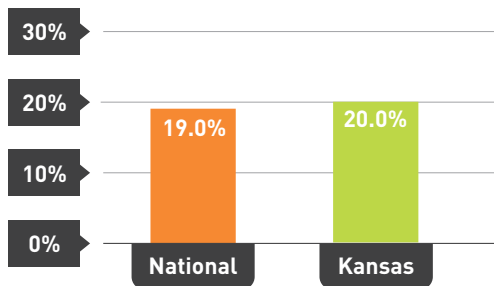


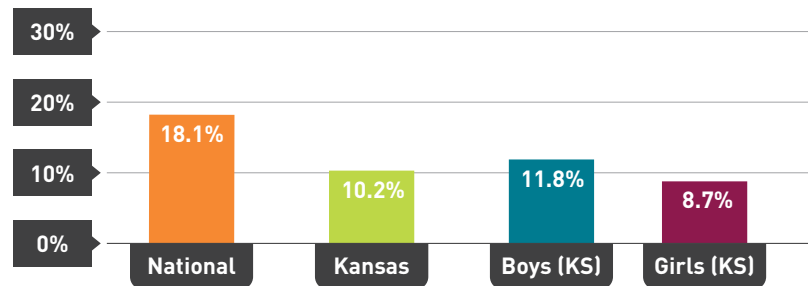
KANSAS + TOBACCO

CIGARETTE USE

% of Adults Who Currently Smoke¹



% of High School Students Who Currently Smoke²



OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Kansas was 5.5% in 2013. 8.3% of adult current cigarette smokers in Kansas were also current smokeless tobacco users in 2013.³
- In 2012, 8.6% of adults in Kansas reported ever use of e-cigarettes.⁴
- In 2013, 8.1% of high school students in Kansas used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 8.8% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2013, 10.3% of high school students in Kansas smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 12.6% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.²
- In 2014, 0.9% of middle school students in Kansas used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁵
- During the 2011/2012 school year, 1.8% of high school students in Kansas used e-cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.⁶

ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2015, Kansas allocated \$946,671 in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 3.4% of the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.⁷

- The health care costs in Kansas, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$1.12 billion annually.⁷
- State and federal Medicaid costs for Kansas total \$237.3 million annually for smoking-caused health care.⁸
- Kansas loses \$1.09 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.⁸
- Kansas received an estimated \$155 million in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2015.⁷

STATE TOBACCO LAWS^{9,10}

EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$0.79 per pack of cigarettes in January 2003. All other tobacco products are taxed 10% of the wholesale price.

CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all childcare facilities, government workplaces, private workplaces, health care facilities, recreational facilities, retail stores, schools, restaurants, and bars.
- Smoking restrictions are required in casinos (gaming floors and tribal establishments are exempt).

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- The sale to minors of electronic cigarettes is prohibited.

CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 49.2% of adult smokers in Kansas tried to quit smoking in 2013.¹¹
- The state Medicaid program covers all seven recommended cessation medications. Individual and group counseling are covered for pregnant women only. Some health plans also cover phone counseling.^{10*}
- The state Medicaid program's barriers to coverage include limits on duration and annual quit attempts.¹⁰
- Kansas' state quitline invests \$0.57 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.65.¹⁰
- Kansas does not have a private insurance mandate provision for cessation.¹⁰

REFERENCES

- ¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
 - ² CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
 - ³ CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—MMWR, United States, 2011-2013
 - ⁴ Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2012 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 - ⁵ Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2013-2014
 - ⁶ Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2011-2012
 - ⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 16 Years Later FY2015, 2014
 - ⁸ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Tobacco-Related Costs and Revenues, 2014
 - ⁹ American Lung Association, SLATI State Reports, 2015
 - ¹⁰ American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control, 2015
 - ¹¹ CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2013
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* The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).
Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, Bailey WC, Benowitz NL, Curry SJ, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.