

Second-hand Smoke Exposure

Survey Findings of Multi-unit Housing in San Leandro



Findings

- 75% of respondents were exposed to second-hand smoke drifting into their homes
- 47% noticed second-hand smoke exposure through vents, walls & doors
- 48% of respondents got exposed to second-hand smoke in common areas
- 55% Have a medical condition that is made worse by second-hand smoke exposure
- 94% believe that breathing second-hand smoke is harmful to people's health
- 5% of survey respondents smoke
- 15% of respondents allow other people to smoke inside their unit
- 21% of respondents complained to landlord/property manager or HOA about second-hand smoke exposure

Goal

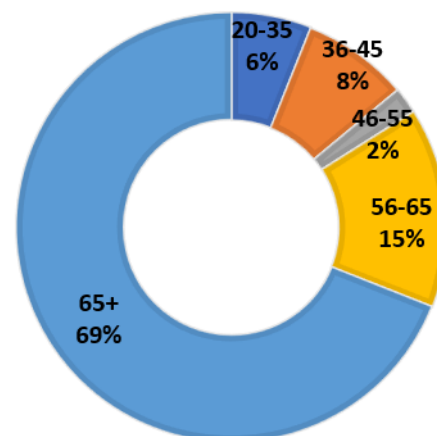
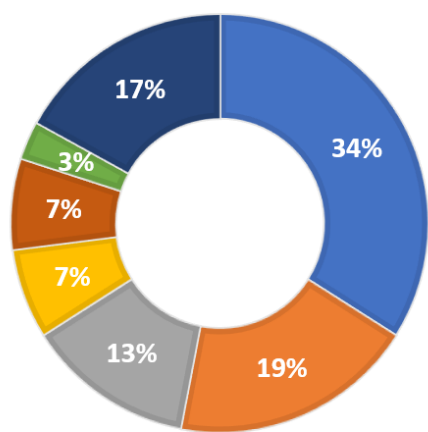
Conduct a public opinion analysis on second-hand smoke exposure in multi-unit housing to inform policy change city-wide.

Why

Increased indoor smoking requires practice and policy change while raising residents' awareness/accountability.

Activities

- Customize handouts with resources and materials to multi-unit housing residents.
- Recruit and train community youth fellows.
- Distribute and analyze surveys to evaluate residents' experiences with exposure to second-hand smoke.
- Compile findings to identify next steps for potential policy change.



Why This Study Is Important

COVID-19's SIP and the associated stress significantly increased smoking indoors. Smoking practices and lived experiences vary from one complex to another and from one jurisdiction to another. Engaging residents in complex-wide smoke-free efforts to be accountable to each other through advancing community education and awareness is key to changing smoking practices and decreasing exposure to second-hand smoking in multi-unit housing. Most participating complexes have smoke-free policies in place and need support on policy enforcement, not adopting new policies. Policy enforcement can achieve success through a collective approach that involves all stakeholders.