

Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Baldwin Grove

October 6, 2015



Objective



HUD encourages Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to implement smoke-free policies in all of their public housing.

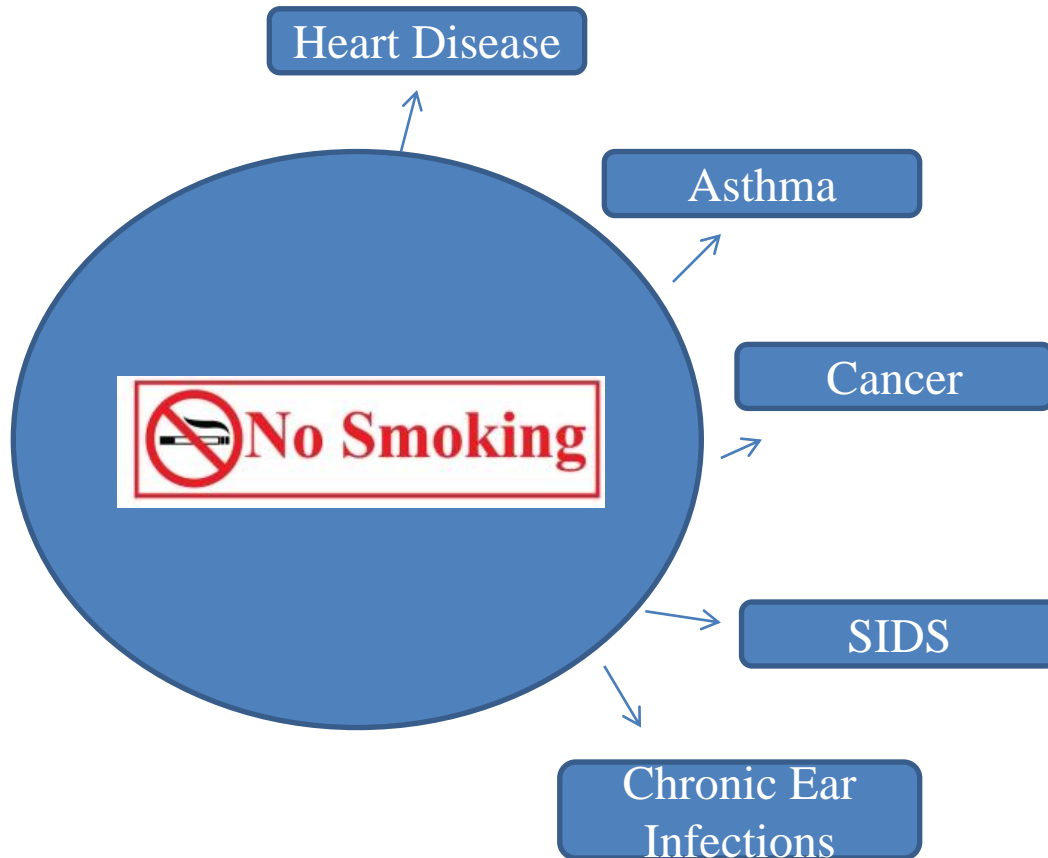
Smoking is defined as, inhaling, exhaling, breathing, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, or other tobacco product or similar lighted or heated product in any manner or in any form.

Areas designated as smoke-free will include:

- **Individual Units**
- **Common Areas**
 - Hallways, laundry rooms, underground garages, rental offices, building entrances, community rooms
- **Outdoor Areas**
 - Patios, decks, balconies, playgrounds, and gazebos

Information on the impact of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), especially on non-smokers.

Why Smoke-Free Housing



❖ HUD Statement (2009/2012)

- ❖ Strongly encourages Public Housing Authorities to implement non-smoking policies
- ❖ Low Income individuals and African Americans have higher levels of SHS exposure
- ❖ Health Disparity Issues
- ❖ Not about the Smoker but the Smoke

Steps for Success



Moving Forward



- ❖ Initial Communication
- ❖ Develop Policy
- ❖ Effective Date
- ❖ Develop Timeline
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Implementation
- ❖ Enforcement
- ❖ Resources
 - ❖ PILOT Cessation Program
 - ❖ Social Service Resources

Benefits of Smoke-Free Housing



- ❖ Reduces healthcare costs
 - ❖ Average lifetime healthcare costs for smokers are \$17,500 higher nonsmokers

- ❖ Reduces operating costs
 - ❖ Unit Turns

- ❖ Residents prefer smoke-free housing

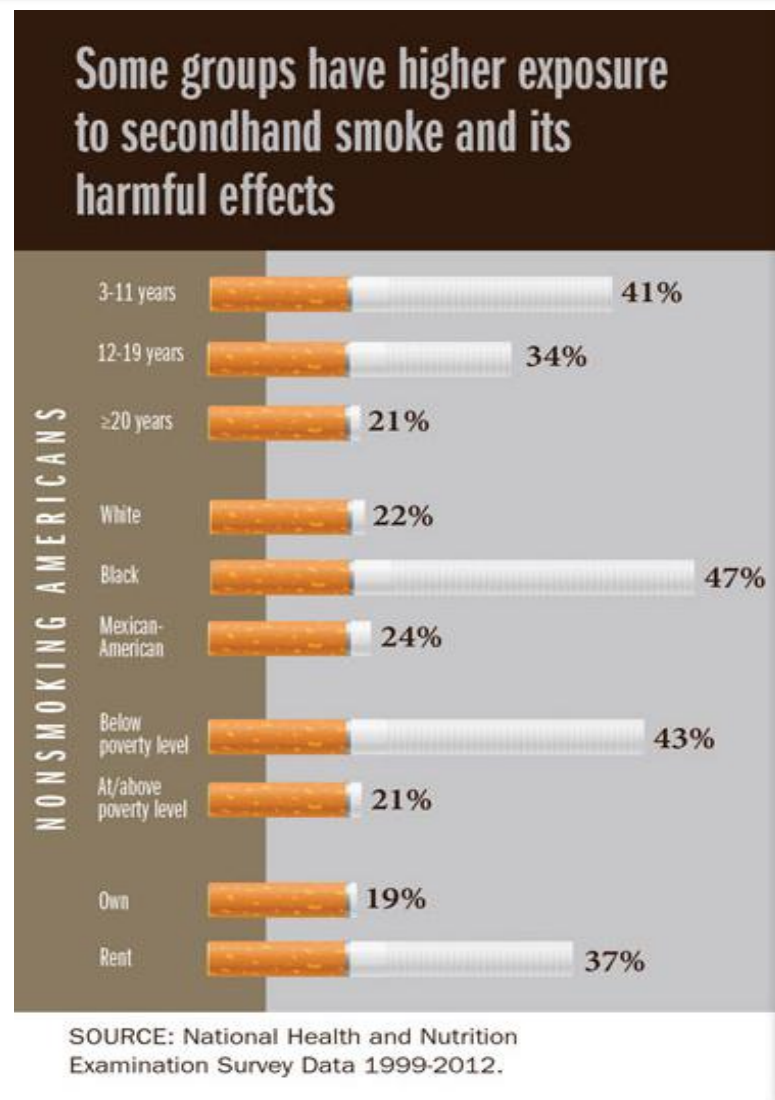
- ❖ Improve the health of the residents

Impact of Environmental Tobacco Smoke on Nonsmokers

- **EPA classified ETS as Group A carcinogen**
- **The Surgeon General concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to ETS¹.**
- 1 in 4 nonsmokers (58 million people) in the US are still exposed to ETS².
- About 2 in every 5 children (15 million) are exposed to ETS².
- More than 1 in 3 nonsmokers who live in rental housing are exposed to ETS².

¹ The health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. 2006.

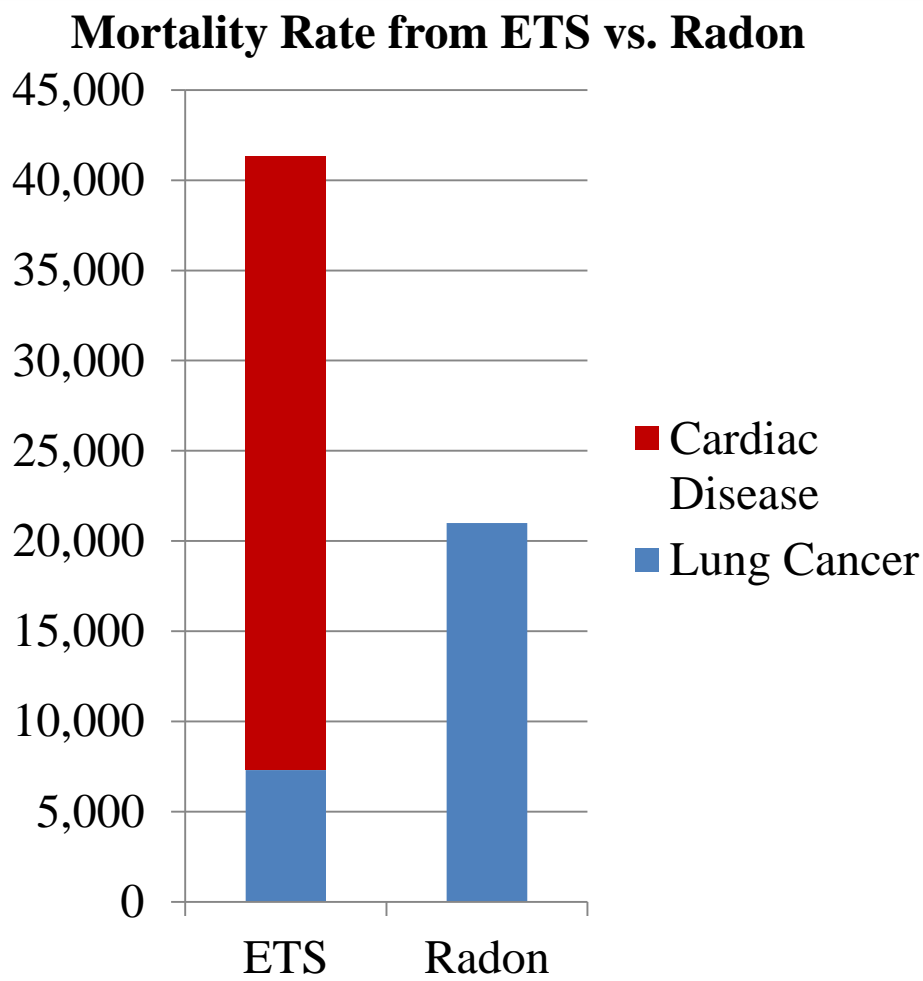
² CDC. Vital Signs: SHS An Unequal Danger. 2015.



Mortality of ETS

- In nonsmoking adults, ETS causes²:
- Heart disease (est. 34,000 deaths each year)
 - Lung cancer (est. 7,300 deaths each year)
 - Stroke

- In children, ETS causes the following¹:
- Greater risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
 - Respiratory infection (bronchitis, pneumonia)
 - More frequent and severe asthma attacks
 - Slowed lung growth and reduced lung function
 - Middle ear infection and disease
 - Respiratory (coughing, sneezing, shortness of symptoms breath)



¹ The health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. 2006.
² CDC. Vital Signs: SHS An Unequal Danger. 2015.
³ EPA. Citizens Guide to Radon. 2013.

ETS Infiltration in Multi-unit Housing



“... the only means of effectively eliminating health risk associated with indoor exposure is to ban smoking activity ...” ASHRAE

“... Separating smokers from non-smokers, cleaning the air and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to SHS ...” Surgeon General, 2006

- In the U.S., 25.8% of residents (80 million) live in multi-unit homes (King, 2012)
 - 1/4 of MUH residents live below the federal poverty line.
 - Approximately 29 million MUH residents (44-46.2%) with smoke-free home rules experienced ETS infiltration
- Children who live in MUH have an increase in cotinine (a biomarker of ETS exposure) of 45% over those living in single family homes. (Wilson, 2011)



Public Housing Authorities' Adoption of Smoke-free Policies



As of 2011, at least 230 local housing authorities in 27 states have adopted smoke-free policies.

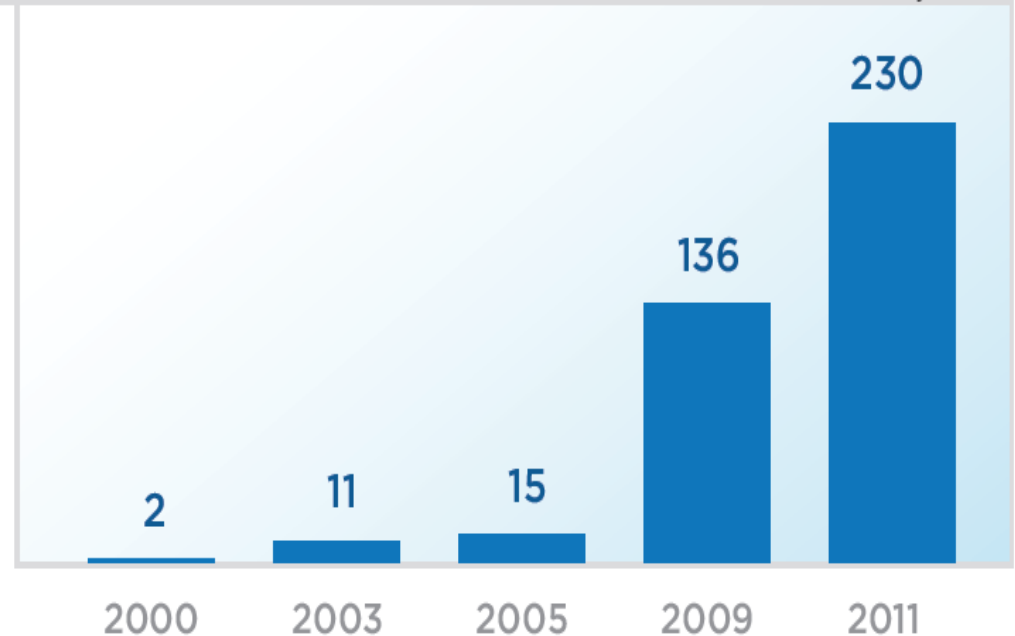
MI(55), MN(34), NE(24), ME(20), CO(16), WA(14), OR(14), NH(10), NJ(9), CA(9), AK(4), ID(3), UT(3), WI(2), AR(2), FL, MO, IN, KY, PA, TX, MA, CT, VT, IL, NY, KS

Since 2011, at least 3 metropolitan housing agencies in OH have gone smoke-free.

A Decade of Growth: Public Housing Authorities' Adoption of Smokefree Policies

Source: Smokefree Environments Law Project

Number of
Smokefree
Public
Housing
Authorities



Next Steps



- Resident Meetings
 - Provide Information
- Develop Timeline
- Lease Revision
- House Rule Revision
- Develop Partnerships
- Policy Adoption
- Education
 - Staff
 - Residents – Lease Renewal

Where am I allowed to smoke? Only in the designated smoking area. Baldwin Grove has a smoke-free property policy that does not allow smoking in any indoor areas including units and common areas. You must now smoke only in the areas marked as designated smoking areas. We appreciate your help in protecting the health of everyone on the property.

Why can't I smoke in my apartment? For your health and the health of others Baldwin Grove is a smoke-free property. Secondhand smoke has been proven to be deadly. Baldwin Grove feels it is important to provide all residents, guests, and employees an environment free from the effects of secondhand smoke.

I smoked last time I was here, why can't I smoke now? In an effort to promote health and for your benefit, and others around you we no longer allow smoking at Baldwin Grove. Smoking is only permitted in the designated smoking areas.

Are you saying I have to quit smoking? You do not have to quit smoking, however you cannot smoke in the common areas or in an apartment. Smoking is only permitted in the outdoor designated smoking area (or as policy permits). Smoking is not allowed in any indoor area. If you would like to quit, I have information for free help to quit.

This is a Smoke-free Building



**Smoking is not allowed in any
units or common areas**

CONTACT YOUR PROPERTY MANAGER TO REPORT A
VIOLATION