

**Kentucky Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Report Card
September 2002**

FACT SHEET

Purpose

To describe tobacco use and policy patterns in the Commonwealth and selected local health department service areas from 1997 to 2001

Kentucky Highlights

- The percent of smoke-free establishments increased by 20% from 1999 to 2001 (32% to 39%).
- There was a 70% increase in the percent of health departments providing Cooper-Clayton group cessation programs from 1999 to 2001; however, only 20.5 per 10,000 adult smokers were reached by tobacco cessation programs in 2001.
- There was no change in adult cigarette use, adult quit attempts, or smoking during pregnancy from 1997 to 2000.

CDC-funded Local Health Department Highlights

- The percent of women who smoked during pregnancy was significantly lower over time in the 10 CDC-funded local health departments than the non-CDC funded health departments (4-year average, 22% vs. 26%, respectively).
- Participation rates in tobacco cessation programs have steadily increased from 1999 to 2001 in the 10 CDC-funded local health departments (8.7 to 14.2 per 10,000 smokers).
- The percent of smoke-free establishments in the 10 CDC-funded health departments was significantly higher than the non-CDC funded areas from 1999 to 2001 (3-year average, 39.4% vs. 27.2%, respectively).

Local Health Department Successes

- Lexington-Fayette County Health Department met the Healthy Kentuckians 2010 objective to reduce cigarette use among adults, had a significantly higher percent of adult quit attempts, a significantly lower percent of women who smoked during pregnancy, and a significantly higher percent of smoke-free eating establishments than the state.
- Jefferson County had a significantly lower percent of women who smoked during pregnancy, and a significantly higher percent of smoke-free eating establishments than the state.
- Cumberland Valley, Madison County, and North Central District Health Departments had a significantly higher percent of schools banning smoking on school grounds for employees than the total Kentucky sample.
- Purchase District Health Department met the Healthy Kentuckians 2010 objective to reduce cigarette use among adults (25% in 2000).
- Northern Kentucky District Health Department had a significant decline in the percent of women who smoked during pregnancy from 1999 to 2000 (25.6% to 22.7%).
- WEDCO District Health Department had a significantly higher percent of smoke-free eating establishments than the state (51.1% vs. 38.6% in 2001).
- Green River District Health Department had a higher cessation program participation rate than the state (2-year average, 46.7 vs. 15 per 10,000 smokers).
- Lincoln Trail District Health Department had a significantly lower percent of tobacco sales to minors than the state from 1997 to 2000.

For more information, contact Ellen J. Hahn, DNS, RN, University of Kentucky College of Nursing, 859-257-2358, ejhahn00@pop.uky.edu.