted percentages of adults reporting smoking is allowed always or sometimes in their vehicles among Black/AA 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)
Black/AA	Current smoker	55	14.5 (8.0, 20.9)	63	15.3 (9.0, 21.5)	63	12.8 (8.4, 17.1)	46	10.0 (6.3, 13.8)	36	9.9 (5.9, 14.0)	32	11.3 (6.8, 15.8)	32	11.3 (6.8, 15.8)
	Not a current smoker	99	59.7 (49.6, 69.9)	85	54.4 (43.9, 65.0)	79	58.5 (47.1, 69.9)	63	62.0 (49.8, 74.1)	52	69.0 (55.6, 82.4)	44	60.7 (46.4, 74.9)	44	59.5 (45.9, 73.0)

Smoking Status	Smoking Status	2018 – 2020		2019 – 21	
		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)
Black/AA	Current smoker	36	12.6 (7.8, 17.4)	40	13.7 (8.7, 18.7)
	Not a current smoker	45	62.6 (49.4, 75.9)	45	63.0 (48.0, 78.1)