In 2017, electronic vapor products decreased significantly from 26.5% in 2003 to 12.5% in 2017.

Current cigarette smoking (past 30 days) decreased significantly from 26.5% in 2003 to 12.5% in 2017.

Current cigar smoking decreased significantly from 17.4% in 2003 to 8.2% in 2017.

Electronic vapor product use decreased significantly from 23.8% in 2015 to 16.4% in 2017.

The combined use of cigarettes, cigars, or electronic vapor products decreased significantly from 29.2% in 2015 to 22.7% in 2017.

Males were more likely than females to have used electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, or cigars.

Older students were more likely than younger student to have currently smoked cigarettes.

Differences were observed by Race/Ethnicity for current smokeless tobacco use and current cigar smoking.

In 2017, electronic vapor products (e-products) were the most commonly used tobacco product among youth in Oklahoma at 16.4%.

Cigarettes were the second most used product at 12.5%, followed by smokeless tobacco (9.2%) and cigars (8.2%).

One in four (25.6%) public high school students currently used any type of tobacco product.

CURRENT TOBACCO USE BY TYPE OF PRODUCT AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: OKLAHOMA YRBS 2017

Percent

Any tobacco product | E-products | Cigarettes | Smokeless tobacco | Cigars
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Gender
Female | 21.9 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 56
Male | 29.0 | 0.02 | 18.3 | 0.01 | 13.1 | 0.54 | 15.2 | <0.05 | 10.8 | <0.05
Age
15 or younger | 22.1 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 6.7
16-17 | 25.3 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 8.5
18 or older | 34.4 | 0.18 | 25.9 | 0.07 | 19.4 | 0.03 | 11.3 | 0.31 | 10.8 | 0.21
Race/Ethnicity
White NH | 26.9 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 9.9 | 9.1
Native American NH | 28.7 | 19.5 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 3.7
Multiple NH | 24.7 | 16.7 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 7.1
Hispanic | 21.4 | 0.17 | 14.4 | 0.06 | 10.0 | 0.66 | 6.6 | 0.01 | 8.9 | 0.01
Non-Native/Hispanic | 25.6 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 8.2

Tobacco use is a serious public health concern among youth in Oklahoma. While decreases in tobacco use have been seen in both Oklahoma and the U.S. as a whole, the prevalence of tobacco use among youth in Oklahoma remains high.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

• Although improvements have been observed for all types of tobacco use and among all demographic groups, tobacco use, specifically inhaled product use, remains high.

• While the prevalence of all tobacco use is decreasing, many youth view electronic vapor products as a safer alternative to traditional smoking.

• Most current adult smokers smoked for the first time as a teen. Delaying first time use can improve the chances of never becoming a smoker.

• Among adolescents who continue to smoke into adulthood, a third will die prematurely from smoking.