11-2002

Assessing Workplace Tobacco Policies: A Community-Academic Partnership

Ellen J. Hahn  
*University of Kentucky*, ejhahn00@email.uky.edu

Mary Kay Rayens  
*University of Kentucky*, mkrayens@email.uky.edu

Chizimuzo T.C. Okoli  
*University of Kentucky*, ctokol1@uky.edu

*Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://uknowledge.uky.edu/nursing_present](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/nursing_present)

Part of the [Nursing Commons](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/nursing_present), and the [Public Health Commons](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/nursing_present/)

Repository Citation

https://uknowledge.uky.edu/nursing_present/29

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Nursing at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nursing Presentations by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.
Assessing Workplace Tobacco Policies: A Community-Academic Partnership

Ellen J. Hahn, DNS, RN
Mary Kay Rayens, PhD
Chizimuzo Okoli, MSN, RN

University of Kentucky
College of Nursing
www.mc.uky.edu/nursing
Acknowledgements

Financial support provided by the Kentucky Department for Public Health through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Nothing Kills Like Tobacco

Yearly Deaths in the U.S.A.

- Cigarettes: 483,000
- Alcohol: 105,095
- Car Accidents: 46,300
- Suicide: 30,906
- AIDS: 29,939
- Homicides: 24,932

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Adult Smoking, Kentucky and U.S., 2000

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC, 2000
Purpose

- Describe the number and type of tobacco policies in manufacturing facilities
- Assess the resources for tobacco education and cessation
- Identify factors related to tobacco policies and practices within manufacturing facilities
Research Design

- Cross-sectional
- Descriptive, correlational study
- Phone interviews with Human Resources Managers from manufacturing facilities in 10 health department service areas in Kentucky
Participation in Workplace Tobacco Policy Interviews, 2000

Kentucky Area Development Districts
- Purchase
- Pennyrile
- Green River
- Barren River
- Lincoln Trail
- KIPDA
- Northern Kentucky
- Buffalo Trace
- Gateway
- FIVCO
- Big Sandy
- Kentucky River
- Cumberland Valley
- Lake Cumberland
- Bluegrass
Sample Characteristics
(n = 437)*

- Mean number of employees: 234
- Average % Caucasian employees: 84%
- Average % male employees: 65%
- % with unions: 21%

*Participation rate = 77%
Phone Interview Guide

- Does your company have a written smoking policy?
- Are your employees permitted to smoke inside your company?
- Are employees permitted to smoke outside your company?
- Do employees smoke in company vehicles?
- Does your company’s health plan reimburse for smoking cessation treatment?
- Does your company offer tobacco use prevention education?
- Does your company provide resources for employees who want to quit using tobacco products?
Procedure

- Tobacco Control Coordinators employed by local health departments trained in standard interview protocol
- Phone interviews with human resource managers lasting an average of 10 minutes
- Baseline data used for program planning and policy change
- Data collected and analyzed on a biannual basis
Tobacco Policies and Practices

- 69% had a written smoking policy
- 57% permitted indoor smoking
- 97% permitted outdoor smoking
- 82% posted “NO SMOKING” signs
- 10% sold cigarettes on company property
Association between Company Smoking Policy and Cessation Resources (N= 420)

\[ \chi^2 = 11.7, \ p = .0006 \]
Significant Associations* between Smoking Policies and Company Size

* \( p < .004 \) for all comparisons
Significant Associations* between Companies with Unions and Companies without Unions

- Indoor smoking permitted
  - Companies with Unions: 69
  - Companies without Unions: 54

- Prevention programs
  - Companies with Unions: 31
  - Companies without Unions: 19

- Cigarette sales
  - Companies with Unions: 20
  - Companies without Unions: 7

*p < .008 for all comparisons
# Summary of Logistic Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Significant predictors</th>
<th>( \chi^2 )</th>
<th>Odds ratio(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Written Smoking Policy</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Company size</td>
<td>11.0***</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor smoking</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Union Status</td>
<td>7.3**</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes sold on company property</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>Union Status</td>
<td>14.9***</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco cessation resource</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Union Status</td>
<td>5.5*</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco prevention resources</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Company size</td>
<td>9.4**</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*\( p < .05 \); \** \( p < .01 \); \*** \( p < .001 \)
Implications for Practice

- Blue collar workers at greater risk for smoking
- Tobacco use cessation and prevention services
- Collaboration with local health departments