Tobacco Control Report 2005:

Data Trends on Tobacco Use in Kansas – Adult and Youth

Kansas Tobacco Use Prevention Program

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Prepared for:
Governor Kathleen Sebelius
Stephen Morris, Senate President
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In response to HB2675

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Introduction

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in Kansas. Every year, nearly 4,000 Kansans die from diseases that are directly linked to tobacco usage. The Adult Tobacco Survey shows that 1 in 5 adults in Kansas are smokers and nearly thirty percent of Kansans use some form of tobacco.

Tobacco-related illnesses in Kansas are responsible for more than $720 million in medical expenditures each year. The state spends $153 million in Medicaid costs to treat tobacco-related illnesses and more than $800 million in lost productivity costs are directly related to tobacco use in Kansas each year. These costs are expected to continue at this level into the second quarter of the century if smoking rates do not decline.

Tobacco users typically begin the habit in early adolescence. Almost all first time use occurs prior to high school graduation. Currently 29% of high school students report using at least one form of tobacco. This includes cigarettes, spit or smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and other forms of novel smoked tobacco. Cigarette smoking is reported by 21% of high school students. An estimated 550 Kansas youth become regular smokers each month.

The issue of tobacco use is of great consequence to Kansans. The state is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat illnesses caused by tobacco use, youth continue to begin smoking and hundreds of Kansans who currently smoke have the desire to quit. It is these facts that necessitate and motivate tobacco use prevention efforts around the state, efforts that are proving effective in making Kansans healthier. Through the work of committed coalitions, well-trained staff and lawmakers committed to wellness, tobacco use rates are beginning to decline and the state is making strides towards reducing the harmful effects of tobacco use on the population of Kansas.

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Current Tobacco Use Prevention Efforts in Kansas

The Kansas Tobacco Use Prevention Program (TUPP) has continued to focus its attention on science-based, policy-focused strategies to prevent tobacco use among youth and encourage cessation among tobacco users.

Partners involved in tobacco control efforts continue to focus on the four goals of the Kansas Tobacco Use Prevention Program:

1) Elimination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke
2) Promotion of tobacco cessation among youth and adults
3) Prevention of initiation of tobacco use among youth and
4) Identification and elimination of disparities among different populations

Overall strategies to achieve the four tobacco control goals include coordinating ongoing public education and awareness campaigns, promoting local community and workplace policies to protect all Kansans from the dangers of secondhand smoke, increasing the excise tax on tobacco products, enacting state laws and local ordinances to protect youth from access to tobacco products, and continuing to support the Kansas Tobacco Quitline (1.866.KAN.STOP).

Kansas has received funding from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in a Capacity Building Grant since 1992. This funding has been allocated for staff to provide technical assistance and training to local community leaders across the state. This infrastructure has allowed for a coordinated effort in tobacco control and provides opportunities for partnerships to be developed with organizations such as the American Heart Association, the American Cancer Society, the American Lung Association, the Kansas Academy of Family Physicians, the Kansas Health Foundation, the Sunflower Foundation, the Tobacco Free Kansas Coalition, the Kansas State Nurses Association, the Kansas State Department of Education, the Kansas Department of Revenue, and many others at the local, state, and national level.

Community Impact

Currently, more than 50 communities, which comprise more than 75% of the state's population, receive funding to support programs aimed at reducing tobacco use. As a requirement of this funding, communities must develop a Comprehensive Tobacco Control Plan, based on the CDC's *Best Practices*, while implementing approved projects supported with limited funding. Using their limited funding as leverage, partners within communities have combined resources and skills to implement successful interventions. Highlights include the city of Lawrence's implementation of the state's first model comprehensive tobacco free workplace ordinance. The ordinance was implemented in July 2004 and was celebrated across the state with earned media opportunities to increase awareness of the need for protection of workers from environmental tobacco smoke.

Kansas' community-based programs have been recognized by a grant from the Sunflower Foundation to build capacity and strengthen tobacco control efforts at the local level. The funds have been used to strengthen media campaigns for tobacco-free workplace ordinance efforts, strategic planning and coalition development for local coalitions. Two additional communities, Hutchinson and Salina, have strategic plans to further strengthen their ordinances to include all workplaces. Several other communities are working towards model tobacco free workplace ordinances, including Hays, Wichita, Wellington, Abilene, Manhattan, and Hugoton. In addition, policies affecting all city property, buildings, and vehicles are being introduced in Abilene, Winfield, and Clay Center. A statewide media campaign will reinforce the efforts of the local communities and provide continuity to messages.

Several communities are making strong efforts towards adopting "Limiting Youth Access to Tobacco Products" ordinances. Currently, Wichita has the only model youth access ordinance in the state. In coordination with the TUPP staff, the City of Wichita Staff provided technical assistance to other communities interested in adopting model policies. With funding from the Master Settlement Agreement for their Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, Saline County maintains a 90% or above compliance rate for youth

access to tobacco. Prior to implementing the comprehensive program, the compliance rate was 81%.

TASK, Kansas's youth empowerment program, continues to make great strides in its efforts to decrease the social acceptability of tobacco use. Through funding from the American Legacy Foundation and the Sunflower Foundation, youth mini-grants that are awarded to schools, churches, teen centers and community groups that have developed a plan to address tobacco prevention and cessation. The purpose of the youth-led tobacco use prevention grants is to engage Kansas's youth, ages 12 to 17, in the statewide movement and to create a network of affiliated TASK companies. Grant funds are used for coalition meetings, coalition recruitment, trainings, community/school projects, media, policy initiatives and sponsor/youth stipends.

In coordination with the Kansas Coordinated School Health Program, *IMPACT* trainings are offered to high school students across the state. *IMPACT* (Informing My Peers About Countering Tobacco) is a program that empowers and trains young adults in tobacco use prevention and advocacy; allowing them to "impact" their community through positive social norm change and by providing education and pro-health messages to younger students.

Passing tobacco-free school grounds policies is one IMPACT focus. Over 65 school districts promoted *IMPACT* trainings bringing 699 teen participants (ages 14-17). Because of the training 3,529 secondary students (K-7) were "impacted" with classroom presentations by *IMPACT* participants. All youth efforts are coordinated with local community policy development.

Cessation

Tobacco use is addictive. Statistics show nearly 403,000 Kansas adults currently smoke. More than half of all smokers report that they have tried to quit in the past year. Less than 6% of smokers are able to quit in any given year.

According the Youth Tobacco Survey, more than 21% of high school students in Kansas smoke and about thirty percent use at least one form of tobacco. History indicates that one-third of current teen smokers will quit, one-third will continue to use tobacco and suffer illness and reduced health and while one-third will eventually die prematurely due to diseases caused by tobacco addiction.

In accordance with recommendations from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the state of Kansas provides a toll-free tobacco Quitline to residents. The Kansas Tobacco Use Prevention Program facilitates the Quitline.

The Kansas Tobacco Quitline (1.866.KAN.STOP) serves as a resource to Kansans, with operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week. On June 1, 2005, the vendor for the Tobacco Quitline became the American Cancer Society (ACS). By partnering with the ACS, the residents of Kansas who desire tobacco cessation services will be offered the highest quality of service using state of the art techniques.

A statewide media campaign was launched in July 2004 to promote the Kansas Tobacco Quitline with a focus on television advertising. Following this campaign, the number of callers reporting seeing a television ad increased by 150%. The target audience for the media campaign was current smokers age 19-55 with an annual household income of $24,999 or less. In addition, a Medicaid-directed Kansas Tobacco Quitline promotion was distributed to all 175,000 Medicaid recipients in the state. Current efforts include a "Treating Tobacco Use During Pregnancy and Beyond" program to encourage health care providers that provide services to pregnant women to fax a referral form to the Kansas Tobacco Quitline. The Quitline will call the patient directly and begin the

tobacco cessation process. In partnership with the University of Kansas Medical Center, Area Health Education Center, ten health care provider trainings will be offered in late Summer 2005. Healthcare providers from across the state will be trained in the proven "5 A's" approach to assisting pregnant women in their tobacco cessation efforts.

To increase the knowledge base of the state's tobacco control advocates and to better coordinate efforts, the Tobacco Free Kansas Coalition in partnership with TUPP offered the first annual "Tobacco Summit". The Summit, held in November 2004, attracted more than 100 health care professionals, educators, public health professionals, and community members. Keynote speakers included Dr. Corrinne Husten from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Roderick Bremby, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

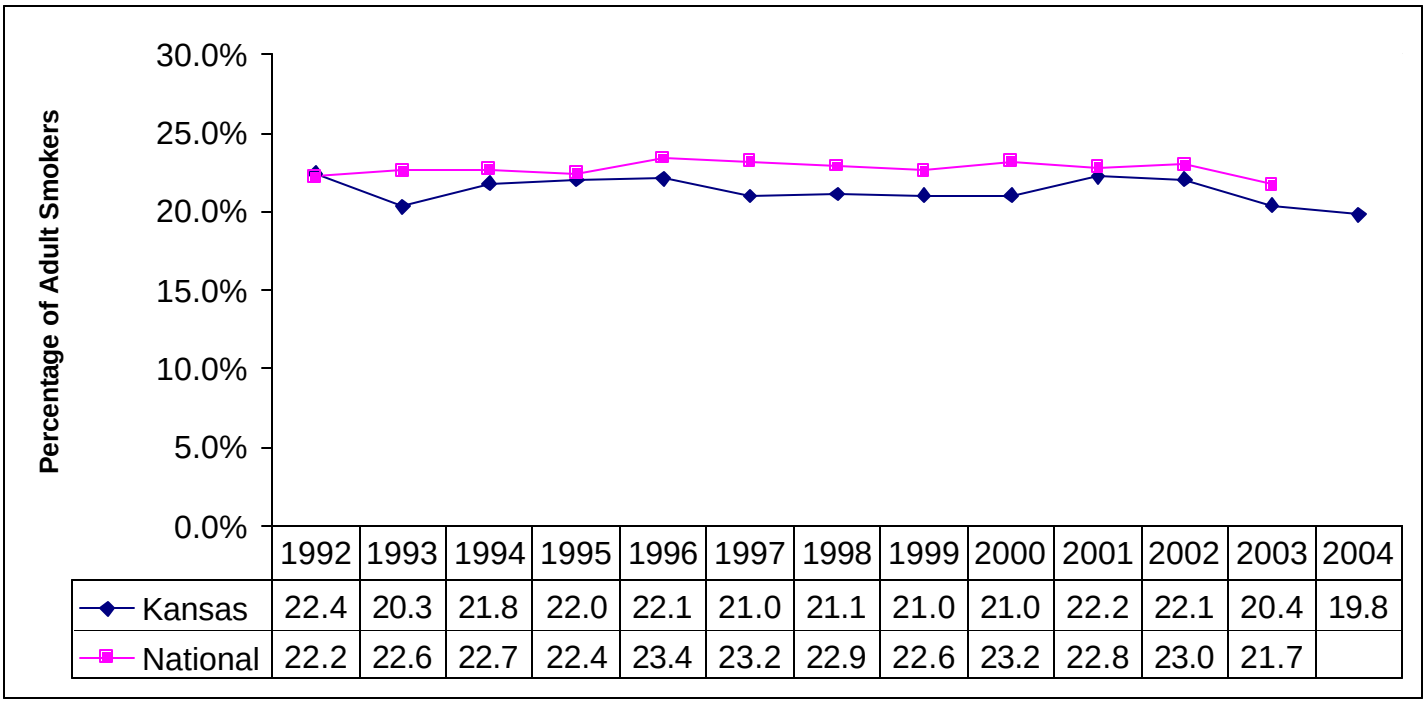
Adult Tobacco Use in Kansas

Adult smoking

The adult smoking rate in Kansas has paralleled the national trend. Over the past 10 years few noticeable changes have occurred. However, between 2002 and 2003 the rate dropped from 22.1% to 20.4%. This could potentially represent 42,000 fewer adult Kansas smokers. This trend appears to have continued in 2004, dropping to 19.8%.

Current smoking is defined as those individuals who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they now smoke some days or every day.

Figure 1. Percentage of Current Smokers aged 18 Years and Older in the State of Kansas (1998 – 2004)



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kansas	22.4	20.3	21.8	22.0	22.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	22.2	22.1	20.4	19.8
National	22.2	22.6	22.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.6	23.2	22.8	23.0	21.7	

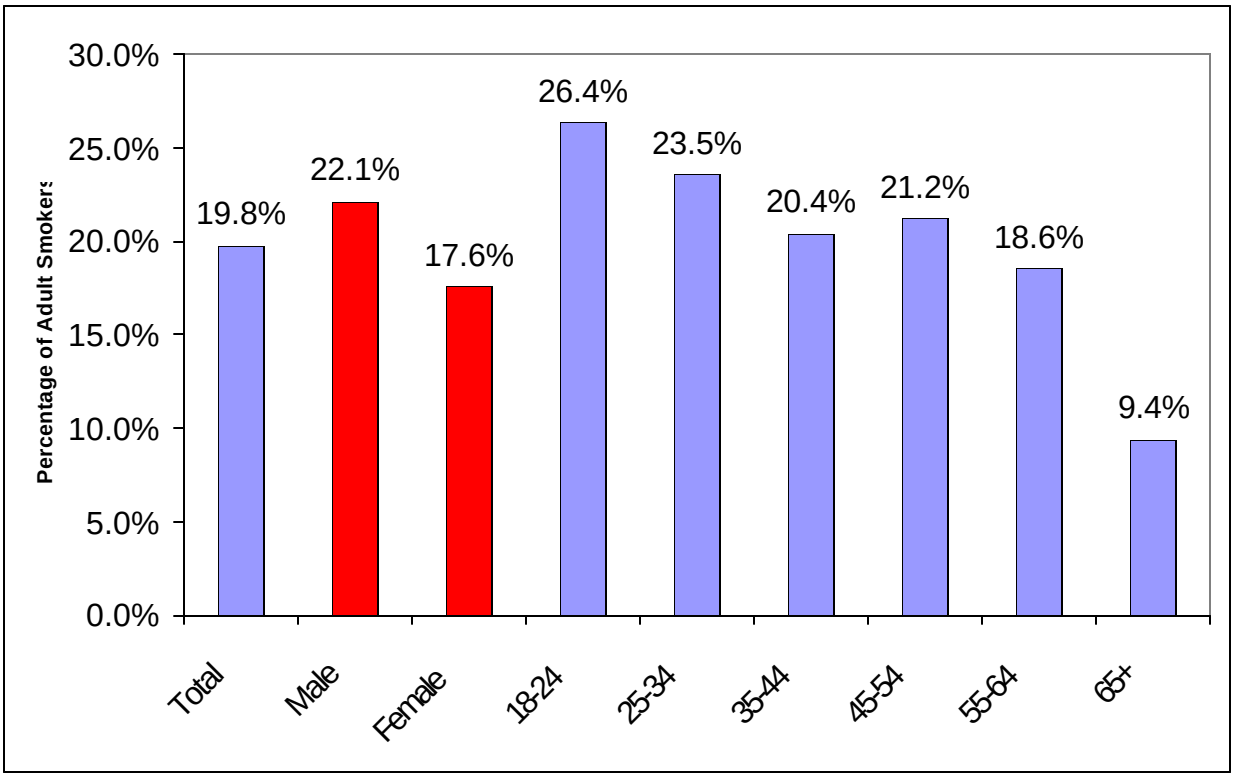
Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System

Age and Gender Stratification

Research has shown that the vast majority of smokers begin before the age of 20. This trend appears to be the same in Kansas. The smoking rates do differ significantly between age groups, with the highest rate among those aged 18 to 24 years.

A distinct gender difference exists among Kansas's cigarette smokers. A significantly higher percentage of adult males identify themselves as smokers than adult females.

Figure 2. Percentage of Current Cigarette Smokers in Kansas aged 18 Years and Older by Gender and Age (2004)



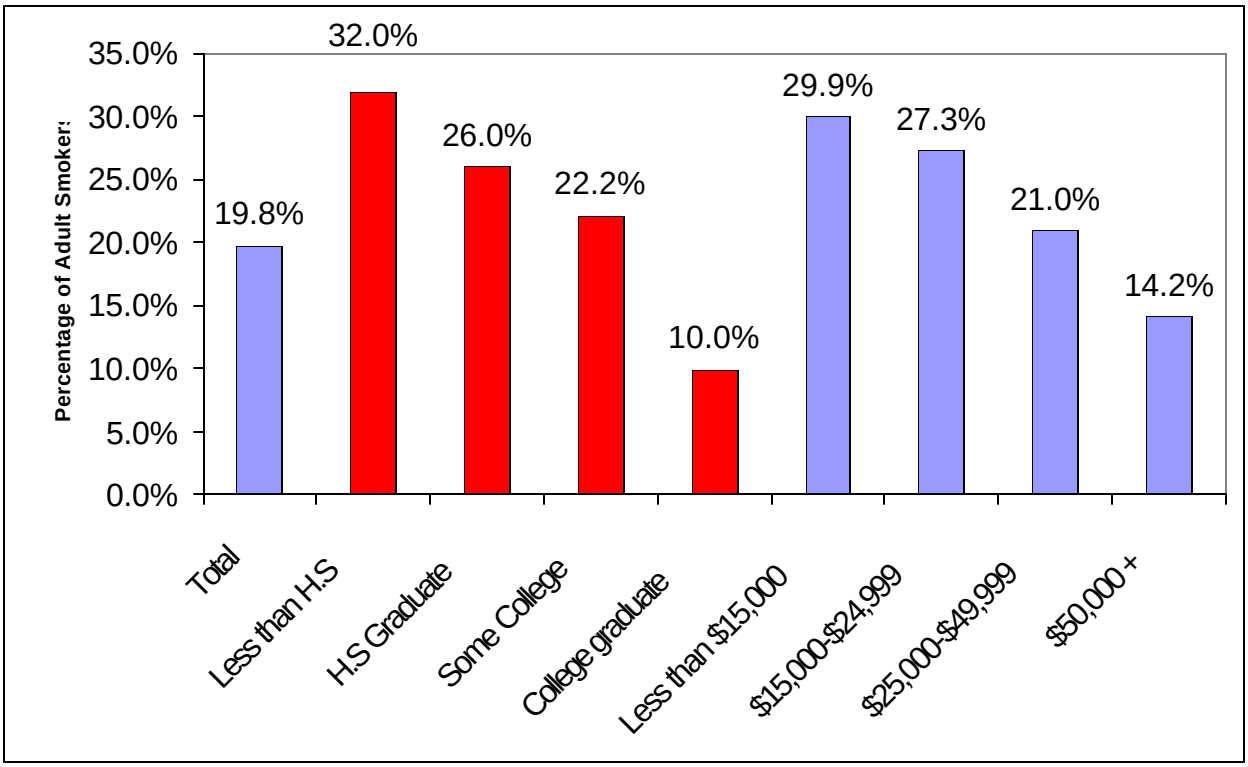
Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

Education and Income Stratification

National data has shown that a higher percentage of current smoking is associated with those individuals of lower education and lower income. This trend is very prominent among the adult Kansas population. Over 1 in 3 adults with less than high school education are smokers where as only 1 in 10 college graduates are smokers. The highest percentage of current cigarette smokers is seen among those in the lowest income group and the lowest education.

This information is used to target high prevalence groups in Kansas to have the most impact on the smoking rates.

Figure 3. Percentage of Current Cigarette Smokers in Kansas Aged 18 Years and Older by Education and Household Income (2004)



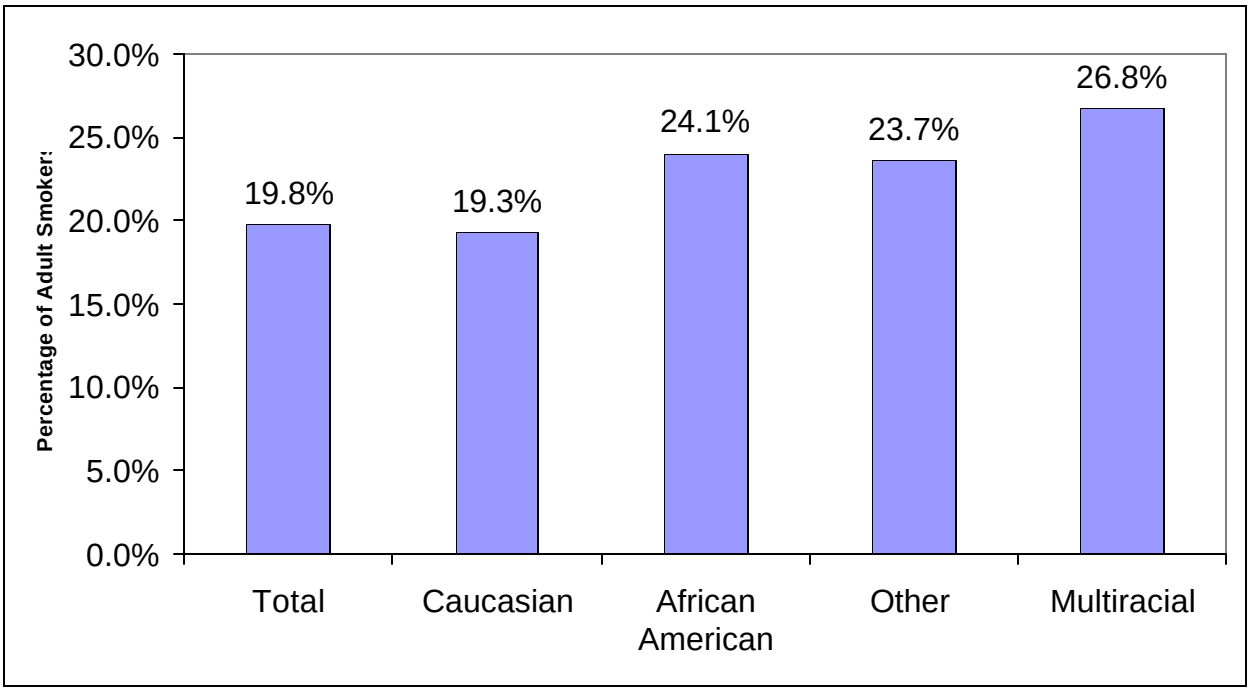
Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

Racial Stratification

Smoking rates among minority populations are higher in Kansas. This would include, but is not limited to, the Native American population, the African American population, the Asian American population, and those identified as Multiracial. Higher percentages of current smoking are seen among the African American population and those individuals identified as Multiracial.

Note: "Other" category includes individuals identified as Native American, Pacific Islander, Asian American, and Other.

Figure 4. Percentage of Current Cigarette Smokers by Race (2004)

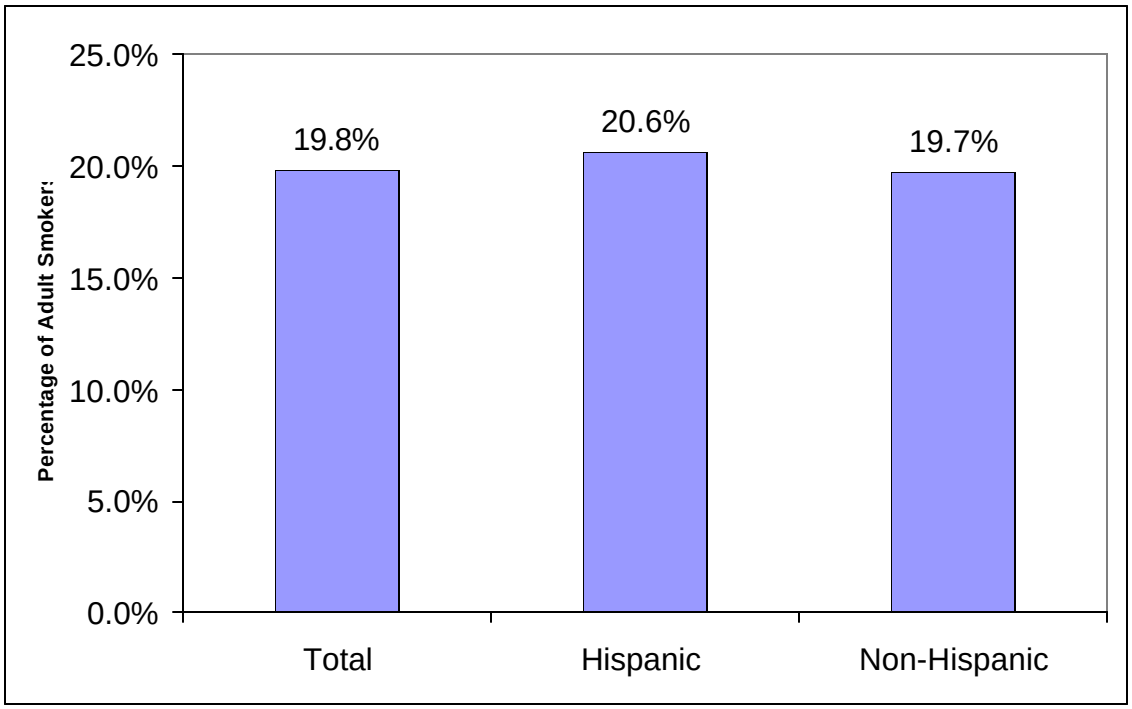


Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

Ethnicity Stratification

Little detectable difference is seen between those Kansans identified as of Hispanic ancestry and those identified as Non-Hispanic in 2004.

Figure 5. Percentage of Current Cigarette Smokers by Ethnicity (2004)



Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

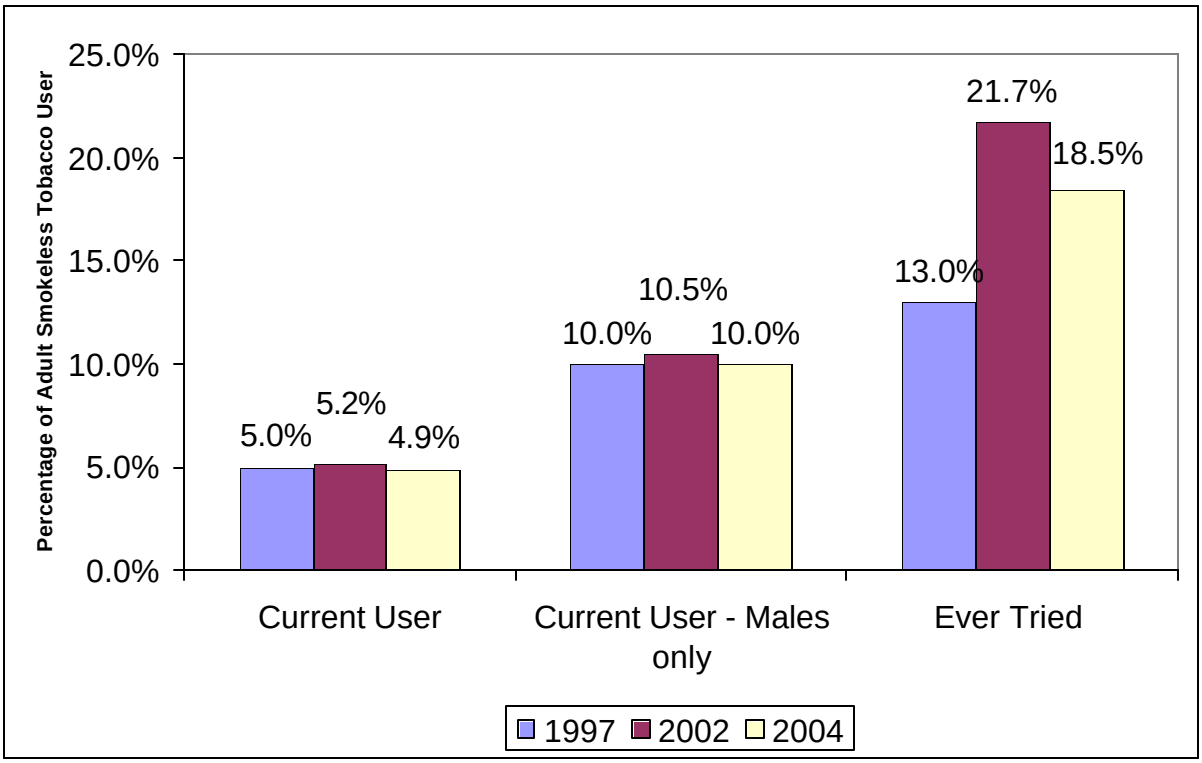
Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use

Current use of smokeless tobacco such as snuff and dip has remained the same in the past 7 years. However, the number of individuals trying smokeless tobacco has seen an increase of 40% in 2002, and declined in 2004.

In 1997, Kansas had the 5th highest rate of current smokeless tobacco use among the 17 states that collected population statistics on smokeless tobacco.

Smokeless tobacco use is a predominately male oriented behavior. Currently 1 in 10 adult males use smokeless tobacco.

Figure 6. Percentage of Current Smokeless Tobacco Users

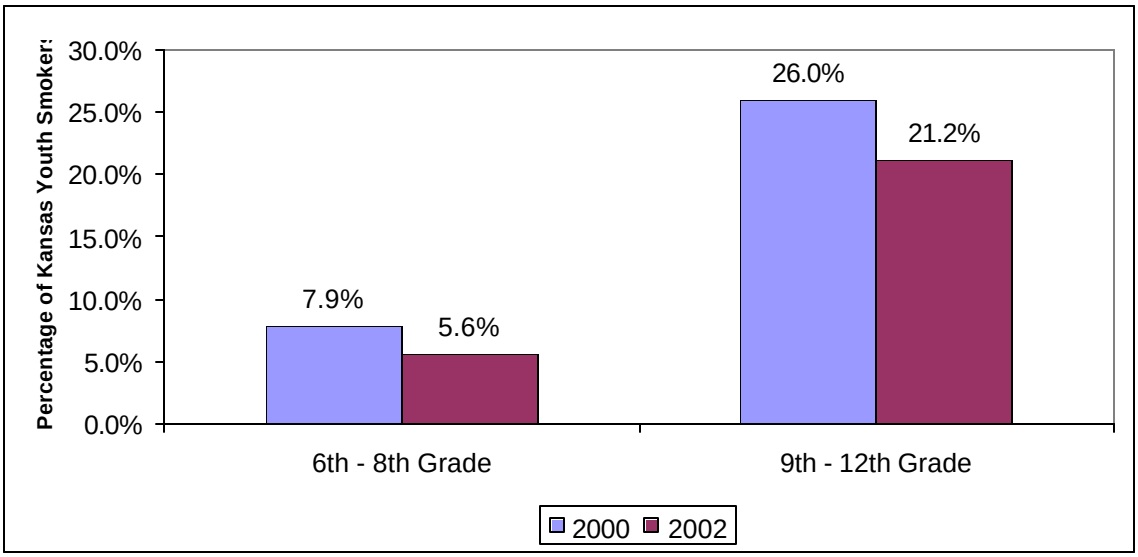


Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 1997, 2002, and 2004

Youth Cigarette Use

In following the national trend during the period of 2000 to 2002, Kansas saw a significant decrease in the number of youth who currently smoke cigarettes. The drop in use among high school students represents close to 8,000 fewer youth cigarette users in Kansas in 2002.

Figure 7. Percentage of Current Youth Smokers



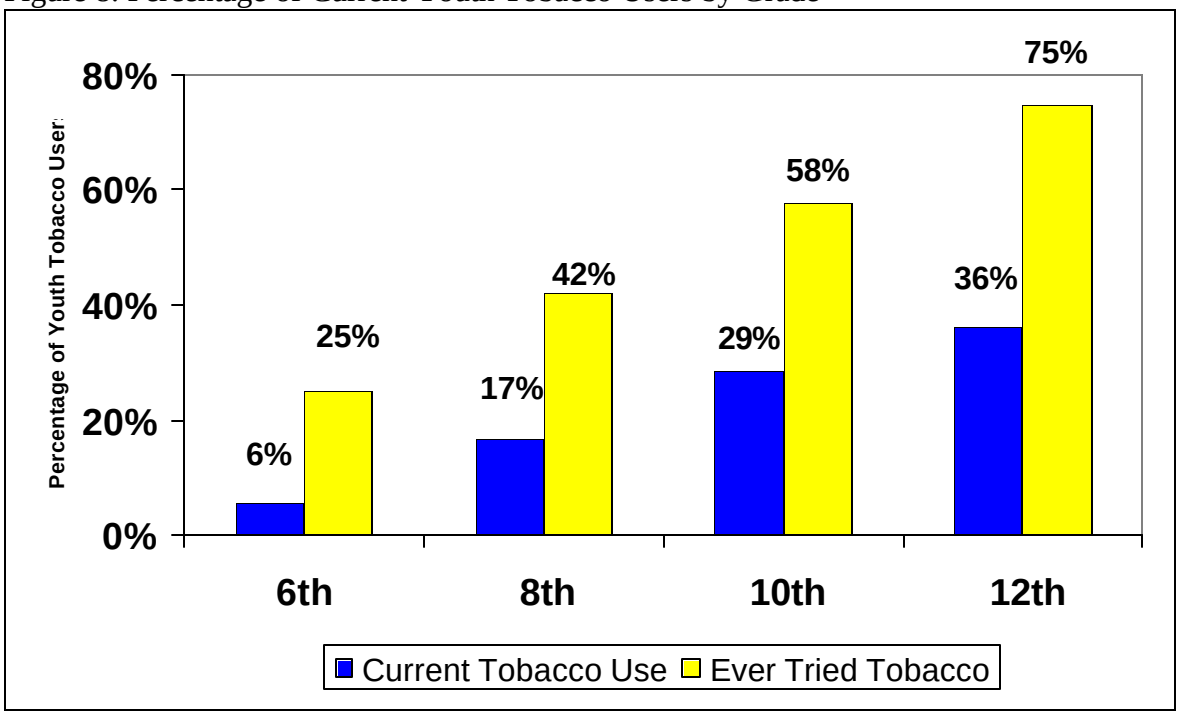
Source: Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 and 2002

High School and Middle School Tobacco Use

Current tobacco use includes using one or more of the following: cigarettes, cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, smokeless or snuff tobacco.

Current tobacco use and the number of individuals who have tried tobacco increases dramatically between grades 6 and 12. By the time most students graduate from high school, a staggering 3 out of 4 have tried tobacco and 1 in 3 currently use it. Compared to individuals in 6th grade, the number of students in 12th grade trying tobacco triples and the number who currently use increase by a magnitude of 6.

Figure 8. Percentage of Current Youth Tobacco Users by Grade

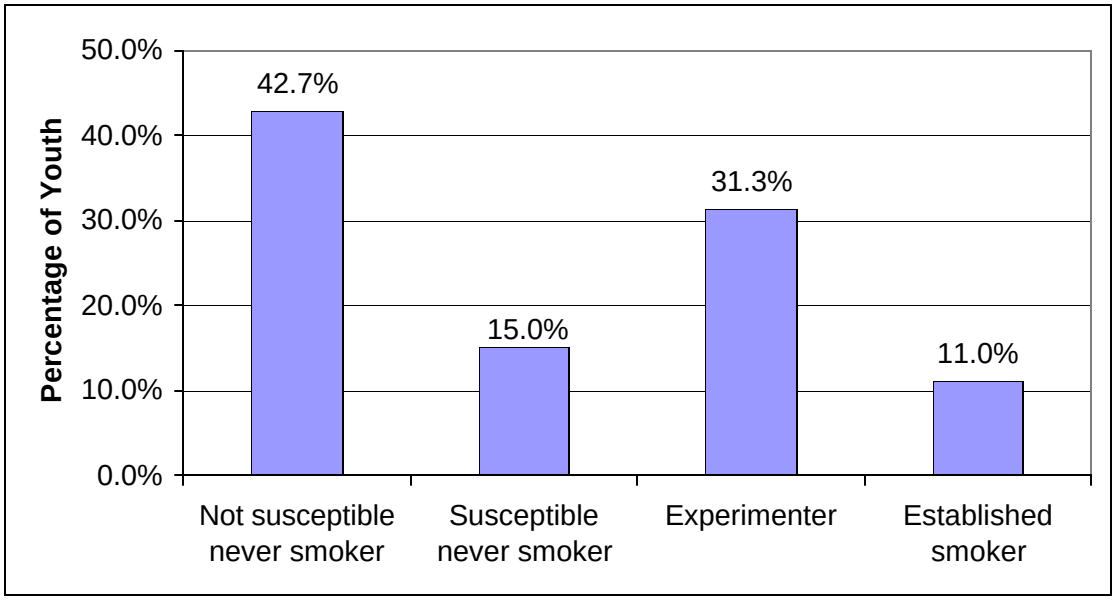


Source: Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2002

Susceptibility Index of Future Cigarette Use - Youth

This index looks at the number of students who are susceptible to becoming long-term permanent smokers. The two groups of major interest are "Susceptible never smoker" and "Experimenter". Individuals who are in the "Susceptible never smoker" group have outside pressures such as close friends or family who are current smokers and have said they would be willing to try smoking. The "Experimenter" group has individuals who have tried smoking but are not current daily smokers.

Figure 9. Youth Susceptibility to Smoking

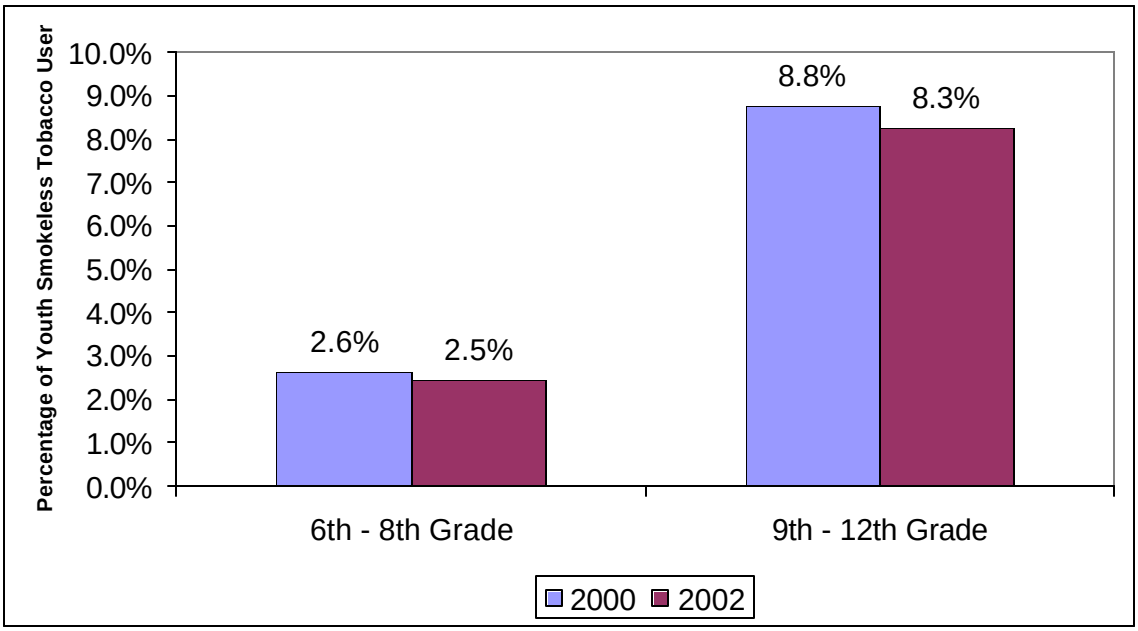


Source: Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2002

High School and Middle School Smokeless Tobacco Use

Unlike current smoking rates, the smokeless tobacco rates among high school and middle school students have not significantly decreased during the time period of 2000 to 2002.

Figure 10. Percentage of Current Youth Smokeless Tobacco Users



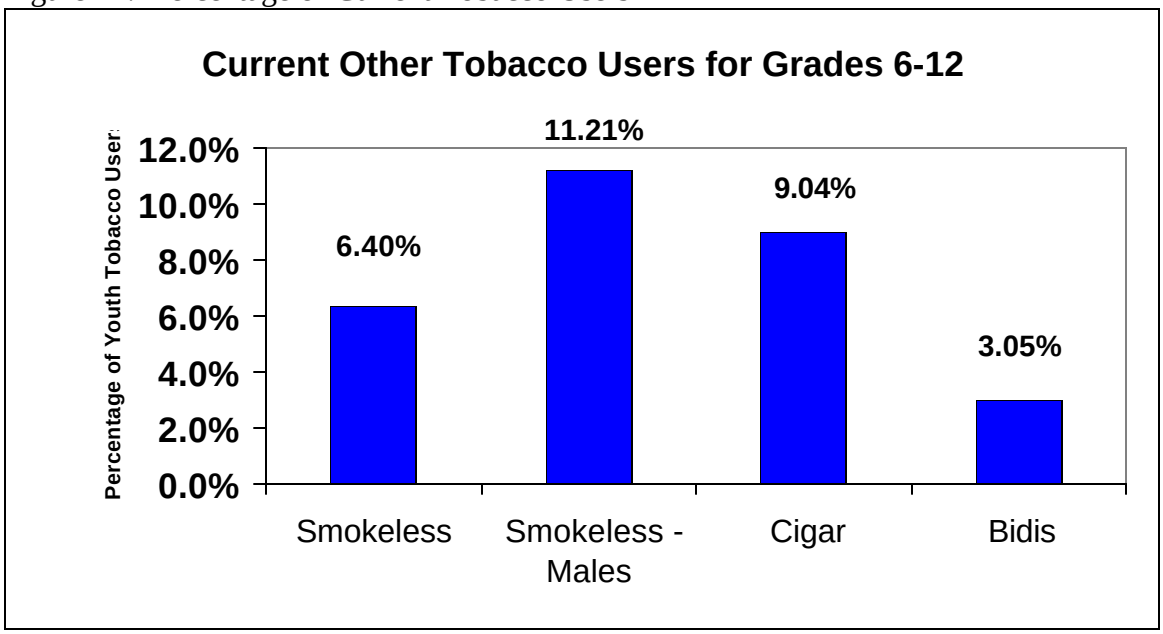
Source: Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 and 2002

High School and Middle School Other Tobacco Use

It is important to look at alternative forms of tobacco to understand the entire tobacco experience among youth populations in Kansas. While not as prevalent as cigarette use, novel forms of tobacco use among high school and middle school students does exist.

Note: Bidis are small brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread

Figure 11. Percentage of Current Tobacco Users



Source: Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2002

Youth Access Information: High School Students
Source: 2002 Statewide Youth Tobacco Survey

Where Cigarettes are Usually Obtained	N = 304	Weighted Percentage of youth smokers (CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY)
I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	78	26.4%
I bought them from a vending machine	5	1.6%
I gave someone else money to buy them for me	82	27.0%
I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else	86	28.2%
A person 18 years old or older gave them to me	20	6.0%
I took them from a store or family member	7	2.7%
I got them some other way	26	8.2%

Locations Last Pack of Cigarettes were bought in past 30 days	N = 211	Weighted Percentage of youth smokers (CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY)
A gas station	121	58.0%
A convenience store	34	15.8%
A grocery store	10	4.3%
A drugstore	2	1.0%
A vending machine	4	1.8%
I bought them over the Internet	0	0.0%
Other	40	19.1%

When buying Cigarettes from a Store, Were You Asked to Provide Proof of Age	N = 129	Weighted Percentage of youth smokers (CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY)
Yes, I was asked to show proof of age	66	53.0%
No, I was not asked to show proof of age	63	47.0%

When buying Cigarettes from a Store, Were you Refused the Sale due to Your age	N = 103	Weighted Percentage of youth smokers (CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY, 17 and under)
Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age	39	37.9%
No, no one refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age	64	62.1%

Youth Attitudes Towards Tobacco

Approximately half of the current youth smokers want to quit.

Current youth smokers who want to quit	42.8%

Approximately one out of every three youth do not know that smokeless tobacco is not a safe alternative to cigarettes.

Do you think that smokeless tobacco is a safe alternative to cigarettes?	**Percentage of All Youth**
Yes	6.5%
No	69.7%
Not Sure	23.8%

Do you think that young people who smoke have more friends?	**Percentage of All Youth**
Definitely yes	3.4%
Probably yes	10.3%
Probably not	50.7%
Definitely not	35.6%

Approximately half of the youth reported that the dangers of tobacco use were not taught in any of their classes.

During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	**Percentage of All Youth**
Yes	32.0%
No	52.6%
Not sure	15.4%

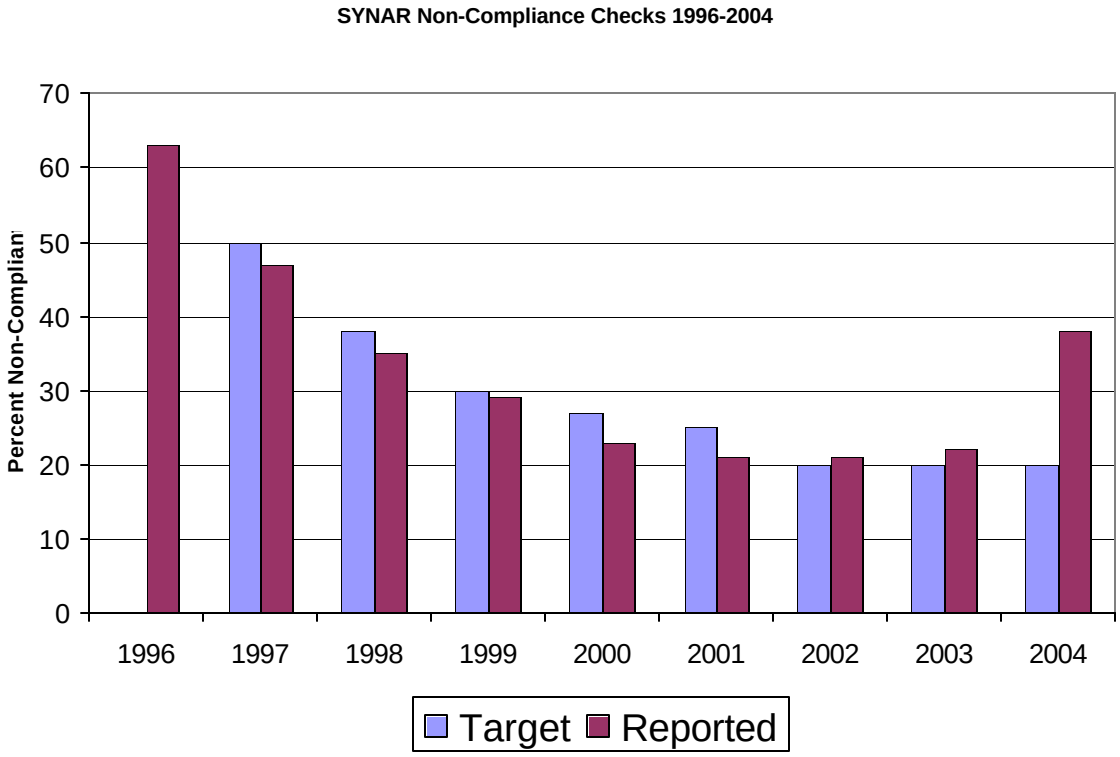
Sales of Cigarettes to Minors – Synar Reports

Sales to minors in the State of Kansas are measured by the percentage on non-compliance. This means the more retailers and vendors that fail their compliance checks, the higher the non-compliance rate.

Currently Kansas follows the national standards and until 2004 achieved an acceptable non-compliance rate of 20% or less. This contains a 3% margin of error.

In 2004, the non-compliance rate spiked to 38%, nearly double the acceptable limit.

Figure 12. Synar Compliance Rates



Source: State of Kansas Annual SYNAR Report

The following page details the number of compliance checks performed by Alcohol and Beverage Control in the state of Kansas for the Fiscal Year 2004. The table lists each county where compliance checks were performed, the number of checks, and the number of failed checks. The final value represents the non-compliance or violation rate. Overall, the state is required to report a violation rate of *20% or less*. Counties with a 0% passed all compliance checks, and those counties with a 100% failed all random compliance checks.

Compliance checks in Saline County are performed by the County Sheriff's office and in the city of Salina the local police department also performs these checks. Approximately 20-25 compliance checks are performed each operation. Saline county reports for violations are as follows:
Violation rate for 2002- 19%
Violation rate for 1st quarter of 2004- 9%
Violation rate for 2nd quarter of 2004- 8%

County	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations	Violation Rate
Allen	11	2	18%
Anderson	3	3	100%
Atchison	4	4	100%
Barber	4	0	0%
Barton	7	4	57%
Bourbon	1	0	0%
Brown	1	0	0%
Butler	15	7	47%
Chautauqua	3	1	33%
Cherokee	9	1	11%
Cheyenne	1	0	0%
Clark	3	0	0%
Comanche	3	3	100%
Cowley	7	0	0%
Crawford	12	2	17%
Decatur	2	0	0%
Doniphan	2	2	100%
Douglas	19	14	74%
Elk	3	1	33%
Ellis	6	0	0%
Ellsworth	4	1	25%
Finney	12	3	25%
Ford	6	3	50%
Franklin	9	7	78%
Graham	1	0	0%
Grant	4	1	25%
Gray	3	1	33%
Greenwood	9	5	56%
Hamilton	1	1	100%
Harper	1	1	100%
Harvey	13	3	23%
Haskell	2	1	50%
Hodgeman	3	1	33%
Jackson	3	0	0%
Jefferson	5	0	0%
Jewell	1	0	0%
Johnson	72	41	57%
Kingman	4	1	25%
Labette	11	3	27%
Lane	2	0	0%
Leavenworth	12	5	42%
Lincoln	3	1	33%

County	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations	Violation Rate
Linn	2	0	0%
Lyon	2	0	0%
Marion	6	3	50%
Marshall	7	0	0%
McPherson	7	2	29%
Meade	4	0	0%
Miami	4	3	75%
Mitchell	4	1	25%
Montgomery	12	6	50%
Morton	2	1	50%
Nemaha	1	0	0%
Neosho	6	3	50%
Ness	2	0	0%
Norton	3	0	0%
Osborne	3	0	0%
Phillips	2	0	0%
Pottawatomie	4	2	50%
Pratt	1	1	100%
Rawlins	1	1	100%
Reno	9	0	0%
Rice	5	1	20%
Riley	12	7	58%
Rooks	3	0	0%
Rush	1	1	100%
Russell	5	0	0%
Scott	3	1	33%
Sedgwick	58	12	21%
Seward	5	2	40%
Shawnee	39	10	26%
Sheridan	3	1	33%
Sherman	2	0	0%
Smith	3	1	33%
Stanton	1	0	0%
Stevens	2	2	100%
Sumner	3	1	33%
Thomas	1	0	0%
Trego	1	0	0%
Wallace	1	0	0%
Washington	6	5	83%
Wichita	1	0	0%
Wilson	2	1	50%
Wyandotte	33	28	85%
TOTAL	**569**	**219**	**38%**

Retailer and Vendor Penalties Paid in the Fiscal Year 2004 for Violations of Tobacco Sales in Kansas by County.

County	Total Number of Violations Paid	Total Amount of Fines Imposed
AN	3	$750.00
AT	3	$750.00
BU	5	$1,375.00
CF	1	$125.00
CL	1	$250.00
CM	1	$250.00
CR	1	$250.00
DG	12	$4,625.00
DP	2	$500.00
FI	3	$625.00
FO	4	$750.00
FR	7	$1,625.00
GE	10	$2,425.00
HG	1	$250.00
HM	1	$125.00
HV	4	$1,000.00
JO	38	$9,500.00
KM	1	$250.00
MG	3	$1,250.00
MI	4	$1,000.00
MN	3	$625.00
MP	2	$375.00
MS	1	$250.00
NO	7	$2,000.00
PR	1	$250.00
PT	2	$500.00
RA	1	$250.00
RC	1	$250.00
RH	1	$250.00
RL	5	$1,125.00
SA	16	$5,925.00
SC	3	$1,000.00
SD	1	$250.00
SG	15	$4,825.00
SN	18	$3,875.00
ST	1	$250.00
WB	1	$250.00
WY	24	$5,875.00
Unknown	5	$1140.00
Total	208	$55,800.00

Smoking-related Costs in Kansas (Includes Preventable Death)

Tobacco use is the number one underlying cause of death in Kansas. It is also a preventable behavior.

Currently, over 3800 Kansans die from cigarette smoking every year. The three major causes of death are Cancer, Heart Disease, and Respiratory Disease. There is also a gender difference in the number of deaths from smoking. Nearly two males die for every female from the same diseases.

Table 1. Number of Deaths Attributable to Smoking by Type of Disease and Gender in 1999

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	995	441	1436
Cardiovascular Disease	859	445	1304
Respiratory Disease	656	468	1124
Totals	2510	1354	3864

Source: SAMMEC

The table below illustrates the percentage of all cancer deaths that can be attributed to smoking. This means that if cigarette smoking were to be completely eliminated, 76% of cancers of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx among males ages 35-64 would also be eliminated. If this trend were to continue, nearly 1500 fewer individuals would die due to a preventable behavior.

Table 2. Percentage of Cancer Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Age and Type of Cancer in Kansas in 1999

	Males		**Females**	
Cause of Death	**35-64**	**65+**	**35-64**	**65+**
Lip, Oral Cavity, Pharynx	76%	73%	52%	36%
Esophagus	71%	72%	63%	47%
Pancreas	27%	21%	27%	17%
Larynx	83%	82%	77%	64%
Trachea, Lung, Bronchus	89%	88%	76%	62%
Cervix, Uteri	-	-	13%	7%
Urinary Bladder	47%	47%	30%	22%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	39%	38%	6%	3%

Source: SAMMEC

The table below illustrates the percentage of all heart disease deaths that can be attributed to smoking. This means that if cigarette smoking were to be completely eliminated, 23% of hypertension deaths among males ages 35-64 would also be eliminated. If this trend were to continue, nearly 1300 fewer individuals would die due to a preventable behavior. Deaths attributable to heart disease are more prominent among individuals in the younger

age bracket. This leads to even more potential years of life lost by prematurely ending the lives of 1300 Kansas a year.

Table 3. Percentage of Cardiovascular Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Cause and Age in Kansas in 1999

	Males		**Females**	
Cause of Death	**35-64**	**65+**	**35-64**	**65+**
Hypertension	23%	17%	16%	7%
Ischemic Heart Disease	39%	15%	33%	8%
Other Heart Disease	20%	18%	11%	6%
Cerebrovascular Disease	36%	10%	40%	4%
Atherosclerosis	31%	27%	15%	6%
Aortic Aneurysm	66%	64%	59%	40%
Other Arterial Disease	21%	14%	21%	10%

Source: SAMMEC

The table below illustrates the percentage of all respiratory disease deaths that can be attributed to smoking. This means that if cigarette smoking were to be completely eliminated, a staggering 91% of bronchitis and emphysema deaths among males ages 65+ would also be eliminated. If this trend were to continue, over 1100 fewer individuals would die due to a preventable behavior.

Table 4. Percentage of Respiratory Deaths Attributed to Smoking by Cause and Age in Kansas in 1999

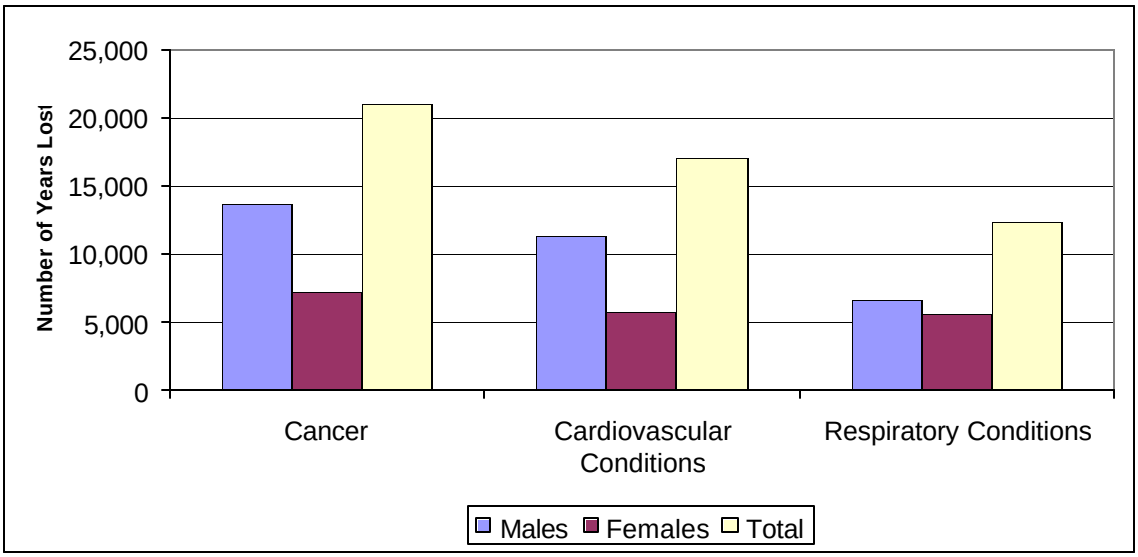
	Males		**Females**	
Cause of Death	**35-64**	**65+**	**35-64**	**65+**
Pneumonia, Influenza	23%	22%	21%	10%
Bronchitis, Emphysema	89%	91%	81%	75%
Chronic Airways Obstruction	80%	81%	78%	68%

Source: SAMMEC

Years of Potential Life Lost by Cause of Death

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is a measure of how premature individuals are dying. As the years of potential life lost increases it represents individuals dying at a younger age. From cancers alone this represents nearly 260 lifetimes eliminated due to smoking (based upon the life expectancy for Kansans of 77.4 years)

Figure 13. Years of Potential Life Lost from Smoking-Related Deaths in Kansas in 1999

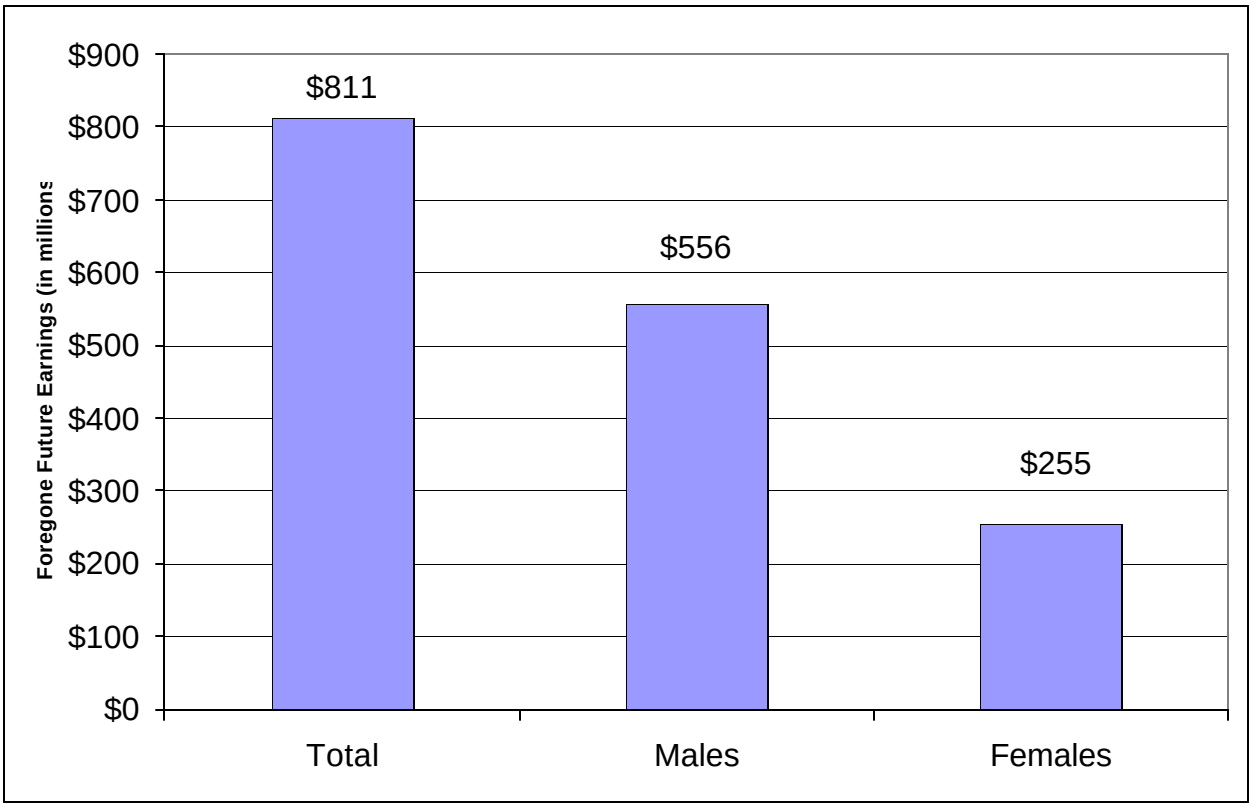


Source: SAMMEC

Lost Productivity Costs

Lost productivity costs represent part of the indirect economic burden of smoking. The values of lost productivity includes the cost of having individuals in the workplace on sick leave and the cost of replacing that individual with a temporary employee (essentially paying 2 individuals to do 1 job). Nationally this burden is estimated to be $83 billion annually.

Figure 14. Foregone Future Earnings from Smoking-Related Deaths in Kansas (in millions) in 5 year average (1997-2001)

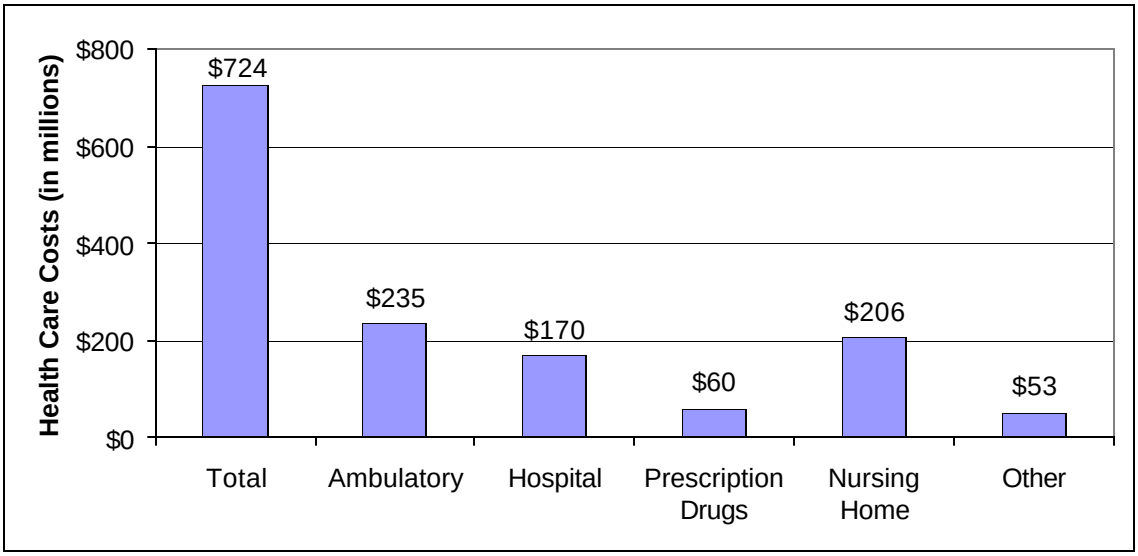


Source: SAMMEC

Health Care Related Expenditures

The annual health care related expenditures attributed to smoking now total over $724 million in Kansas alone. These expenditures consist of emergency care as well as chronic care expenditures. The national health care related expenditures attributed to smoking currently total over $75 billion annually.

Figure 15. Smoking-Related Health Care Costs in Kansas (in millions) in 1999

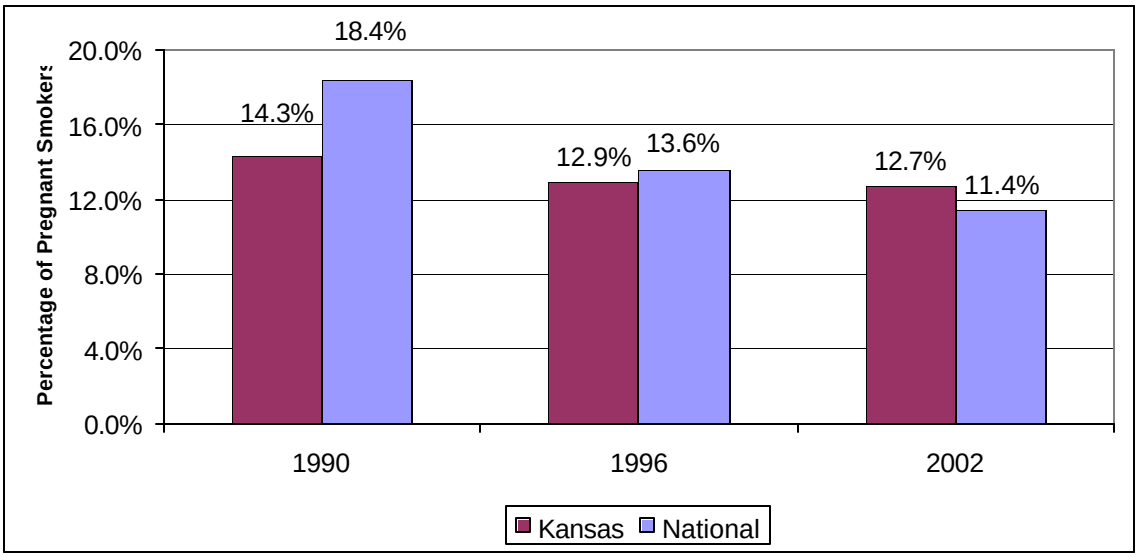


Source: SAMMEC

Cigarette Smoking During Pregnancy

Annual smoking related health care expenditures include neonatal costs associated with maternal smoking. Nationally, the percentage of pregnant smokers has steadily declined since 1990. In Kansas, no substantial reduction in maternal smoking during pregnancy has occurred since 1996.

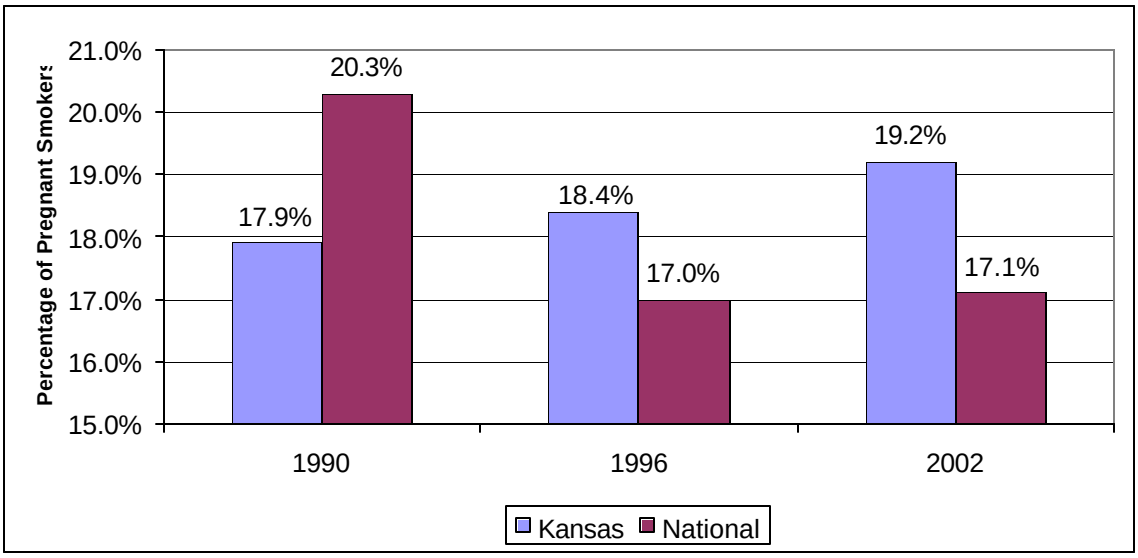
Figure 16. Percentage of Women Who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy



Source: MMWR, October 8, 2004

Nationally, the prevalence of pregnant teen smokers has substantially decreased since 1990. In Kansas, the prevalence of smoking among teen pregnancies has gradually increased since 1990.

Figure 17. Percentage of Women ages 15-19 Who Reported Smoking During Pregnancy



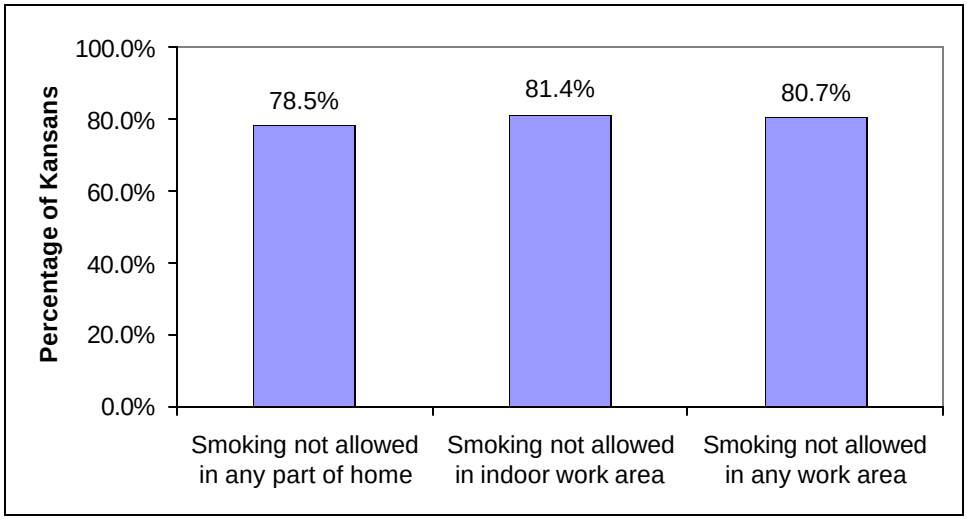
Source: MMWR, October 8, 2004

Second Hand Smoke Exposure

Exposure in Homes and the Workplace

Nearly 1 in 5 Kansans report no protection for exposure to secondhand smoke while at their workplace. These individuals are mostly hospitality workers in restaurant and bar venues.

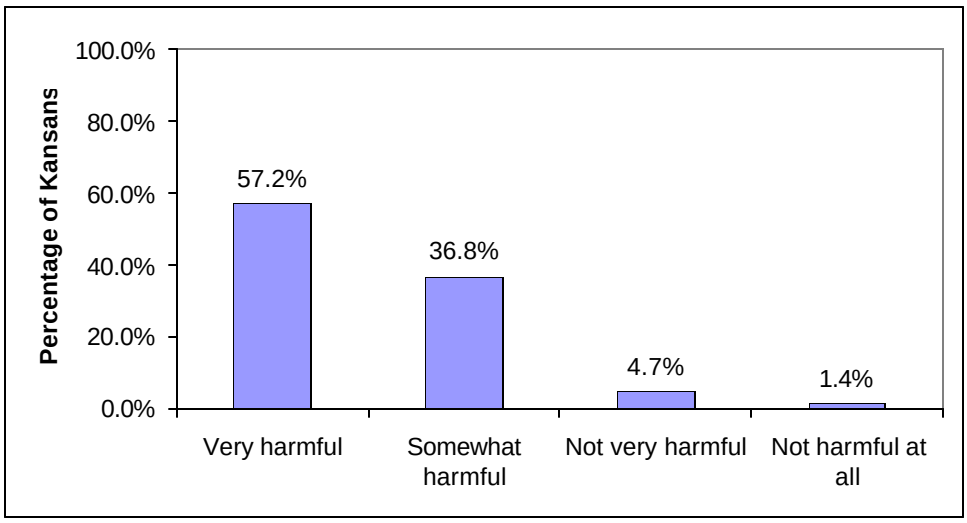
Figure 18. Percentage of individuals protected by Non-Smoking Rules/Policies in Homes and the Workplace



Source: Kansas Adult Tobacco Survey 2002-2003

Approximately 95% of Kansas's adults acknowledge the harmful health impacts and consequences of secondhand smoke. Over half of the Kansas population views secondhand smoke as being "very harmful" to their health.

Figure 19. Percentage of Individuals Reporting Opinions on the Effects of Secondhand Smoke

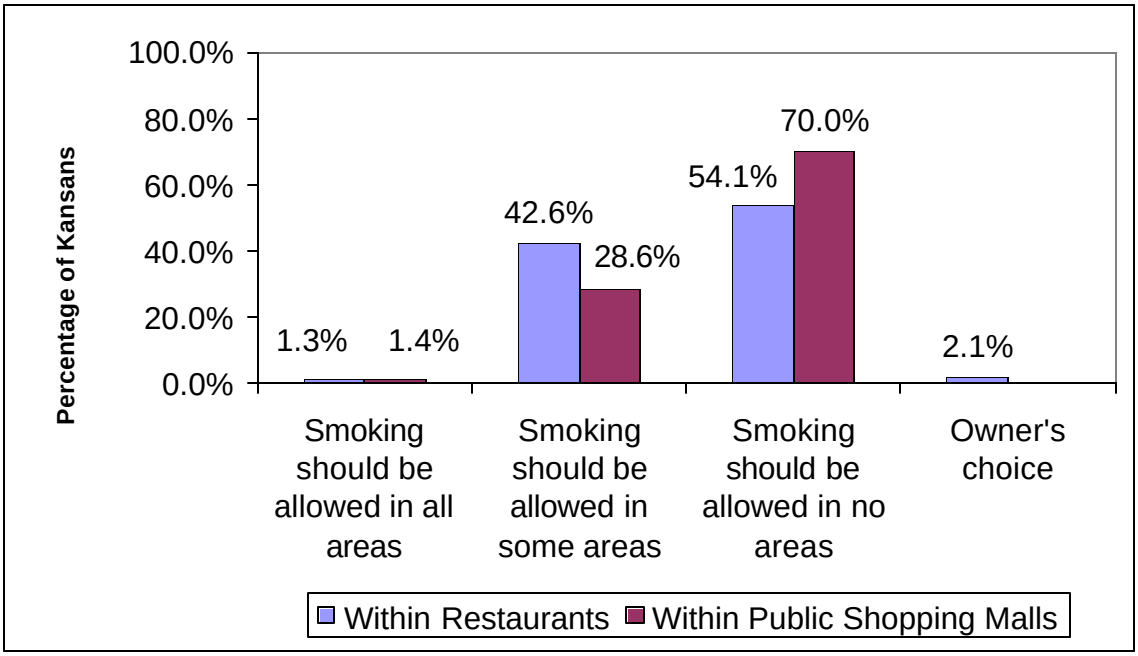


Source: Kansas Adult Tobacco Survey 2002-2003

Current opinions among Kansans are that smoking should not be allowed in public areas such as shopping malls or in restaurants. Currently, 54% of Kansans believe that smoking should not be allowed in any restaurant and 70% of Kansas believe that smoking should not be allowed in public shopping malls.

Opinions concerning smoke-free environments are used to gauge public knowledge of the harmful effects of secondhand smoke as well as to gauge the public desire to have smoke-free environments in various venues.

Figure 20. Percentage of Individuals Reporting Opinions on Smoke-free Environments in Restaurants and Public Shopping Malls.

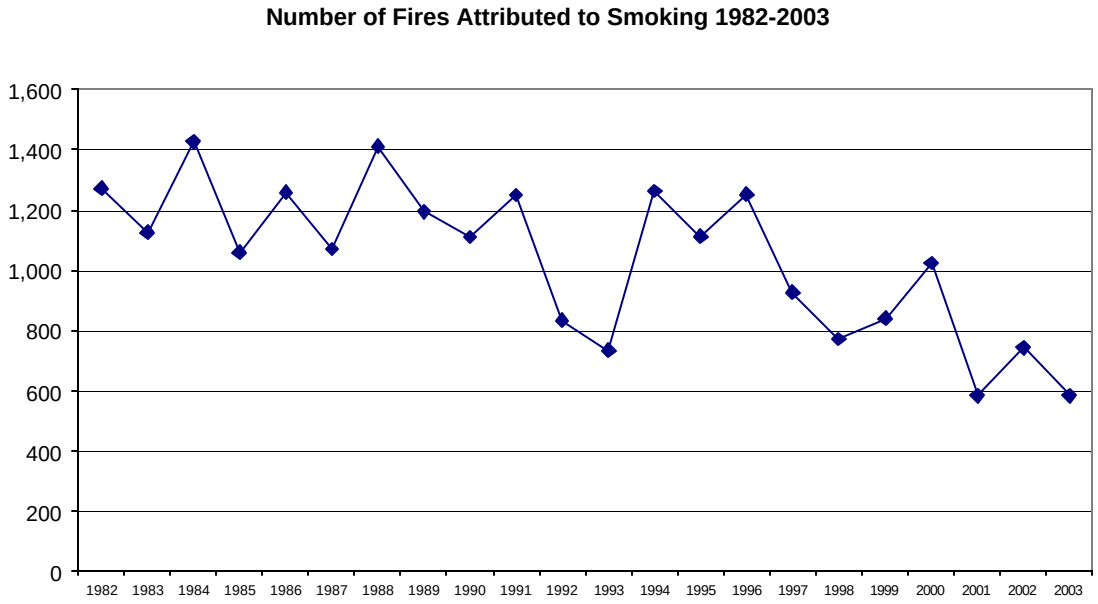


Source: Kansas Adult Tobacco Survey 2002-2003

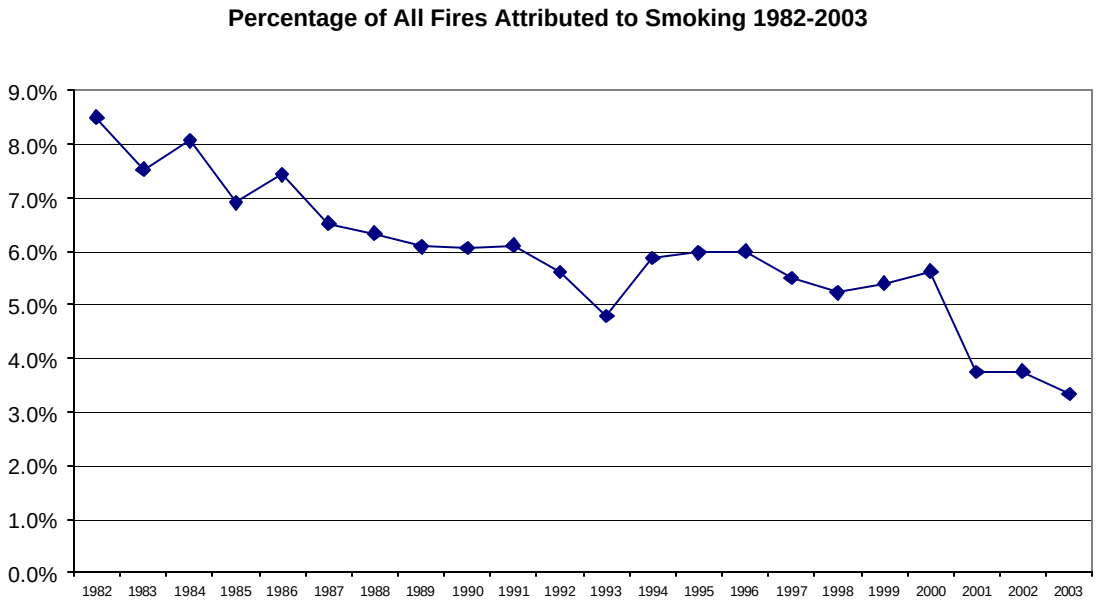
Number of Fires Caused by Smoking

During the past 20 years, a continual downward trend is seen in the number of fires in Kansas attributed to smoking. Some fluctuation occurs as this trend continues to decline.

Along with the raw number of fires attributable to smoking decreasing, the percentage of all fires in Kansas attributed to smoking also continues to decrease.



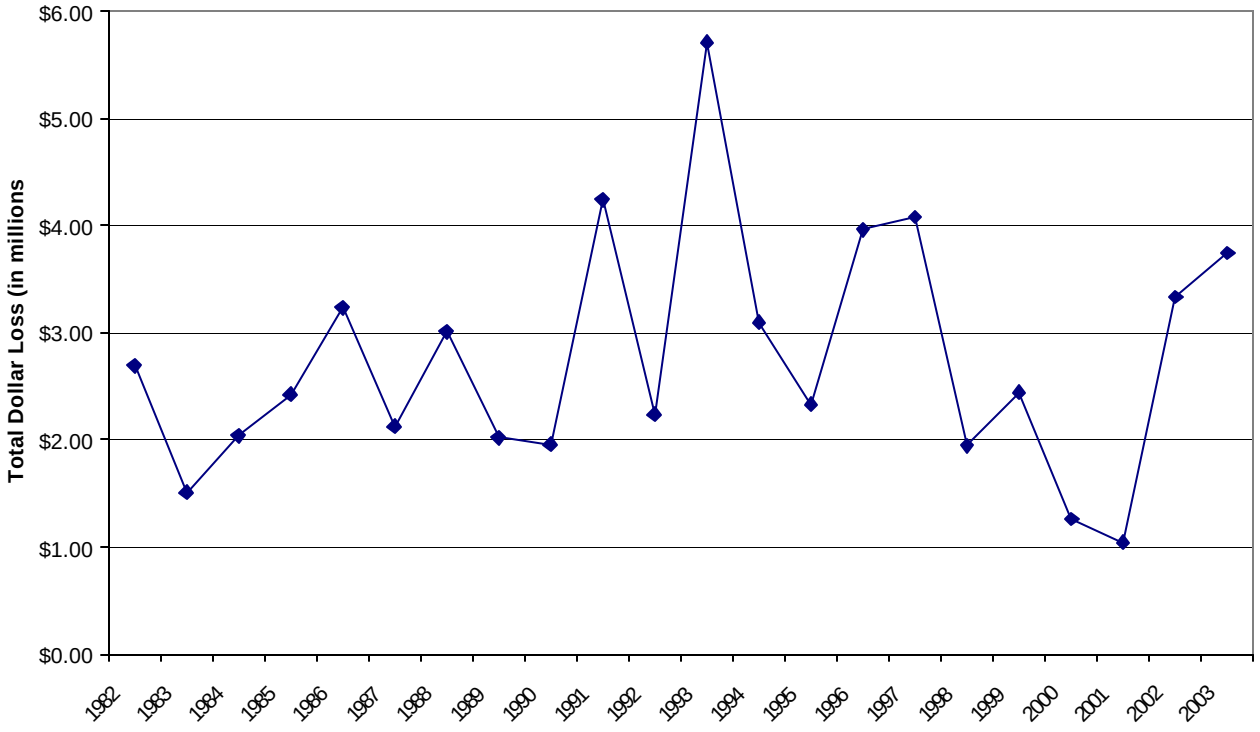
Source: Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office Fire Reporting System



Source: Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office Fire Reporting System

Economic Cost of Fires Attributable to Smoking

Over the past 20 years, the economic impact of fires attributable to smoking has fluctuated around $2.5 to $3 million annually. The graph below does not adjust for inflation of real estate or property value.



Source: Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office Fire Reporting System

Number of Injuries and Deaths from Fires Attributed to Smoking

Since 1995, the number of injuries and deaths attributed to smoking related fires has marginally decreased. Prior to 1995, over 10 civilian deaths annually were attributed to smoking related fires and after 1995 this number decreased to less than 10 civilians annually.

In the past 20 years, one firefighter death has been attribute to a smoking related fire in 1992.

Kansas Smoking Caused Fires 1982 - 2003					
Year	**Number of Fires**	**Total Fire Fighter Injuries**	**Total Civilian Injuries**	**Total Fire Fighter Death**	**Total Civilian Death**
1982	1,274	10	36	0	9
1983	1,126	18	37	0	7
1984	1,429	16	25	0	10
1985	1,059	24	41	0	15
1986	1,260	21	28	0	8
1987	1,071	6	39	0	17
1988	1,412	36	23	0	11
1989	1,196	23	24	0	11
1990	1,111	16	28	0	8
1991	1,250	25	38	0	6
1992	834	19	35	1	19
1993	734	9	21	0	11
1994	1,264	40	31	0	11
1995	1,113	18	26	0	7
1996	1,254	16	32	0	4
1997	927	10	32	0	8
1998	772	10	18	0	7
1999	841	4	23	0	6
2000	1,024	10	23	0	5
2001	585	12	13	0	10
2002	744	8	25	0	8
2003	584	3	16	0	5

Source: Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office Fire Reporting System

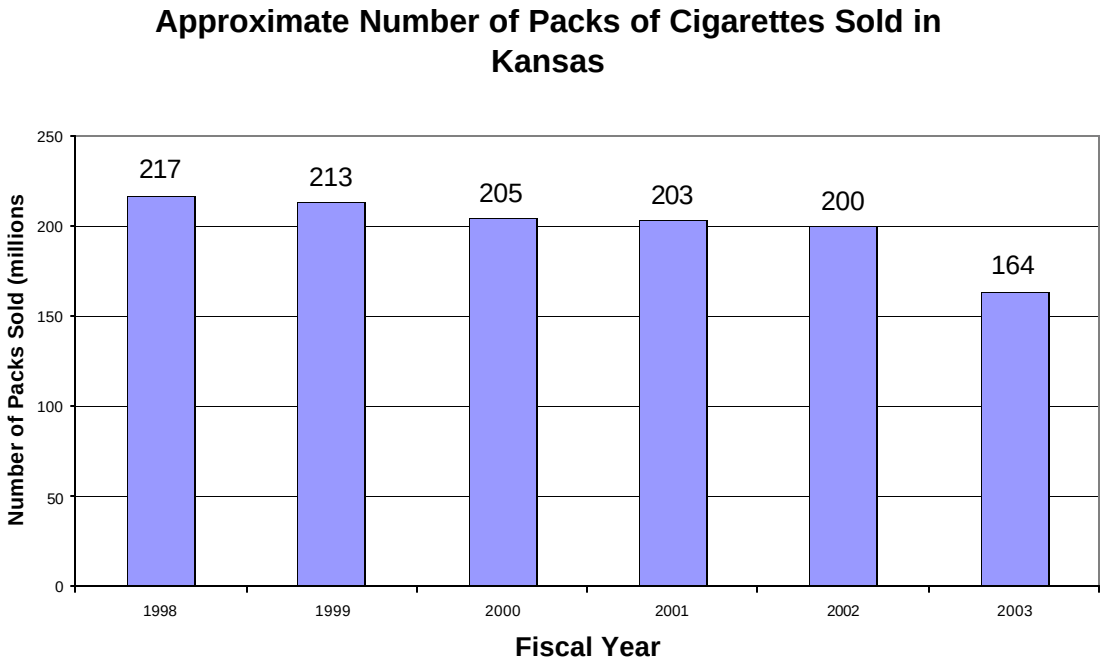
Number of Licensed Tobacco Vendors

Vendors and Dealers	
Current number of Licensed and Registered Tobacco Retailers and Vendors	2991
Current Cost of Tobacco Retailer License	$25.00 for each dealer establishment, Biennium
Current Cost of Tobacco Wholesale Dealer License	$50.00, Biennium
Vending Machines	
Current Number of Master License for Vending Machine Operators	73
Current Cost of Master License for Vending Machine Operator	$0.00
Current Cost of Vending Machine Distributor License	$50.00, Biennium
Current Number of Cigarette Vending Machines	487
Current Cost of Cigarette Vending Machine License	$25.00 for each permit, Biennium

Cigarettes and Taxes

The approximate number of packs of cigarettes has slowly decreased since 1998. The largest drop occurred in 2003 following the increase in the cigarette tax.

Figure 21. Number of Packs of Cigarettes Sold in Kansas

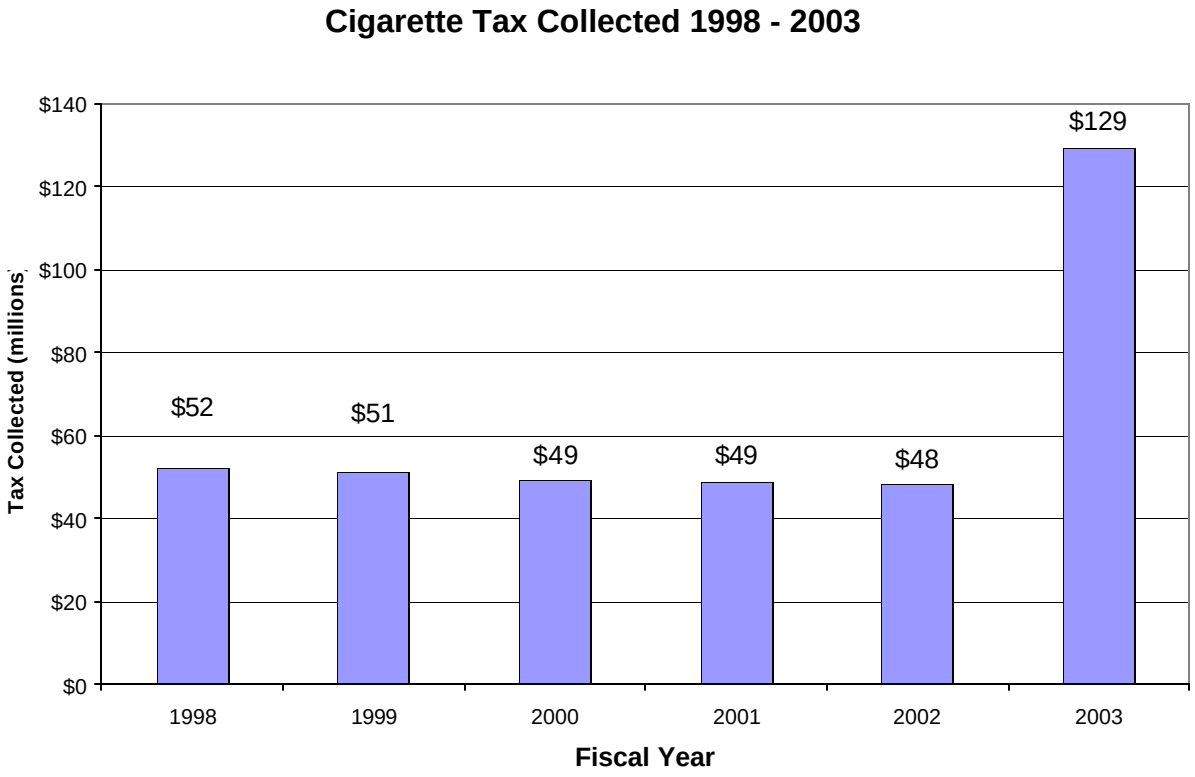


Source: Kansas Department of Revenue Annual Report 2003

Cigarette Taxes

According to the Department of Revenue, the cigarette tax is paid upon the purchase of tax stamps. From 1998 to 2002, the cigarette tax was $0.24 per package of 20 cigarettes. In 2003 this rate was increased by $0.55 to a total of $0.79 per package of 20 cigarettes. This tax increase dramatically influenced the increase in the amount of tax collected in 2003.

Figure 22. Total Tax Collected in Kansas from the Sales of Cigarettes

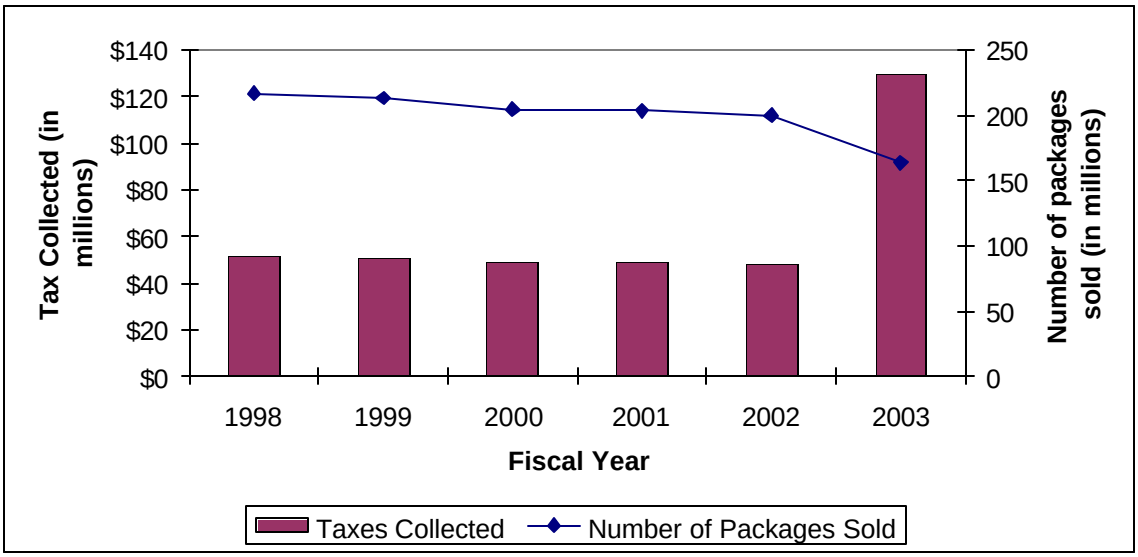


Source: Kansas Department of Revenue Annual Report 2003

Approximate number of packages sold

The number of cigarette packages sold in each year is approximated by the total tax collected. As can be seen, in 2003 there was a decrease in the number of packages (an 18% decrease from 2002) taxed even though the revenue generated was dramatically higher.

Figure 23. Tax Revenue Generated and the Number of Packs Sold



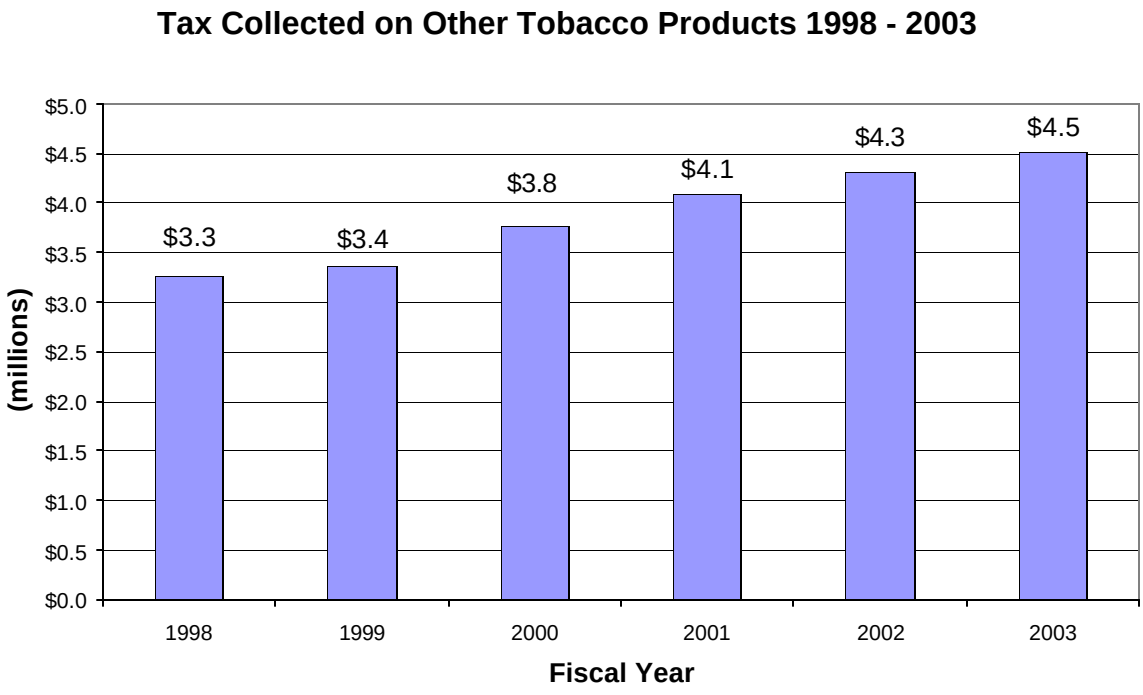
Source: Kansas Department of Revenue Annual Report 2003

Tax Collected on Other Tobacco Products

Since 1972, the tax on tobacco products (excluding cigarettes) has been 10% of the wholesale price.

Over the past 5 years, the taxes collected on tobacco products have increased by $1.2 million dollars, an increase of 38%.

Figure 24. Tax Revenue Collected from the Sales of Other Tobacco Products



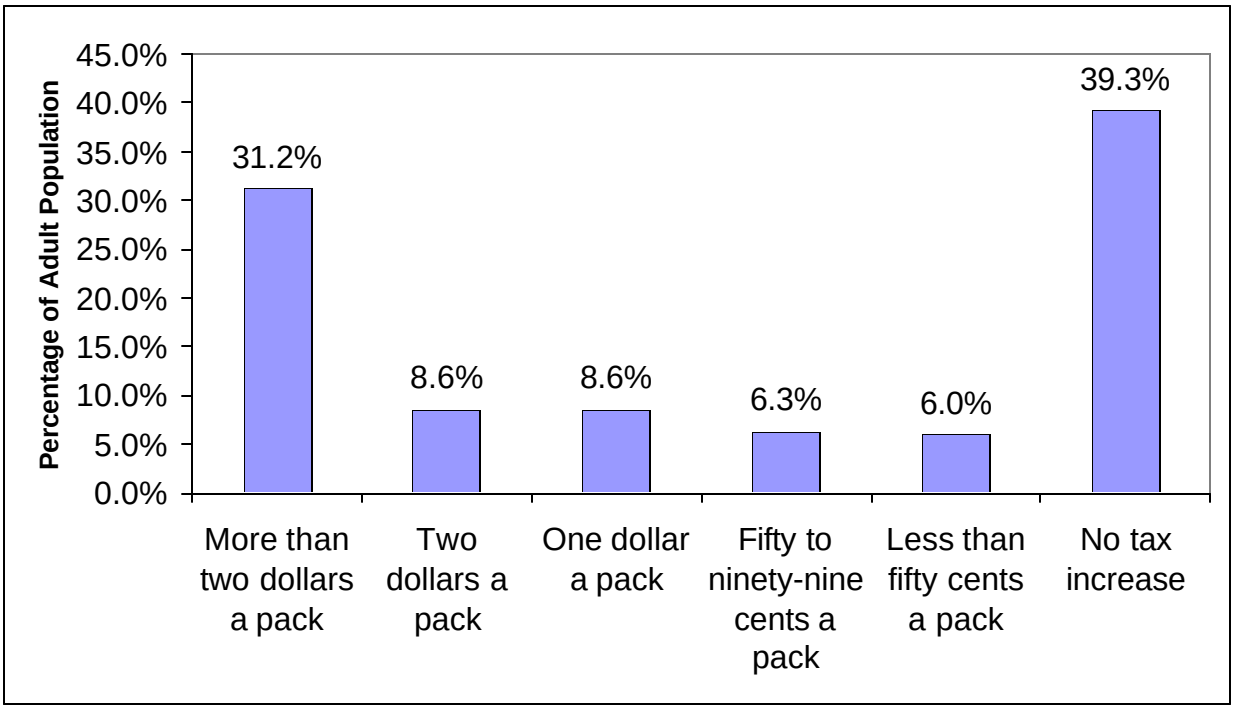
Source: Kansas Department of Revenue Annual Report 2003

Support for Cigarette Tax Increase

When asked "How much additional tax on a pack of cigarettes would you be willing to support if some or all of the money raised was used to support programs designed to reduce tobacco use?" the following responses were generated:

In total, over 60% of Kansans would support some tax increase on cigarettes to help support programs designed to reduce tobacco use.

Figure 25. Percentage of Kansas Population in Support of Cigarette Tax Increase



Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

Smoker VS Non-Smoker Knowledge Concerning Second-hand Smoke

Knowledge of the harmful health consequences of secondhand smoke exposure is higher and more accurate among non-smokers than current smokers.

	Total %	Smoker %	Non-Smoker %
Health consequences of exposure to secondhand smoke			
Breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes.			
Is very harmful	57.2%	33.1%	63.0%
Causes lung cancer in adults	89.8%	77.4%	92.9%
Causes heart disease	84.9%	73.0%	87.9%
Causes colon cancer	41.6%	29.8%	46.0%
Causes respiratory problems in children	96.2%	91.6%	97.2%
Causes sudden infant death syndrome	55.7%	41.4%	60.0%

Names and Locations of Tobacco Sales Violations by Retailers and Vendors in the Fiscal year 2004. Sorted by City Name

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
LeGrand's Market	Alma	$ 250.00	123 W 3RD ST	66401	WB
Presto #16	Andover	$ 500.00	2035 N ANDOVER RD	67002	SC
Tobacco Trails Smoke Shop	Andover	$ 125.00	16037 E KELLOGG	67002	BU
The North End	Arkansas City	$ 250.00	3413 N SUMMIT ST	67005	CL
Quik Stop	Atchison	$ 250.00	514 UTAH AVE	66002	AT
Cenex	Atwood	$ 250.00	310 GRANT	67730	RA
Dillon Companies Inc #18	Augusta	$ 250.00	1510 OHIO	67010	BU
First Stop	Bonner Springs	$ 250.00	13010 KANSAS AVE	66012	JO
KC Discount Cigarette Store	Bonner Springs	$ 250.00	13022 KANSAS AVE	66012	WY
Conoco Phillips	Chanute	$ 750.00			NO
Convenience Xpress	Chanute	$ 125.00	924 W Main ST	66720	NO
Johnson's General Store	Chanute	$ 125.00	319 E ELM	66720	NO
Paradise Liquor (Mix Shop)	Chanute	$ 250.00	1110 N SANTA FE	66720	NO
The Mix Shop	Chanute	$ 250.00			NO
The Sting	Chanute	$ 250.00	1202 S STEUBEN	66720	NO
This, That, & More Flea Mkt	Chanute	$ 250.00	212 E MAIN ST	66720	NO
Kabredlo's	Coffeyville	$ 500.00	1206 E 4TH ST	67337	MG
K & S Oil Co.	Coffeyville	$ 250.00			MG
Walmart #42	Coffeyville	$ 500.00	1705 W 11TH ST	67337	MG
Gene's Heartland Foods	Dodge City	$ 250.00	1800 CENTRAL	67801	FO
Kwik Shop Inc #762	Dodge City	$ 125.00	1811 CENTRAL	67801	FO
Mirastar #64035	Dodge City	$ 125.00	1907 N 14TH AVE	67801	FO
Phillips Petroleum #32536	Dodge City	$ 250.00	302 S 2ND AVE	67801	FO
JUmpstart	Douglas	$ 250.00	903 E 1ST ST	67039	BU
DJ's Food & Fuel	Effingham	$ 250.00	501 MAIN ST	66023	AT
M & M Convenience Store Inc	El Dorado	$ 250.00	1400 N MAIN ST	67042	BU
Johnson's General Store #14	Florence	$ 250.00	HWY 50 E	66851	MN
Alamo Food Market	Garden City	$ 250.00			FI
Mirastar #64036	Garden City	$ 125.00	3201 E KANSAS ST	67846	FI
Presto Convenience Store #5	Garden City	$ 250.00	501 E FULTON ST	67846	FI

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Country Mart	Garnett	$ 250.00	425 N MAPLE	66032	AN
EZ Start	Garnett	$ 250.00	420 S MAPLE	66032	AN
Petro Plus #1	Garnett	$ 250.00	120 S MAPLE	66032	AN
Mini Stop	Girard	$ 250.00	100 W ST JOHN ST	66743	CR
Joslyn's	Hoxie	$ 250.00	1201 OAK AVE	67740	SD
Inman Ampride	Inman	$ 250.00	111 E CENTER ST	67546	MP
Jetmore Food Center	Jetmore	$ 250.00	100 E WASH	67854	HG
Western Fidelity Food & Fuel	Johnson	$ 250.00	503 N MAIN ST	67855	ST
Casey's Gen. Store #2004	Junction City	$ 125.00	624 S WASHINGTON ST	66441	GE
Caseys Gen Store #2004	Junction City	$ 300.00	624 S WASHINGTON ST	66441	GE
Handys Express LLC	Junction City	$ 250.00	1734 W ASH	66441	GE
Shell Food Mart 5	Junction City	$ 250.00			GE
Shell #6	Junction City	$ 250.00			GE
Shop Kwik Amoco #8	Junction City	$ 250.00	740 W 6TH ST	66441	GE
Texas Travel #6	Junction City	$ 250.00	821 E CHESTNUT	66441	GE
Texaco Food Mart #5	Junction City	$ 250.00	1121 S WASHINGTON	66441	GE
Texaco/Shop Quik #2	Junction City	$ 250.00	340 WEST 6TH ST	66441	GE
Tobacco Road	Junction City	$ 250.00	205 W 18TH ST	66441	GE
7 Eleven Food Store #13245	Kansas City	$ 125.00	2500 CENTRAL AVE	66102	WY
African Tropical Mart	Kansas City	$ 250.00	901 N 7TH	66101	WY
Barletts Party Shop	Kansas City	$ 250.00	1710 N 7TH ST	66101	WY
Charles Ball Market Inc	Kansas City	$ 250.00			WY
Circle B Supermart	Kansas City	$ 250.00	1717 STEEL RD	66106	JO
Citgo	Kansas City	$ 250.00	4732 STATE AVENUE	66106	WY
Fairfax 66	Kansas City	$ 250.00	2701 FAIRFAX RD	66115	WY
Fast Stop	Kansas City	$ 250.00			WY
Inner City Oil Company	Kansas City	$ 250.00	540 S 10TH STREET	66102	WY
Metros Auto Service	Kansas City	$ 250.00	4116 METROPOLITAN AVE	66106	WY
Miller Hardware	Kansas City	$ 250.00	4900 STATE AVE	66102	WY
Mini Mart	Kansas City	$ 250.00			WY

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Oneals Liquor	Kansas City	$ 250.00	4748 STATE AVENUE	66102	WY
Osco Drug #5183	Kansas City	$ 250.00	8101 STATE AVE	66112	WY
Pump N Shop	Kansas City	$ 250.00	2425 METROPOLITAN	66106	WY
Quick Stop	Kansas City	$ 250.00			WY
Quik Trip #214	Kansas City	$ 250.00	945 S 55TH	66106	WY
Rahma Inc	Kansas City	$ 250.00			WY
Sigwings Party Shop	Kansas City	$ 250.00	6832 KAW DR	66111	WY
Stop N Go #2	Kansas City	$ 250.00	1200 CENTRAL AVE	66102	WY
Tobacco Road Smokes	Kansas City	$ 250.00	8155 STATE AVE	66112	WY
Top Hat Liquor Party Shop	Kansas City	$ 250.00	1124 N 79TH ST	66112	WY
Walgreens #07550	Kansas City	$ 250.00	7739 STATE AVE	66112	WY
Wyandotte Plaza Amoco	Kansas City	$ 250.00	7959 STATE AVE	66112	WY
Food 4 Less #35	Kingman	$ 250.00	313 AVENUE D	67068	KM
E-Z Mart	Lacrosse	$ 250.00	1409 MAIN ST	67548	RH
Lancaster Oil Co.	Lancaster	$ 250.00	404 1ST ST	66041	AT
Chips #1	Lawrence	$ 250.00			DG
Creation Station	Lawrence	$ 125.00			DG
Dillon Companies Inc #19	Lawrence	$ 500.00	4701 W 6	66049	DG
Dillon Companies Inc #43	Lawrence	$ 250.00	1740 MASS	66044	DG
Fast Lane	Lawrence	$ 500.00	1414 W 6TH ST	66044	DG
KU Bookstore	Lawrence	$ 250.00	BURDICK DR	66045	DG
Kwik Shop Inc #773	Lawrence	$ 750.00	1714 W 23RD	66046	DG
Louisiana Amoco	Lawrence	$ 500.00	2301 LOUISIANA	66046	DG
Presto Convenience Store #31	Lawrence	$ 250.00	1802 W 23RD ST	66046	SC
Presto Convenience Store	Lawrence	$ 250.00			
Star Food Mart	Lawrence	$ 250.00	501 W 9TH ST	66044	DG
Swansea Inc	Lawrence	$ 250.00	1801 W 2ND ST	66044	DG
Tobacco Express	Lawrence	$ 500.00			DG
Walgreens #3056	Lawrence	$ 500.00	400 W 23RD ST	66046	DG
Price Chopper #121	Leawood	$ 250.00	3700 W 95TH ST	66211	JO

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Ranchmart Party Shop	Leawood	$ 250.00	3764 W 95TH	66206	JO
Waterway Gas & Wash	Leawood	$ 250.00	4200 W 119TH ST	66209	JO
S & S Lebo Plaza	Lebo	$ 125.00	135 & 75 HWY	66856	CF
Eckerd #8165	Lenexa	$ 250.00			JO
KS Stores #24	Lenexa	$ 250.00	13705 W COLLEGE BLVD	66212	JO
Chizek Farm	Lincolnville	$ 125.00	110 LINCOLNVILLE AVE	66858	MN
Kaps #1005	Lindsborg	$ 125.00	102 COLE ST	67456	MP
Louisburg Quick Shop	Louisburg	$ 250.00	6 N AMITY	66053	MI
Dara's Fast Lane #3	Manhattan	$ 250.00	473 E POYNTZ ST	66502	RL
Dara's Fast Lane #7	Manhattan	$ 250.00	1709 FT RILEY BLVD	66502	RL
Kwik Shop Inc #733	Manhattan	$ 250.00	1337 ANDERSON	66502	RL
Mini Mart Conv. Grocery #1	Manhattan	$ 250.00	1102 LARAMIE ST	66502	RL
Short Stop #11	Marysville	$ 250.00	1810 CENTER ST	66508	MS
Reed Party Shop	Merriam	$ 250.00	10215 W 47TH ST	66203	JO
Johnson Drive Amoco	Mission	$ 250.00	5500 JOHNSON DR	66202	JO
Mission Tire Service Center	Mission	$ 250.00	6101 JOHNSON DR	66202	JO
Casey's Gen. Store #1897	Newton	$ 250.00	1815 W 1ST ST	67114	HV
Prime Time	Newton	$ 250.00			HV
Tee Pee Smoke Shop #6	Newton	$ 250.00	214 S KANSAS AVE	67114	HV
Casey's Gen Store #2006	Ogden	$ 125.00	329 RILEY AVE	66517	RL
Blackbob Texaco	Olathe	$ 250.00	15101 W 151ST ST	66063	JO
Brown Bag Liquor	Olathe	$ 250.00	185 N PARKER	66061	JO
Conoco	Olathe	$ 250.00	800 N RIDGEVIEW RD	66061	JO
Executive Gas & Convenience	Olathe	$ 250.00	145 S PARKER ST	66061	JO
Phillips Petroleum	Olathe	$ 250.00			JO
Save On Smokes	Olathe	$ 250.00	911 A S PARKER	66061	JO
Texaco Fuel Mart	Olathe	$ 125.00	11960 STRANG LINE RD	66062	JO
Zarco 66 #5	Olathe	$ 250.00	15310 S 169 HWY	66061	JO
B & E Tobacco	Ottawa	$ 250.00	1540 S MAIN ST	66067	FR
Caseys Gen Store #2361	Ottawa	$ 125.00	1002 N MAIN	66067	FR

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Conoco #16006	Ottawa	$ 250.00	2243 PRINCETON	66067	FR
C & Z Corp	Ottawa	$ 250.00	1621 S MAIN	66067	FR
Taylor Oil Inc	Ottawa	$ 250.00	2305 S CEDAR	66067	FR
Walmart Supercenter #382	Ottawa	$ 250.00	2101 PRINCETON RD	66067	FR
Wood Oil #11	Ottawa	$ 250.00	2130 PRINCETON RD	66067	FR
7 Eleven Store #25726	Overland Park	$ 250.00	8700 W 95TH ST	66212	JO
Diamond Shamrock	Overland Park	$ 250.00	3456 MERRIAM DR	66203	JO
Faust Mix Shop	Overland Park	$ 500.00			JO
Hy-Vee	Overland Park	$ 250.00			JO
John's Cigarette Outlet	Overland Park	$ 250.00	9966 W 87TH ST	66212	JO
Minute Shop Food Store	Overland Park	$ 250.00	10395 MARTY ST	66212	JO
Osco Drug	Overland Park	$ 250.00			JO
Phillips 66 Kicks 2706149	Overland Park	$ 250.00	7475 W 95TH ST	66212	JO
Price Chopper #4	Overland Park	$ 250.00	8686 ANTIOCH RD	66212	JO
Quik Trip #157	Overland Park	$ 250.00	7400 W 63RD ST	66202	JO
Quik Trip #210	Overland Park	$ 250.00	10700 ROE AVE	66211	JO
St. Andrews Kicks 66	Overland Park	$ 250.00			JO
Waterway Gas & Wash	Overland Park	$ 250.00	12100 COLLEGE BLVD	66210	JO
Park Plaza Phillips 66	Paola	$ 250.00	202 ANGELA ST	66071	MI
Smokers Discount Outlet	Paola	$ 250.00	725 S SILVER ST	66071	MI
Costal #6422	Park City	$ 200.00			SG
Phillips Petroleum #37307	Park City	$ 250.00			SG
Presto Convenience Store #49	Park City	$ 250.00	6115 AIR CAP DR	67219	SG
Phillips 66	Peabody	$ 250.00	911 N WALNUT	66866	MN
JC Foods	Pratt	$ 250.00	201 S JACKSON	67124	PR
Convenience Plus #7	Protection	$ 250.00	HIWAY 160	67127	CM
Phillips 66 #6327	Roeland	$ 250.00	4815 ROE	66205	JO
Sav A Trip	Rose Hill	$ 500.00	1314 N ROSEHILL RD	67133	BU
Amoco Travel Plaza	Salina	$ 100.00	671 WESTPORT BLVD	67401	SA
CTM Inc Petro Of Salina	Salina	$ 500.00	2125 N NINTH	67401	SA

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Dillon Companies Inc #41	Salina	$ 250.00	1201 W CRAWFORD	67401	SA
Dillon Companies Inc #74	Salina	$ 250.00	2350 PLANET AVE	67401	SA
Green Lantern	Salina	$ 400.00			SA
Kwik Shop Inc #707	Salina	$ 125.00	2629 S MARKET PL	67401	SA
Kwik Shop Inc #707	Salina	$ 750.00	2629 S MARKET PL	67401	SA
Kwik Shop Inc #707	Salina	$ 1,000.00	2629 S MARKET PL	67401	SA
Kwik Shop Inc #723	Salina	$ 500.00	2003 S OHIO	67401	SA
Kwik Shop Inc #731	Salina	$ 125.00			SA
Kwik Shop Inc #742	Salina	$ 125.00	657 FAIRDALE	67401	SA
Kwik Shop Inc #777	Salina	$ 300.00			SA
Neighborly's Market	Salina	$ 250.00			SA
Salina Gas & Food LLC	Salina	$ 250.00	1501 W CRAWFORD ST	67401	SA
Sinclair Retail Station 15019	Salina	$ 750.00	680 S PHILLIPS ST	67401	SA
Town Pump	Salina	$ 250.00	204 1/2 S BROADWAY BLVD	67401	SA
One Stop LLC	Scott City	$ 250.00	1310 SOUTH MAIN	67871	SC
Eckerd #8167	Shawnee	$ 250.00			JO
L & D Conoco	Shawnee	$ 250.00	7152 RENNER	66217	JO
Mr. G's Party Shop	Shawnee	$ 250.00	7635 QUIVIRA	66216	JO
Phillips 66	Shawnee	$ 250.00	5833 NIEMAN RD	66203	JO
Shawnee Food Mart LLC	Shawnee	$ 250.00			JO
Alco Discount Store #129	South Hutchinson	$ 250.00			
Casey's Gen. Store #1194	Spring Hill	$ 125.00	607 N WEBSTER	66083	JO
Spring Hill Price Chopper #7	Spring Hill	$ 250.00	22340 S HARRISON ST	66083	MI
Deer Hollow Inc	St. George	$ 250.00	3620 LEGION LN	66535	PT
Haldons Inc	Sterling	$ 250.00	909 N BROADWAY AVE	67579	RC
Loves Country Store	Syracuse	$ 125.00	AVENUE A & JOHNSON	67878	HM
At Your Service	Topeka	$ 250.00	1161 SW GAGE BLVD	66604	SN
Casey's Gen Store #2312	Topeka	$ 125.00	4441 SE CALIFORNIA AVE	66609	SN
Charles R. Wood Oil Co	Topeka	$ 250.00			SN
Depot Inc #1	Topeka	$ 250.00			SN

Licensee Name	City	Fine Amount	Address	Zip Code	County
Dillon Companies Inc #54	Topeka	$ 250.00	800 NW 25TH ST	66618	SN
Dillon Companies Inc #58	Topeka	$ 250.00	1400 HUNTOON	66604	SN
Food 4 Less #3	Topeka	$ 250.00	2021 SE 29TH ST	66605	SN
Food 4 Less #65	Topeka	$ 125.00	4015 SW 10TH ST	66604	SN
Kwik Shop Inc #729	Topeka	$ 250.00	1700 TOPEKA BLVD	66612	SN
Kwik shop Inc #737	Topeka	$ 250.00	801 SW TOPEKA BLVD	66612	SN
Lakeview Amoco	Topeka	$ 250.00	3000 SE CROCO RD	66605	SN
Mike's IGA	Topeka	$ 250.00	2620 NE SARDOU	66614	SN
Quick Lane	Topeka	$ 250.00			SN
Reliable Inc	Topeka	$ 200.00	5621 SW 21ST ST	66604	SN
Reliable Inc	Topeka	$ 50.00	5621 SW 21ST ST	66604	SN
Rustins Part Shope	Topeka	$ 250.00			SN
The Back Door	Topeka	$ 250.00	610 SW WAYNE AVE	66606	SN
Wanamaker Amoco	Topeka	$ 125.00	5977 SW 29TH ST	66614	SN
Davies Oil Co.	Troy	$ 250.00	132 W LOCUST	66087	DP
The General Store	Viola	$ 250.00	26320 W K42 HWY	67149	SG
Walton Ampride Service Center	Walton	$ 250.00	119 MAIN	67151	HV
Short Stop #8	Wamego	$ 250.00	807 HWY 24	66547	PT
Simpsons AF Super	Wathena	$ 250.00	301 ST JOSEPH ST	66090	DP
B & H Fast Trips	Wichita	$ 750.00	2796 S SENECA	67217	SG
Becks Smoke Shop	Wichita	$ 250.00	4255 S SENECA ST	67217	SG
Diamond Shamrock	Wichita	$ 250.00			SG
Dillon Companies Inc #33	Wichita	$ 250.00	4747 S BROADWAY	67216	SG
Dillon Companies inc #42	Wichita	$ 500.00	4801 EAST CENTRAL	67208	SG
Food 4 Less #61	Wichita	$ 125.00	3137 S SENECA ST	67207	SG
Kwik Shop Inc #714	Wichita	$ 250.00	4811 S SENECA	67217	SG
Mariott Hotel	Wichita	$ 500.00			SG
Parker Oil Co., Inc	Wichita	$ 500.00	7200 S BROADWAY	67233	SG
Pawnee Liquor & Smoke Shop	Wichita	$ 250.00	606 E PAWNEE	67211	SG
Walmart #1507	Wichita	$ 250.00	3030 N ROCK RD	67226	SG

Recommendations

Kansas has accomplished impressive gains with the relatively small investment it has made in tobacco use prevention. In order to fully benefit from this progress, the state should invest in a fully funded, statewide Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program. The cost of fully implementing a statewide, comprehensive tobacco use prevention program in a state the size of Kansas is estimated to be a minimum of $18 million per year. Based on the results of other states who have invested at a comprehensive level there is every expectation that Kansas would cut its tobacco use rates by half within 10 years, thereby producing huge medical cost savings, reducing the overall burden of healthcare costs across the state.

The estimated cost of a statewide, comprehensive program is based upon a strong science base that has been established over the past 2 decades, substantiating the effectiveness of this approach. State cost estimates are outlined in *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs,* a guidance document published by CDC to guide states in implementing and evaluating effective, evidence based programs. Reducing the broad cultural acceptability of tobacco use requires changing many facets of the social environment. A statewide comprehensive program addresses the multiple program elements that must work together in an integrated manner. The elements of the nine components of a comprehensive program are outlined below and include: 1) Community programs to reduce tobacco use; 2) Chronic disease programs to reduce the burden of tobacco-related diseases; 3) School programs; 4) Enforcement; 5) Statewide programs; 6) Counter-marketing; 7) Cessation programs; 8) Surveillance and evaluation; and 8) Administration.

1.Community Programs to Reduce Tobacco Use

Strategies to achieve the individual behavior change that supports the non-use of tobacco requires the efforts of whole communities to change the way tobacco is promoted, sold and used. These changes also need to incorporate changing community norms regarding the importance of comprehensive health and wellness for individuals of all ages.

Examples of recommended specific and successful community activities include: 1) engaging young people to plan and conduct community tobacco prevention and education events and campaigns; 2) working with retailers and law enforcement to develop education and diversion programs; 3) developing educational presentations; 4) strengthening tobacco use policies in schools, public places and worksites; 5) conducting a campaign on tobacco use in the home; 6) conducting youth-led assessments of tobacco advertising and developing plans to reduce tobacco sponsorship of public events; and 7) offering tobacco cessation programs.

2.Chronic Disease Programs to Reduce the Burden of Tobacco-Related Diseases

Tobacco use increases the risk of developing a number of diseases. Even if current tobacco use stopped, the residual burden of disease among past users would cause disease for decades in the future. Tobacco use is responsible for nearly 4,000 deaths in the state each year and if current trends continue, the number of Kansas youth, currently under 18 years old, who will eventually die of smoking is projected to be over 60,000.

Tobacco use contributes significantly to heart disease, cancer and stroke, the three leading causes of death in Kansas. Strategies for reducing the burden of chronic diseases center on integrating tobacco use prevention and cessation into chronic disease prevention, detection and early intervention activities. Examples include expanding cancer registry activities to monitor tobacco-related cancers, and training health care providers in use of evidence based cessation and treatment protocols.

3. School Programs

Studies have demonstrated that school-based tobacco prevention programs that identify the social influences that promote tobacco use among youth and that teach skills to resist these influences can significantly delay or reduce the prevalence of tobacco use. Successful programs have shown a difference in smoking rates for intervention groups from 25-60% lasting from one to five years.

Examples of school based programs include cessation programs for school-age youth, their families and school staff, developing policies to create tobacco free school grounds, developing plans to reach out-of school youth, and providing in-school programs that teach children to resist social, environmental and cultural influences that promote tobacco use.

4. Enforcement

The enforcement of public and private policies that restrict advertising, restrict access to and possession of tobacco products, and reduce exposure to environmental tobacco smoke discourages youth from initiating tobacco use and protects the health of nonsmokers. Enforcement activities, alone, will not protect youth from accessing tobacco. Critical to this effort are the efforts of local health and education agencies in school-based interventions and community programs designed to restrict the availability of social sources and that serve to limit the appeal of tobacco products. Examples of enforcement activities include investigating complaints received regarding violations, conducting merchant education programs, educating and promoting the enforcement of ordinances and laws at the local level.

5. Statewide Programs

Statewide projects are a major element of a comprehensive approach, increasing the capacity of local programs by providing technical assistance on program evaluation, utilizing media resources, implementing tobacco free policies, and reducing minors' access to tobacco. Activities include providing support to organizations that have statewide access to diverse communities for the purpose of eliminating the disparities in tobacco use that exist among the State's various population groups. Funding provided to statewide organizations that represent disparate populations will mobilize their organizational assets to develop and implement interventions specific to the disparate populations that they serve.

6. Counter-Marketing

To address the serious problem of tobacco use and the ultimate healthcare-related expenditures within Kansas, a counter marketing campaign should provide information to Kansans on the harmful, long-term effects of tobacco use, set a supportive climate for community and in-school efforts to address tobacco control policies and education, and promote available resources dedicated to tobacco use and dependence. Public awareness efforts include utilizing mass media (to include television, radio, billboard, internet and print media) to reach broad segments of the target population. Media advocacy, local sponsorships and dedicated grassroots efforts are strategies to support an overall campaign with a consistent message.

7. Cessation Programs

Smoking cessation and cessation of other forms of tobacco use must be part of any tobacco control program. Studies show that smokers who quit smoking before age 50 cut in half their risk of dying over the next 15 years. Program activities include: 1) conducting a statewide needs assessment; 2) incorporating tobacco-related curricula in all health related degree programs; and 3) training health care providers on evidence-based strategies for cessation. Special attention should be made to ensure that cessation programs are available to address the needs of pregnant women and diverse/special populations such as minorities, persons in rural areas and youth.

8. Surveillance and Evaluation

Surveillance is the continuous monitoring of measures such as behavior, attitudes, and health outcomes over time. Surveillance provides information on the achievement of ultimate outcomes such as decreasing the prevalence of tobacco use among youth and adults, per-capita consumption, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Evaluation surveys provide in-depth information about intermediate outcomes such as attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors (e.g., quit attempts). Surveillance information also monitors the prevalence of pro-tobacco influences, including advertising, promotions and events that glamorize tobacco use. Surveillance and evaluation activities include conducting routine and special surveys of tobacco use, such as youth tobacco surveys,

adult tobacco surveys, monitoring changes in worksite policies and documenting achievement of program goals and objectives.

9. Administration

The comprehensive approach to tobacco prevention requires a cohesive management plan that assures integration of prevention and cessation services. Activities include providing overall coordination of interventions among other state and local agencies including, but not limited to, the State Departments of Education, Health , Mental Health, the State Medicaid Office, and the Office of the Attorney General. The administrative function includes provision of financial and accounting services, awarding and monitoring program contracts and grants, assessing program performance, ensuring outcomes-based evaluation of funded programs, recruitment and development of qualified staff at the state and local levels and provision of technical assistance.

Prevention Works

The efficacy of comprehensively funded tobacco use prevention programs has been well demonstrated. For example, since 1990, California has reduced its youth smoking by more than half and has experienced a faster decline in adult smoking than anywhere else in the country. The drop in lung cancer was significant within the first 10 years of their tobacco prevention program as a result of the declines in smoking. Similarly, Massachusetts accomplished a decline in adult smoking of 22% and a decline in youth smoking by 27% in less than 10 years. Mississippi has decreased middle school smoking prevalence by 42% and high school prevalence has decreased by 24% since implementing a youth targeted program in 1999. Oregon has seen an adult prevalence decrease of 13% since 1996 and a decrease in the prevalence of pregnant smokers of 28%, saving an approximate $1.3 million in health care costs for low birth weight infants. In Texas, pilot regions reported a decline in smoking prevalence that was twice as high as non-target regions within the state following the initiative. More recently, Florida and Minnesota have implemented comprehensive programs and are experiencing similar impressive results. **The studies to date indicate that a state can expect to save $3 in**

health care costs for every $1 invested into tobacco use prevention at a comprehensive level.

Kansas was a participant in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) settled in November 1998, which ruled the State was to receive over $50 million per year for 25 years to compensate for the cost of tobacco use. The Kansas Legislature established a Kansas Endowment for Youth (KEY) fund to deposit the revenues received as a result of the MSA. A Children's Initiative Fund (CIF) was established and the legislature annually allocates money from the KEY fund to the Children's Initiative Fund for the purpose of supporting programs to benefit children. In 1999, the state tobacco use prevention program was allocated $500,000 from the CIF to conduct a local comprehensive tobacco use prevention community program. Saline County was selected through a competitive bid process to conduct a comprehensive program.

Saline County continues to serve as the state's model comprehensive tobacco control program. By implementing the components of the National Association of County and City Health Officers (NACCHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs*, the residents in the community have benefited from results in tobacco control far beyond what the rest of the state has experienced.

Compliance with laws regarding sales of tobacco to youth across the state are the highest in Saline County. The City of Salina was the first city in the State to take action to protect workers from the dangers of secondhand smoke by enacting a clean indoor air ordinance in 2001. These are but a few of the indicators that document Saline County's progress in achieving Healthy Kansans 2010 goals for tobacco prevention.

An annual investment of $18.1 million per year for five years is projected to save up to 33,100 adult lives and 35,600 youth lives at the time of investment. In addition, the annual investment of $18.1 million per year would accrue into a lifetime savings of $814.3 million in health care savings among adults and an additional $427.2 million

additional health care savings over the adult lifetime of the youth who would be prevented from developing a nicotine addiction.

DATA SOURCES

Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – The BRFSS is a random digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey. The CDC has developed the questionnaire to ensure compatibility across states. Core questions are asked annually each year in all states and states have the option of adding in additional supplemental questions concerning specific health behaviors and conditions.

Kansas Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) – The ATS is another RDD telephone survey that is used to measure population-based outcomes. The ATS has been conducted in Kansas during 2001-2002. The questionnaire is based upon CDC best practice questions, which allows for compatibility with other states and the BRFSS. The ATS provided in-depth questions concerning tobacco use, adult attitudes concerning smoking, as well as opinions concerning various aspects of tobacco control in Kansas.

Kansas Department of Revenue Annual Report (KDR)– The KDR annual report is used to gather information concerning the amount of taxes collected from the sales of tobacco sales.

Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office Fire Reporting System - This database contains information collected concerning all fires in the State of Kansas. Included in this information is the underlying cause of the fire, the number of injuries, the number of deaths, and the cost associated with the fire.

Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) – The YTS is a school-based survey for students in grades 6-12 in Kansas. The YTS is utilized to gather information concerning youth rates of various tobacco products, youth attitudes concerning tobacco, as well as knowledge of programs designed for youth in the State of Kansas.

Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) – The SAMMEC system was designed and is maintained by the CDC. It is used to estimate the health outcomes attributable to tobacco, the number of deaths attributable to tobacco, as well as the financial burden of tobacco. Information is available for all states as well as at the national level. SAMMEC provides information on direct medical costs as well as indirect loss of productivity costs.

State of Kansas SYNAR report – Kansas performs unannounced compliance checks on a random sample of all retailers and vendors of tobacco. Specifically these compliance checks are used to monitor the sales of tobacco to minors. Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC) imposes fines upon individuals failing these checks. Results of the SYNAR report are used in the Kansas Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.