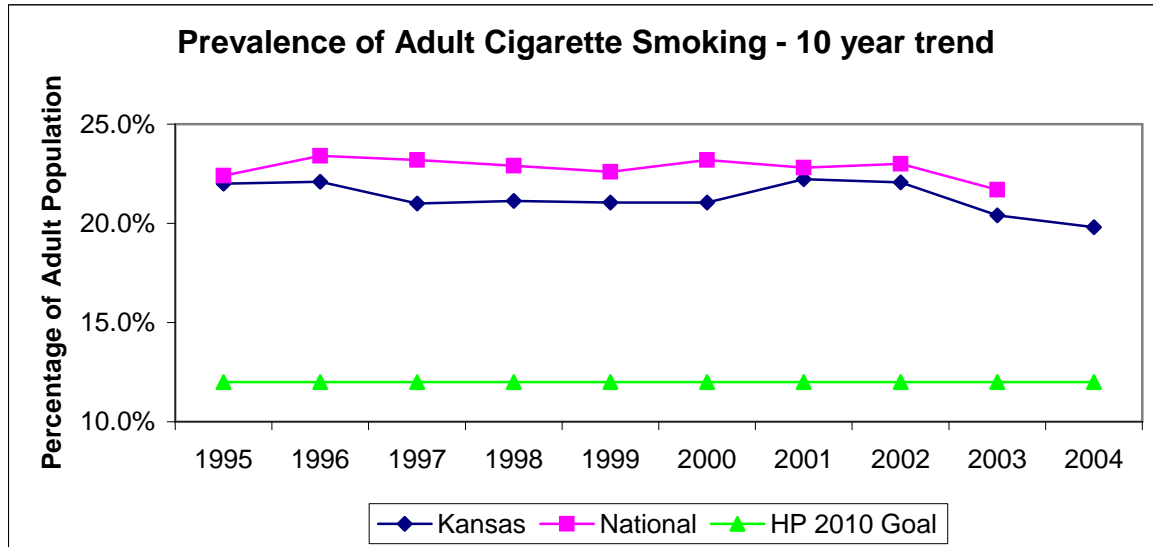


Update on Current Tobacco Trends in Kansas - 2004

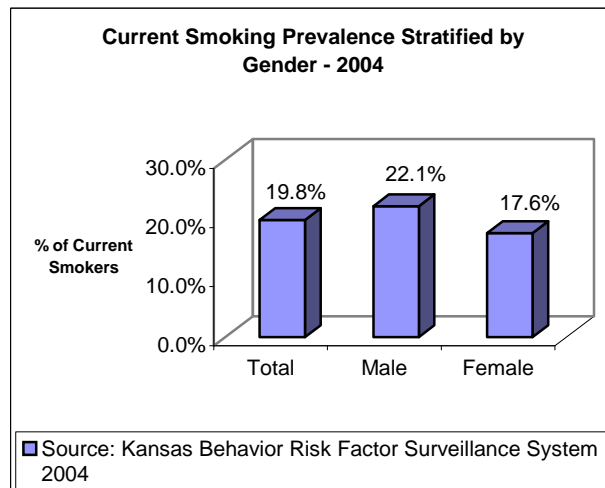


Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System¹

Current Smoking defined as individuals who report having smoked more than 100 cigarettes in a lifetime, a smoking some days or every day now.

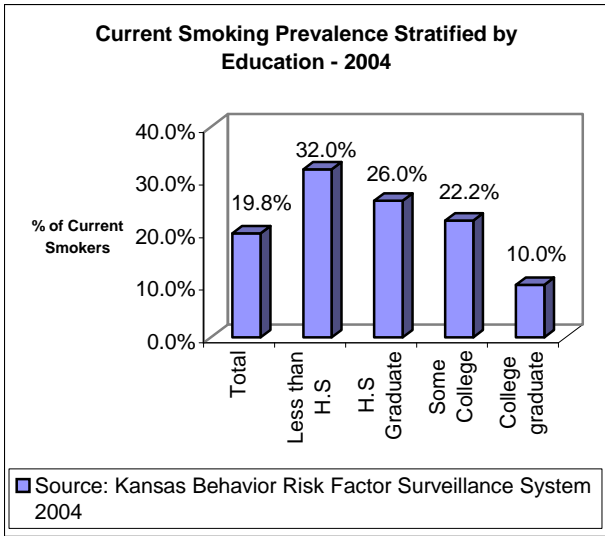
The above trend report describes the difficulties that both the Nation and Kansas are currently having in reaching the Health People 2010 objective of 12%. Kansas continually remains below the national average for current cigarette use. During the late 1990's, the prevalence of cigarette use among adults hovered around 21.0%. In recent years a small declining trend has been seen from 22.1 in 2002 to **19.8% in 2004**.

In regards to current cigarette use, a gender difference exists in Kansas. In 2004, 17.6% of women report current cigarette use while 22.1% of men report current cigarette use. In 2004, 4.9% of the adult population reported current smokeless tobacco use while 10.0% of men reported current smokeless tobacco use.



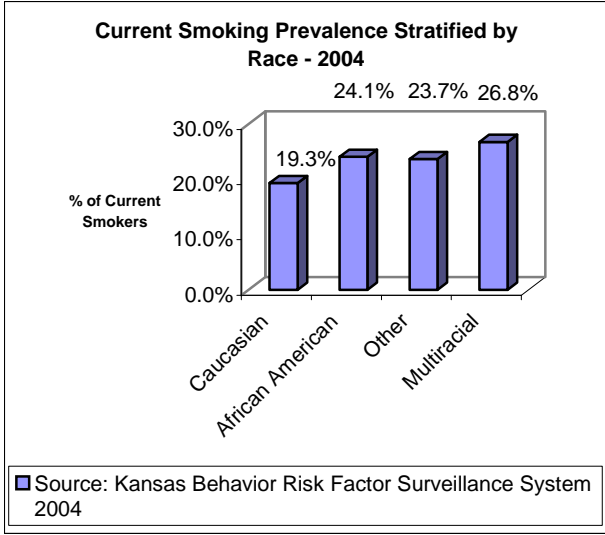
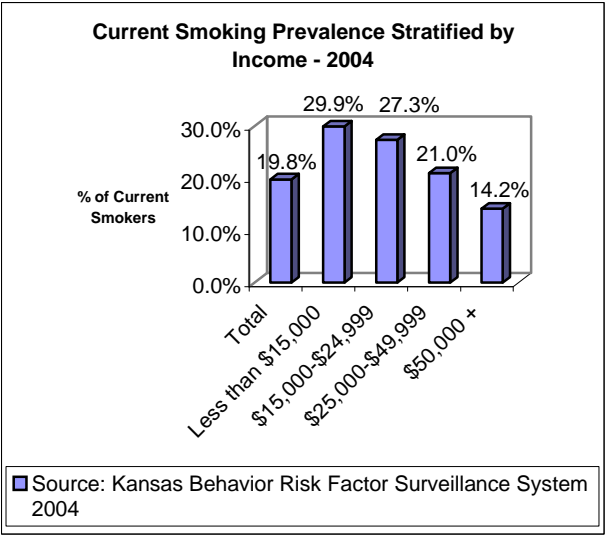
Source: Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2004

¹ www.kdhe.state.ks.us/brfss



Lower socio-economic status has long been associated with increased tobacco use. Education is one facet of the socio-economic picture. In Kansas, lower education completion is associated with increased current smoking prevalence. Time trends do not yield substantial or significant changes. In 2003, individuals identified as having less than a High school education reported 36.4% prevalence of current smoking, as compared to 32.0% in 2004

A further component and measure of socio-economic status is household income. In Kansas, special attention is paid to those individuals of low wealth, as the current smoking prevalence is highest (29.9%) among this population. Current smoking prevalence in Kansas decreases as income increases.



Racial and socio-economic disparities are addressed in Kansas by directing tobacco use prevention efforts towards specific sub-population groups.

African-American populations exhibit higher current smoking rates (24.1%) as compared to the Caucasian population (19.3%) in 2004 in Kansas.

No detectable difference was found between Hispanics (20.6%) as compared to Non-Hispanics (19.7%).