



CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

Multi-Unit Housing Resident Survey
November 2017



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Acknowledgement 2
- Executive Summary..... 4
- Background 5
- Scope of the Issue 5
- City of Bloomington Profile..... 6
- Methodology..... 6
- Highlights from Comparison Smoke-Free vs. Smoking-Allowed 8
- Key Findings 10
- Recommendations/Next Steps 14
- Appendix 15
 - Survey Results
 - Resident letter
 - Resident survey cover letter
 - Resident surveys
 - Smoking allowed
 - Smoke-free

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Bloomington Public Health

Association for Non-smokers Minnesota: Live Smoke Free Program

Minnesota Department of Health Office of Statewide Health Improvement Initiatives
Evaluation and Research Unit

**WE WISH TO THANK THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES FOR THEIR
SUPPORT OF THIS PROJECT**

Blooming Glen/Dominium Management

Catalpa Village/NHHI, Inc.

Cedar Commons/Girard Management, Inc.

Indigo/LMC

Southgate/KCS Property Management

South Pointe Apartments/Highland Management Group, Inc.

The Tarnhill/Steven Scott Management, Inc.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The resident survey was conducted to learn about smoking in apartments, what residents think about secondhand smoke and what they think about smoke-free building policies for properties where they live and for properties city-wide.

The survey was administered to two types of multi-unit housing properties: those with smoke-free policies and those without a policy. Both survey structures included questions on:

- Basic demographics
- Frequency of secondhand smoke exposure

For smoking-allowed properties, key questions included:

- Whether residents allowed smoking in their units
- Support for a no-smoking policy

For smoke free properties, key questions included:

- Any smoking behavior changes as a result of or following a smoke-free policy
- Support for citywide ordinance which would ban smoking in multi-unit housing properties

Surveys were available in English, Spanish and Somali.

Key findings include:

- Eighty percent of residents in smoking-allowed apartments support a no-smoking building policy.
- Low income earners (under \$39,000) reported secondhand smoke exposure at four times the rate of higher income earners (\$71,000 and above) even within the same smoke-free multi-unit properties.
- More than half of the children in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties are reportedly exposed to secondhand smoke compared to less than a quarter of children in smoke-free properties.
- More low income earners live in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties than smoke-free properties.

BACKGROUND

The City of Bloomington has long been a leader in reducing resident exposure to second-hand smoke and protecting youth from tobacco products. In 2004, Bloomington was the first city in the state to set a high standard for clean indoor air by restricting smoking in workplaces and public indoor spaces and preventing smoking 25 feet from entrances. The city also prohibited smoking in parks. Ten years later, the city added electronic cigarettes to its clean indoor air ordinance. BPH has long supported programs, partnerships and policies that cultivate healthy, active communities and collaborating with communities, schools, worksites and healthcare providers to reduce the risk of chronic disease by targeting poor nutrition, physical inactivity and tobacco use for those who live and work in Bloomington.

In April 2017, Bloomington Public Health (BPH) and the Association for Non-Smokers Minnesota (ANSR) Live Smoke Free program began reaching out to select multi-unit properties (both smoke-free and smoking-allowed) asking to survey property managers and residents on the topic of smoke-free housing. The goal of the resident survey was to learn about smoking in apartments, what residents think about secondhand smoke and what they think about smoke-free building policies for properties where they live and for properties city-wide.

SCOPE OF THE ISSUE

Research strongly demonstrates an association between tobacco use and chronic disease risk factors. Scientific knowledge about the health effects of tobacco use has increased greatly since the first Surgeon General's report on tobacco was released in 1964.¹ Since the publication of that report, more than 20 million Americans have died because of smoking.² The harmful effects of tobacco do not end with the user. The US Surgeon General has concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Since 1964, 2.5 million deaths have occurred among nonsmokers who died from diseases caused or exacerbated by secondhand smoke exposure. Secondhand smoke causes heart disease, lung cancer, and stroke in adults and can cause a number of health problems in infants, children, and older adults including asthma, Type II diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, and obesity. An estimated 58 million Americans remain exposed to secondhand smoke each year. The home is the primary source of secondhand smoke exposure for children, and multi-unit housing residents are particularly vulnerable to involuntary exposure in their homes.³ Many factors influence tobacco use. Risk factors include race/ethnicity, age, education, and socioeconomic status. Significant disparities in tobacco use exist geographically; such disparities typically result from differences among states in smoke-free protections, tobacco prices, and program funding for tobacco control.³ Tobacco use is the largest preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, approximately 480,000

¹ DHHS Publication No. (CDC) 89-8411

² DHHS Office on Smoking and Health, January 2014

³ Healthy People 2020

Americans die from tobacco-related illnesses. Further, more than 16 million Americans suffer from at least one disease caused by smoking.⁴

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON PROFILE

The City of Bloomington is the fourth largest city in Minnesota, located in the metropolitan region of the state. The city's population is estimated to be 85,826 in 2015.⁵ Of this population it is estimated that 64,364 (74.9%) are White alone, 6,846 (7.9%) are African American, 6,526 (7.6%) are Hispanic, and 5,214 (6.0%) are Asian.⁶

The City of Bloomington is estimated to contain 36,762 occupied housing unit in 2015.⁷ Around a third of those units, 11,855, are occupied by households renting. It is estimated that households that are White (not Hispanic) own 90.4 percent of the owner-occupied housing units and rent 66.7 percent of the renter-occupied housing units. There are significant racial differences in household occupancy based on ownership or rental status.

METHODOLOGY

The project team, including staff from Bloomington Public Health, Association for Non-smokers Minnesota: Live Smoke Free Program and the Minnesota Department of Health started meeting at the end of 2016 and had three additional meetings in 2017. The project team determined criteria for who to survey and survey questions over two meetings. Bloomington Public Health maintains a list of all multi-unit properties in Bloomington which includes information about their smoking policies, number of units and if available, the number of residents residing in those properties. Although the exact number of smoke-free properties is unknown, our best data shows 44% of 137 properties contacted report having adopted a smoke-free policy. A map was created using ArcMap in ArcGIS version 10.5 to visualize the geographic distribution of multi-unit properties with and without smoking policies in Bloomington. The project team then prioritized twenty multi-unit properties based on their geographic distribution, smoking policy status and number of residents to ensure the selected properties provided the best representation of the city and then narrowed the selection to seven. The property managers of the seven properties were contacted to ascertain their interest in participating in the survey process. Of the initial seven properties selected, five agreed to allow for the survey to occur and provide assistance with the survey. The two properties that declined were replaced by two other properties from the original pool of 20.

Property managers distributed a paper copy of the survey with instructions for completion to all households (one per unit). Residents received written instructions to return completed surveys in sealed envelopes to the management office at which time they would receive a \$15 gift card. Property

⁴ DHHS Office on Smoking and Health

⁵ 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table S0101

⁶ 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B03002

⁷ 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table S2502

managers received a \$50 gift card for their role in survey dissemination and collection.⁸ Decisions regarding type of survey and timeframe for survey distribution and collection were left to property managers and what they felt was the best time to achieve the highest return rate. Often times that meant surveys were distributed towards the end of the month and returned the first of the month when rents were due. The average length of time from survey distribution to collection was 7-14 days and occurred between April 2017 and August 2017.

One property opted for residents to complete paperless surveys electronically via Survey Monkey. For this property, the property manager sent emails to all residents with survey information, the survey, and instructions on how to complete survey. Residents at this building were also given the paper survey option. Respondents to the online survey received an electronic version of the \$15 gift card.

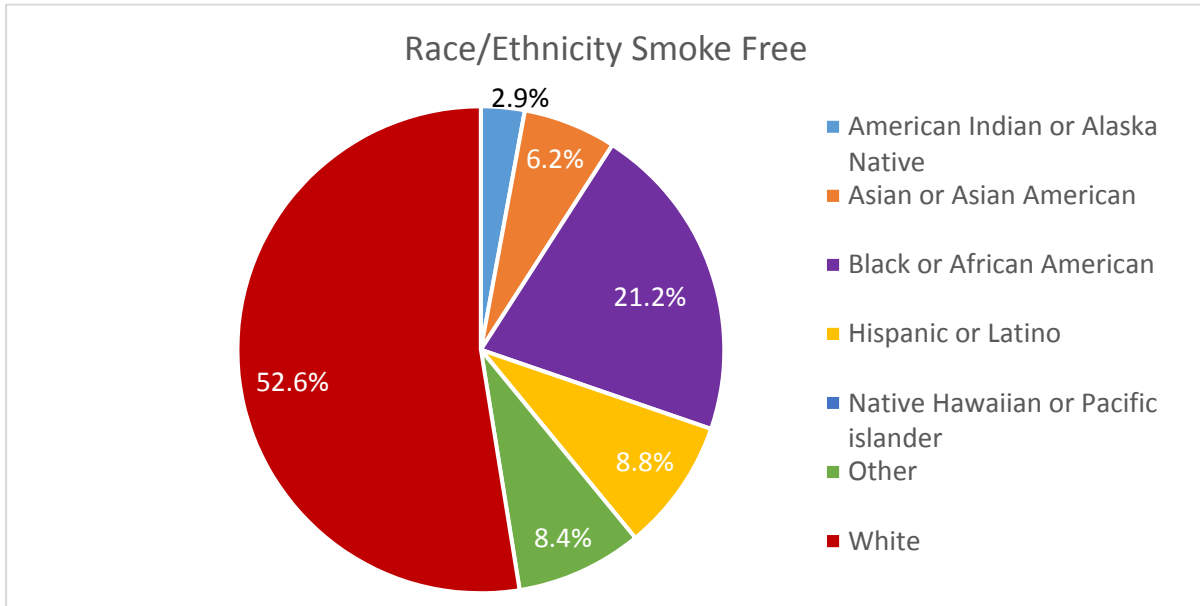
Paper survey results were compiled by ANSR and entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet database. All survey data was analyzed by BPH in Statistical Package for Social Services (SPSS) version 24. Two groups with a dichotomous dependent variable were compared using a 2 x 2 contingency chi-square test to determine whether there was a significant difference between tested variables. The chi square test $\chi^2_{(2)}$ assesses the association between a null hypothesis (no association between conditions) vs an alternate hypothesis (association exists). P value of 0.05 and below is considered statistically significant.

⁸ Gift cards were purchased from retailer that did not sell tobacco products.

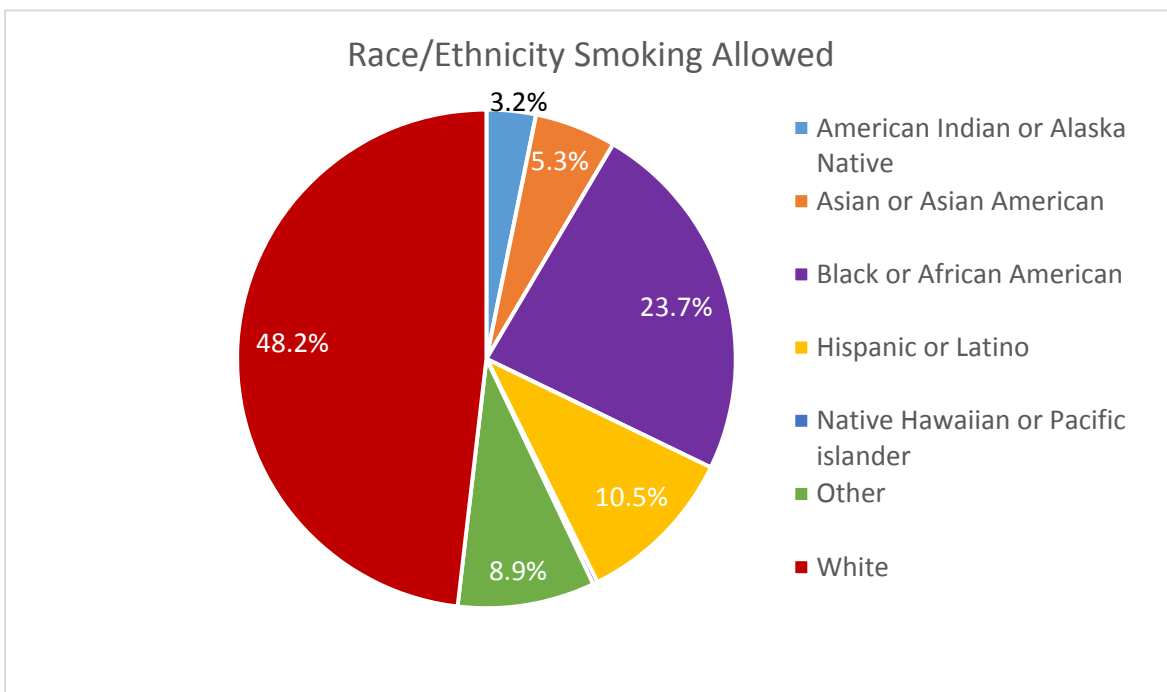
HIGHLIGHTS FROM COMPARISON SMOKE-FREE VS. SMOKING-ALLOWED

More non-white respondents live in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties than smoke-free properties.

Smoke-free properties race and ethnicity of residents



Smoking-allowed properties race and ethnicity of residents



More than three quarters of respondents in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties selected housing costs among their top 3 priorities when selecting housing options.

Fewer respondents in smoke-free compared to smoking-allowed, multi-unit properties selected housing cost among their top 3 priorities when selecting housing.

More of smoke-free, multi-unit property respondents included the presence of a smoke-free policy among their top priorities as compared to those in smoking-allowed, multi-unit properties.

Smoking-allowed properties ranking of needs when considering housing

Rank	1	2	3	Percent citing as their Top 3
Housing Cost	65.40%	15.20%	3.70%	84%
Proximity to work/school	11.30%	32.20%	18.60%	62%
Transportation	3.40%	11.30%	17.80%	33%
Smoke Free Policy	6.30%	6.80%	17.00%	30%
Good school district	1.80%	9.20%	5.80%	17%

Smoke-free properties ranking of needs when considering housing

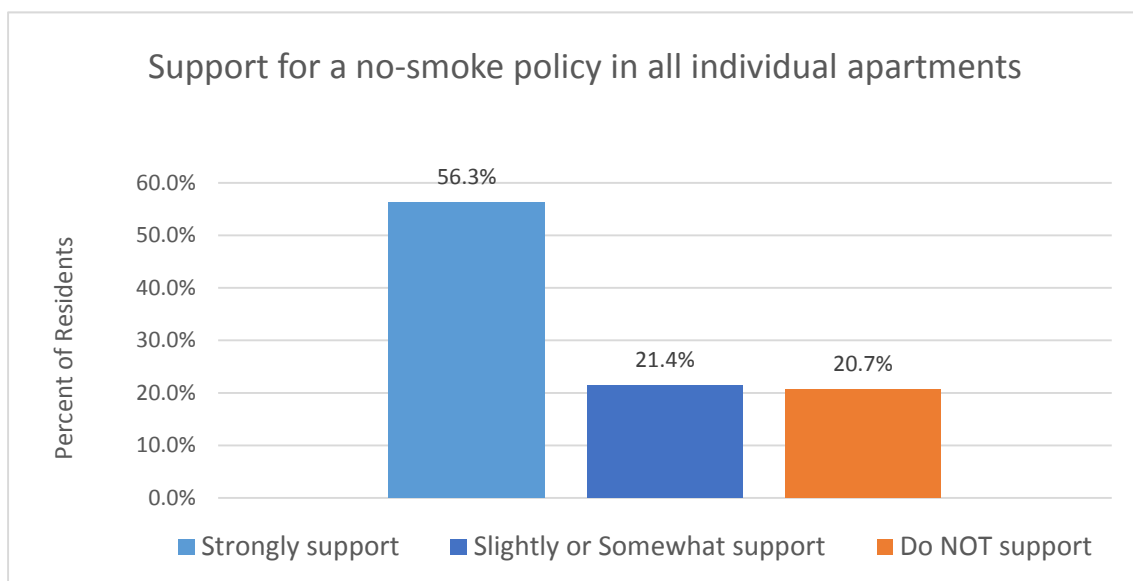
Rank	1	2	3	Percent citing in their Top 3
Housing Cost	49.7%	11.3%	9.2%	70%
Proximity to work/school	8.2%	30.3%	22.1%	61%
Transportation	6.7%	15.4%	24.1%	46%
Smoke Free Policy	14.9%	13.8%	14.4%	43%
Good school district	9.2%	7.7%	5.6%	23%

KEY FINDINGS

Eighty percent of residents in smoking-allowed apartments support a no-smoking building policy.⁹

- **56% indicated strong support for a smoke-free policy.**
- 16% of residents indicated somewhat supporting the policy.
- 5% indicated slight support.
- 21% of residents indicated they would not support a smoke free policy.

Smoking-allowed properties: Support for smoke-free policy in individual apartments

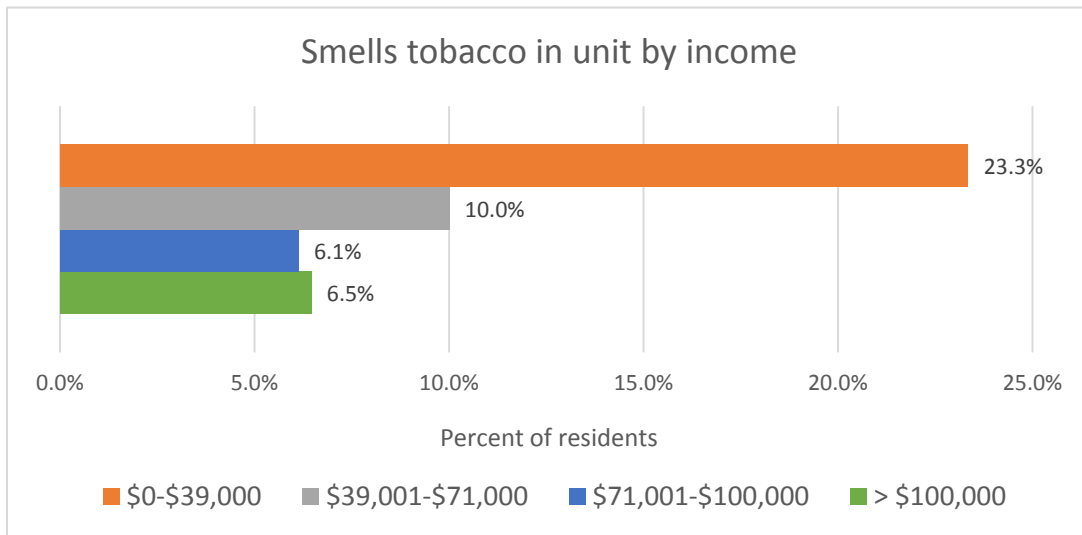


⁹ Eighty percent is derived from strongly, slightly and somewhat support a no-smoking building policy.

Low income earners (\$39,000 and under) reported secondhand smoke exposure at four times the rate of higher income earners (above \$71,000) even within the same smoke-free multi-unit properties.

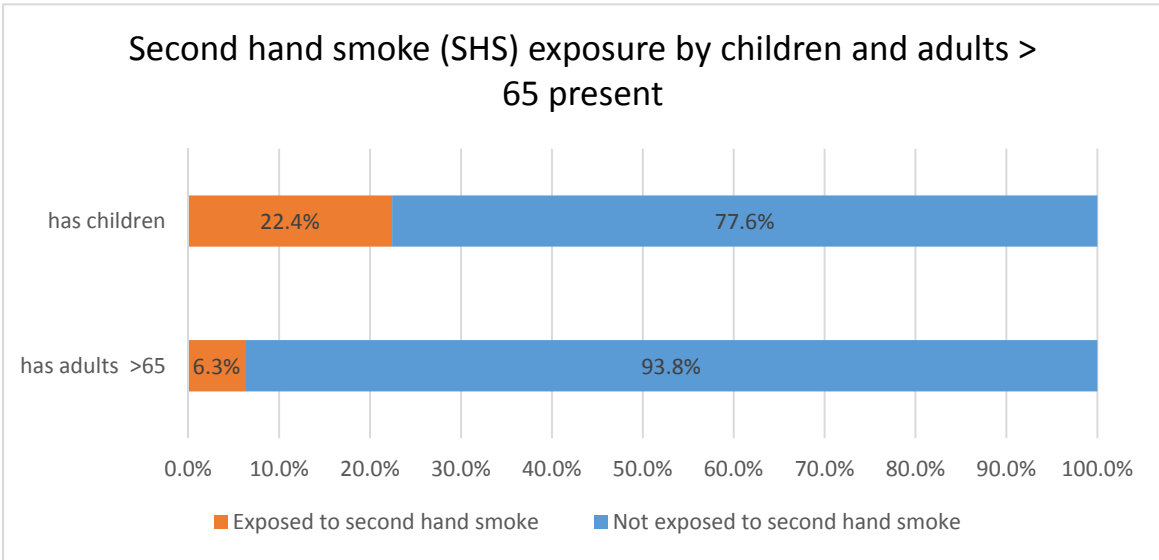
Smoke-free properties: Secondhand smoke exposure by income

- There are significant differences in exposure rates for low income and high income earners ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 12.93$, $p = .044$).
- High income earners (above \$71,000) reported secondhand smoke exposure at approximately half the rate of low income earners (\$39,000 and under).

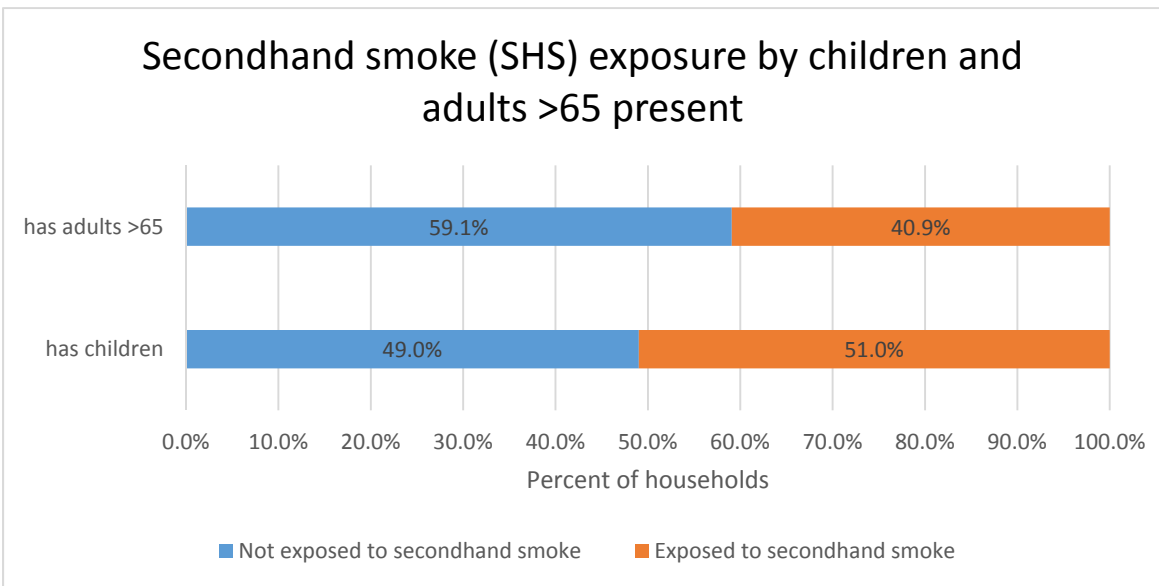


More than half of the children in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties are reportedly exposed to secondhand smoke compared to less than a quarter of children in smoke-free properties.

Smoke-free properties by children and adults over 65 years old present¹⁰



Smoking-allowed properties with children and older adults >65 present¹¹

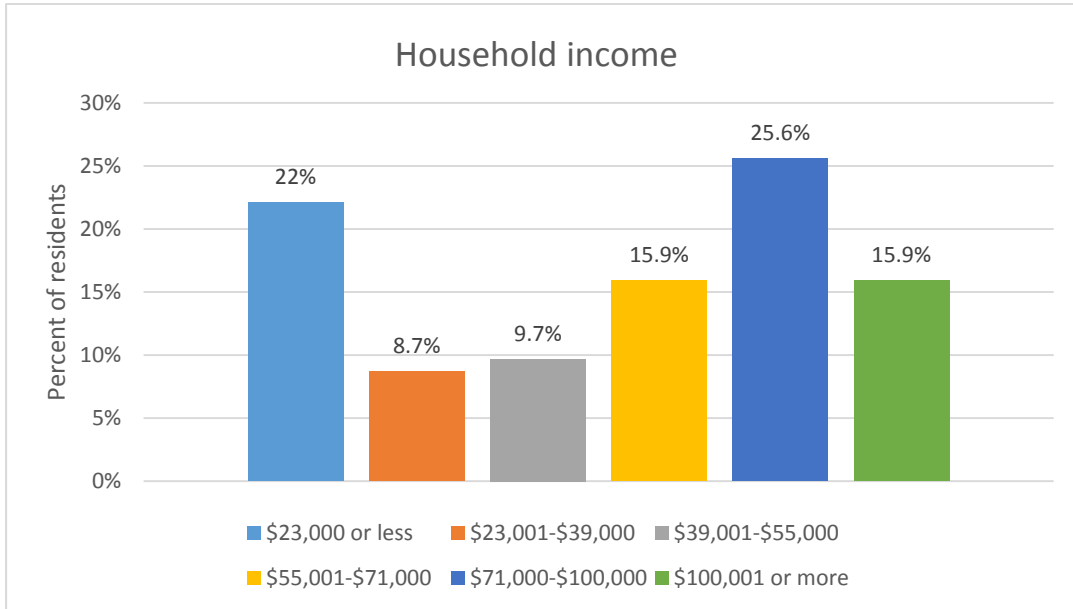


¹⁰ In smoke-free apartments, 25.1% of residents reported a minor under 18 present in home. This is slightly above the city average of 24.2% of children in households.¹⁰ (See data section.)

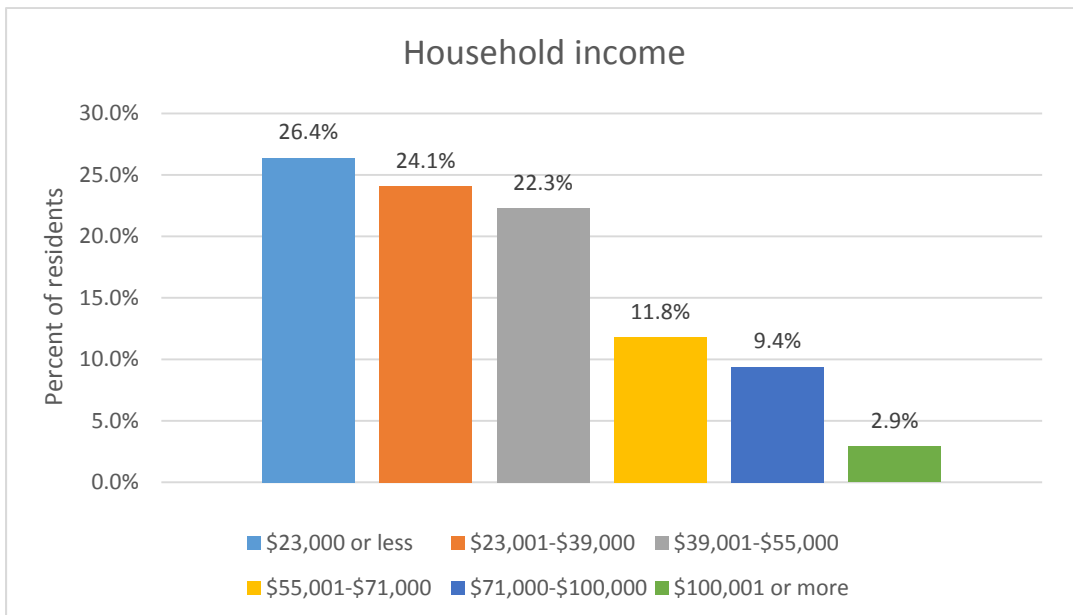
¹¹ In smoking-allowed apartments, 29.8% of residents reported a minor under 18 present in home. This is above the city average of 24.2% of children in households.¹¹ (See data section.)

More low income earners live in smoking-allowed multi-unit properties than smoke-free properties.

Smoke-free properties household income



Smoking-allowed properties household income



RECOMMENDATIONS/NEXT STEPS

Upon survey completion and analysis, BPH and ANSR conducted face-to-face meetings with property managers to share property-specific results, discuss policy changes and offer technical assistance. For those properties with existing smoke-free policies, technical assistance was provided to strengthen policy compliance in the form of consultation, policy review, recommending strategies to increase resident engagement, and provision of tools like signage and a resident letter which shared survey findings and reinforced policy specifics and enforcement protocol. For first-time policy adopters, technical assistance provided included educational resources (eg. an FAQ document that addressed common questions residents may have as to why the property is going smoke-free, how the policy will benefit residents, and an explanation of policy enforcement, etc.); sample implementation tools (e.g. a resident letter template that shared survey findings, the hazards of secondhand smoke, fire risk, and details about the new smoke-free policy, a sample lease addendum, etc.); cessation resources for residents; and ongoing consultation. Our findings highlight the importance of smoke-free policies to help protect all residents, especially youth and those with low income status, from secondhand smoke exposure.

Bloomington Public Health will also meet with city leadership and staff to explore the pros and cons of the policy change options below:

- **Incentivize smoke-free policy change through rental licensing**
 - Local city programs can provide incentives to property owners to encourage smoke-free policy adoption. Incentives could include a reduction in licensing fees (or increasing the fee for everyone and keeping those with a smoke-free policy stagnant) or a reduced fine if a violation occurs.
- **Establish secondhand smoke as a nuisance**
 - Local city or county ordinance could be amended to include secondhand smoke intrusion into multi-unit residences as a nuisance. This approach has been used in Utah at the state level.
- **Require property owners to disclose building smoking policy to prospective renters**
 - Local city or county ordinance could be amended to require owners to disclose whether or not a building allows smoking. This approach requires property owners to disclose to potential renters or prospective buyers the smoking policy for the building, complex and unit, whether the policy is smoking permitted or smoking restricted. Variants of this approach have been adopted in the states of Oregon and Maine; the county of Rockland, New York; and in the cities of Oakland, California; San Francisco, California; Buffalo, New York; and Duluth, Minnesota.
- **Require multi-unit residences to be smoke free**
 - This policy approach uses a city or county ordinance to require that multi-unit residential buildings have a smoke-free policy. Several cities and counties in California have passed laws requiring smoke-free buildings. These laws range in scope, as well as in implementation and enforcement strategy.

APPENDIX

- Survey Results
- Resident letter
- Resident survey cover letter
- Resident surveys
 - Smoking allowed
 - Smoke-free

SURVEY RESULTS

BPH distributed a total of 1,101 surveys, and 573 were returned representing a 52% return rate. In smoke-free multi-unit properties, 324 surveys were distributed and 195 surveys were returned (60%). In smoking-allowed multi-unit properties, 777 surveys were distributed and 378 surveys were returned (47%). Five multi-unit properties had an individual return rate of 51% or greater. For purposes of this report, the term “resident” refers to those living in an apartment, and is the terminology preferred by property managers. The term “respondent” refers to those residents who responded to the survey.

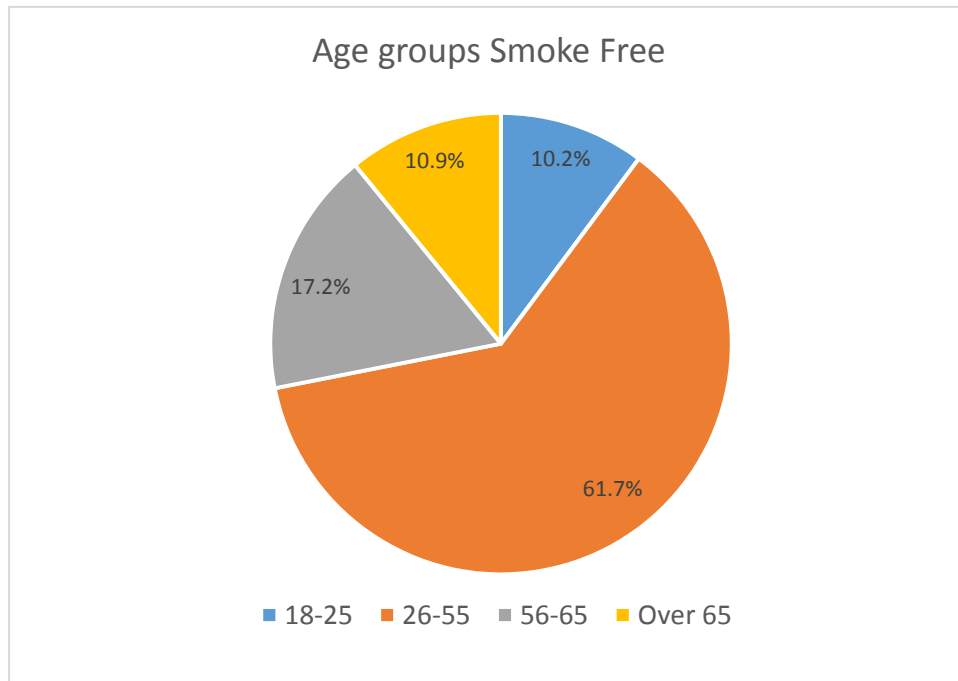
SURVEY RESULTS FOR SMOKE-FREE PROPERTIES

N=195 unless stated otherwise

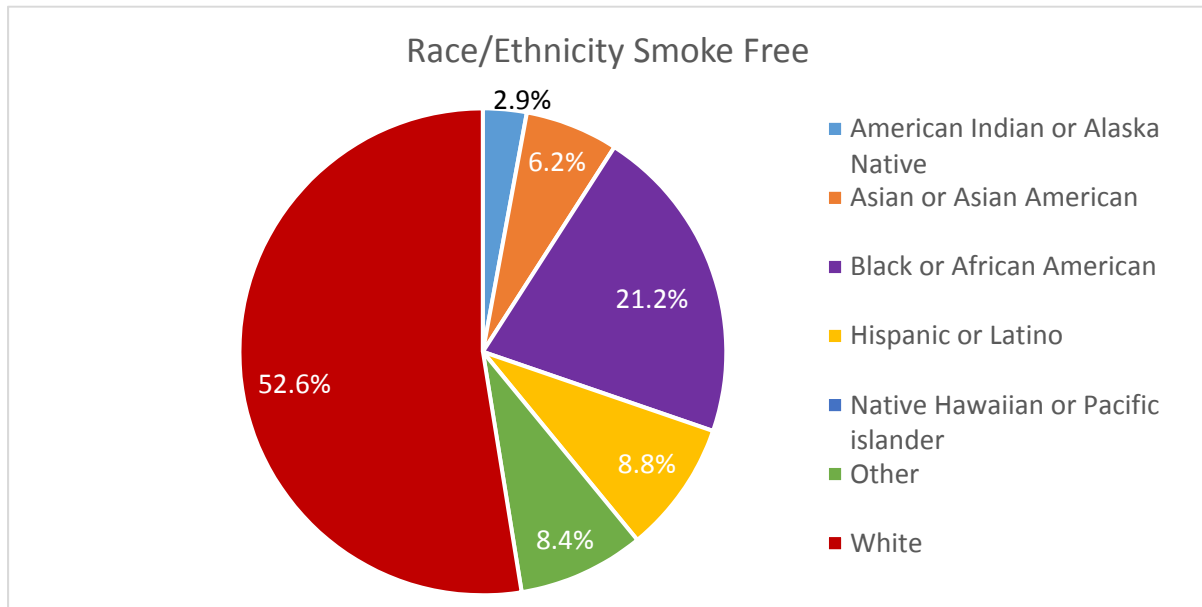
Part 1: Overall analysis of resident responses to survey questions

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

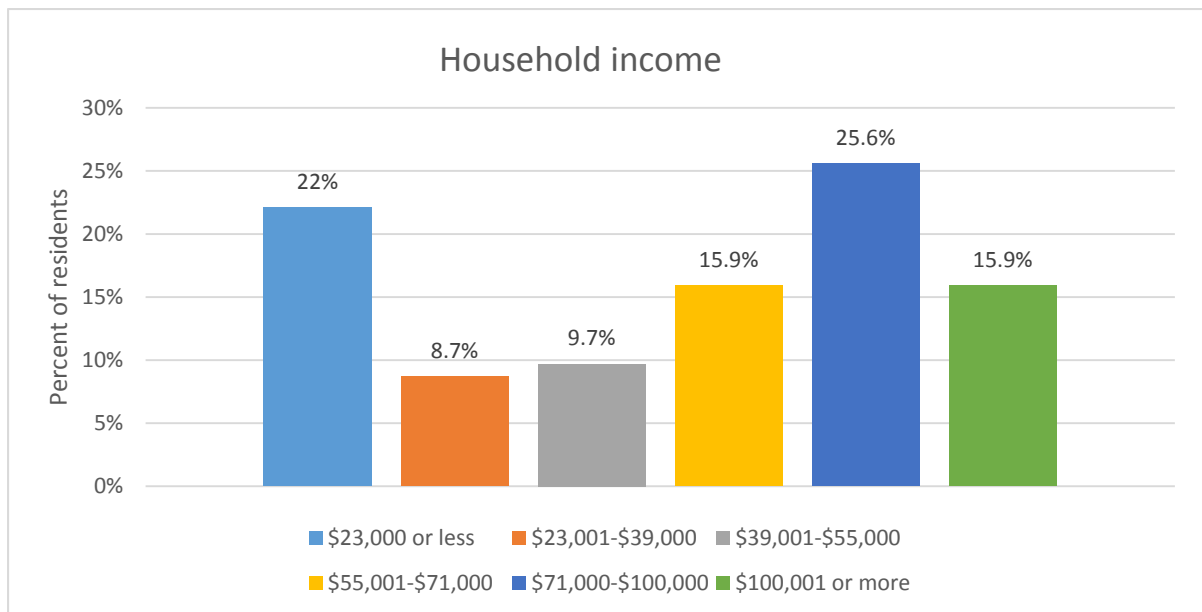
Age of residents



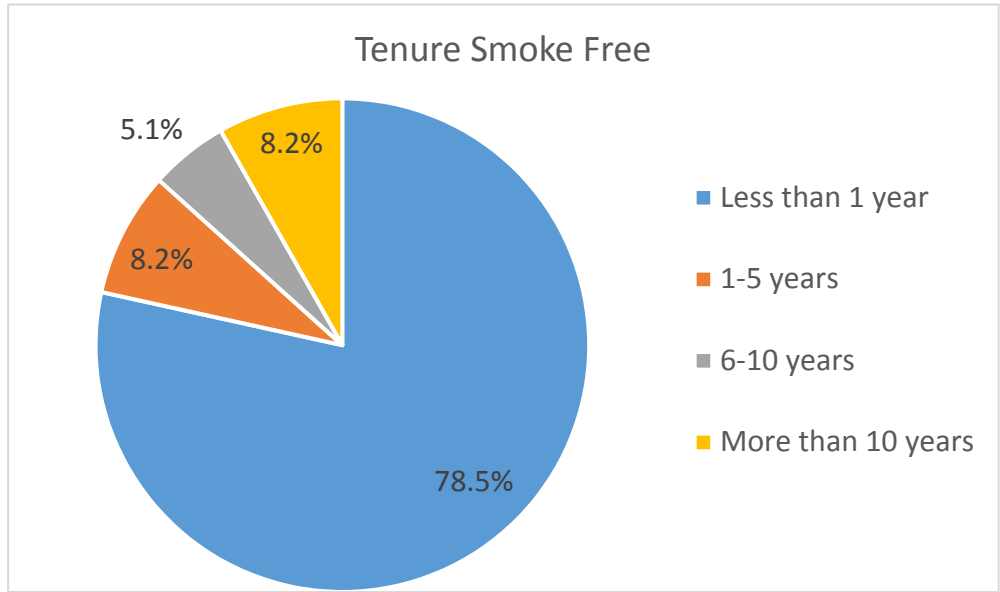
Race and ethnicity of residents



Household income

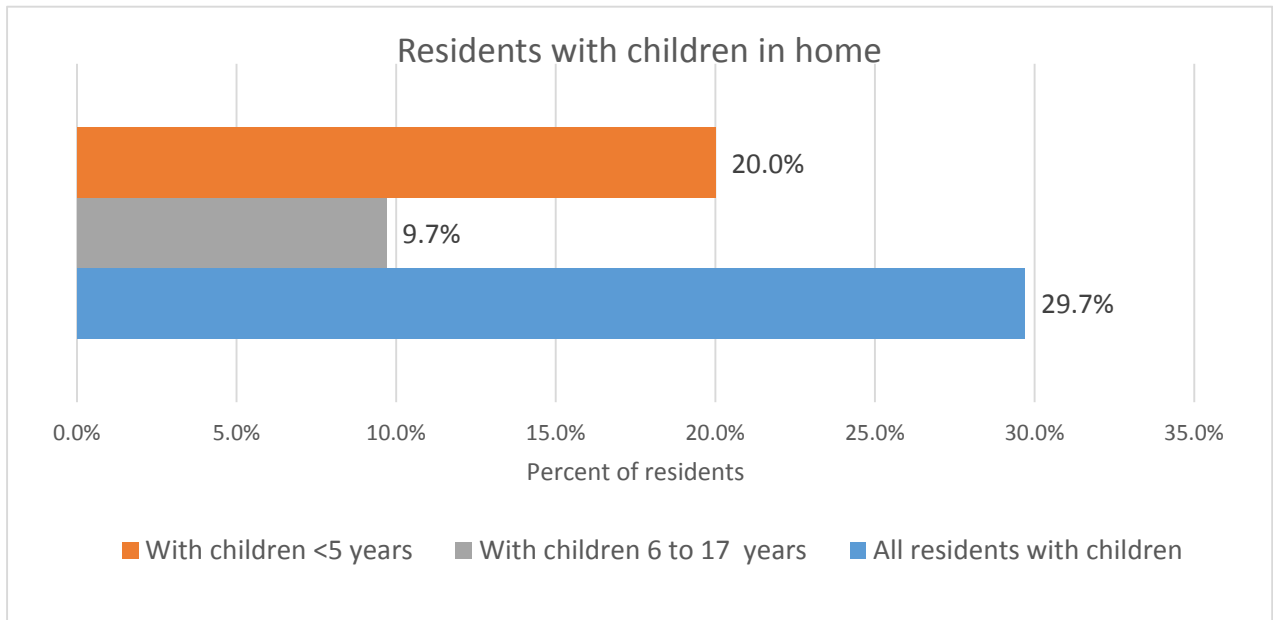


Residents' tenure at apartment building



Children present in home

- 25.1% of residents reported a minor under 18 present in home. This is slightly above the city average of 24.2% of children in households.¹²
- Residents reported a total of 58 children.
 - 39 children under 5
 - 19 children 6-17



¹² 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

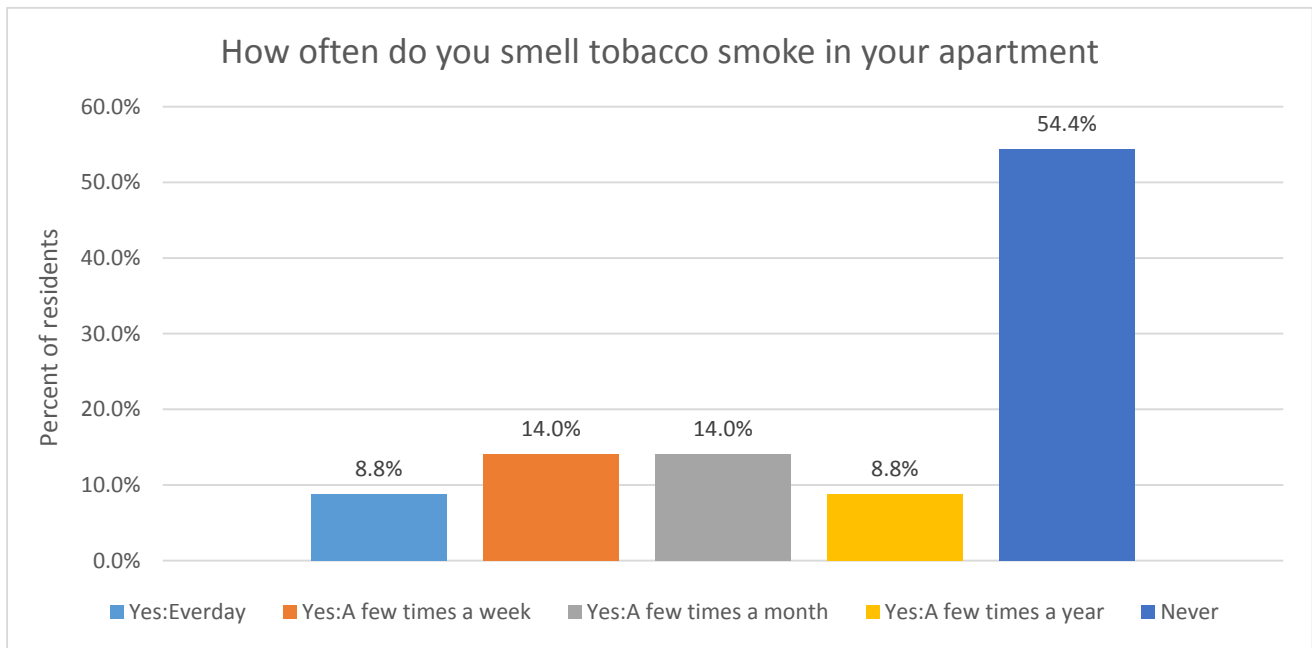
Adults over 65 years of age present in home

- 3.6% of respondents were residents 65 years or older.
- Overall, 4% of respondents reported an adult 65 and older present in the home. This is much lower than the citywide average of 30.4% of households with adults over 65 years of age.¹³
- There was a combined total of 16 persons over 65 among all respondents.

2. IN-UNIT SMOKING RULES AND EXPOSURE

Smoking exposure for residents

- 23% of residents report secondhand smoke exposure at least weekly.
- 54% of residents report no secondhand smoke exposure.

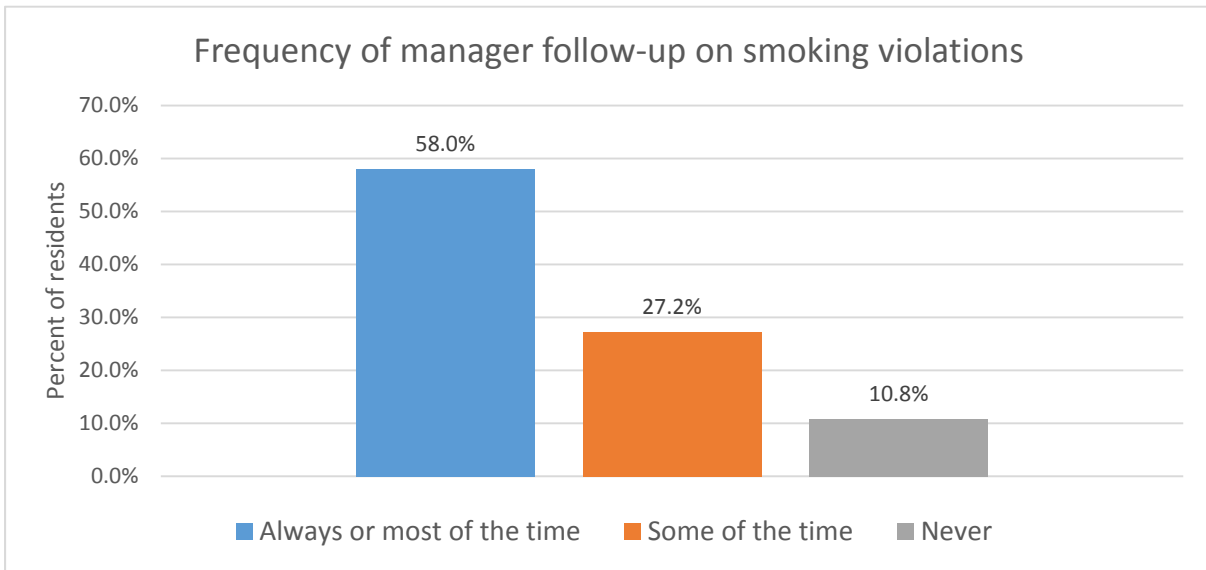


Reported tobacco smoke nuisance to landlord

- 50% of smoking complaints were made by residents who smell tobacco at least once a week.
- The majority of residents responded to not reporting because they do not smell smoke, or smokers are in areas where smoking is permitted.

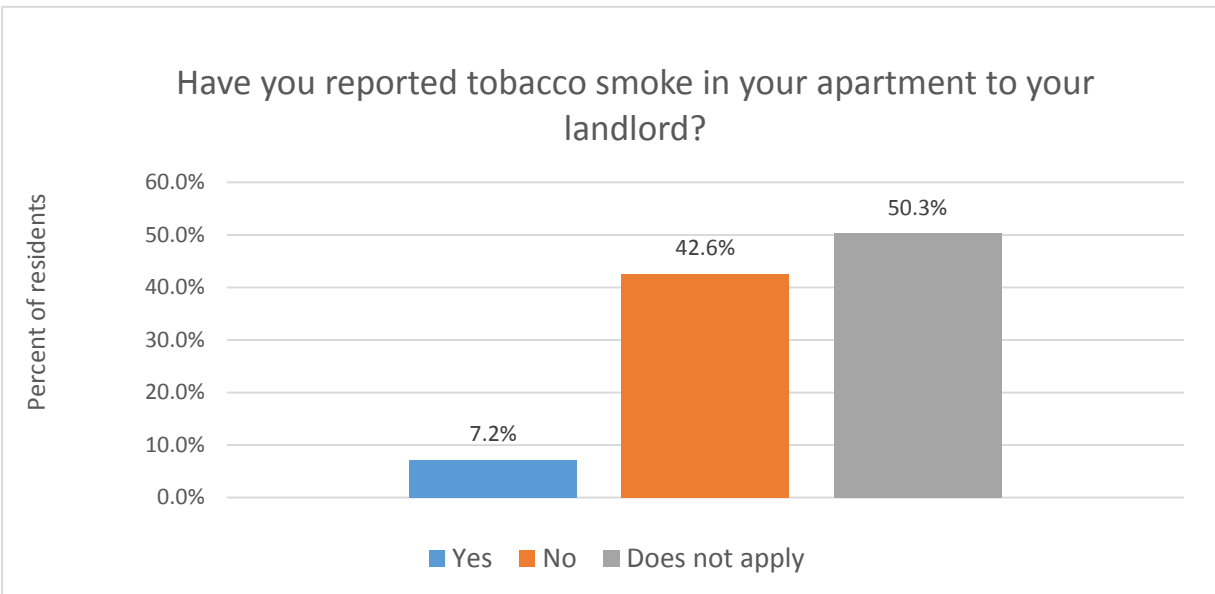
¹³ 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

Residents' perceptions of management frequency of follow-up on smoking violation for respondents that reported tobacco smoke nuisance to landlord



Residents' description of landlord's policy enforcement

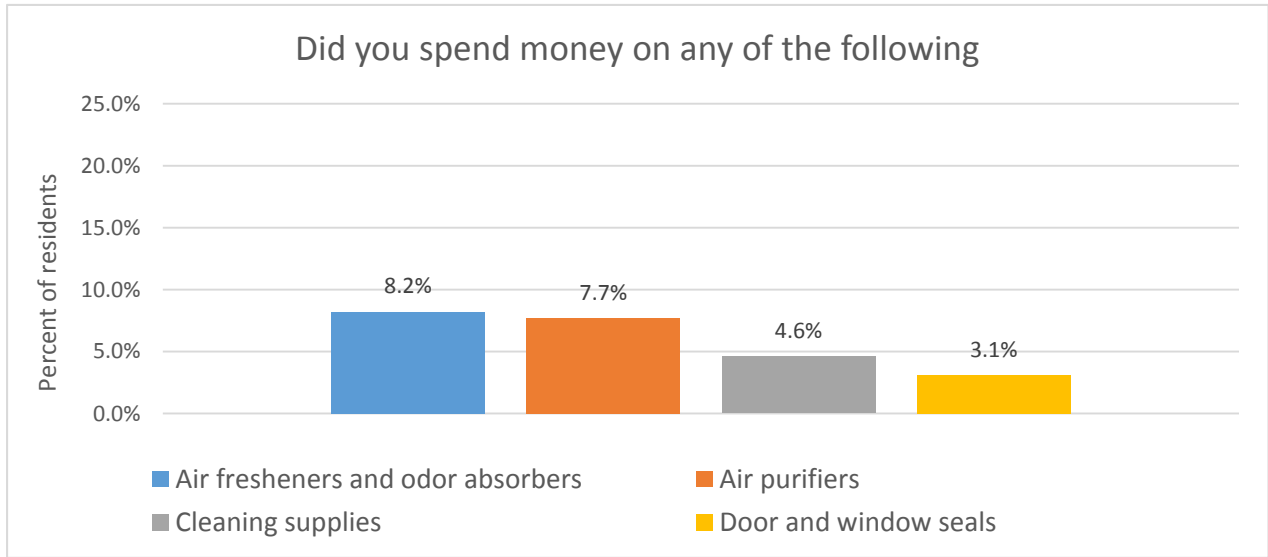
- 2.6% of tenants doubtful of policy being enforced.



Health problems related to smoke

- 4% of residents reported a household member having a health issue believed to be as a result of secondhand smoke exposure.
- Asthma and allergies most listed health issues.

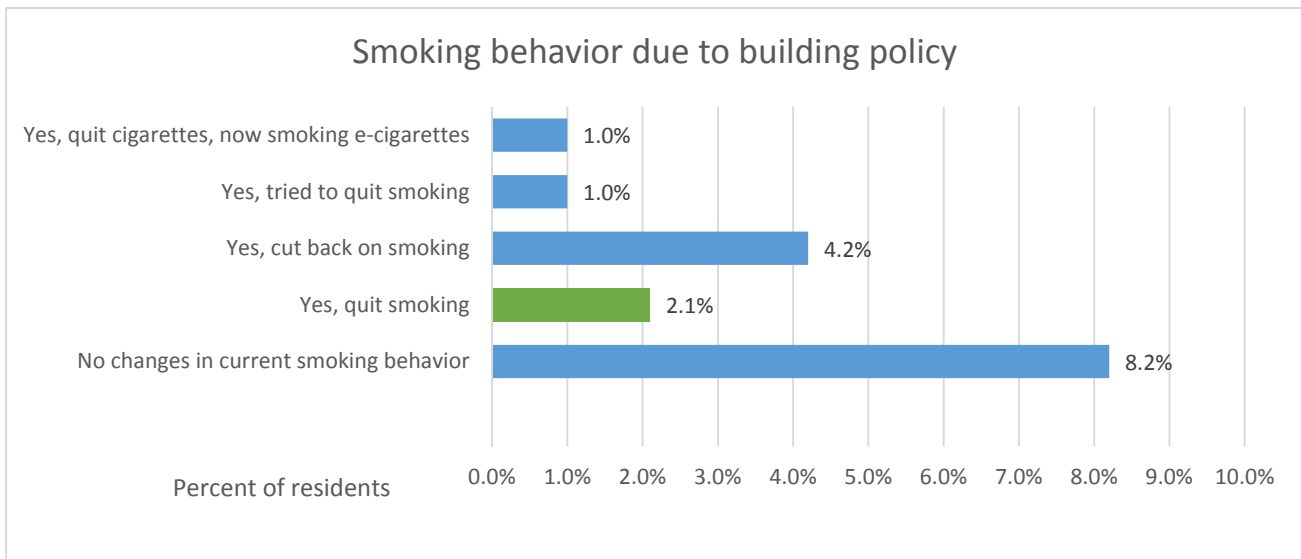
Money spent on countermeasures to secondhand tobacco smoke



3. SMOKE-FREE POLICY EXPERIENCE AND ORDINANCE PERCEPTION

Smoking behavior since policy change/as a result of being in a smoke-free building

- 83% of respondents indicated that they were non-smoking.
- The other 17% of residents responded as follows



Ranking of needs when considering housing

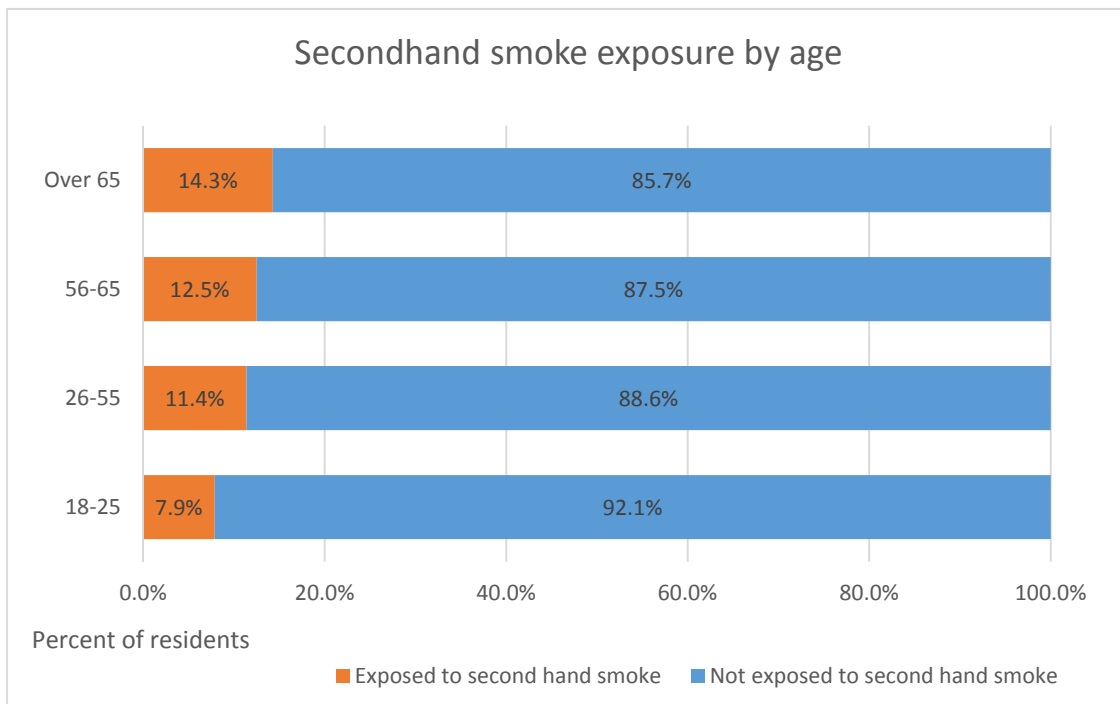
- Housing cost was the most significant factor reported by residents when deciding on where to live, followed by a smoke-free policy at the property.

Rank	1	2	3	Percent citing in their Top 3
Housing Cost	49.7%	11.3%	9.2%	70%
Proximity to work/school	8.2%	30.3%	22.1%	61%
Transportation	6.7%	15.4%	24.1%	46%
Smoke Free Policy	14.9%	13.8%	14.4%	43%
Good school district	9.2%	7.7%	5.6%	23%

Part 2: Correlations and sociodemographic predictors

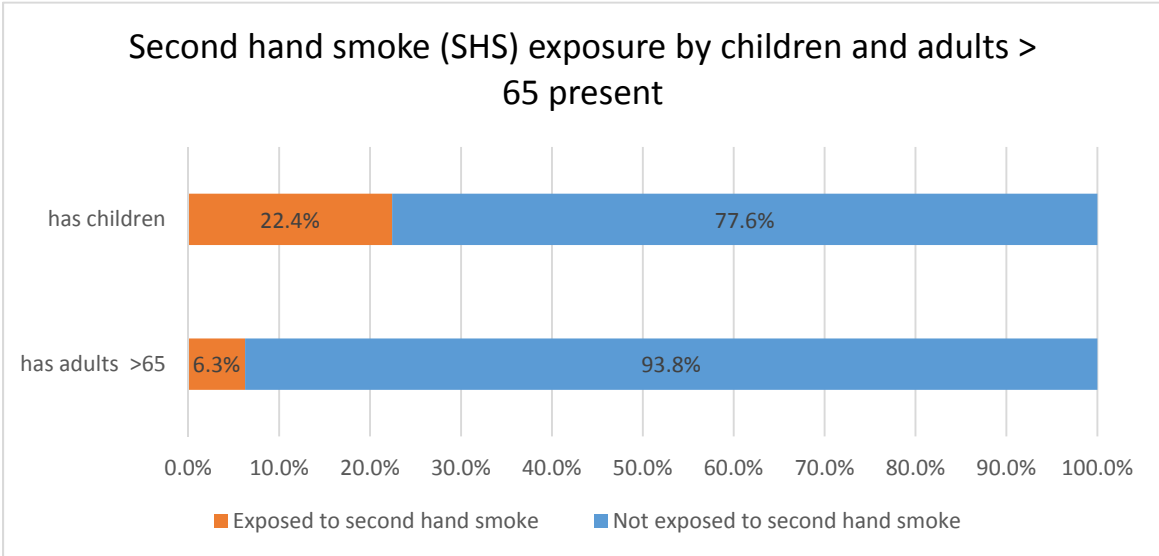
1. SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS) EXPOSURE

By age



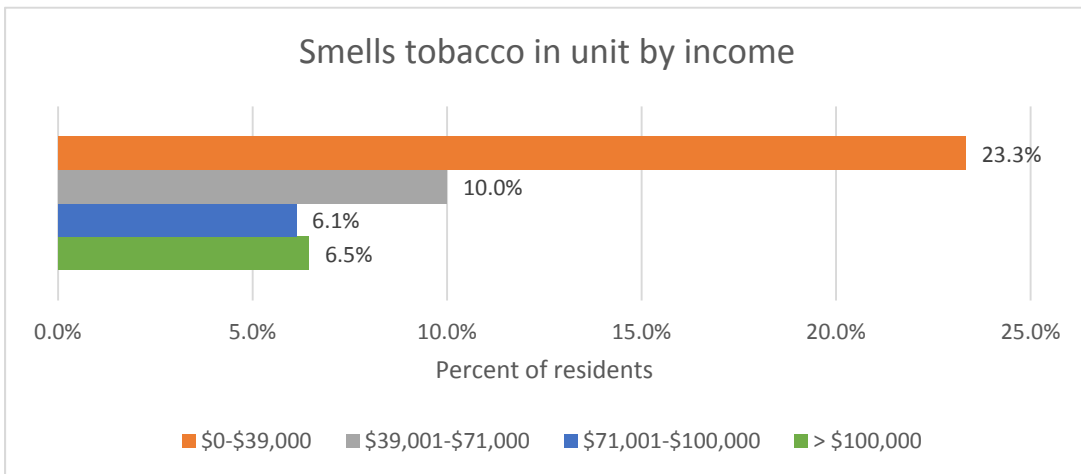
By children and adults over 65 years old present

- Children and adults over 65 years of age are more vulnerable to the effects of secondhand smoke according to evidence.



By income

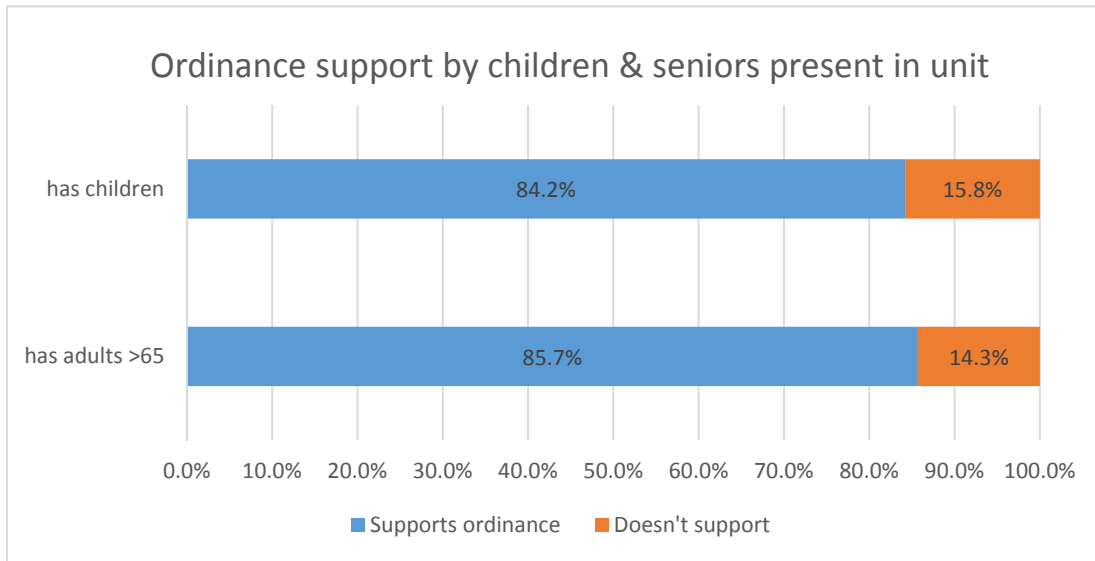
- There are significant differences in exposure rates for low income and higher income earners, ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 12.93$, $p = .044$).
- Higher income earners (above \$71,000) reported secondhand smoke exposure at approximately half the rate of lower income earners.
- Residents who smelled smoke at least monthly were more likely to report smoke nuisance ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 10.943$, $p = .005$).



2. SUPPORT FOR A SMOKE-FREE ORDINANCE

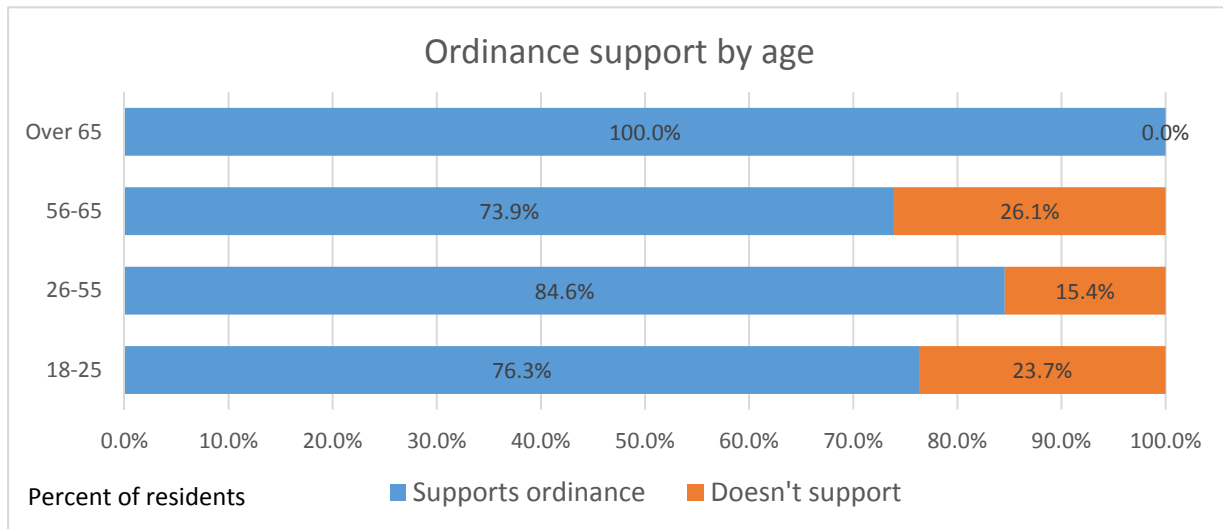
In homes with children and adults older than 65 present in the home

- Over 80% of homes with children and older adults (>65) indicated support for city wide ordinance that would ban smoking in multi-unit properties.
- Residents with children are significantly inclined to support such an ordinance ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 64.82$, $p = .00$).



Ordinance support by age

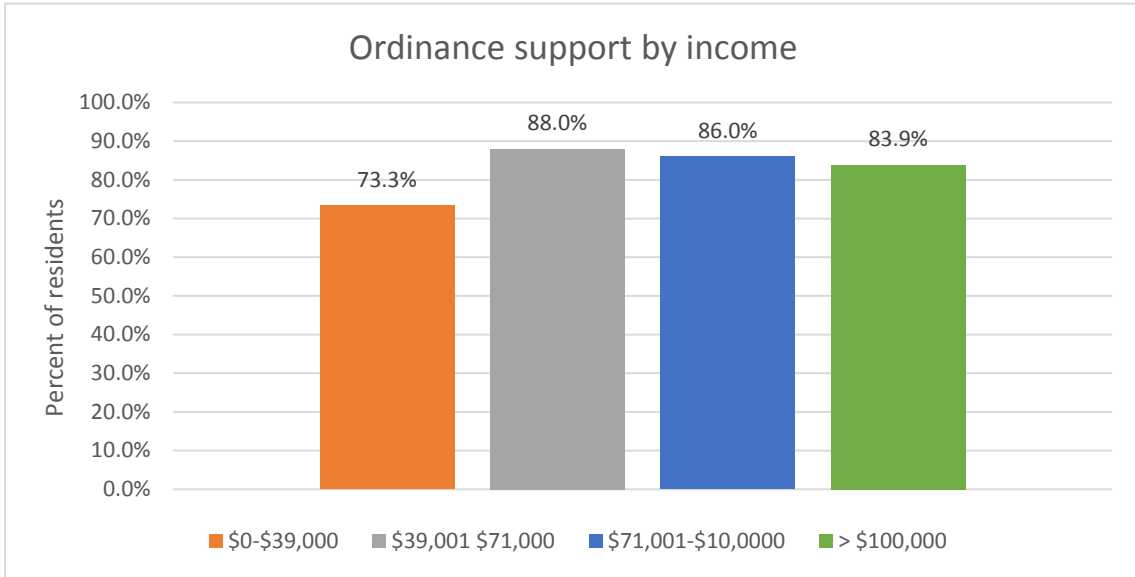
- Older adult respondents in smoke-free properties indicated total support for a city-wide ordinance.¹⁴



¹⁴ Respondents listed their age but also listed other household members in different age categories. There are additional adults over 65 listed by other respondents not in that age group. The top chart addresses all homes listed with an adult >65 present. The bottom chart addresses only those residents who gave their age as >65.

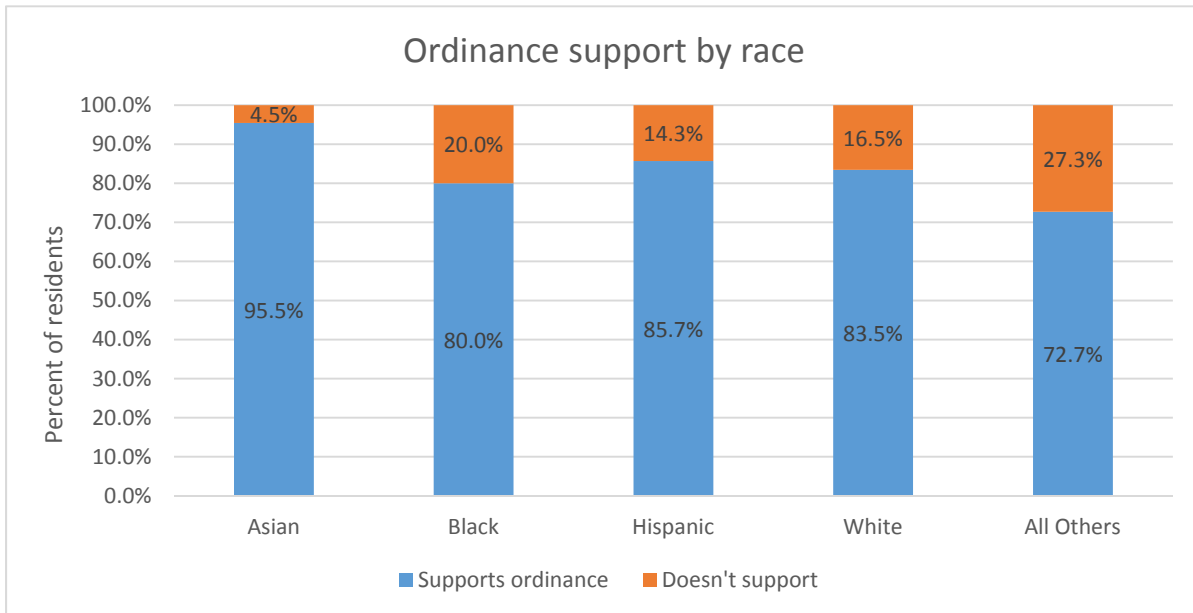
Ordinance support by income

- Support for a city-wide ordinance was lower among income earners under \$39,000 compared to the higher categories.
- Support for a city-wide ordinance was over 70% for all income brackets.



Ordinance support by race and ethnicity

- Support for a city-wide ordinance was over 70% for all races.



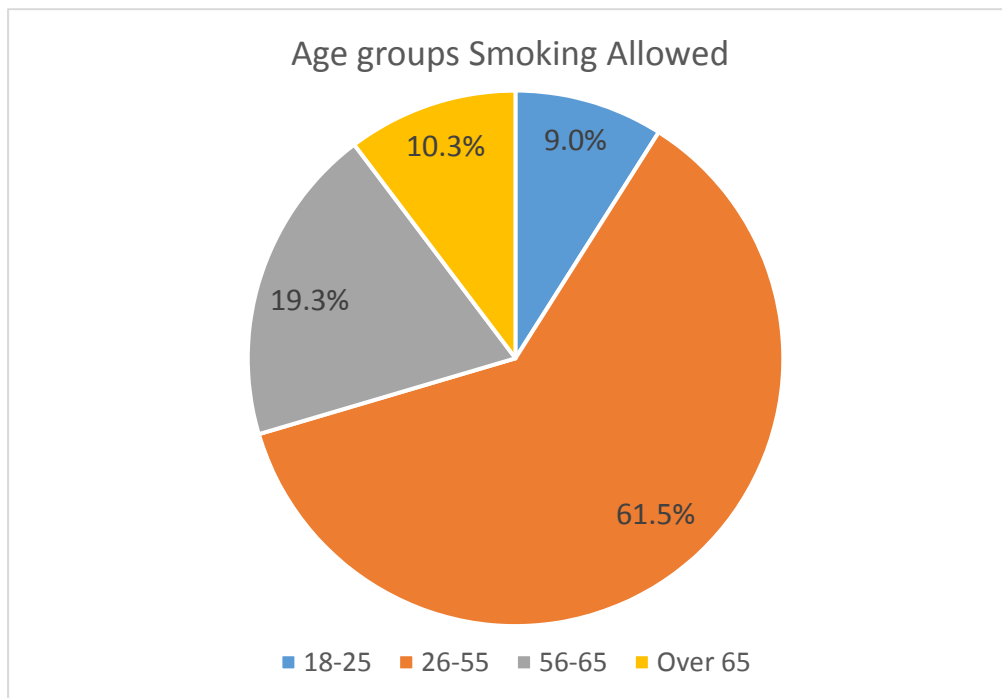
SURVEY RESULTS FOR SMOKING-ALLOWED PROPERTIES

N=384 unless stated otherwise

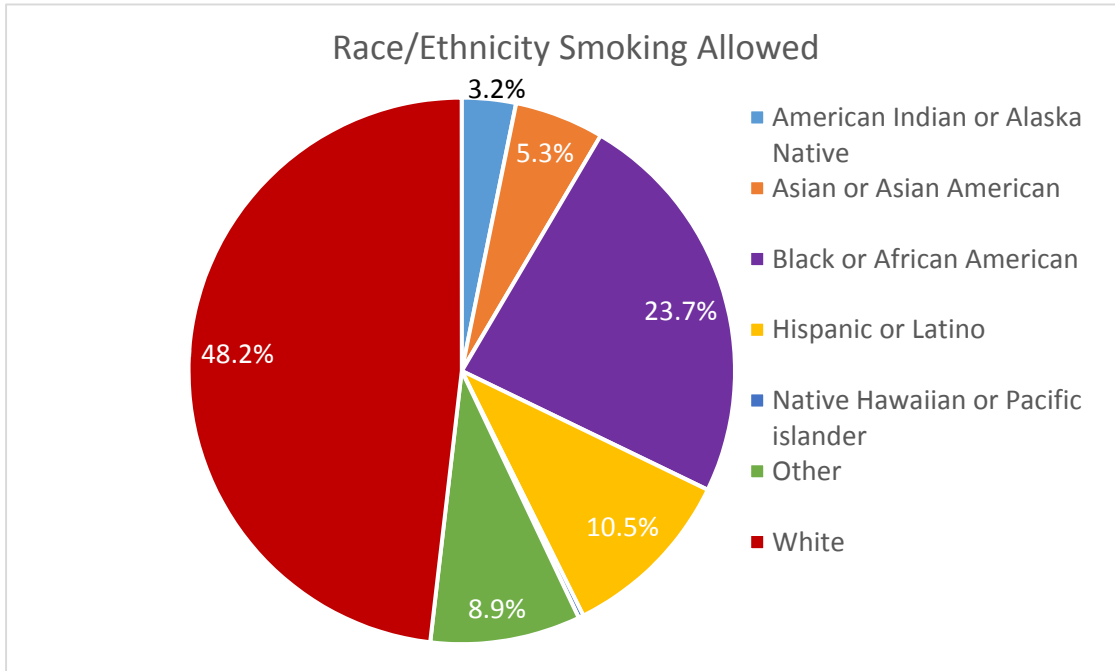
Part 1: Overall analysis of resident responses from survey questions

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

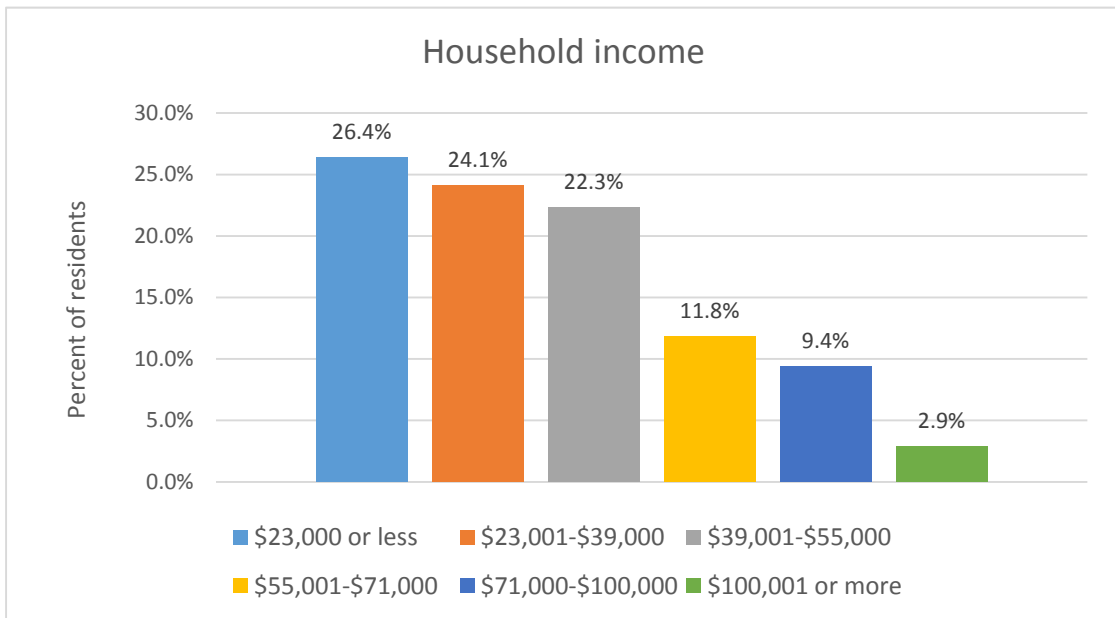
Age of residents



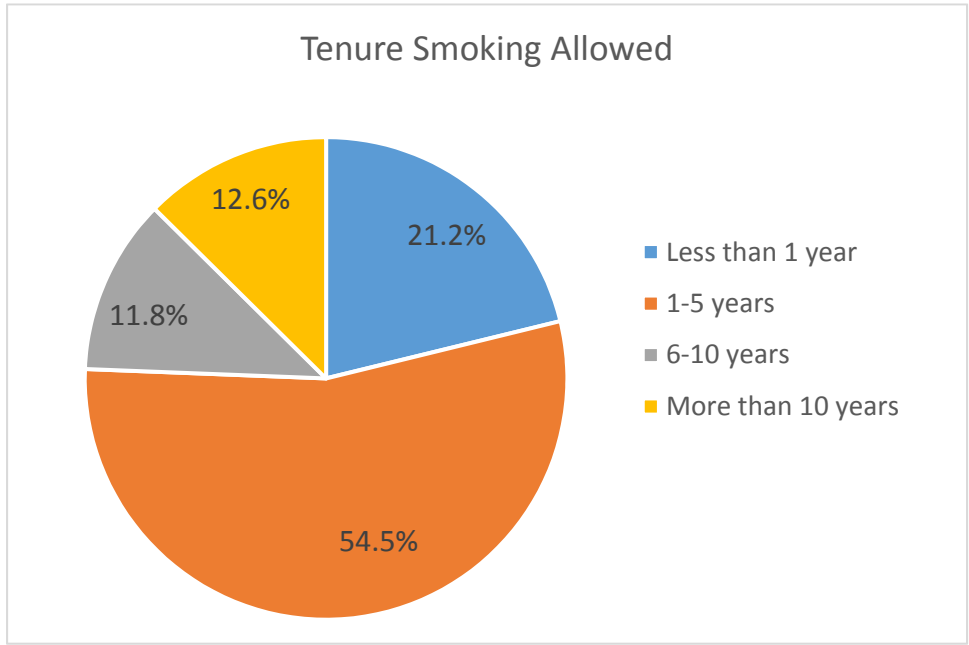
Race and ethnicity of residents



Household income

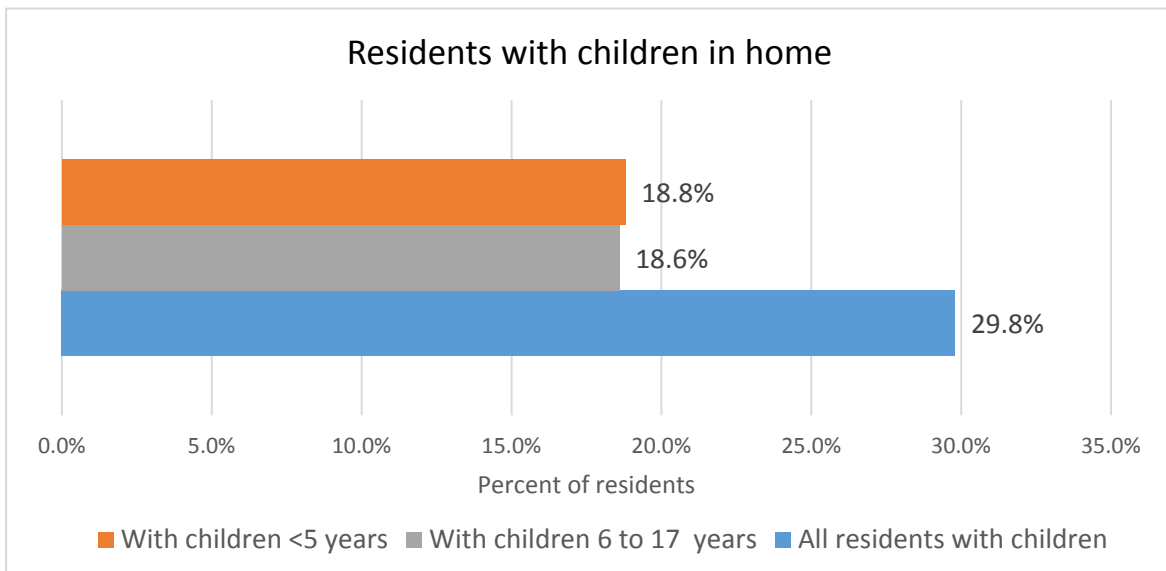


Residents' tenure at apartment building



Children present in home

- 29.8% of residents reported a minor under 18 present in home. This is above the city average of 24.2% of children in households.¹⁵
- Some residents reported multiple children. A total of 183 children was reported among all residents:
 - 85 children under 5
 - 98 children 6-17



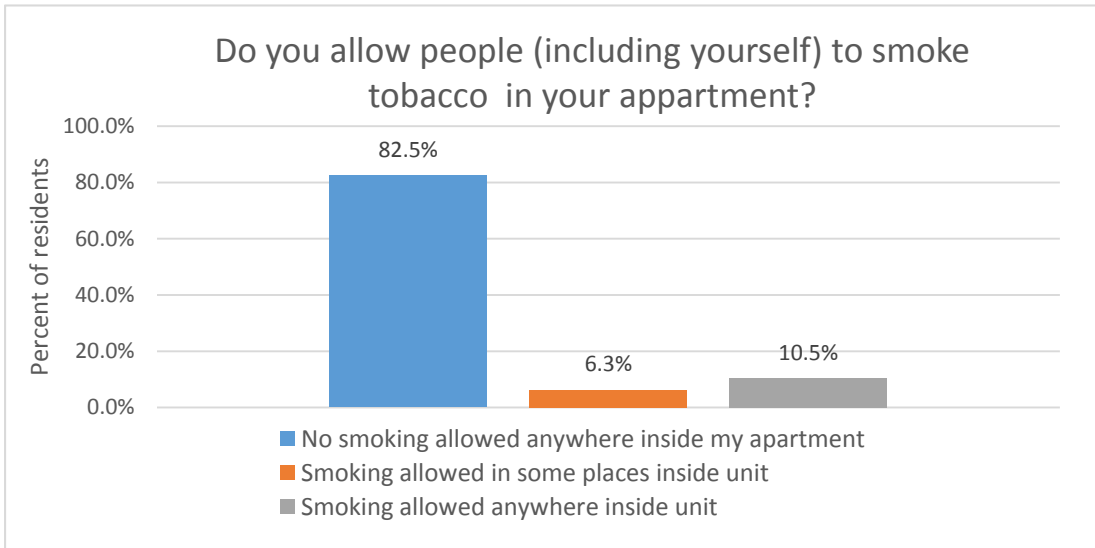
¹⁵ 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

Adults 65 years and older present in home

- 39 (10.3%) of respondents were residents 65 years and older.
- 13.8% of homes had an adult 65 and older:
 - An additional 15 household members over 65 were reported by residents for a combined total of 54 persons over 65).
 - This is lower than the city average of 30.4% of adults over 65 in households.¹⁶

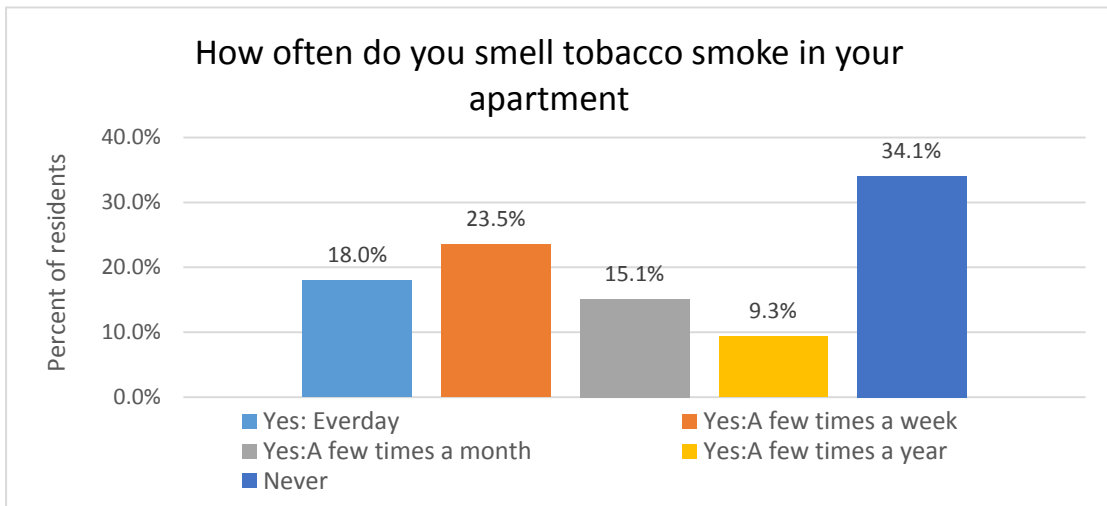
2. IN-UNIT SMOKING RULES AND EXPOSURE

Allow smoking in own apartment



Secondhand smoke exposure for residents who don't allow smoking in their apartment (N=315; 82% of residents)

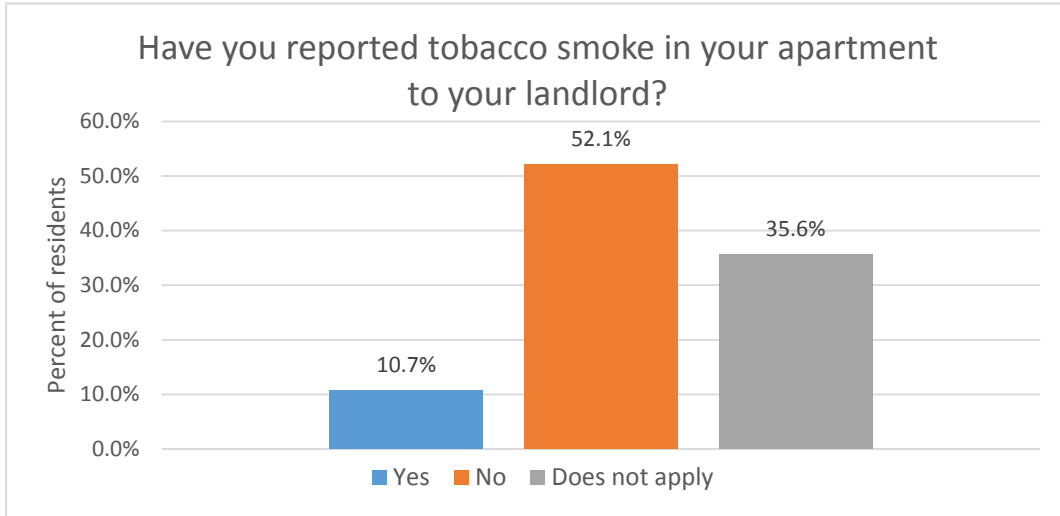
- 41.5% of residents are exposed to secondhand smoke at least weekly.
- Only 34.1% of residents report no secondhand smoke exposure.



¹⁶ 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

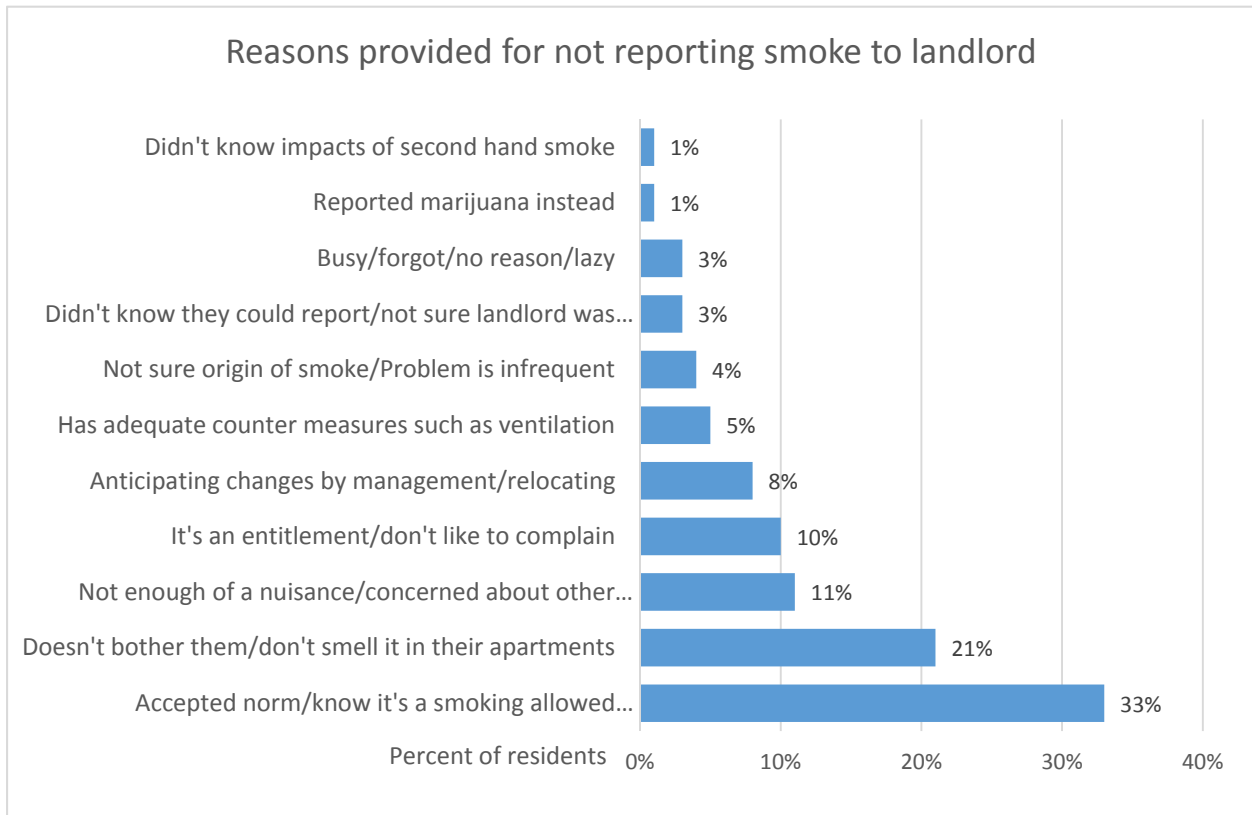
Reported tobacco smoke nuisance to landlord

- 70.7% of smoke complaints were made by residents who smell tobacco at least once weekly.



Reasons residents provided for not reporting smoke

- Major reasons for not reporting included 'hands tied,' 'unbothered' by smoke or 'know it is a smoking allowed building.'
- A few residents had countermeasures for the smoke or were ready to relocate as a result.

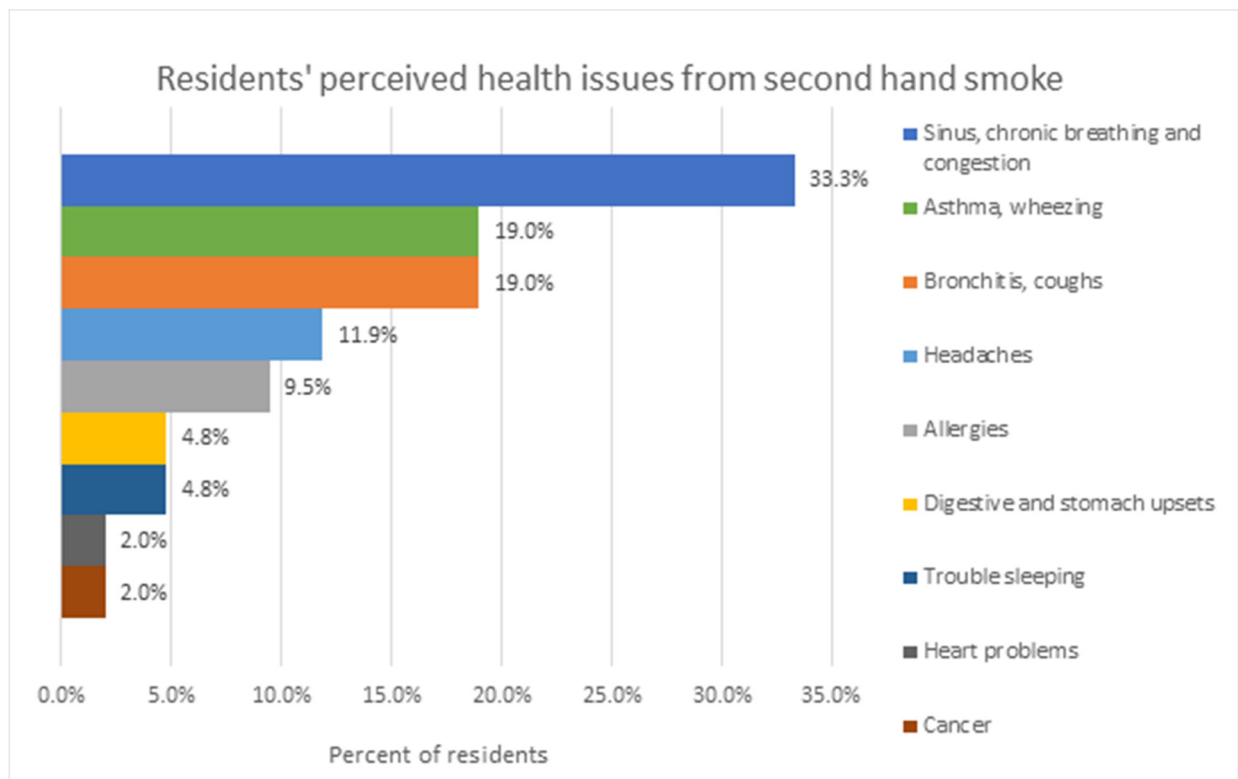


Landlord's rules about smoking

- 17% of residents reported some uncertainty of knowledge on landlord's rules about smoking. Of these residents, 11% reported complaining about smoke nuisance.

Health problems related to smoke

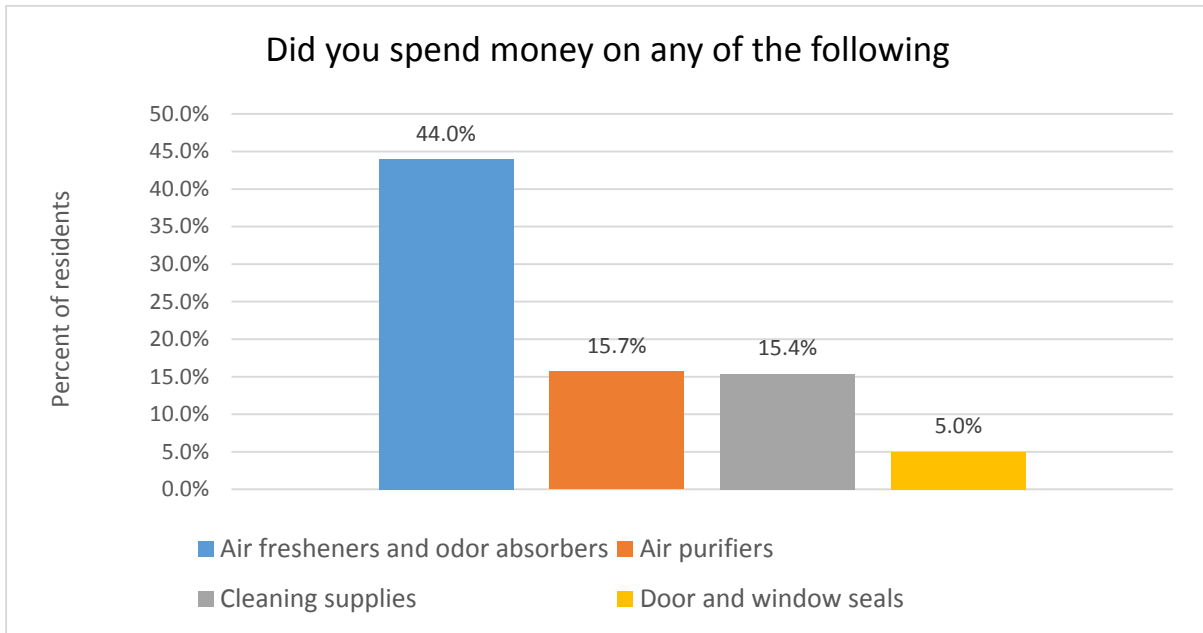
- 11% of residents reported a household member having a health issue believed to be as a result of secondhand smoke exposure.
- Out of the 11% (42 total residents) that reported a health issue, the major conditions listed were upper respiratory complications, including asthma, bronchitis, sinus and chronic breathing issues.¹⁷



¹⁷ Graph percentages not cumulative.

Percentages based off the 11% of residents who reported health issues and NOT all residents in the survey.

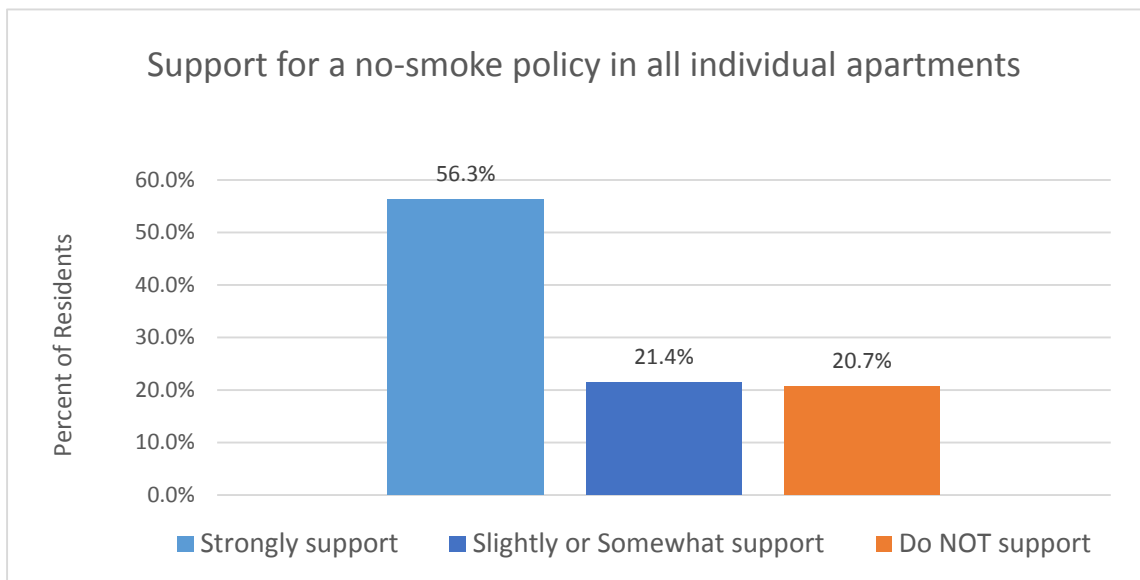
Money spent on smoke countermeasures



3. PERCEPTION ABOUT SMOKE-FREE POLICY

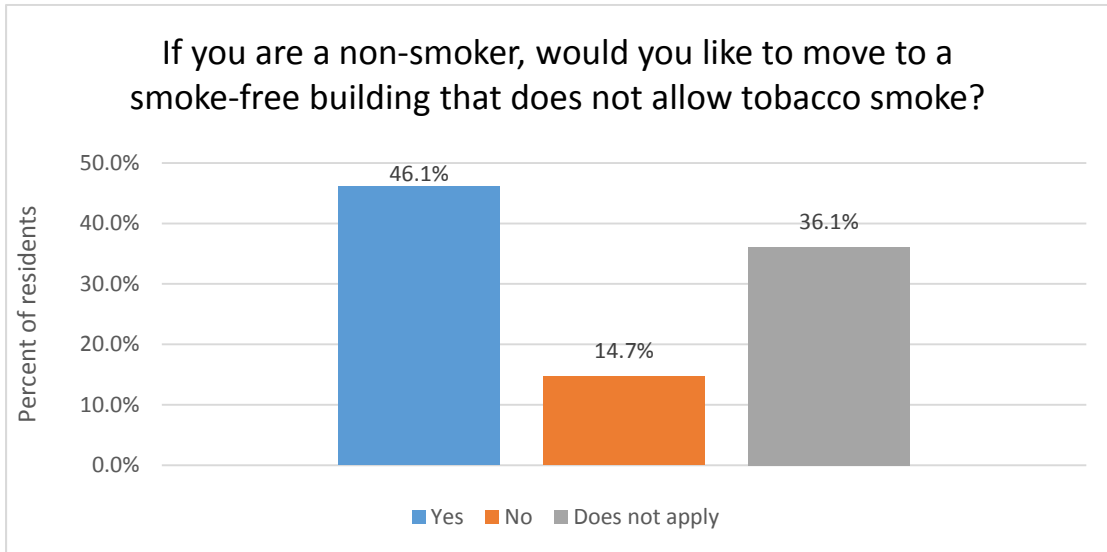
Support for smoke-free policy in individual apartments

- 77.7% of residents responded in support of a potential smoke-free policy either somewhat, slightly or strongly.

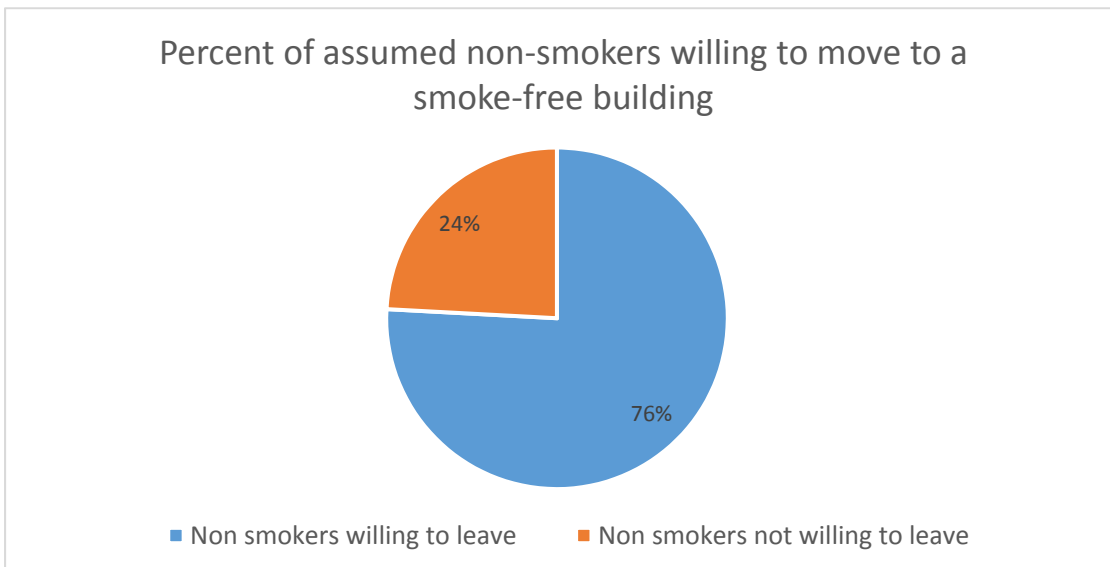


Non-smokers willing to move to a smoke-free building

- 176/384. Approximately 46% of all residents responded YES.



- The above graph includes responses from BOTH smokers and Non-smokers
- *Based on question format, those answering yes + no are assumed to comprise non-smokers (232/384).
- This means those who respond as N/A to the question “If you are a non-smoker” are assumed to be smokers to whom the question does NOT apply
- Isolating just the NON-SMOKERS responses to this question N=232 ,
 - Yes (176) and No (56).
 - This assumption would place non-smokers wishing to leave at 76%. (176/232) vs not willing to move at 24% (56/233).



Ranking of needs when considering housing

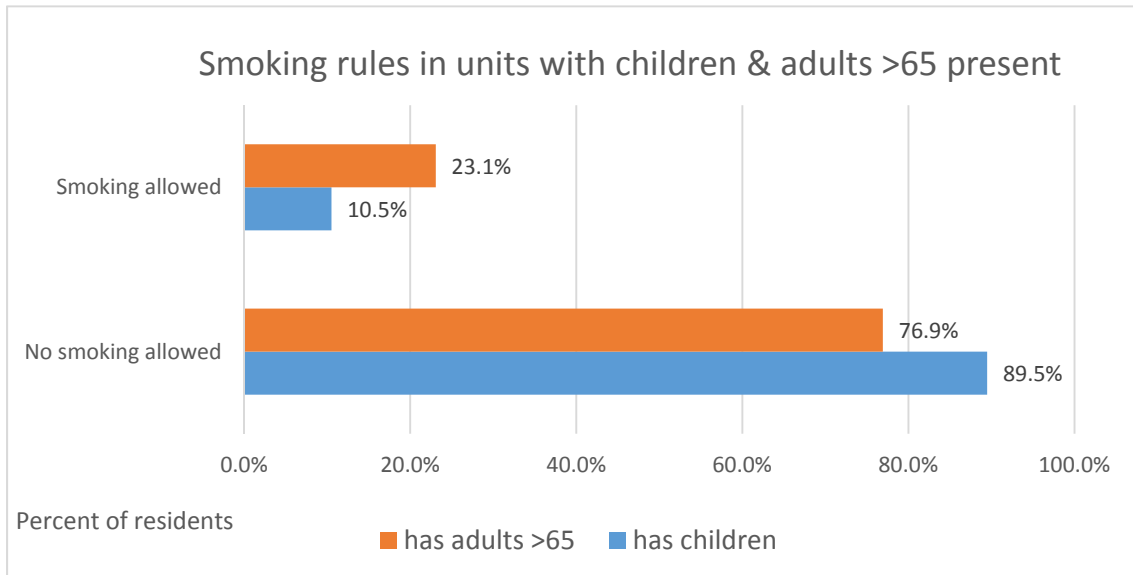
Rank	1	2	3	Percent citing as their Top 3
Housing Cost	65.40%	15.20%	3.70%	84%
Proximity to work/school	11.30%	32.20%	18.60%	62%
Transportation	3.40%	11.30%	17.80%	33%
Smoke Free Policy	6.30%	6.80%	17.00%	30%
Good school district	1.80%	9.20%	5.80%	17%

Part 2: Correlations and sociodemographic predictors

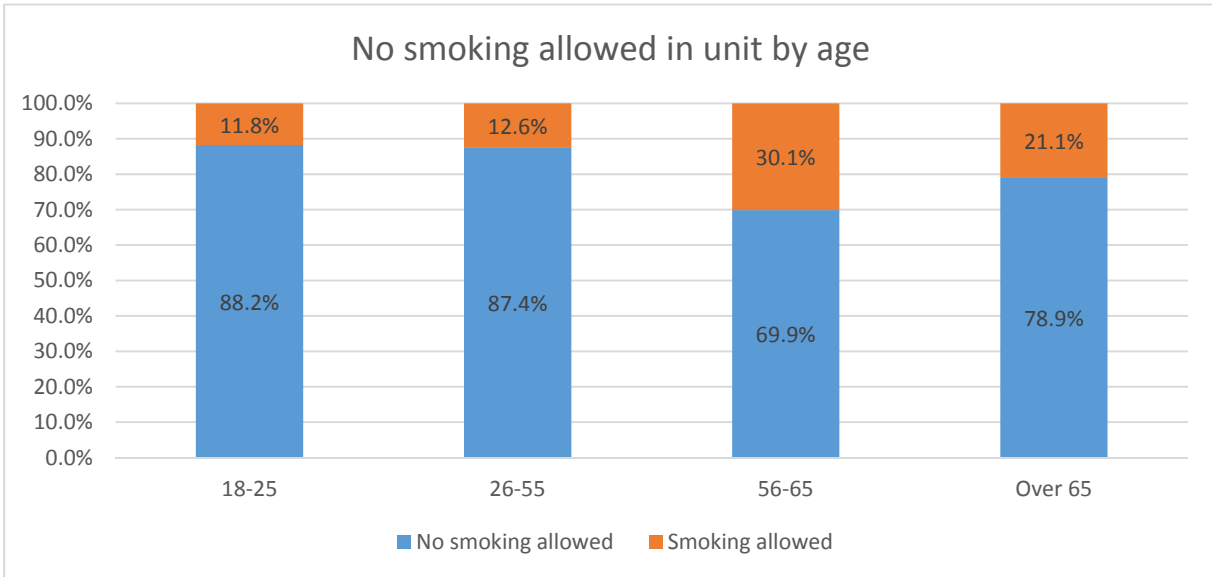
1. SMOKING RULES (BEHAVIOR) INSIDE INDIVIDUAL UNITS

Smoking behavior with children and adults >65 present in the household

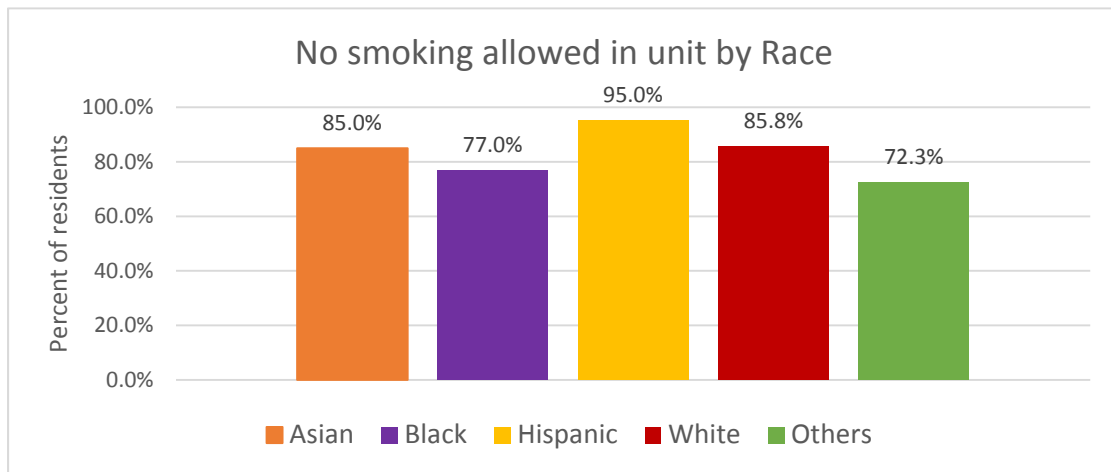
- There are significant differences in smoking rules by children present in household, ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 4.69, p = .030$).
- Homes with an older adult (>65 years old) also had higher no-smoking-in-unit rates. (P = 0.2- not significant).



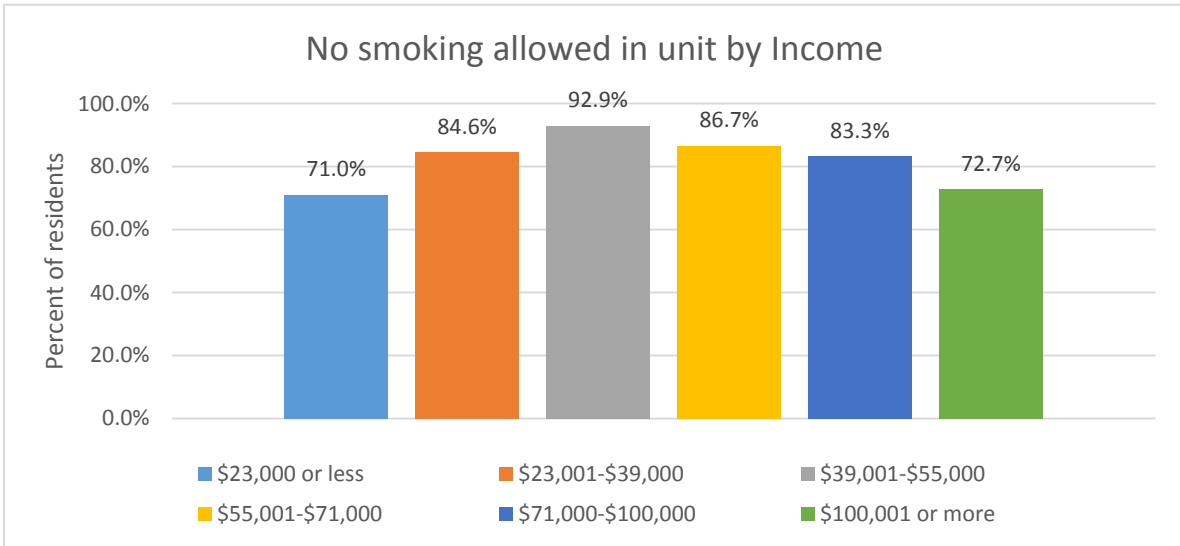
Smoking behavior by age



Smoking behavior by race

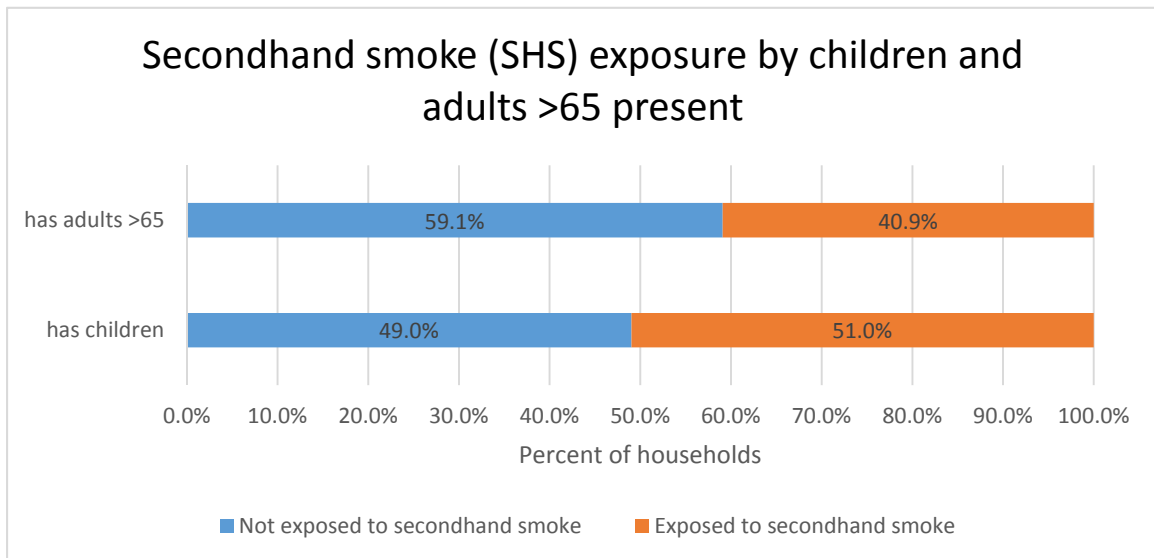


Smoking behavior by income

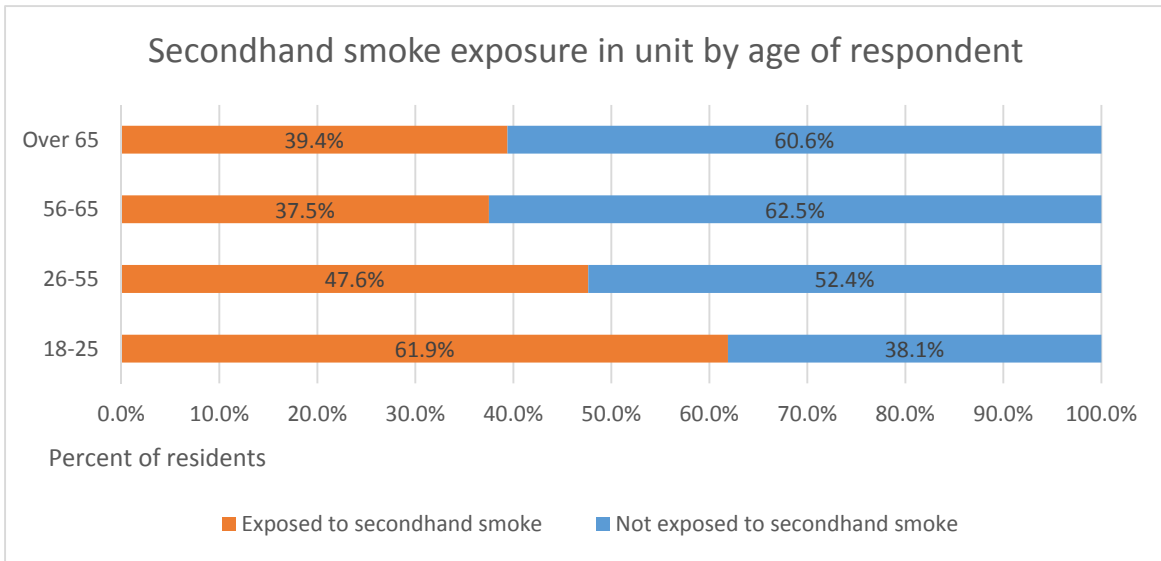


2. SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS) EXPOSURE FOR RESIDENTS: SMELLS TOBACCO IN UNIT AT LEAST ONCE MONTHLY

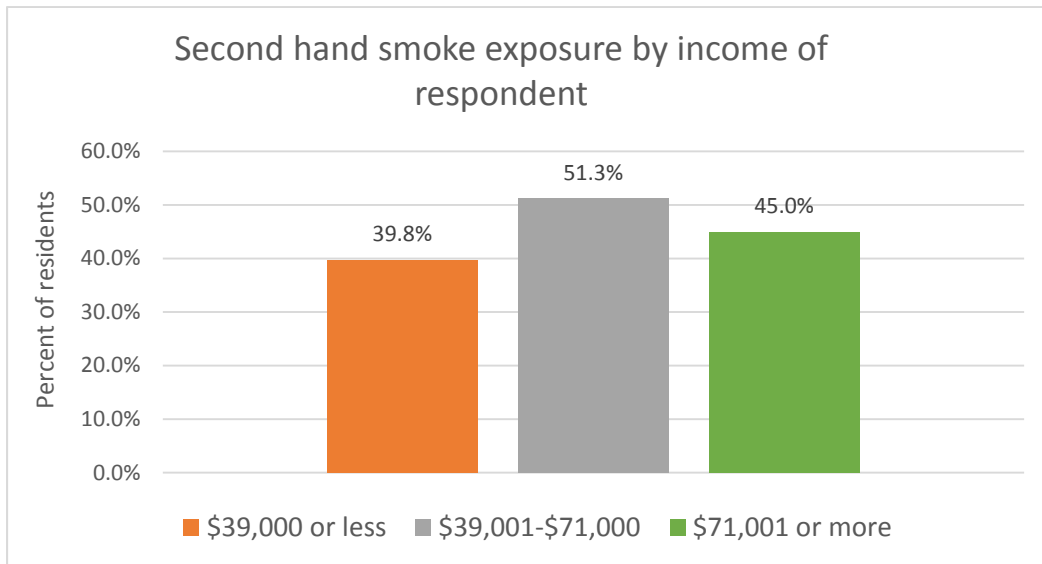
With children and older adults >65 present



By age

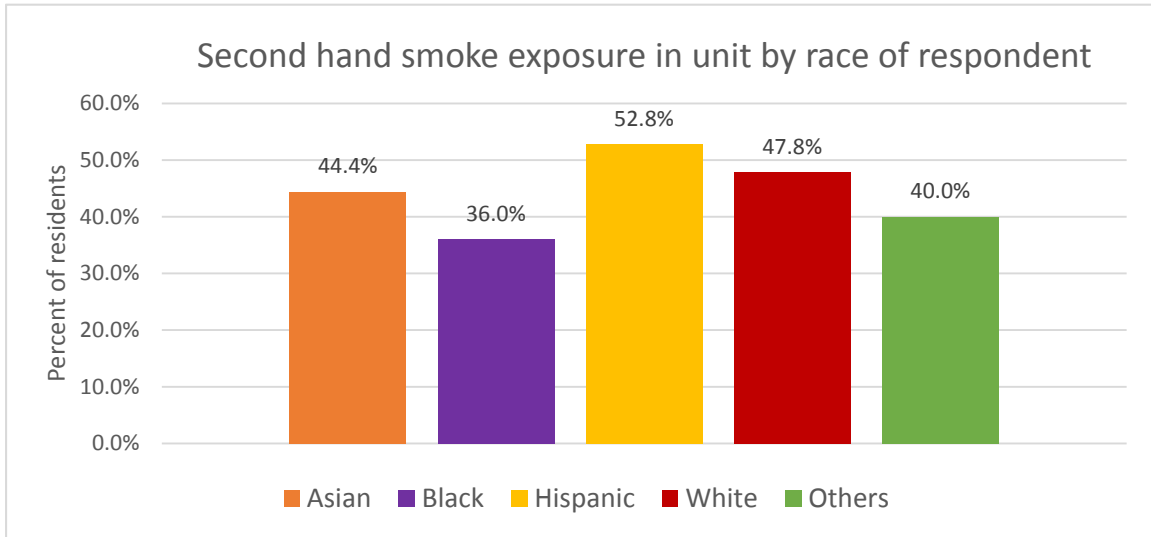


By income¹⁸



¹⁸ Income categories condensed to reflect groups at Bloomington's per capita and median categories.

By race

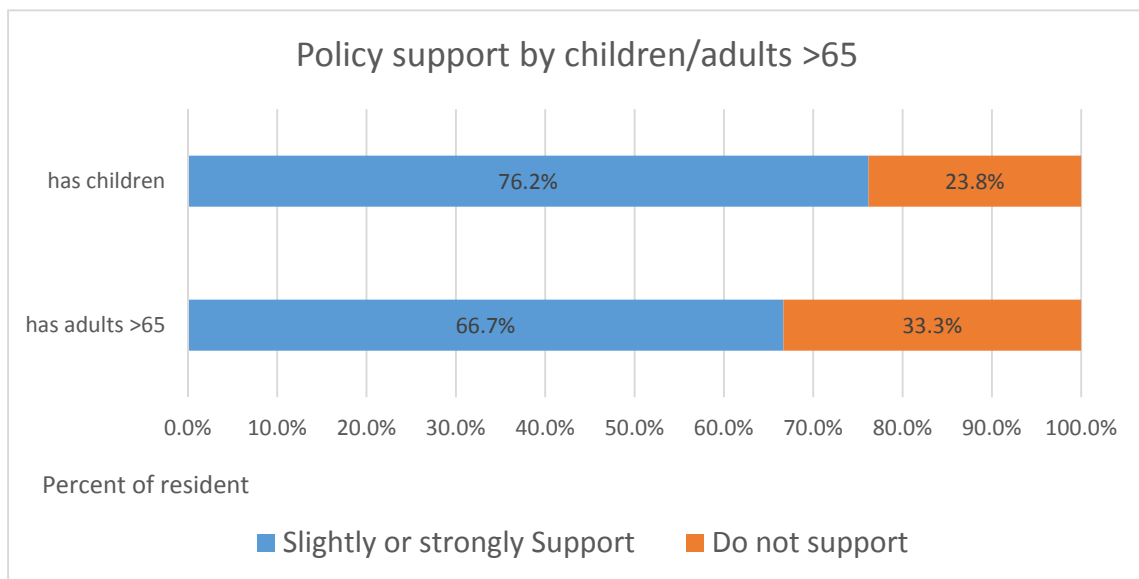


3. SUPPORT FOR A SMOKE-FREE POLICY

Correlation for Smoke-free policy support in individual units has been measured by “Slightly or strongly support” vs “Don’t Support”, not including the somewhat supporters of the policy considered neutral for this purpose.

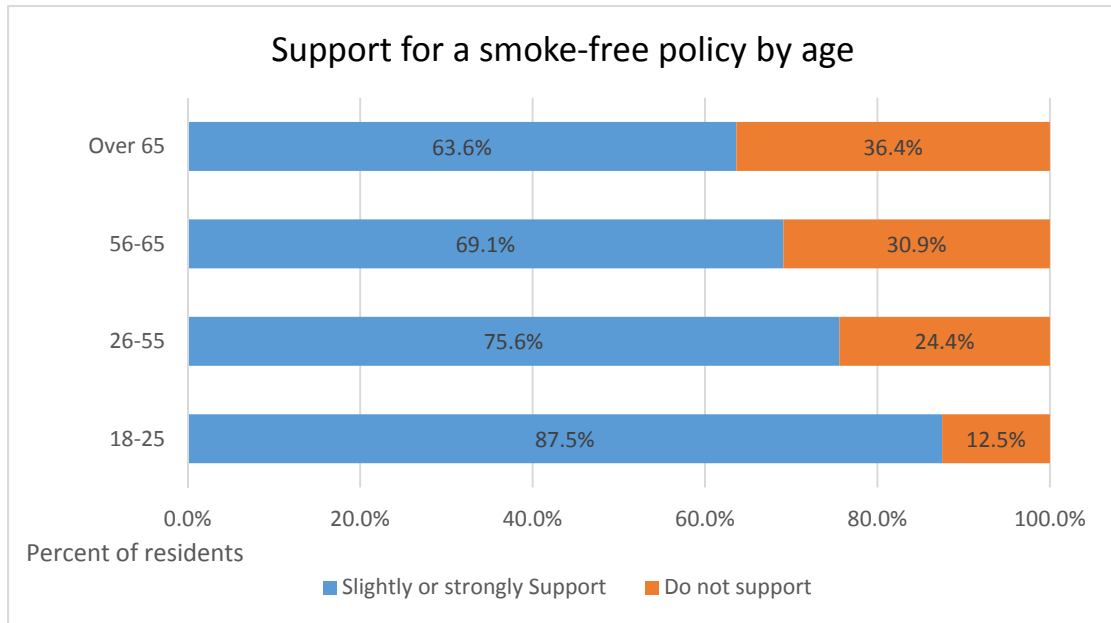
- **56% indicated strong support for a smoke-free policy.**
- 16% of residents indicated somewhat supporting the policy.
- 5% indicated slight support.
- 21% of residents indicated they would not support a smoke free policy.

By Children and seniors present in home¹⁹



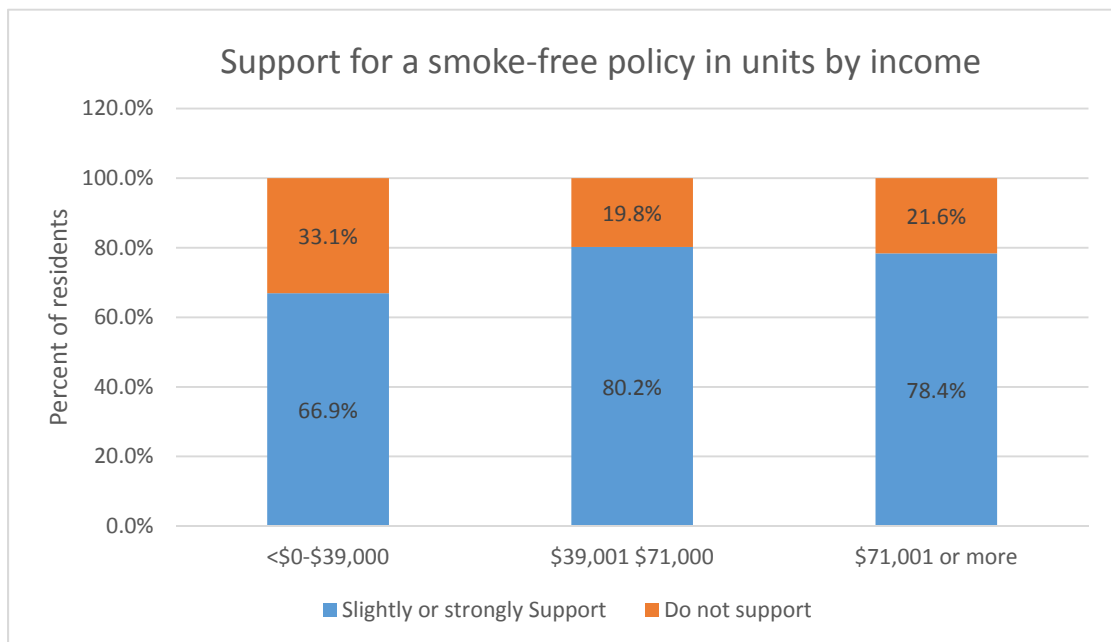
¹⁹ $p > .005$

Policy support by age

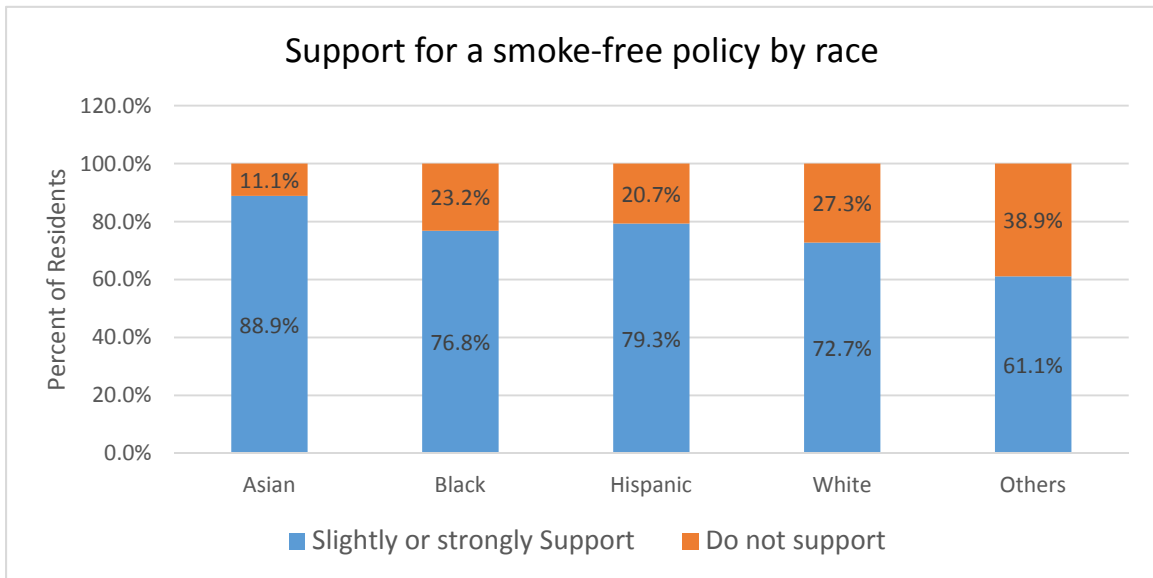


Policy support by income

- Residents at all income levels support a policy change.
- A higher proportion of lower income residents indicated that they would not like to support a policy banning smoking at the property compared to mid and higher income residents. A response like this is often associated with a rent increase.

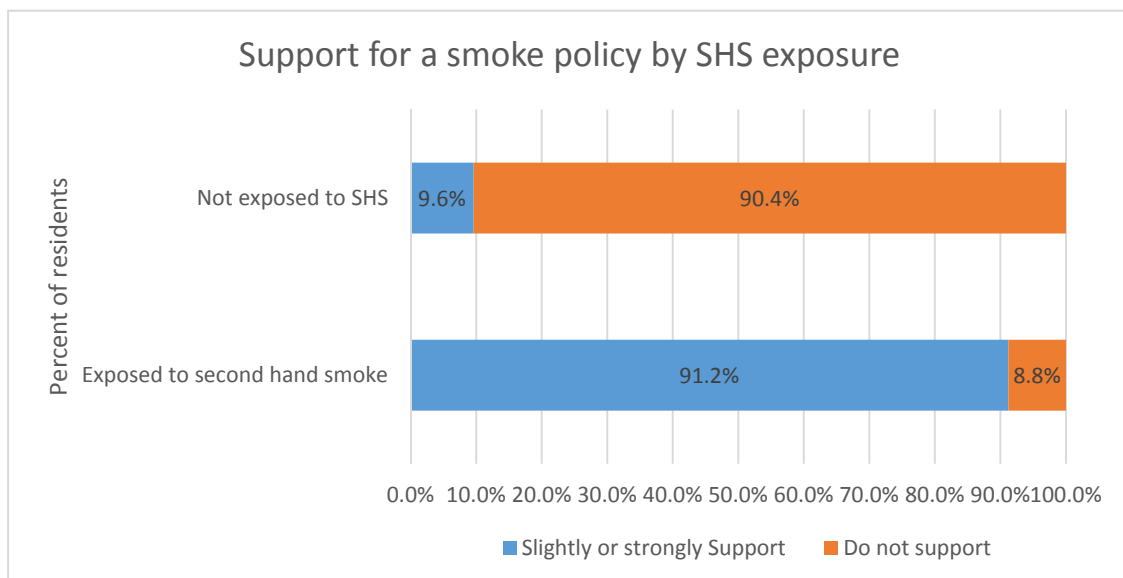


Policy support by race



Policy support by secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure

- Residents who reported smelling smoke in their apartments at least once monthly showed significant support towards a building-wide policy that would ban smoking ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 34.61, p = .00$).

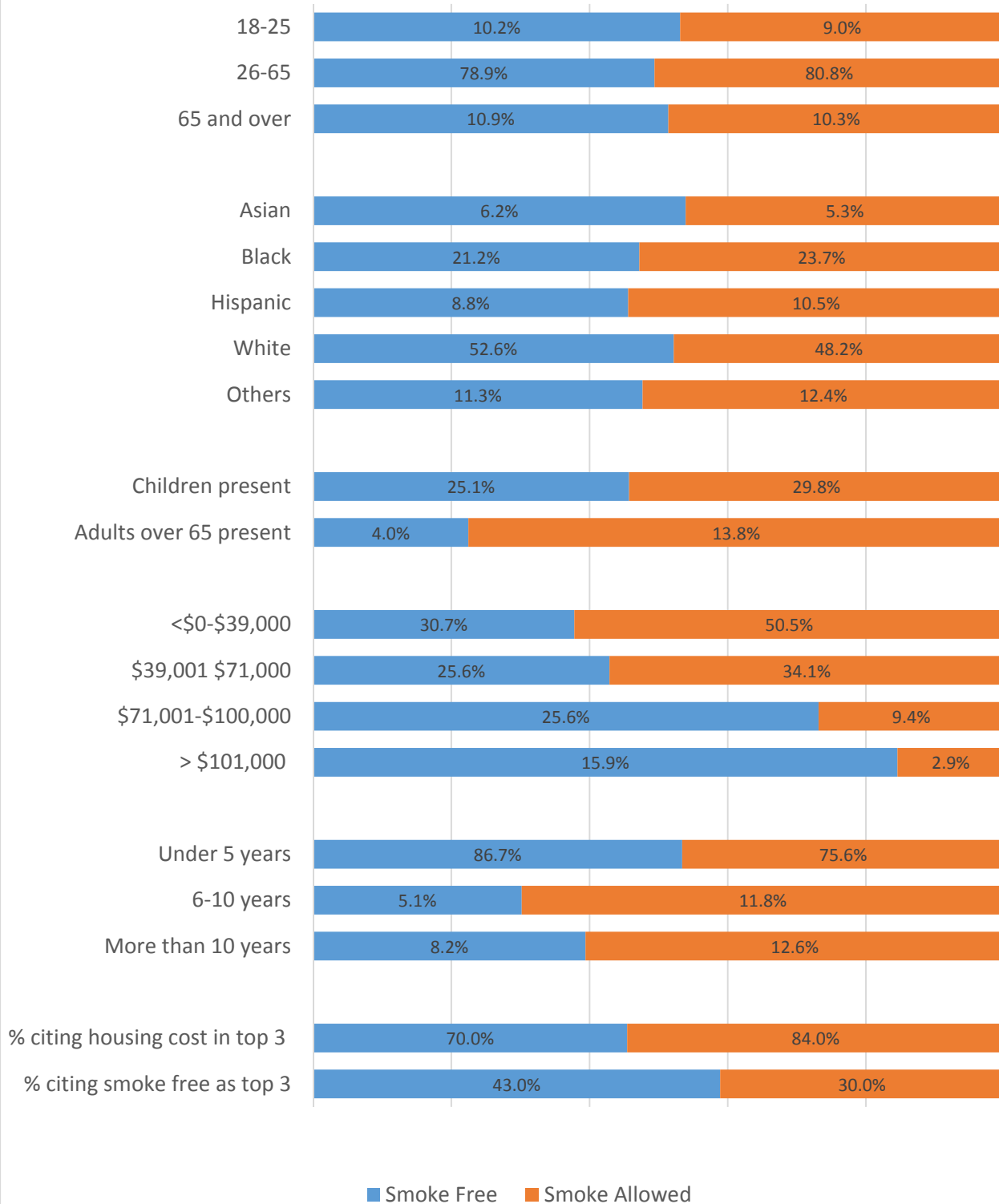


Policy support by other variables reported

- 97% of residents who reported secondhand smoke exposure also indicated that they would prefer a building-wide policy that would ban smoking from individual apartments $\{\chi^2_{(2)} = 6.1, p = .01\}$.
- 94% of residents who indicated desire to move to a non-smoking unit also indicated they would support such a policy $\{\chi^2_{(2)} = 64.2, p = .00\}$.
- 92% of residents who reported a smoke exposure health related issue also indicated they would support such a policy $\{\chi^2_{(2)} = 6.9, p = .03\}$.

COMPARING CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN SMOKE-FREE VS. SMOKING-ALLOWED BUILDINGS

Comparison of Smoke-Free vs. Smoking-Allowed Buildings





Get paid for your opinion!

Dear (Name of property) Resident,

Bloomington Public Health has contacted us and has asked for assistance in conducting a resident survey that asks questions of adults who live in apartment/townhome buildings in the city. The City is interested in learning about smoking in apartments/townhomes, and what you think about secondhand smoke and smoke-free policies.

As a thank you for your time, you will receive a \$15 retail store gift card for completing the survey.

The survey should be completed by the head of household, and only one survey should be completed for each household.

- Answering the questions on the survey will take about 5-10 minutes.
- Your answers are important, and all questions must be answered to receive the gift card.
- Completion of the survey will not affect your ability to live in your apartment.
- Your answers will be kept private, and will be combined with the answers from many other people taking the survey.
- No one will know which answers are yours.
- A summary of results will be shared with your property manager, but your manager will not see specifically how you answered the questions.

You will receive the survey the week of (Date). Please follow the instructions that will accompany the survey to receive your \$15.00 retail store gift card.

For information about this survey or if you have any questions, please contact:

Deborah Miller
Community Health Specialist
City of Bloomington, Division of Public Health
dmiller@bloomingtonmn.gov
952-563-87928

Thank you for your participation!



Get paid for your opinion!

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- No one will know which answers are yours.
- A summary of results will be shared with your property manager, but your manager will not see specifically how you answered the questions.

Please follow the instructions on the yellow slip provided in this packet to return the survey and get your \$15 gift card.

For information about this survey or if you have any questions, please contact:

Deborah Miller
Community Health Specialist
City of Bloomington, Division of Public Health
dmiller@bloomingtonmn.gov
952-563-87928

Thank you for your participation!

Supported by the Statewide Health Improvement Partnership, Minnesota Department of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION
1900 W. OLD SHAKOPEE ROAD, BLOOMINGTON MN 55431-3095
V/TTY 952-563-8900 FAX 952-563-8997



AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER



Get paid for your opinion!

Resident Survey Smoking-Allowed Building

The Apartment That You Live In:

- In total, how long have you lived at (Name of property)?
 - Less than 1 year
 - 1-5 years
 - 6-10 years
 - More than 10 years

- Of the people living in your apartment (including yourself), write in each box how many are:
 - Children, ages 0-5
 - Children, ages 6-17
 - Adults, ages 18-64
 - Adults, ages 65 and older

Smoking Rules Inside Your Apartment:

- Do you allow people, including yourself, to smoke tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, e-cigarettes, cigarillos, water or regular pipes, hookahs and bidis) in your apartment (not including decks, porches, patios, or garages)
 - Smoking is NOT allowed anywhere inside my apartment
 - Smoking IS allowed anywhere in my apartment
 - Smoking IS allowed in some places in my apartment

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AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Your Exposure to Tobacco Smoke:

4. How often do you smell tobacco smoke coming into your apartment from another unit or outside? Check all that apply.
- Everyday
 - A few times a week
 - A few times a month
 - A few times a year
 - Never
5. Have you reported your tobacco exposure in your apartment to your landlord?
- Yes
 - No – if no, why not: _____
 - Does not apply to me
6. Do you believe you, or anyone in your household, has experienced any health problems related to tobacco smoke entering you apartment?
- Yes
 - a. If yes, what were the health problems? _____
 - b. If yes, have you sought medical care because of second hand smoke in or around your apartment? Yes No
 - No
7. Have you spent money on the following because of second hand smoke in or around your apartment? (Check all that apply.)
- Cleaning supplies
 - Air fresheners or odor absorbers
 - Dry cleaning or laundry supplies
 - Materials to seal windows or doors
 - Air purifiers

Rules Made by Your Landlord:

8. Which of the following statements best describes the rules **made by your landlord** about tobacco smoking in your apartment building? (Check all those that apply)
- Smoking is NOT allowed in any shared areas inside my building (e.g. laundry rooms, hallways, stairwells, etc.)
 - Smoking is NOT allowed inside any individual apartment unit
 - Smoking is NOT allowed in the entrance area outside the building
 - Smoking is NOT allowed anywhere outdoors
 - Smoking is allowed in some outdoors areas
 - Don't know/not sure

Continued on next page

Your Thoughts About Smoke-Free Apartments:

9. How much would you support a no-smoking policy in all individual apartments units within your buildings?

- Strongly support
- Somewhat support
- Slightly support
- Do NOT support

10. When I am looking for a place to live, I look for the following (Choose all that apply, and rank in order with 1 being most important.):

- Housing cost – Priority # _____
- Proximity to work/school – Priority # _____
- Transportation – Priority # _____
- Good school district – Priority # _____
- Smoke-free policy – Priority # _____
- Other _____

11. If you are a non-smoker, would you like to move to a smoke-free building that does not allow tobacco smoke?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

Questions About You:

12. What is your age?

- 18-25
- 26-55
- 56-65
- Over 65

13. Which of the following do you consider yourself? (Check all that apply.)

- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- White
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Hispanic or Latino (a)
- Other: _____

Continued on next page

14. What was your 2016 household income? This was your total income before taxes, or gross income, of all persons in your household combined for last year.

- \$23,000 or less
- \$23,001-\$31,000
- \$31,001-\$39,000
- \$39,001-\$47,000
- \$47,001-\$55,000
- \$55,001-\$63,000
- \$63,001-\$71,000
- \$71,001-\$79,000
- \$79,001-\$100,000
- More than \$100,000

15. If you smoke, would you use an outdoor designated smoking area?

- Yes
- No
- N/A





Tenant Survey Smoke Free Building

The Apartment That You Live In:

1. In total, how long have you lived in your current apartment?
 - Less than 1 year
 - 1-5 years
 - 6-10 years
 - More than 10 years
2. Of the people living in your apartment (including yourself), write in each box how many are:
 - Children, ages 0-5
 - Children, ages 6-17
 - Adults, ages 18-64
 - Adults, ages 65 and older

Smoking Exposure From Outside Your Apartment:

3. How often do you smell tobacco smoke in your apartment? (Check all that apply.)
 - Yes, I can smell secondhand smoke coming into my apartment from another unit or outside:
 - Everyday
 - A few times a week
 - A few times a month
 - A few times a year
 - No
4. Have you reported tobacco smoke in your apartment to your landlord?
 - Yes
 - No – if no, why not? _____
 - Does not apply to me

Continued on next page

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AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

5. Do you believe you, or anyone in your household, has experienced any health problems related to tobacco smoke entering your apartment?
- Yes – if yes,
- a. What were the health problems: _____
- b. Have you sought medical care because of second hand smoke in or around your apartment? Yes No
- No
6. Have you spent money on the following because of second hand smoke in or around your apartment?
- Cleaning supplies
- Air fresheners or odor absorbers
- Dry cleaning or laundry supplies
- Materials to seal windows or doors
- Air purifiers

Rules Made By Your Landlord:

7. Which of the following statements best describes the rules **made by your landlord** about tobacco smoking in your apartment building? **(Check all that apply.)**
- Smoking is NOT allowed in any shared areas inside by building (e.g. laundry rooms, hallways, stairwells, etc.)
- Smoking is NOT allowed inside any individual apartment unit
- Smoking is NOT allowed in the entrance area outside the building
- Smoking is NOT allowed anywhere outdoors
- Smoking is allowed in some outdoors areas
- Don't know/not sure
8. How does your manager enforce the no-smoking rule? (Check all that apply.)
- Verbal warning
- Written warning
- Fine
- Eviction
- Don't know
- My manager doesn't enforce the policy
- Other: _____

9. Which of the following describes how frequently your manager follows up with smoking violations?

- Always
- Most of the time
- Some of the time
- Never

Your Experience With The Smoke-Free Policy:

10. Have you or anyone living in your apartment changed smoking behaviors since the building went smoke free? (Check all that apply. This includes all burnt tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, hookah and water pipes)

- Yes, quit smoking
- Yes, tried to quit smoking
- Yes, cut back on smoking
- Yes, quit smoking cigarettes and now smoking e-cigarettes
- No, no changes in current smoking behavior
- No one living in my apartment smokes

Your Thoughts About Smoke-Free Apartments:

11. When I am looking for a place to live, I look for the following (Choose all that apply, and rank in order with 1 being most important.):

- Housing cost Priority #_____
- Proximity to work/school Priority #_____
- Transportation Priority #_____
- Good school district Priority #_____
- Smoke-free policy Priority #_____
- Other _____

12. Would you support a city ordinance and/or state law allowing property managers to enforce the smoke-free policy?

- Yes
- No

Tenant Demographic:

13. What is your age?

- 18-25
- 26-55
- 56-65
- Over 65

14. Which of the following do you consider yourself? (Check all that apply.)

- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- White
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Hispanic or Latino
- Other: _____

15. What was your last year's household income? This was your total income before taxes, or gross income, of all persons in your household combined for last year.

- \$23,000 or less
- \$23,001-\$31,000
- \$31,001-\$39,000
- \$39,001-\$47,000
- \$47,001-\$55,000
- \$55,001-\$63,000
- \$63,001-\$71,000
- \$71,001-\$79,000
- \$79,001-\$100,000
- More than \$100,000

