

**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.*