

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing:

**A Review of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure
in Assisted Housing and a
Survey of Many Mansions Housing Residents in Thousand Oaks**

Prepared for

**Ventura County Public Health
Tobacco Education Program**

**Jamshid Damooei, PhD
Professor of Economics
Co-Director of Center for Leadership and Values
California Lutheran University**

**Daniel Jordan, PhD
Research Psychologist
Ventura County Public Health**

February 2007

Acknowledgments

This study is the result of the hard work and help of many individuals and organizations. The writers wish to express their sincere gratitude to the individuals and organizations listed below.

Stakeholders

American Lung Association/Center for Tobacco Policy and Organization

- David Rodriguez, Government Relations Manager
- Jack Nicholl, Public Relations and Community Advocacy

City of Thousand Oaks

- Russ Watson, Housing and Redevelopment Manager

Council on Aging

- Harry Norkin, Member of the Council

Many Mansions

- Rick Schroeder, Executive Director
- Alex Russell, Project Manager

Smokefree Air for Everyone

- Esther Schiller, Project Director

Area Housing Authority of the County of Ventura

- Doug Tapking, Executive Director

Ventura County Behavioral Health Department

- Carolyn Briggs, Housing Director

Ventura County Public Health

- Cynthia Hutchison, MPA, Project Director, Tobacco Education Program

Principal Researchers

Jamshid Damooei, PhD
Professor of Economics
Co-Director of Center for Leadership and Values
California Lutheran University
Damooei@Callutheran.edu
Tel: (805) 493-3357

Daniel Jordan, PhD
Research Psychologist
Ventura County Public Health
dan.jordan@ventura.org
Tel: (805) 981-5258

Editing

Shemick Consulting

- Nancy A. Shemick, MPA
- Laura M. Shemick, JD, MEd

In addition, the research team leaders would like to thank the data gathering and processing assistants for their hard work and diligence. They showed great integrity in pursuing the guidelines they were given for their professional conduct. The professional behavior of research assistants is the foundation of conducting successful research.

This study uses “assisted housing” to refer to the type of housing provided by Many Mansions. Some prefer use of other terms such as, nonprofit affordable housing, government sponsored housing, city assisted housing, subsidized housing, or rent subsidized housing. The common theme is that low-income residents have limited choice in having an affordable house.

Executive Summary

The harmfulness of secondhand smoke exposure to health is well established. A clear causal relationship exists between secondhand smoke, heart and respiratory diseases, various types of cancers and numerous other serious health problems.

California is one of the most successful states in efforts to reduce tobacco use, having taken the lead in this campaign in 1988. The state achieved many important public health victories: Adult per capita consumption has declined by more than 60% (lowest consumption in the nation, second only to Utah). As of 2004, the adult smoking prevalence rate had reached a historic low of 14%, and the vast majority of California's workers are now protected from secondhand smoke in the workplace. Some California localities also have prohibited smoking in specified places outdoors.

Ventura County Public Health has been a county-level leader in working to reduce tobacco use. Part of the leadership in this work has come from the Ventura County Tobacco Education and Prevention Coalition, which works to reduce tobacco use and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in Ventura County by mobilizing a broad-based network of community organizations and committed individuals. Having a smoke-free environment in government-assisted housing is one of many concerns for planners and advocacy groups.

Many Mansions of Thousand Oaks is a large provider of government-assisted housing for Ventura County. It houses many of the County's Behavioral Health clients. A discussion amongst the stakeholders about smoking policies in these facilities led to the decision to conduct a survey of tenant attitudes toward smoking and secondhand smoke. Knowing the preferences of current or future tenants of housing programs can help concerned parties make decisions about whether and how to allow smoking. A consultant was contracted to lead the study in collaboration with a research psychologist from Ventura County Public Health. This study has the following components:

- A background study of statewide challenges and opportunities to reduce smoking in workplaces and homes during the last two decades.
- A survey of residents of the eight Many Mansions' Thousand Oaks residential locations.
- A survey of the people who are on the waiting list for supported housing at Many Mansions in Thousand Oaks.

A number of meetings were held with stakeholders. A survey instrument with 22 questions and a section for open-ended comments was developed and administered to current residents and people on the Many Mansions waiting list. Results show strong support for smoke-free housing, including:

- More than 95% of both groups believe that smoking is harmful.
- Even without regulations, 87% of Many Mansions residents do not allow smoking inside their homes, showing their desire not to be exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Living in a smoke-free facility was strongly favored by a majority of respondents (71% of current residents and 65.3% of waitlisted respondents).
- A sizable percentage of current residents (48%) said that they have breathed secondhand smoke while on Many Mansions properties.
- More than 86% of the respondents said that they had not smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. This appears to be considerably below the rate for the waitlisted people.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) said they have no smokers in their homes.
- The need to address secondhand smoke exposure in the home is especially high for multi-unit housing where residents cannot control their exposure to others' secondhand smoke.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
CALIFORNIA AND VENTURA COUNTY'S EFFORTS TO REDUCE SMOKING AND EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE	1
HISTORICAL TRENDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE POLICY	2
HEALTH RESEARCH ON SECONDHAND SMOKE.....	3
GOVERNMENT REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4
The U.S. Surgeon General	4
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	4
The California Department of Health Services	5
NON-PROFIT GROUPS' RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
The American Cancer Society	5
The American Lung Association	5
The American Heart Association	5
RESEARCH ON CALIFORNIA TENANTS' VIEWS OF SMOKE-FREE POLICIES	6
SURVEY OF MANY MANSIONS HOUSING IN THOUSAND OAKS	7
STUDY BACKGROUND: THOUSAND OAKS SMOKING POLICY	7
SURVEY METHODS.....	7
OVERVIEW OF CURRENT MANY MANSIONS RESIDENTS	8
OPINIONS ON THE HARMFUL IMPACTS OF SMOKING AND SECONDHAND SMOKE	9
Current Residents Survey Results	9
Waiting List Respondents Results	13
Waitlisted Respondents Summary	16
CROSS-TABULATIONS COMPARING RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN THE TWO SURVEYS	16
"Harmfulness of Secondhand Smoke" across Respondent Groups.....	17
ETS Exposure and Medical Conditions	19
Wanting to Live in Completely Smoke-free Apartments Compared Across Respondent Groups.....	19
CONCLUSIONS.....	21
APPENDIX A VERBATIM COMMENTS OF RESPONDENTS IN THE TWO SURVEYS	25
APPENDIX B LETTERS SENT TO RESIDENTS AND WAITLISTED PEOPLE.....	29
APPENDIX C FACTS SHEETS AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	35

California and Ventura County's Efforts to Reduce Smoking and Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke

A national leader in devising and implementing tobacco education and prevention programs, California has reduced smoking in its adult population to approximately 14%, while the national average is about 21%.¹ The California Tobacco Control Program, the nation's longest-running and most comprehensive anti-smoking program, is funded by cigarette taxes, and has helped promote a decrease in lung cancer that is occurring four times faster than the rest of the nation.

Californians began their program in 1988 by passing Proposition 99 which "found and declared" that

- Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in America.
- Tobacco-related diseases create immense suffering and personal loss, and a staggering economic cost which all Californians have to pay.
- Tobacco-related diseases are a major burden on state and local governments by requiring them to provide medical care and health services.
- Tobacco use causes substantial environmental and property damage and loss of life due to fire.

The state's principal oversight group on monitoring the use of revenues from Proposition 99 (1998), the Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee (TEROC), lists "decrease exposure to secondhand smoke" as the No. 3 objective in its 2006-08 Master Plan to, in part by supporting legislation that protects residents of apartments, condominiums and other shared residences from drifting smoke.²

Since 1988, the state has gradually increased its protection of Californians from secondhand smoke (also called environmental tobacco smoke, or ETS) by banning smoking in workplaces, in public buildings, and in public schools. Numerous local governments passed ordinances restricting smoking in bars and restaurants before the state legislature passed a comprehensive law barring smoking in bars and restaurants in 1998. In 2003 the legislature prohibited smoking within 20 feet of entryways of city, county, and state buildings in the state, as well as buildings on campuses of the University of California, California State, and California community colleges. This past year the legislature enacted laws prohibiting inmates of state prisons from using tobacco products. Some localities have also banned smoking in specified outdoor areas.³

In Ventura County, the Thousand Oaks City Council first began considering the issue of ETS in subsidized housing in 2001 in connection with the planned Oak Creek Senior Villas. The Council voted in September of 2004 to prohibit smoking in one-third of all publicly funded rental units. The Council had been approached by health advocates, who were concerned about drifting tobacco smoke in public housing units. The Council, agreeing that one-third of the units might be too few to

¹ This is the estimate of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as of November 2006. See Adult Cigarette Smoking in the United States: Current Estimates.

http://cdc.gov/tobacco/factsheets/AdultCigaretteSmoking_FactSheet.htm (accessed 12/29/2006).

² Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee for California. Confronting a Relentless Adversary: A Plan for Success 2006-2008 (2006). Available on the Internet at <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/tobacco/html/teroc.htm> (accessed 12/29/2006).

³ Santa Monica has just prohibited smoking on its Third Street Promenade. See the Santa Monica City website: <http://www.smgov.net/cityclerk/council/agendas/2006/20061024/a20061024.htm> (accessed 1/1/2007). Santa Monica joins nine other California cities, including Berkeley and Calabasas, in restricting smoking outdoors.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

accommodate non-smokers, determined to revisit the smoking resolution in a year. In 2005, the Council started evaluating the policy; this study was commissioned as a part of that process.

In 2005, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee created an incentive of one point for affordable housing providers applying for tax credits who would require 50% of new affordable housing units in a building or complex to be smoke-free, and that these smoke-free units be next to each other. This new language by the State of California has provided a model for updating the Thousand Oaks City Council Resolution.

Historical Trends on Environmental Tobacco Smoke Policy

It has been conclusively established over the past thirty years that tobacco smoke harms smokers in many ways. Over the past twenty years, researchers have also conclusively established that secondhand smoke harms those who are exposed to it. Various governmental agencies have determined that there is no safe exposure level for ETS. Children and the elderly are especially vulnerable to this exposure. Secondhand smoke exposure can occur in any setting, including multi-unit apartment complexes, the focus of this report.

As recognized by Californians in Proposition 99, tobacco use is the largest preventable cause of death and disease in our society. ETS adds to that burden.

Efforts to reduce smoking have been most successful with smokers with higher socio-economic status (SES) and less successful with the middle or lowest socio-economic groups. This suggests that non-smokers in the lower SES groups are exposed to more secondhand smoke, which has implications for government-supported housing policy.

More and more California homes, workplaces and outdoor locations are becoming smoke-free, offering adults and their children more protection from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. State-wide surveys of renters show that nearly all smokers and non-smokers agree that secondhand smoke is harmful to health.⁴ Schools and government-owned buildings have been smoke-free for many years. Creating smoke-free workplaces has helped smokers to either quit smoking, to refrain from smoking for specific times, or to reduce the amount they smoke, thus reducing everyone's exposure to secondhand smoke.

According to the latest Centers for Disease Control (CDC) data, tobacco use causes nearly 440,000 deaths each year nationally and results in more than \$75 billion in direct annual medical costs. In California, tobacco use caused more than 43,000 deaths in 1999 (18.9% of total deaths), and directly or indirectly cost \$15.8 billion.⁵ Nationally, smoking results in more than 5.5 million years of potential life lost each year. Most adult smokers started smoking by age 18. Every day, an estimated 3,900 young people under 18 smoke their first cigarette. More than 6.4 million children living today will die prematurely because of a decision they will make as adolescents — the decision to smoke cigarettes.⁶ Secondhand exposure to smoke remains a serious health threat, as discussed below.

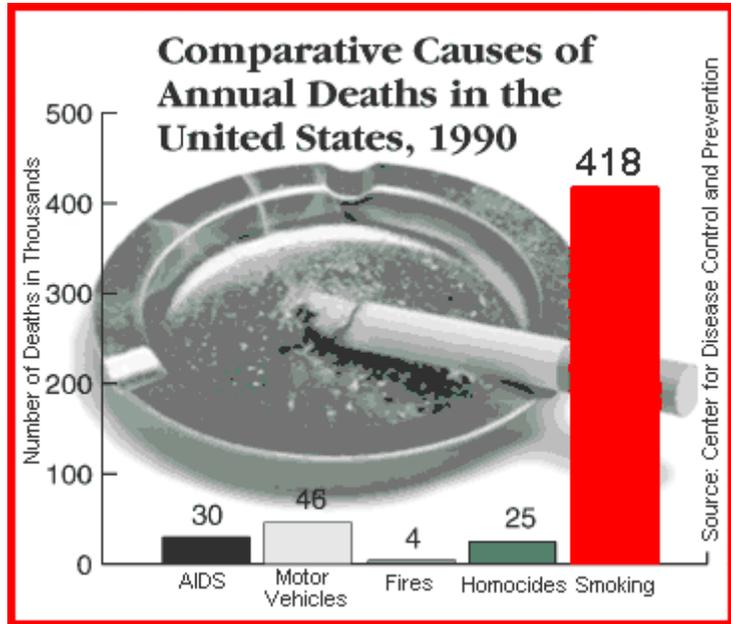
⁴ The Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing (2004). The survey data can be viewed at the following URL: http://www.californialung.org/thecenter/community/documents/SFH-Survey-Data_001.doc (accessed 12/29/2006).

⁵ Max W, Rice DP, Zhang X, Sung H-Y, Miller L. The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Health Services, 2002. See www.dhs.ca.gov/tobacco (accessed 12/29/2006).

⁶For more information and detailed data, see <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>

Health Research on Secondhand Smoke

A meta-review of more than 100 studies (Dhala, Pinsker & Prezant, 2004) concludes that “ETS is now considered an unacceptable and entirely preventable public health hazard, and public policy increasingly discourages the presence of tobacco smoke in the public domain.”⁷ Dhala et al. also note that “a significant number of adults in the United States still report ignorance of the harmful effects of ETS” (p. 1547) which points to the need for continued efforts to inform the public, and from other research, to focus more intensely on people in the lower SES groups who seem more likely to continue smoking than people in the upper SES group.



The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine strengthened an earlier position statement on secondhand smoke exposure (Ducatman, A., McLellan RK., 2000).⁸ That organization states, based on a large body of research studies, that “Tobacco use is the largest preventable cause of death and disease in our society. ETS [Environmental Tobacco Smoke] adds to that burden. ... For example, ... marriage to a smoker increases the risk of lung cancer by 26%.” Their review study found links between secondhand smoke and lung cancer; 3,000 excess annual lung cancer deaths among non-smokers, other cancers such as nasal sinus cancer; heart disease mortality and morbidity; pneumococcal pneumonia risk; asthma; and adverse responses of the respiratory, immune, cardiovascular, and neuroendocrine systems. They state that prenatal and childhood ETS exposure leads to retarded fetal growth, sudden infant death syndrome, childhood respiratory infections, asthma, and increased respiratory morbidity. Childhood asthma symptoms and rates from secondhand smoke exposure drop when parents reduce their smoking.

Ducatman and McLellan (ibid.) note that “Smoking bans also provide secondary benefits. Quit and reduction rates are higher in some prospective studies of employees in worksites with smoking bans. Successful quitters ... report that a reduction in access to places to smoke, in the workplace and in other public spaces, had influenced their desire to quit. Along with the observation that people in the highest SES group have had higher quit rates, not doing more to help lower SES groups quit or reduce smoking is an inadvertent, but nonetheless real, form of discrimination.

These authors confirm that “adequate epidemiologic evidence demonstrates that the increased risk of lung cancer from workplace exposure is about the same as that from household exposure.” They conclude that “There is currently little doubt that ETS is an important and avoidable health hazard.”

⁷ Dhala A; Pinsker K; Prezant DJ. (2004). Respiratory health consequences of environmental tobacco smoke. *Med Clin North Am.* 88(6): 1535-52

⁸ Ducatman, A; McLellan RK. (2000). ACOEM Position Statement: Epidemiologic Basis for an Occupational and Environmental Policy on Environmental Tobacco Smoke. *J Occup Environ Med.* 42(12): 1137-41.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Panagiotakos (2004) confirmed that “exposure to secondhand smoke is associated with the development of atherosclerosis,” and identified biochemistry mechanisms by which the disease occurs.⁹

Government Reports and Recommendations

The U.S. Surgeon General

The U.S. Surgeon General is charged with educating Americans about health and health risks. In his 2006 report, the Surgeon General stated that in the United States as a whole, ETS is associated with 3,400 lung cancer deaths annually, 46,000 cardiac-related deaths, 413 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome deaths, and millions of cases of ear infections and incidents of respiratory infections.¹⁰

Twenty years after the first Surgeon General’s report on secondhand smoke, Surgeon General Richard H. Cremona has issued a second report (2006).¹ He stated in a 2006 press conference “I am here to say the debate is over, the science is clear, secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance. It is a serious health hazard.” The report also states (*ibid.*, p. 154) “The findings consistently show the importance of two microenvironments as places for secondhand smoke exposure: the home and the workplace.” The report emphasizes that multi-unit housing offers special considerations because people are less able to control exposure from neighboring units or from the outside.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and the environment. Since 1970, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people.

In 1992, the EPA concluded that ETS is a carcinogen and responsible for about 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in the United States.¹¹ The EPA also concluded that ETS increased risk of lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia. The EPA estimates that 150,000 to 300,000 cases annually in infants and young children up to 18 months are attributable to ETS. ETS is also responsible for an increased prevalence of fluid in the middle ear, symptoms of upper respiratory tract irritation, small reductions in lung function, and additional episodes and increased severity of symptoms in children with asthma. EPA estimates that up to 1 million asthmatic children have their condition worsened by exposure to ETS.

The National Institute of Health’s National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) classifies ETS as an occupational health hazard that should be controlled or eliminated by employers.¹²

⁹ Panagiotakos, DB. (2004) Effect of exposure to secondhand smoke on markers of inflammation: the ATTICA study. *Am J Med.* 116(3): 145-50.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General.* Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

¹¹ The EPA’s report can be found at http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimscomm.getfile?p_download_id=36793 (accessed 12/29/2006).

¹² See the NIOSH report at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/91108_54.html (accessed 12/29/2006).

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

The California Department of Health Services

In 2002, the California Department of Health Services released a study of deaths showing that tobacco smoke killed more than 43,000 Californians in 1999. Of those, more than 4,500 were attributable to ETS. The principal causes of death from ETS were lung cancer (360 deaths) and heart disease (4,200 deaths).¹³

Non-Profit Groups' Recommendations

Three of the largest non-profit organizations in the United States dedicated to public health and health education oppose involuntary exposure to ETS. They are the American Cancer Society, the American Lung Association, and the American Heart Association.

The American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society (ACS) is a nationwide, community-based voluntary health organization. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, the ACS has state divisions and more than 3,400 local offices.

The American Cancer Society agrees with published studies on the carcinogenic effects of ETS and urges policymakers to prohibit smoking where possible.¹⁴

The American Lung Association

The American Lung Association is the leading organization working to prevent lung disease and promote lung health. The American Lung Association fights lung disease and promotes lung health through advocacy, research and education.

The American Lung Association agrees with published studies on the harmful effects of ETS and urges the public to avoid ETS and work toward its eradication.¹⁵

The American Heart Association

The American Heart Association's mission is to reduce disability and death from cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

Citing a landmark study of more than 32,000 women, the AHA states that exposure to ETS, in the workplace or home, nearly doubles the risk of having a heart attack. The American Heart Association believes that the public is entitled to be protected from environmental tobacco, and therefore supports the ban of smoking in public places.¹⁶

¹³Max W, Rice DP, Zhang X, Sung H-Y, Miller L. The Cost of Smoking in California, 1999. *ibid*.

¹⁴The American Cancer Society's position on secondhand smoke can be seen at http://www.cancer.org/docroot/PED/content/PED_10_2X_Secondhand_Smoke-Clean_Indoor_Air.asp?sitearea=PED (accessed 12/29/2006).

¹⁵The American Lung Association's recommendations can be seen at two web pages: <http://www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK9O0E&b=35421> <http://www.lungusa.org/site/apps/nl/content3.asp?c=dvLUK9O0E&b=38220&ct=2059325¬oc=1> (accessed 12/29/2006).

¹⁶The American Heart Association's position on secondhand smoke can be found at the following URL: <http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=3003114> (accessed 12/29/2006).

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Research on California Tenants' Views of Smoke-Free Policies

A statewide survey of tenants conducted in 2005¹⁷ by California's Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing for the American Lung Association of found that:

- 59% of respondents said they believe that secondhand smoke can drift from one apartment to another in an apartment building.
- 72% said they believe that secondhand smoke can drift into an apartment unit from outside.
- 69% of respondents favored regulations requiring all apartment buildings to offer non-smoking sections where all the apartments, patios and balconies in that section were non-smoking.
- 39% of respondents said they would prefer to live in an apartment building where smoking is not allowed anywhere, and 43% said they would prefer to live in an apartment building which has separate non-smoking and smoking areas (Total: 82%).

A statewide survey of Latino apartment dwellers in 2006 showed that:

- 98% of the respondents believed that secondhand smoke is harmful to those who inhale it, and
- 82% said there is a need for laws to protect non-smokers in apartment buildings from secondhand smoke.¹⁸

¹⁷ See the survey at www.californialung.org/thecenter/community/documents/SFH-Survey-Data_001.doc (accessed 1/4/2007).

¹⁸ See information about the survey at www.smokefreeapartments.org (accessed 1/5/2007).

Survey of Many Mansions Housing in Thousand Oaks

Study Background: Thousand Oaks Smoking Policy

In its 2004 resolution banning smoking in one-third of city- assisted housing, the Thousand Oaks City Council also required that a stakeholders group monitor the progress of the non-smoking policy and report back to the city council periodically, reconvening no sooner than one year after policy adoption to submit written reports to the city council including consideration of increasing the smoking prohibition to a higher percentage.

The stakeholders group was convened by then-Assistant City Manager Scott Mitnick to assist the City Council in determining what percentage of new affordable housing should be designated as smoke-free. The original Stakeholder Group consisted of Nan Waltman, Ventura County Public Health; Esther Schiller, Smokefree Air for Everyone; Rick Schroeder, Many Mansions; and Doug Taping from the Area Housing Authority of the County of Ventura.

Some members of the stakeholders group thought that the phrase housing units “which are next to each other” should have been part of the original resolution. For that reason, before the stakeholder group made a new recommendation for increasing the percentage of non-smoking units, they decided to survey current residents and waitlisted people for their input. The two surveys examined:

- Demographics of current and future residents.
- Health status of current and future residents.
- Behavior regarding smoking and preference in allowing smoking at home.
- Experiences with and exposure to secondhand smoking.
- Attitude towards secondhand smoke in relation to others who might be exposed to the same (directly or indirectly) in their residence.
- Preferences for smoke-free housing.

Survey Methods

An independent research consultant was contracted to lead the study with a research psychologist from Ventura County Public Health. After meetings with stakeholders, the researchers refined an existing survey instrument with 22 questions, and a place for open-ended comments. Researchers refined an existing survey instrument¹⁹ and research methodology in consultation with the stakeholders. Materials were prepared in both English and Spanish. Researchers began collecting data from Many Mansions’ current residents and waitlisted people in September of 2006. Researchers:

- Evaluated relevant studies to elaborate on secondhand smoke exposure.
- Identified the specific objectives of this project.
- Prepared a comprehensive and pertinent list of relevant socio-economic characteristics of potential respondents, their needs and possible concerns.
- Assured the technical soundness of the questionnaire design.
- Prepared a “Fact Sheet,” assuring respondents of the confidentiality of their responses, and assuring them that their participation would not affect current or future services.
- Prepared the questionnaire and all other communications in both English and Spanish.

¹⁹ The original survey instrument was provided by Smokefree Air for Everyone (SAFE).

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Data collection for the residents and waitlisted people are discussed separately. Trained research assistants carried out data collection and entry. Researchers coded both data sets using commonly accepted methods, and used SPSS statistical software²⁰ to enter and process the responses. They assigned unique names and labels to each variable on the questionnaire. Researchers cross-checked data, and errors were corrected by reference to the original questionnaires. Current tenants were surveyed by telephone and waitlisted people were mail-surveyed.

The following statistical procedures were used to test the data and to create the final report:

- Frequency distribution table of all character variables.
- Descriptive statistical methods for all quantitative variables.
- Contingency table (cross tabulation) analysis of categorical variables, and the joint frequency distributions of selected questions that had an ample number of responses.

Overview of Current Many Mansions Residents

Researchers took the following steps before getting phone numbers for current residents of Many Mansions.

- Early in September of 2006, Many Mansions sent a letter in both English and Spanish to its residents stating that it was going to work with an independent research team to conduct the “Resident Smoking Survey.”
- The letter stated that the survey was intended to find out residents’ opinions and experience with secondhand tobacco smoke and highlighted that the results would help Many Mansions and other parties make better decisions about resident smoking policies.
- The letter encouraged residents to participate in the survey and reinforced that it would help them have a voice about smoking policies that might affect their daily life in Many Mansions properties. While encouraging participation, the letter informed residents that their decisions to participate or not would not in any way affect services they receive or would be receiving in the future. The letter also assured residents that their individual surveys would not be given to or shared with Many Mansion’s management and that management would only receive the outcomes of the study after its completion.
- Residents were given a month to tell Many Mansions management if they wanted to opt out.

The research team received a residential list on Oct. 1 showing 397 apartments in eight different complexes. Of these, 17 were vacant and nine residents wanted to be excluded from the contact list; many residents lacked listed telephone numbers. A breakdown of residents’ availability and response rates is in Table 1.

²⁰ The computer program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences is known by its initials, SPSS.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Table 1. Overview of Residents by Apartment Complex

Name of complex	Total apartments	Vacant apartments	Residents asked to be excluded	No Phone	Total - vacant, excluded, no phone	Occupied but phone disconnected/not in service	Available to contact	Inter-viewed	Response rate ²¹ (Interviewed/ Available to contact)
Bella Vista	72	3	0	43	26	2	24	21	88%
Esseff Village	52	4	4	32	12	1	11	9	82%
Hacienda de Feliz	25	0	0	5	20	2	18	17	94%
Richmond Terrace	27	2	0	9	16	1	15	14	93%
Schillo Gardens	29	1	1	0	27	1	26	17	65%
Shadow Hills	101	3	1	41	56	3	53	41	77%
Stoll House	11	0	0	2	9	0	9	6	67%
Villa Garcia	80	4	3	28	45	0	45	31	69%
Total	397	17	9	160	211	10	201	156	78%

As the numbers in the above table indicate, the response rate shows a high rate of current resident’s willingness to participate in the survey in most of the buildings. Overall, 78% the people available to be contacted via the telephone survey were willing to take the interview and express their opinions about smoking and living in a smoke-free environment.

Opinions on the Harmful Impacts of Smoking and Secondhand Smoke²²

The results are discussed in two sections. The first is for current residents of Many Mansions Properties. Section two presents results for waitlisted respondents.

Current Residents Survey Results

The following is a summary of specific survey questions and responses from the survey of current Many Mansions residents.

Question 2: Second-hand smoke is tobacco smoke inhaled by people who are not smoking themselves, but are near people who *are* smoking. Do you think second-hand smoke *is* or is *not* harmful to people who inhale it?

An overwhelming majority of 91% believe that secondhand smoke is harmful. Only 5% of the respondents believed that secondhand smoke is not harmful to other people.

²¹ “Number interviewed” divided by “Number available to contact”.

²² Note: The questions are presented here out of numeric order so that the discussion flows better.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

A follow-up question (2a) asked more detail about how harmful people thought tobacco smoke is. The results are that:

- 80% of current responding residents believe secondhand smoke is *very harmful*.
- 3% believe that secondhand smoking is not harmful.

Experience with Personal Smoking and Allowing It at Home

Question 5: Do you allow smoking in your home?

- 87% of the respondents do not allow smoking in their homes.
- 10% said that they allow it. The rest did not answer.

Question 6: Would you allow smoking in your home if there were *no* regulation against it?

Even without regulations,

- 85% said they would not allow smoking in their homes.
- 11% said they would.
- 4% did not respond.

Together, questions 5 and 6 suggest that rules or regulations against smoking would not change attitudes of current residents because they already believe that secondhand smoke is harmful. Regulations against smoking would also likely be positively received. Previous research has shown that such regulations would also help continue to reduce smoking and secondhand smoke exposure.

Question 7: Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in your lifetime?²³

More than 86% of the respondents said that they had not smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.

Question 8: Does a tobacco smoker live in your home?

- The overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) said they have no smokers in their home.
- 15% of respondents said smokers live in their homes.

Experience with Secondhand Smoke in Many Mansions

Question 4: Have you personally ever breathed second-hand smoke on a Many Mansions property?

- Nearly half of the respondents (48%) said they had personally breathed secondhand smoke while on Many Mansions properties.
- 46% said they had not.
- 4% said it was not relevant.²⁴

²³ The “100 cigarette” threshold is the standard used in surveys in determining whether a person is a cigarette smoker. See Bibliographies and Data Sources, Smoking Data Guide, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 91-1308-1 (1991).

²⁴ The option of “not relevant” was supposed to capture the response when the instrument was used for people not currently residing on Many Mansions properties. However, the option may also reveal the choice of respondents who find the question of breathing secondhand smoke as an irrelevant question, as they may have not had such an experience on Many Mansions properties.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Question 9: Do you think that second-hand smoke can drift from outside an apartment building into an apartment?

- 47% of responding residents think secondhand smoke can drift into a home.
- 49% think it cannot.

Question 10: Has second-hand smoke drifted into your home in the past year?

About 24% of respondents said secondhand smoke had drifted in and 76% said it had not.

Question 11: Which actions have you taken because second-hand smoke drifted into your home? (Mark all that apply.)

- 13% of the responding residents complained to the smoker.
- 3% complained to the manager.
- 6% tried to stop smoke from entering their home (26% of waitlisted people tried to stop it).
- 4% wanted to complain but changed their minds.

Question 12: In your current home have you been exposed to second-hand smoke in any of the following areas? (Mark all that apply.)

- 25% in garages or parking structures.
- 22% in elevators, stairs, hallways.
- 12% in recreational areas or courtyards.
- 6% on balconies or patios.
- 6% gave no answer.
- 4% in lobbies or entrances.

Garage and parking areas are the most probable area in which respondents have experienced secondhand smoke. Elevators/stairs/hallways came second as places to experience secondhand smoke. Respondents were able to choose multiple responses to this question, and their responses show they may have experienced secondhand smoke in many places.

Current Residents' Preferences for Living in a Smoke-free Environment

Question 13: Would you prefer to live in an apartment building where smoking is permitted in some of the outdoor common areas, such as entryways, swimming pools, patios, or courtyards?

Most current resident respondents (78%) would prefer to live in an apartment building where smoking is at least restricted to some outdoor areas, and 19% rejected this option.

Question 14: Would you prefer to live in a non-smoking section of an apartment building where the individual apartments are non-smoking?

Nearly two-thirds of residents (65%) want to live in a non-smoking section of an apartment building where individual apartments are non-smoking.

Another 15% said they would prefer living in a non-smoking section with non-smoking apartments but do not want to move. Adding these together, the total percentage comes to 80%. About 8% said that this does not matter, and 12% gave a negative response.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Question 15: Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?

In probing further into respondents' preferences, focusing on their preference to live in a completely smoke-free building including individual apartments,

- 71% said that they would prefer a completely smoke-free apartment building.
- 13% would not prefer a completely smoke-free apartment.
- 15% do not care.

Question 16: Should balconies and patios of non-smoking apartments also be required to be non-smoking?

- 52% said that outside areas (balconies and patios) of non-smoking apartments should be non-smoking.
- 39% disagreed.
- 9% did not respond.

Question 17: In an apartment complex where there are several separate apartment buildings, should some of the buildings, including the individual apartments, be non-smoking?

Two-thirds of current resident respondents think individual buildings and apartments in some complexes should be smoke-free. Nearly one-fourth disagreed, and the rest did not care.

Resident Respondent Demographics

Question 18: Which of the following age groups live in your household? (Mark all that apply.)

Two-thirds of responding Many Mansions residents include families with children. More than half of the respondents have children between 6 and 18 years of age and 13% have children five years old or younger. Some 14% have senior citizens living with them.

Question 19: Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure?

Just over a quarter (28%) of current responding Many Mansions residents reported that they have medical conditions that can be aggravated by smoking, or live with someone with such a medical condition.

Question 20: Which age group are you in?

About 12% of current resident respondents are 18 to 24 years of age, 41% are between 25 and 44, 31% are between 45 and 54, and 12% are 55 or older. Current residents are more likely to be in the middle range group of 45-54 years old than waitlisted respondents. Only 17% are in the 55 years of age or older group (compared to 28% of waitlisted respondents).

Question 21: Which race/ethnicity do you identify as? (Choose ONLY one.)

The ethnic breakdown of current residents who responded is:

- 48% Hispanic.
- 39% White.
- 10% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 3% African/American.

Question 22: Your gender? [Interviewer to complete]

About 54% of current resident respondents were female, 46% were male.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Waiting List Respondents Results

The study of waitlisted people was conducted via mail survey with essentially the same questions asked of current residents. The researchers eliminated questions referring to experience on Many Mansions properties. Researchers received names and addresses of 650 respondents on the Many Mansions housing waitlist in early September. Many Mansions also provided the research team with both English and Spanish copies of its Executive Director letter to waitlisted people asking for their assistance, assuring them about the confidentiality of their information, and assuring them that their choice of whether to participate would have no effect on whether they would be able to get housing with Many Mansions. The research team sent the English and Spanish-language surveys with cover letters and pre-stamped return envelopes in the second week of September. The team received 119 completed surveys out of 650 sent, a response rate of about 18%.

Opinions about the Impact of Smoking and Secondhand Smoke

Question 2 & 2a: Do you think that second-hand smoke is _____?

Nearly 92% of waitlisted respondents thought that secondhand smoke is harmful to people's health.

In more detail, 84% of the waitlisted people responding said they believed secondhand smoke can be *very* harmful, and 12% "somewhat" harmful. Less than 2% believed it is "not too harmful." This is similar to the survey results for current residents.

Experience with Personal Smoking and Allowing it at Home

Question 5: Do you allow smoking in your home?

More than 92% of waitlisted respondents do not allow smoking in their homes. Even if there were regulations against it, about the same proportion, 92% of waitlisted respondents would still not allow smoking in their homes, even without regulations against it. This clear assurance about not allowing anyone to smoke in their homes shows that waitlisted respondents are in tune with efforts to reduce and stop smoking.

Question 7: Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in your lifetime?

Having ever been a smoker in the past could affect people's opinions about smoking. Nearly 33% of the respondents had smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in their lifetimes.

Question 8: Does a tobacco smoker live in your home?

With regard to current tobacco smoking, 20% of the respondents say a smoker lives in their home. Yet as noted, more than 92% of respondents do not allow smoking in their homes. The difference implies that resident smokers have to go outside to smoke.

Experience with Secondhand Smoke

Question 9: Do you think that second-hand smoke can drift from outside an apartment building into an apartment?

Nearly 75% of waitlisted respondents stated that they think secondhand smoke can drift from outside an apartment into an apartment building. Only 8% thought that secondhand smoke cannot drift from outside into an apartment building and 17% do not know or did not give an answer to this question.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Question 10: Has second-hand smoke drifted into your home in the past year?

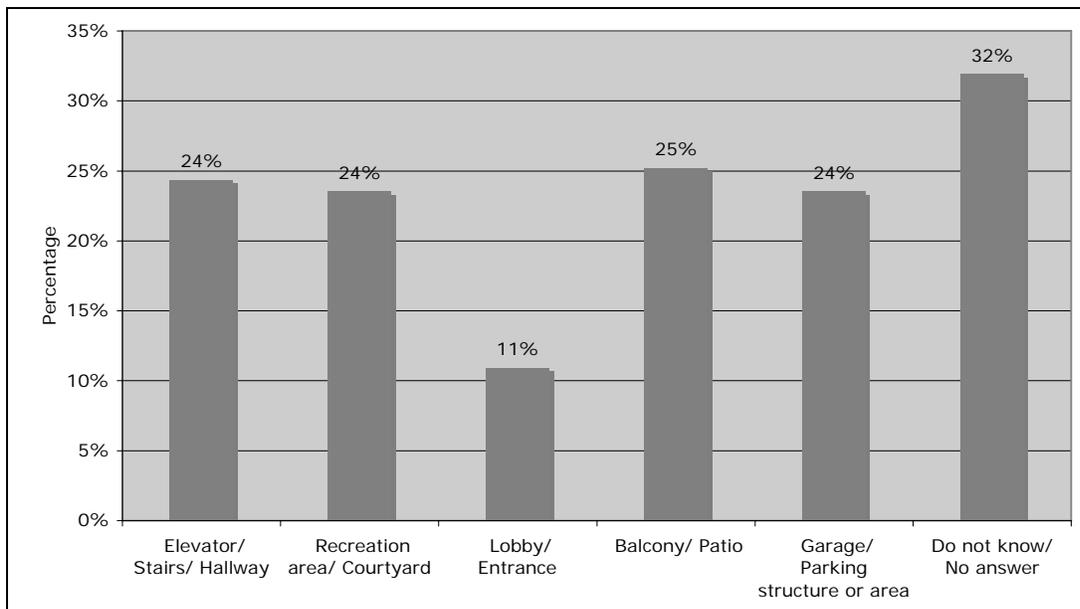
In answering the question about their own experience with regard to secondhand smoke drifting into their own home, 39% of waitlisted respondents said it had, while more than 50% said it had not, and 10% did not know, or did not answer.

A follow-up question asked what actions waitlisted respondents had taken because second-hand smoke drifted into their homes. Waitlisted respondents' answers are:

- 17% complained to the smoker.
- 11% complained to the manager.
- 26% tried to stop smoke from entering their home (only 6% of current resident respondents tried to stop it).
- 4% wanted to complain but changed their minds.
- 13% did nothing.

In exploring further about where exposure to secondhand smoke occurred in or around their homes, waitlisted respondents gave the distribution of answers shown in Figure 1. Between 24 and 25% indicated they experienced secondhand smoke in most apartment complex areas. The only exception is that fewer (11%) had been exposed to secondhand smoke in the lobby and entrance area of their current homes. It is also important to note that about 32% did not know how to answer this question or gave no response. Such a large non-response rate could skew this outcome.

Figure 1. In your current home have you been exposed to second-hand smoke in any of the following areas? (Mark all that apply.)



Waitlisted Respondents Preferences for Living in a Smoke-free Environment

Learning the preferences of waitlisted people for where they would like to live is a pivotal component of this study. Knowing this can help planners understand future needs. The survey contained a series of questions with regard to this line of inquiry.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Question 13: Would you prefer to live in an apartment building where smoking is permitted in some of the outdoor common areas, such as entryways, swimming pools, patios, or courtyards?

- The majority (59%) of Many Mansions' waitlisted respondents do not want to live in an apartment complex where smoking is permitted in some outdoor common areas.
- 23% think it would be okay.
- 18% did not know or gave no answer.

Compare this to the answers for the next question.

Question 14: Would you prefer to live in a non-smoking section of an apartment building where the individual apartments are non-smoking?

- More than three-quarters (76%) of waitlisted respondents prefer to live in an apartment in a smoke-free section of an apartment complex where individual apartments are smoke-free.
- 15% do not mind one way or the other.
- 8% do not wish to live in such an environment.
- A few (2%) clarified that they do not want to move.²⁵

Question 15: Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?

- Nearly two-thirds of waitlisted respondents want to live in a *completely* smoke-free apartment building.
- About 14% did not share this preference.
- 15% said it did not matter.
- 6% said they did not know or failed to respond.

The next series of questions asked about which areas within an apartment building the majority of respondents would want to be smoke-free.

Question 16: Should balconies and patios of non-smoking apartments also be required to be non-smoking?

- 63% of waitlisted respondents think that balconies and patios should be smoke-free.
- 15% do not agree with this choice.
- 17% said it does not matter.

Question 17: In an apartment complex where there are several separate apartment buildings, should some of the buildings, including the individual apartments, be non-smoking?

- About two-thirds of waitlisted respondents prefer some individual buildings, including their apartments to be set aside as non-smoking.
- Nearly 18% said this did not matter.
- 12% did not prefer smoke-free buildings.

²⁵ The question of not wanting to move from their location did not get many responses; as by definition, all those who responded to this question would like to move from their location to a place in a Many Mansions apartment. We therefore suggest considering 1.7% as the percentage of those who do not wish to move to such a location within their existing home environment (apartment complexes, etc.)

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Question 19: Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure?

Finally, more than 60% of waitlisted respondents report having medical conditions such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart conditions or high blood pressure that can be made worse by smoking or living with a person who smokes.

Waitlisted Respondents Demographics

A significant proportion of waitlisted respondents stated they have children living with them: 26% of the respondents live with children less than 5 years of age, 33% have children between 6 and 18 years of age. It is also important to note that 26% of respondents reported that they have senior citizens in their homes.

Waitlisted respondents are on average a bit younger, but also distributed more evenly in age, than current Many Mansions resident respondents. More than half (55%) are between 18 and 44 years of age, a third are between 45 and 64, and 28% are 55 years of age or older.

The waitlisted respondents' ethnic breakdown is:

- 52% White/Non Hispanics.
- 31% Hispanic.
- 6% are African-American and Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 4% Multi-ethnic.

These proportions are very similar to the county demographic breakdown.

Waitlisted Respondents Summary

Taken together, these questions indicate a strong preference for living in totally smoke-free apartment complexes, not just partly smoke-free settings. Nearly 60% of waitlisted respondents have a large number of children living with them, which again raises the issue of exposure to secondhand smoke for this high risk population.

Cross-tabulations Comparing Respondent Characteristics in the Two Surveys

Cross-tabulations allow researchers to examine causes of differences in response patterns. The goal is to find significant differences in responses across various groups within each sample. However, having a small number of responses in a cell makes it very difficult to identify what may be statistically significant results. Since both the waitlisted and current residents groups had very similar results on most questions, researchers tested whether pooling the two groups to get a large enough cell size would result in better tests of statistical significance.

Two core issues of this study are whether residents think secondhand smoke is harmful and whether they want to live in smoke-free settings. Researchers therefore cross-tabulated several variables with two questions:

- “Do you believe secondhand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?”
- “Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?”

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Researchers tested pooling the waitlisted and residents groups for this comparison to get a larger number of expected observations in each two-way cell. Pooling the samples, however, still did not increase statistical significance. (Also note that this is a descriptive study of Many Mansions residents and waitlisted people, not one designed to make inferences to a larger population.)

The cross-tabulated findings are reported only for the current residents because they are the primary focus of this study. Despite the lack of statistical significance, these findings can still be considered as suggesting some clues of likely attitudes and opinions.²⁶ Note that all of the outcomes reported here follow the same patterns of what has been reported in the research described in the previous sections of this study.

“Harmfulness of Secondhand Smoke” across Respondent Groups

The tables below show that despite the experience of breathing secondhand smoke on Many Mansions properties, both those who have breathed secondhand smoke and those who have not believe that secondhand smoke is harmful to people who breathe it.

Again, each table below cross-tabulates a different item against the question: “Do you think secondhand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?” Recall that more than 90% of responding residents think that breathing secondhand smoke is harmful to health.

When asked “Have you personally ever breathed secondhand smoke on a Many Mansions property?” responding residents were almost evenly split on whether they have or have not breathed such smoke, shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Have you personally ever breathed second-hand smoke on a Many Mansions property?

		Breathed	Not Breathed	Ratio for Breathed	Ratio for Not Breathed
Do you think second-hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?	Is harmful	70	68	93%	94%
	Is not harmful	3	4	4%	6%
	Do not know/No answer	2	0	3%	0%
Total		75	72	100%	100%

Table 3 examines the reaction of people who allow smoking in their own home to the question of harmful impact of secondhand smoke. Only a few residents (16) allow smoking in their home, 136 do not. Those who do allow smoking in their homes may be somewhat less likely to see smoking as harmful (75%) than those who do not (93%). However, large majorities of both those who allow smoking and those who do not, see smoking as harmful.

²⁶ Chi-Square tests are used to find if outcome of a cross-tabulation is statistically significant. The outcome is then assessed in terms of the value of Chi-Square, number of cells that have expected count less than 5, and when the smallest expected frequency is less than 1. The research team’s cross-tabs for both the residents sample and pooled sample happened to be in violation of these rules in most places.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Table 3. “Do you allow smoking in your home?”

		Allow Smoking	Do Not Allow Smoking	Ratio for Allow	Ratio for Not Allow
Do you think second- hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?	Is harmful	12	127	75%	94%
	Is not harmful	2	6	13%	4%
	Do not know/ No answer	2	3	12%	2%
Total		16	136	100%	100%

Table 4 shows that whether residents smoked or not in the past, they all still strongly believe (more than 90% for both) that secondhand smoke is harmful. Thus, even those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes already have the opinion that smoking is bad for health (only one past-smoker in this cross-tab said smoking is not harmful).

Table 4. “Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in your lifetime?”

		Have smoked	Have not Smoked	Ratio for Smoked	Ratio for Did Not Smoke
Do you think second- hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?	Is harmful	13	123	93%	91%
	Is not harmful	1	7	7%	5%
	Do not know/ No answer	0	5	0%	4%
Total		14	135	100%	100%

The research team also compared secondhand smoke across the presence of smokers in respondents’ homes in Table 5. Once again the team found very little difference between those who have smokers in their homes (88%) and those who do not (93%). Secondhand smoke is considered harmful by overwhelming majority of all respondents.

Table 5. Does a tobacco smoker live in your home?

		Smokers in Home	No Smokers in Home	Ratio for Smoker in House	Ratio for No Smoker in House
Do you think second- hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?	Is harmful	21	119	88%	93%
	Is not harmful	2	6	8%	5%
	Do not know/ No answer	1	3	4%	2%
Total		24	128	100%	100%

Table 6 shows responses of people who have members of household with chronic diseases sensitive to smoking. As the table shows, more than 90% of both groups believe that secondhand smoke is harmful to people who inhale it.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Table 6. Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as

		Have Medical Conditions	Have No Medical Conditions	Ratio for with Medical Conditions	Ratio for Without Medical Condition
Do you think second-hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?	Is harmful	40	93	93%	92%
	Is not harmful	2	5	5%	5%
	Do not know/ No answer	1	3	2%	3%
Total		43	101	100%	100%

ETS Exposure and Medical Conditions

Table 7 compares whether people or their family members who have medical conditions by whether secondhand smoke has drifted into their apartments.

- About 28% of respondents have someone with medical conditions such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, or high blood pressure living in their households.
- 33% of households that have someone with such medical conditions have had second-hand smoke drift into their homes in the past year.

While the numbers are small, they point to the issue of people with medical conditions being exposed to ETS in Many Mansions properties.

Table 7. Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure?

		Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure?			
		Have Medical Conditions	Have No Medical Conditions	Do not know/ No answer	Total
Has second-hand smoke drifted into your home in the past year?	Yes	14	19	4	37
	No	29	82	7	118
	Do not know/ No answer	0	0	1	1
Total		43	101	12	156

Wanting to Live in Completely Smoke-free Apartments Compared Across Respondent Groups

A number of factors that may explain sources of disagreement for preferring to live in a completely smoke-free environment are compared below. Once again most of the cross-tabs are too small for a Chi-square statistical test. Nonetheless, the findings are suggestive of residents' housing preferences.

Table 8 shows, once again, that only a small number of respondents allows smoking in their homes. For those who do, more than one-third would prefer to live in a non-smoking building. Two-thirds of those who do not have smokers in their homes want to live in non-smoking buildings. Comparatively, a few more said it does not matter either way than those who do not want to live in a completely non-smoking building.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Table 8. Do you allow smoking in your home?

		Smokers in Home	No Smokers in Home	Ratio who allow smoking	Ratio who do not allow smoking
Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?	Yes	6	103	38%	76%
	No	5	15	31%	11%
	Does not matter to me	5	18	31%	13%
Total		16	136	100%	100%

Table 9 compares those who have to those who have not breathed secondhand smoke on Many Mansions properties with whether they want to live in a completely smoke-free apartment. A large majority of both groups, regardless of their experience, want to live in a smoke-free complex. Oddly, those who *have* breathed secondhand smoke (17%) may be a bit less likely to want to live in a smoke-free complex than those who *have not* (8%). The numbers are so small that this could also be an artifact, a meaningless aberration.

Table 9. “Have you personally ever breathed second-hand smoke on a Many Mansions property?”

		Breathed Secondhand Smoke	Not Breathed Secondhand Smoke	Ratio for Breathed	Ratio for Not Breathed
Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?	Yes	51	55	68%	76%
	No	13	6	17%	8%
	Does not matter to me	11	11	15%	15
Total		75	72	100%	100%

Table 10 compares those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes or other tobacco products in their lifetime and their willingness to live in a completely smoke-free environment. Again, while this picture is not statistically significant, it suggests that a higher percentage of those who did not smoke in the past (73%) are more interested in living in a completely smoke-free apartment complex including individual apartments than those who have smoked (42%).

Table 10. “Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in your lifetime?”

		100 Cigarette Smoker	Not 100 Cigarette Smoker	Ratio of “Smokers”	Ratio for “Non-Smokers”
Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?	Yes	6	98	42%	73%
	No	6	15	42%	11%
	Does not matter to me	2	22	14%	16%
Total		14	135	100%	100%

Finally, no significant demographic differences appear to exist on whether residents think smoking is harmful. Across ethnic groups, there were 75 Hispanics and 61 Whites, and only a few respondents of other ethnicities. Among Hispanics, 97% think smoking is harmful, and 88% of Whites think it is harmful. More than 90% of both genders think smoking is harmful. Also, 69% of women and 72% of men said they would prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building.

Conclusions

Despite the success of anti-smoking campaigns in the last two decades, research shows that the efforts to reduce tobacco smoking and to protect people against secondhand smoke must continue, and that many people still have not “gotten the message.” A few points of particular interest are:

- smokers with higher socio-economic status have reduced their smoking habit more than other socio-economic groups
- increases in smoke-free homes offer adults and their children better protection against secondhand smoke
- a great majority of smokers and non-smokers agree that secondhand smoke is very harmful to health, so people appear ready to respond to efforts to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, and
- creating smoke-free workplaces has helped smokers and former smokers to quit or reduce smoking, therefore making residences smoke-free should have similar positive impacts.

Both previous research and the surveys of Many Mansions residents and waitlisted people offer insights about the challenges and prospects regarding smoke-free housing in California’s communities.

The surveys of residents and waitlisted people provide a solid ground for reaching some conclusions. In one sentence: While a few respondents are of the “a man’s home is his castle” school of thought, most respondents want to live in smoke-free settings. It made little difference whether they have smoked in the past, never smoked, or currently smoke. Results for current residents and waitlisted respondents were very similar in spite of current residents responding to a telephone survey and waitlisted people responding to a mailed survey.

A brief summary of survey results can conclude the following.

More than 95% of the two groups believe that smoking and inhaling secondhand smoke are harmful.

Cross-tabulations show no significant difference in agreeing that secondhand smoke is harmful to people who inhale it, whether respondents:

- had been exposed to secondhand smoke on Many Mansions properties.
- smoked 100 cigarettes or other tobacco products in their lifetime.
- allow smoking in their homes.
- themselves having or having people in their homes with smoke aggravated medical problems.
- are male or female.

While the overwhelming majority of both Hispanic and White respondents agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to people who inhale it, the rate of agreement was highest among Hispanics.

About 87% of resident respondents do not allow smoking in their homes.

Strong support for restricting smoking already exists among residents. If indoor smoking were regulated, respondents would comply by not allowing it in their homes. An overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) said no smokers live in their homes. About 15% of the respondents have smokers living in their homes.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Nearly half of residents said that they personally breathed secondhand smoke while they were on Many Mansions properties.

About 47% of the respondents said secondhand smoke can drift from outside into an apartment, but about 49% believe that this cannot happen. (Some residents may be in locations where it does not occur.) Some 24% reported secondhand smoke actually drifting into their homes during the last year.

Respondents do not feel comfortable acting on their own when smoke drifts into their homes.

Creating policy changes to support them would likely increase their likelihood of objecting when it does happen, and also reduce the likelihood that it happens at all.

The overwhelming majority of resident respondents (71%) and waitlisted respondents (65%) really want to live in a completely smoke-free environment.

Even those who allow smoking in their homes would like to move into a smoke-free environment.

Past smokers and non-smokers are equally interested in moving into a completely smoke-free apartment complex. An even higher percentage of those who did not smoke in the past want to live in a completely smoke-free apartment complex including individual apartments. About half of respondents said that balconies and patios of non-smoking apartments should also be non-smoking.

Many Mansions residents include a large number of families with children.

More than half of the respondents have children between the ages of 6 and 18. Some 12% of respondents have young children less than five years of age. This gives emphasis to the need to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke.

Some 28% of residents who responded have someone with a smoke-sensitive medical condition in their households, while 60% of waitlisted respondents share such problems.

If the number of people with smoke-sensitive medical problems increases in Many Mansions residences, exposure to secondhand smoke will be an increasingly larger policy concern.

Open-ended comments show that many residents and waitlisted people appreciated being asked their opinions about smoking, as illustrated by the following.

I think all apartments should have a “no smoking” policy inside the actual building. Patios and outside areas are okay. The surveys are great way to gather everyone opinion without offending people.

Thank you for this survey! I used to smoke and I understand the addiction. I don't want to offend people. A lot of smokers do not realize how smoke can drift in an open window or that the smoke can trigger or aggravate a migraine. I have had to close my windows on hot nights.

In summary, it can be easy for those of us who are rarely exposed to secondhand smoke to consider this a mere annoyance or a trivial issue. It is not. Efforts to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke through policies that restrict smoking are well-founded and necessary strategies that will enhance the lives and the health of people. This is especially true for those who live in government-supported housing and do not have control complete over their home environments. The 2006 Surgeon General's report drives home the need for, and the legitimacy of, efforts to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke in all environments:²⁷

²⁷ Ibid., p. 632

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Smoke-free policies are the most economic and effective approach for providing protection from exposure to secondhand smoke. But do they provide the greatest health impact? Separating smokers and nonsmokers in the same airspace is not effective, nor is air cleaning or a greater exchange of indoor with outdoor air. Additionally, having separately ventilated areas for smoking may not offer a satisfactory solution to reducing workplace exposures. Policies prohibiting smoking in the workplace have multiple benefits. Besides reducing exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke, these policies reduce tobacco use by smokers and change public attitudes about tobacco use from acceptable to unacceptable. Research indicates that the progressive restriction of smoking in the United States to protect nonsmokers has had the additional health impact of reducing active smoking.

While to date most research on ETS exposure has been in workplace settings, the report clearly extends the rationale for reducing ETS exposure to multi-unit housing. It concludes:

As evidence regarding the health effects of secondhand smoke has accumulated, there has been growing concern about the impact of secondhand smoke exposure in multi-unit housing settings. These settings include commercially owned apartments, condominiums, and public housing facilities such as housing authorities and subsidized housing. Together with the workplace, the home is a major source of secondhand smoke exposure...

Secondhand smoke from one unit in a multi-unit housing complex can seep into an adjoining unit through shared air spaces or shared ventilation systems.

The main approach for addressing this issue has been education of landlords and property managers with the goal of having them implement voluntary no-smoking policies....

A recent review of legal rulings in this area found that landlords, condominium associations, and other multi-unit property holders may prohibit smoking for new, and in many cases existing, occupants.²⁸ “Courts do not recognize a legal right to smoke in such dwellings, whether the dwelling is publicly or privately owned.”

The science is clear on environmental tobacco smoke, and legal precedent exists to work to reduce exposure to it in multi-unit housing.

²⁸ Schoenmarklin, S, (2005). Smoke-Free Environments Law Project Memorandum. The Center for Social Gerontology. web site: <http://www.tcsg.org/sfelp/home.htm>

APPENDIX A
Verbatim Comments of Respondents
in the Two Surveys

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Residents open-ended smoking-related comments

- Everyone is really nice, there is only one person that complains about smoke
- Four years ago my neighbor came and smoked in front of my door and didn't want to move
- I don't have a problem with the smoking, as long as is not near homes
- I don't have any problem with people smoking in assigned areas
- I have no problems with smoking
- I have not a bad problems with smoking
- I think smoking should be allowed in certain areas
- No comments on smoking. I am happy here.
- People should not smoke. Smoking should be prohibited from houses
- Smoking should be allowed in apartments

Residents' open-ended comments not related to smoking

- The apartments are well kept and is nice
- Everything is good here
- I'm happy here, I like living here
- I'm happy living here
- I'm happy living here i have no problems with anyone.
- I'm happy living here, I have no problems
- I am Happy so far with the place. I like, No problems so far.
- I enjoy living in my apartment and people are friendly
- I have no problems with any one
- I like living here
- I like living here
- I like living here
- I like this place and the people
- I love living here, pleasant
- I love living here
- No
- No Comments
- Nothing
- Thank you for this survey!
- We should have more space for children to play

Waitlisted respondents' open-ended smoking-related comments

- "A man's home is his castle." If he chooses to, he should be able to smoke in his home and on his balcony/patio etc. Let's not forget that cigarettes are perfectly legal. Despite the knowledge of the dangers of smoking, smokers still exist and punishing them is ridiculous. Aren't the taxes on them sufficient?
- Being a smoker myself I don't smoke in indoor common areas & respect the rights of others. But smoking in my apt is for me to decide sense the apartment does not use a common a/c unit, the smoke in my apt does not bother other residents.
- Can't stop people from smoking so have separate properties for smoking or non-smoking.
- Even brief exposure to secondhand smoke is dangerous to me.
- Here at many mansions I have been exposed to secondhand smoke but I have also people smoking weed and that is very bad for my children to inhale.

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

- I'm living in a building where all the people smoke. I have complained to the property management and I've been informed that I have to move out because I do not smoke and have voiced complaints and the management will do nothing to stop the smokers.
- I'm very glad that you are doing this questionnaire. It makes me feel good that you care about us.
- I am 45, mother of 6 yr. old & 8 yrs (Single parent) waiting for some one to hear my voice- to move to a many mansions building for a very long time. I have been living here 81/2 yrs. in one bedroom. With have allergies & headaches. I put my name on a list twice and never heard anything.
- I am currently a non-smoker. No tobacco for approx 4 months. It smells disgusting & very bothersome. The smog is plenty bad already.
- I believe that if a person has a place that where people should smoke, not in the apt
- I do not like smoking anywhere at anytime. I think it is very harmful
- I do not smoke but my husband does. I make smoke outside
- I hope the city of Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, Oak Park and Newbury Park becomes non smoking cities such as Calabasas. It will be safer for all even smokers. People will live longer in the non-smoking cities & spend more money loner & it will be more inviting for health cautious people.
- I like people not to smoke, me and my son have asthma. I like to go to a non smoking place
- I need housing regardless there will be no smoking in my home. I think it is important to keep smoking away from children. I was a very heavy smoker before I had my children (got pregnant) and quit for them. They shouldn't have to be exposed to that and they still have allergies/asthma
- I think all apartments should have a "no smoking" policy inside the actual building. Patios and outside areas are okay. The surveys are great way to gather everyone opinion w/o offending people. I am not a many mansion resident.
- I think all areas should be non-smoking. I have a small tumor in my lungs from living with second-hand smoke. Yes, I am very against smoking!
- I think secondhand smoke is bad but it can be erased if the smoke just passes by in the street or mall.
- I think smoking is very bad, I don't smoke because smoking kills and if you have questions please call.
- I was a light smoker (social) form the age 20 to 30, and then stopped, but both husbands smoked. Now I am in a condo complex, in 3-story bldg, with smoker above below on it and below across hall. All smoke both inside and outside their units and airflow brings smoke through my open windows/doors. For me, it would be next to heaven to live in a smoke-free bldg. Even better, would be finding away to end this serious addiction. Thank you for caring enough to conduct this survey.
- I was an advocate smoker. I have quit for 4 years now and realized the danger when my son produced allergies. I am all for non-smoking apartments
- If, as statistics say, secondhand smoke does kill each year 60000! Non-smokers of which babies, elderly, sick & asthma people are the first ones of those 60000 per year getting killed: WHY ALLOW THAT TO HAPPEN? Even a visiting smoker will leave smoke in carpets, curtains, mats and so on- Can you please stop the insanity of killing each other by making it socially acceptable?
- Its not fair to tell people where they can or can't smoke
- My name is David Sierra. I have been on wait list over a year. Please let me know when you have anything. Thanks for your time. Smoking does harm others!
- Non-smoking Apartments
- Proximity of smoke has bearing on intensity of harmful affects.

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

- Secondhand smoke definitely harms and kills. But people who smoke or not should be allowed to choose and live how they want in their home. Designated smoking areas are cool but only when they are some ways distant from others who don't smoke.
- Secondhand smoke stinks
- Smokers should be allowed certain areas where they can smoke
- Smokers should be allowed to smoke outside
- Smoking and secondhand smoking is very harmful for everybody.
- Smoking is a privilege only when as someone else's property. ON your own property it is right. Don't take away smoker's rights. Take away their privileges and let them decide for themselves. My friend told me that research has shown that some people benefit from a nicotine by-product called cocaine. He says it helps him. He said to read 04 "Discover"
- Smoking is very nasty, I have an 11 month old and a 3 year old and I do not let secondhand smoke around them, I would be very upset if someone smoked around them.
- Smoking not good for anyone
- Thank you for this survey! I used to smoke & I understand the addiction. I don't want to offend people. A lot of smokers do not realize how smoke can drift in an open window or that the smoke can trigger or aggravate a migraine. I have had to close my windows on hot nights.

Waitlisted respondents' open-ended comments not related to smoking

- Dear sir, I have been homeless because of financial ruin & continuous sexual harassment= By HUD worker; real estate agent.
- How many years does it take to get a place?
- I (we) did not qualify to live in any of your facility because we did not make enough \$\$\$ what does low income?
- I have a new address. Please update it in your system, Ryan Stidman, ----- [address removed for this report]
- I am till waiting to get one of the many mansions apt. It is more than one year I am on the waitlist. I hope very so they can call me and give me an apartment.
- I want to know if I am still part of the list to get an apartment. My daughter lives here but I would like to live here too.
- I would like to have an apartment in the first floor if I qualify for one
- I would like to know if I'm soon to place in one of your buildings. If you could send me any information I would appreciate it greatly.
- I would like to live in a complex where the people living above you are considerate of you and don't allow their children to run & fight in the apartment, throw rocks at your door or clothes and run up & down the stairs.
- My name is Mariam and I have been waiting for more than 3 years to get an apartment at many mansions but nothing has come up so far. I am still waiting.
- No- Thank you
- Please help me to get into affordable housing. I need help
- Sorry for my answer to be unsure only because as of now, my family lives in a house, and I wouldn't want to move into an apartment. My family has a backyard and we have too much fun and etc. I would love to get an assistant into my own house.
- Thank you for asking me what I thought

APPENDIX B
Letters sent to residents and waitlisted people
both in English and Spanish

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Many Mansions opting out letter in English



Dear Many Mansions Resident:

Many Mansions is working with an independent research team to conduct the “Resident Smoking Survey.” The purpose of this phone survey is to determine your opinion about having a smoke-free housing environment at the Many Mansions complexes.

The survey results will help us and other parties concerned with the provision of affordable housing in Thousand Oaks to make more informed decisions with regards to resident smoking policies. Thus, your participation in this survey is very important because it gives you a voice about future smoking policies that may affect your daily life.

However, your participation in this survey is completely VOLUNTARY. Whether or not you participate will NOT affect the housing or services you receive or will be receiving in any way.

If you decide to participate, you don’t need to do anything, the research team will call you to conduct the survey. The information the research team collects will be kept confidential. Many Mansions will NOT have access to individual survey responses, only combined survey results.

If you do NOT wish to participate in this survey than please **check the “Opt-Out” box below and fill in your name and address** on either the English or Spanish version of this letter (but not both) and return it with your rent payment.

I do NOT want to participate in this phone survey (“Opt-Out”):

Name: _____

Address: _____

Failure to return this letter with your rent payment and the “Opt-Out” box above checked and your name and address included constitutes authorization for Many Mansions to provide your phone number only to the research team (*your name, address, or other personal information will not be provided*). If you do not “Opt-Out” you can still refuse to participate in this survey when called by the interviewers.

Thank you for your cooperation in helping us make our housing complexes better places to live.

Sincerely,
Rick A. Schroeder, Executive Director

Many Mansions opting out letter in Spanish



Queridos Residentes de Many Mansions:

Many Mansions esta trabajando con una independiente investigación para conducir la “Encuesta de Fumar para el Residente”. El propósito de esta encuesta telefónica es determinar su opinión acerca de tener un ambiente de vivienda libre de tabaco en los complejos de Many Mansions.

Los resultados de la Encuesta nos ayudará y a las otras partes preocupadas con la provisión de vivienda accessible en Thousand Oaks para hacer decisiones mas informadas con respecto a la Política de tabaco para el residente. Su participación en esta encuesta es muy importante porque pone su opinión acerca de las futuras políticas de Fumar que podrian afectar su diario vivir.

Como sea, su participación en esta encuesta es completamente VOLUNTARIA. Sea o no que usted participe no afectara su vivienda o los servicios que usted o estará recibiendo de alguna manera.

Si usted decide participar, no necesita hacer nada, el grupo de investigación le llamara y realizara una encuesta. La información que el grupo de investigación colecciona sera guardado en confidencia. Many Mansions no tendra acceso a respuestas de encuestas individuales sólo resultados de encuestas combinadas.

Si usted no desea participar en esta encuesta entonces por favor chequee su opcion en el cuadradito que esta lineas abajo llenelo con su nombre y direccion, sea en Ingles o en Espanol pero no en los dos idiomas y regreselo con su pago de renta.

Yo no quiero participar en esta encuesta (“Chequee esta opcion”):

Nombre: _____

Dirección: _____

Si usted no retorna esta carta con su pago de renta y el cuadradito con su nombre y direccion incluido constituye autorizacion para Many Mansions para proveer su numero de telefono al solo a el grupo de investigacion (su *nombre, direccion, u otra informacion personal no sera provista*). Si usted no chequea la opcion usted todavia puede rehusar su participacion en esta encuesta cuando sea llamado por los entrevistadores.

Gracias por su cooperación en ayudarnos en hacer nuestros complejos de vivienda mejores lugares para vivir.

Sinceramente, **Rick A. Schroeder, Director Ejecutivo**

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Many Mansions Letter for Waitlisted Residents in English



Dear Many Mansions Waitlist Participant

Many Mansions is working with an independent research team to conduct the “Resident Smoking Survey.” The purpose of this survey is to determine *your opinion* about having a smoke-free housing environment at the Many Mansions complexes.

The survey results will help us and other parties concerned with the provision of affordable housing in Thousand Oaks to make more informed decisions with regards to resident smoking policies. Thus, your participation in this survey is very important because it gives you a voice about future smoking policies at Many Mansions’ properties.

Your participation in this survey is completely VOLUNTARY. Whether or not you participate will NOT affect your ability to receive housing or services from Many Mansions in any way.

The information the research team collects will be kept confidential. Many Mansions will NOT have access to individual survey responses, only combined survey results.

Please take a few minutes to complete either the English or Spanish version (but not both) of the “Resident Smoking Survey” and return it to the research team in the enclosed postage paid envelope by **September 22nd**.

Please remember to fill out both the front and back portions of the survey (22 total questions).

Thank you for your cooperation in helping us make our housing complexes better places to live.

Sincerely,

Rick A. Schroeder, Executive Director

Many Mansion Letter for Waitlisted Residents in Spanish



Queridos Participantes de la Lista De Espera Many Mansions:

Many Mansions esta trabajando con un independiente equipo de busqueda para conducir la “Encuesta de Fumar Para El Residente”. El propósito de esta encuesta telefónica es para determinar su opinión acerca de tener un ambiente de vivienda libre de tabaco en los complejos de Many Mansions.

Los resultados de la Encuesta nos ayudará y a las otras partes preocupadas con la provisión de vivienda accessible en Thousand Oaks para hacer decisiones mas informadas con respecto a la Política de tabaco para el residente. Su participación en esta encuesta es muy importante porque pone su opinión acerca de las futuras políticas de Fumar que podrian afectar su diario vivir.

Como sea, su participación en esta encuesta es completamente VOLUNTARIA. Sea o no que usted participe no afectara su vivienda o los servicios que usted o estará recibiendo de alguna manera.

La informacion que sea colectada por el equipo de busqueda sera confidencial. Many Mansions NO tendra acceso a las encuestas individuales de respuestas, solamente a los resultados de las encuesta en combinacion.

Por favor de tomar un momento para completar sea la version en ingles o espanol (pero no las dos) de la “Encuesta de Fumar para el Residente” y regresar al equipo de busqueda en el sobre encluyido pre pagado para **el dia 22 de Septiembre**.

Recuerde de completar las dos partes de la encuesta, adelante y atras (22 preguntas en total)

Gracias por su cooperacion y en ayudarnos para ser nuestra vivienda un mejor lugar para vivir.

Sinceramente,

Rick A. Schroeder, Director Ejecutivo

APPENDIX C
Facts Sheets and Survey Instruments
for residents and waitlisted people in English and Spanish

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

FACT SHEET (in English) (TO BE READ ALOUD TO ALL PARTICIPANTS BEFORE BEGINNING THE SURVEY)

I'd like to read you a few important facts about this survey so you understand your rights as a participant.

We are a research group conducting an opinion survey of second-hand smoking among the residents of Many Mansions in the city of Thousand Oaks.

- Your participation in this survey is completely **VOLUNTARY**.
- Whether or not you participate will **not** affect the housing or services you receive or will be receiving in any way.
- I will ask you questions about your *experience, opinion and preferences* regarding the presence or absence of second-hand smoke in your current or past places of living. This is to help the management of the Many Mansions and other parties concerned with the provision of affordable housing in the city of Thousand Oaks to provide better housing services.
- I will **not** ask you about any private information.
- Reports from this survey will **never** have information in them that could identify you or your family. Your individual information is **completely confidential**. Your survey information **will NOT be sent to your landlord or Management of Many Mansions**.
- If you have any questions after the survey, you can call
Cynthia Hutchison, MPA
Ventura County Public Health - Tobacco Education Program
Tel: (805) 677 - 5213
Fax: (805) 677 - 5220

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Resident Smoking Survey (English)

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you for taking time to participate in this survey. Your responses to this survey will help us to better understand your opinion about having a smoke-free housing environment in the Many Mansions buildings. The information we are collecting will be kept confidential. Management of Many Mansions will NOT have access to individual survey responses, only combined survey results. Names and addresses will not be attached to these survey forms and your answers will NOT affect your housing at present or in the future. We appreciate the effort you are making to answer these questions to the best of your knowledge.

1. How long have you lived in your current home (or in any other Many Mansions building)?

- Less than a year
- Between one to five years
- Between six to ten years
- More than ten years
- I/we have not been living in Many Mansions

2. Second-hand smoke is tobacco smoke inhaled by people who are not smoking themselves, but are near people who are smoking. Do you think second-hand smoke is or is not harmful to people who inhale it?

- Is harmful
- Is not harmful
- Do not know/No answer

IF ANSWERED "Is harmful" ON Q.2 ANSWER Q.3. IF NOT SKIP TO Q.4.

3. Do you think that second-hand smoke is _____?

- Very harmful
- Somewhat harmful
- Not too harmful
- Do not know/No answer

4. Have you personally ever breathed second-hand smoke on a Many Mansions property?

- Yes
- No
- Not Relevant
- Do not know/No answer

5. Do you allow smoking in your home?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

6. Would you allow smoking in your home if there was no regulation against it?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

7. Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products in your lifetime?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

8. Does a tobacco smoker live in your home?

- Yes
- No
- No answer

9. Do you think that second-hand smoke can drift from outside an apartment building into an apartment?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

10. Has second-hand smoke drifted into your home in the past year?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

IF ANSWERED "Yes" to Q.10 ANSWER Q.11. IF NOT SKIP TO Q.12.

11. Which actions have you taken because second-hand smoke drifted into your home? (Mark all that apply.)

- Complained to the smoker
- Complained to the manager
- Tried to stop smoke from entering home
- Wanted to complain but changed my mind
- Did not do any of the above
- Do not know/No answer

12. In your current home have you been exposed to second-hand smoke in any of the following areas? (Mark all that apply.)

- Elevator/Stairs/Hallway
- Recreation area/Courtyard
- Lobby/Entrance
- Balcony/Patio
- Garage/Parking structure or area
- Do not know/No answer
- Other _____

13. Would you prefer to live in an apartment building where smoking is permitted in some of the outdoor common areas, such as entryways, swimming pools, patios, or courtyards?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

14. Would you prefer to live in a non-smoking section of an apartment building where the individual apartments are non-smoking?

- Yes
- Yes, but I do not want to move
- No
- Does not matter to me
- Do not know/No answer

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

15. Would you prefer to live in a completely non-smoking building including the individual apartments?

- Yes
- No
- Does not matter to me
- Do not know/No answer

16. Should balconies and patios of non-smoking apartments also be required to be non-smoking?

- Yes
- No
- Does not matter to me
- Do not know/No answer

17. In an apartment complex where there are several separate apartment buildings, should some of the buildings, including the individual apartments, be non-smoking?

- Yes
- No
- Does not matter to me
- Do not know/No answer

18. Which of the following age groups live in your household? (Mark all that apply.)

- Children 5 years or younger
- Children between 6 to 18 years of age
- Senior Citizens (55 years and older)
- None of the above

19. Do you or someone you live with have a medical condition such as allergies, asthma, migraines, diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know/No answer

20. Which age group are you in?

- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75 or older
- No Answer

21. Which race/ethnicity do you identify as? (Choose ONLY one.)

- African American/Black
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic/Latino
- White/Non-Hispanic
- Native American/Alaskan Native
- Mixed/Multi-ethnic
- Other _____

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

22. *Your gender?* [Interviewer to complete]

- Male
- Female

Please give additional comments if you wish to do so:

Thank you for participating in this survey!

Hoja de Datos (Fact Sheet in Spanish)

(DEBE DE LEERSE A TODOS LOS PARTICIPANTES ANTES DE
COMENZAR LA ENCUESTA)

Me gustaría comenzar por leerle algunos datos importantes de la encuesta para que usted entienda sus derechos como participante.

Nosotros somos un grupo de investigación que esta conduciendo una encuesta de opinión sobre el humo de segunda mano entre los residentes de *Many Mansions* en la ciudad de Thousand Oaks.

- Su participación en la encuesta es complemente **VOLUNTARIA**.
- Si usted decide o no participar esto **no afectara** en ninguna manera los servicios de vivienda que usted recibe o recibira en algun momento.

Yo le hare algunas preguntas sobre sus experiencias, opiniones o preferencias sobre la presencia o ausencia del humo de segunda mano en el lugar donde vive actualmente o lugares donde vivio anteriormente. Esto es para ayudar a la dirección de *Many Mansions* y otros partidos que les concierne el poder proveer viviendas a bajo costo en la ciudad de Thousand Oaks a poder mejorar sus servicios de vivienda.

- Yo **no le hare** ningún tipo de preguntas sobre su información personal y privada.
- Los resultados de esta encuesta **nunca** tendran ningún tipo de información que podria identificarle a usted o su familia. Su información individual es **completamente confidencial**. Sus respuestas de la encuesta **no seran mandadas a la dirección de *Many Mansions***.
- Si usted tiene alguna pregunta después de que termine esta encuesta, usted puede llamar a

Cynthia Hutchison, MPA
Ventura County Public Health - Tobacco Education Program
Tel: (805) 677 - 5213
Fax: (805) 677 - 5220

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

Encuesta de Residentes acerca de Fumar (Survey in Spanish)

INTRODUCCIÓN:

Gracias por tomarse el tiempo para participar en esta encuesta. Sus respuestas a esta encuesta nos ayudaran a entender mejor su opinión para mantener un ambiente libre de humo en las viviendas de Many Mansions. La información que vamos a obtener se mantendrá confidencial. La dirección de Many Mansions **NO** tendrá acceso a encuestas individuales solo a respuestas de encuestas combinadas. Los nombres y direcciones no serán adjuntas a la encuesta y sus respuestas no afectaran sus servicios de vivienda que recibe actualmente o pueda recibir en un futuro. Le agradecemos su esfuerzo al contestar todas las respuestas al mejor de su entendimiento.

1. ¿Cuántos años hace que usted y su familia viven en su actual vivienda (o en otra vivienda de Many Mansions)?

- Menos de un año
- De 1 a 5 años
- De 6 a 10 años
- Más de 10 años
- Yo / nosotros no he/hemos vivido en Many Mansions

2. El humo de segunda mano es humo de tabaco que es inhalado por personas que no están fumando pero están cerca de personas que si están fumando. ¿Creé usted que el humo de segunda mano es o no es dañino para las personas que lo inhalan?

- Es dañino (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 3)
- No es dañino (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 4)
- No sé

3. ¿Creé usted que el humo de segunda mano es _____?

- Muy dañino
- Algo dañino
- No muy dañino
- No sé

4. Personalmente, ¿ha usted inhalado humo de segunda mano en alguna de las propiedades de Many Mansions?

- Sí
- No
- No es relevante
- No sé

5. ¿Permite usted fumar dentro de su casa?

- Si
- No
- No sé

6. ¿Permitiría usted fumar dentro de su casa si no hubiera alguna regulación en contra de ello?

- Si
- No
- No sé

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

7. **¿Ha usted fumado 100 o más cigarrillos o algún otro producto de tabaco en su vida?**
- Sí
 - No
 - No sé
8. **¿Viven en fumador de tabaco en su casa?**
- Sí
 - No
 - No sé
9. **¿Creé usted que el humo de segunda mano puede filtrarse lentamente de afuera de un apartamento hacia adentro?**
- Sí
 - No
 - No sé
10. **¿Se ha filtrado humo de segunda mano a su vivienda en el ultimo año?**
- Sí (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 11)
 - No (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 12)
 - No sé
11. **¿Cuál de las siguientes acciones a tomado usted cuando se ha infiltrado humo de segunda mano a su vivienda? (Marque todas las que apliquen.)**
- Quejarse con el fumador
 - Quejarse con el encargado de las viviendas
 - Tratar de parar el humo para que no entre a la vivienda
 - Quiso quejarse pero cambio de parecer
 - No hizo nada de lo mencionado anteriormente
 - No sé
12. **En su actual vivienda, ¿ha sido usted expuesto a humo de segunda mano en algunas de las siguientes áreas? (Marque todas las que apliquen.)**
- Elevador /Escaleras /Pasillos
 - Área de Recreación/ Patio de afuera
 - Lobby/ Entrada
 - Balcón /Patio
 - Cochera (Garaje)/Estacionamiento
 - No sé
 - Otra _____
13. **¿Preferiría usted vivir en un apartamento en donde ser permita fumar en algunas áreas designadas tales como las entradas, piscinas, patios o patios traseros?**
- Sí
 - No
 - No sé
14. **¿Preferiría usted vivir en un apartamento en donde haya una sección donde no se permita fumar y donde los apartamentos sean libres de humo?**
- Sí
 - Si, pero no me gustaría tener que cambiarme
 - No
 - No me importa
 - No sé

Tobacco Smoke Choice in Housing

15. ¿Preferiría usted vivir en un edificio que este completamente libre de humo aun incluyendo las viviendas individuales?

- Sí
- No
- No me importa
- No sé

16. ¿Deben los balcones y los patios de viviendas libres de humo también ser viviendas libres de humo?

- Sí
- No
- No me importa
- No sé

17. En un complejo de apartamentos existen varios edificios que están separados, ¿deben estos edificios, incluyendo los apartamentos individuales, ser libres de humo?

- Sí
- No
- No me importa
- No sé

18. ¿Cuál de los siguientes grupos de edad viven en su casa? (Marque todas las que apliquen.)

- Niños menores de 5 años
- Niños de 6 a 18 años de edad
- Personas de 55 años o mayores
- Ninguna de las anteriores

19. ¿Hay alguna persona en su vivienda que tiene alguna condición medica tal como alergias, asma, migrañas, problemas cardiacos, diabetes o alta presión?

- Sí
- No
- No sé

20. ¿En que categoria de edad pertenece usted?

- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- Mayor de 75
- No respondió

21. ¿Con cuál raza/etnicidad se identifica usted? (ESCOGA SOLA UNA)

- Afroamericano
- Asiático
- Hispano /Latino
- Caucáseo (Blanco)/No-Hispano
- Indígena/Nativo de los Estados Unidos
- Mezclado/Multi-etnico
- Otra _____

A Study of Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure

22. *¿Cuál es su sexo? [El entrevistador completa esto]*

Hombre

Mujer

Por favor denos comentarios adicionales si lo desea:

Gracias por participar en nuestra encuesta!

ⁱ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.