

Multi-unit Housing Property Survey Report

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NICRP Staff Contributors:

M. Amaris Knight, M.Ed.
Research Analyst

Sierra Spendlove
Research Assistant

Natascha Kotte
Research Assistant

Amanda Haboush-Deloye, Ph.D.
Executive Director

**Nevada Institute for Children's Research and Policy
School of Public Health, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4700 S. Maryland Parkway, Suite 335
Las Vegas, NV 89119
(702) 895-1040
<http://nic.unlv.edu>**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Smoke-free multi-unit housing (MUH) is an important concern for both MUH property managers and residents. Not only does it help protect the health of those who live and work in MUH communities, but it provides a cleaner, safer, and some would argue, more profitable property. This report provides the results of data collection activities conducted during the first and second year of the Racial & Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) project in collaboration with the Southern Nevada Health District. This information will help to provide a clearer path to promoting the adoption or strengthening of smoke-free and tobacco-free policies in MUH properties that serve the African-American and Hispanic minority populations outlined in the REACH project objectives.

The REACH project focuses public health education and outreach efforts within 14 zip codes of Clark County, NV. These zip codes were determined based on their high percentages of Hispanic/Latino and African American residents, as well as having at least 20% of residents living in poverty. To help mitigate the risk of these vulnerable populations living in REACH zip codes for developing chronic health conditions, it is imperative that efforts be made to help increase the availability of smoke-free multi-unit housing. Of the 508 properties surveyed during this activity, 254 were located within the 14 REACH priority zip codes. Of those, over half do not have ANY units or buildings designated as smoke-free at their property. However, 63.8% of properties do have some type of smoke-free policies in place for indoor or outdoor common spaces, minimum distance, or other types of policies to help create healthier common spaces. Though these numbers are better than those for non-REACH zip codes, where 60.6% of properties do **not** have any designated smoke-free units or buildings, there is still much room for improvement.

As part of the Southern Nevada Health District's efforts to increase public knowledge about the availability of smoke-free multi-unit housing, an online directory is maintained in which potential MUH residents can search for smoke-free properties within their area of the county. Among properties located within REACH zip codes, only 18.9% reported that they were familiar with the existence of the directory and the benefit it provides, and only 36.4% of those eligible to be listed on the directory were interested in doing so. Increasing the awareness about the online directory and benefits of listing could drive future outreach campaigns, to both property representatives and residents, to help grow the demand for smoke-free housing.

Though most survey respondents were very cooperative in providing the requested information for their properties, some cited different laws or regulations that prevented them from releasing that data. Respondents cited regulations such as "FERPA" or "HUD rules" that prevented them from providing information about their properties, despite interviewers assuring them that survey asks only about publicly available knowledge. Future outreach with MUH properties should include details about such regulations to educate property staff about what is deemed public information, citing some of the examples provided by respondents and the types of information they do and do not prohibit from sharing. Additionally, outreach efforts should work to promote understanding of national, state, and local tobacco, marijuana, and e-cigarette policies that can be applied and enforced in an MUH setting.

Overall, the 2019 MUH Property Survey shows the need for increased availability of smoke-free multi-unit housing within all of Clark County, and tailored outreach efforts to educate this sector on the benefits of those policies and obtaining a listing in the online Smoke-free Housing Directory managed by SNHD.

INTRODUCTION

With an estimated population of 2,294,527, Clark County holds 73.6% of Nevada's total population (Healthy Southern Nevada, 2020). Since the end of the 2008 recession following the 2008 subprime mortgage crisis, housing construction has reached its' pre-recession pace, including 22 multi-family projects that were funded or under construction during 2018 alone (Nevada DBI, 2019). During this time, home ownership in Nevada decreased more than 10 percentage points from 2006 to 2017, while the prices of homes in Las Vegas increased approximately 12% from 2017-2018 (Nevada DBI, 2019) – this has encouraged more Southern Nevada residents to turn to multi-unit housing options. Regardless of individual smoking preferences, residents are often exposed to second-hand smoke infiltration while at home because of common infrastructure that utilizes central ventilation. Research suggests that the rate of second-hand smoke infiltration is occurring at a persistent rate overtime. For example, the 2019 Clark County Adult Tobacco Survey results indicate that 22.1% of individuals experience smoke-infiltration in their home despite 85.7% stating that they never allow smoking in their home (NICRP, 2019).

RECENT CHANGES IN TOBACCO POLICY

Federal Tobacco 21 Law

The Federal Tobacco 21 law was recently enacted in December of 2019, raising the nation's minimum age of sale of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, from 18 to 21 years (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2020). While there will be a short period of time before the age change will be harshly enforced during retailer compliance checks nationwide, retailers are expected to follow the law effective immediately. This policy change reflects the widespread attention to decreasing the prevalence of tobacco use in the United States, and suggests that a shift in perceptions of smoking and tobacco use is occurring.

Taxation of Tobacco Products

Significantly, there has also been an expansion in the taxation of tobacco products. During the 2019 Nevada Legislative Session, a 30% wholesale tax of e-cigarettes was enacted, with these funds being allocated to the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services to control and prevent the use of tobacco (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 370, 2019).

Expanding Smoke-free Protections in Public Spaces

In addition, there has been an increase in support for policies expanding smoke-free protections in public spaces where children are present. In May of 2019, the City of North Las Vegas passed an ordinance that bans smoking, including e-cigarette products, in some public park and recreational areas (Ord. No. 2965, § 1, 5-22-2019). As of November of 2019, the City of Las Vegas is considering a complete ban on all forms of smoking in all areas of public parks, with current policy only banning smoking near designated children's play areas, sports fields, and bleachers (Ord. No. 6226, § 2, 12-5-12). When looking at indoor public spaces, Nevada law currently bans smoking and e-cigarette products in areas of casinos that people under the age of 21 are allowed to enter; however, this does not prevent secondhand smoke infiltration into these areas from elsewhere in the casino. While casinos and bars have the ability to enact their own smoke-free policies, doing so is at the owner's discretion (NRS 202.2483, 2019). The 2019 Nevada Adult Tobacco Survey found significant support for prohibiting smoking within 30 feet of entrances to public buildings (81.9%) and in outdoor public places where children are likely to be present (74.3%) (NICRP, 2019), while support for expanding smoke-free protections in casino gaming areas has varied between 53% and 46% between 2008 and 2019 (NICRP, 2019)

Regulations on Electronic Tobacco Products

E-cigarettes and vaping products remain popular, particularly among youth, despite containing carcinogens, heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, ultrafine particles, nicotine, and various chemicals that cause lung disease (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 2016). Effective January 2020, e-cigarettes are now qualified and regulated the same as other tobacco products in Nevada. This means that the use of vapor products or electronic cigarettes as well as smoking tobacco products in most public places and indoor places of employment are no longer allowed under the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act (NRS 202.2483, 2019). However, many smoke-free MUH properties have been slow to

incorporate e-cigarettes into their smoke-free policy’s language, despite the significant health risk to residents. Promoting the inclusion of electronic tobacco products in smoke-free policies may help to reverse the recent rise in lung injury associated with e-cigarettes and vaping products, currently yielding a total of 2,807 deaths or hospitalized cases associated with e-cigarettes and vaping being reported as of February, 2020 (CDC, 2020).

The Legalization of Marijuana

When the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act was passed in 2006, marijuana was considered an illegal substance in the state of Nevada, resulting in exclusion from that legislation since it was understood that its use in any case would already be covered under federal statute. Recently in 2016, marijuana became legalized for recreational use for those aged 21 years or older (Nevada, 2017). The current legislation on recreational marijuana restricts its use in public spaces, only allowing its consumption on private property (Nevada, 2017). This puts the onus on businesses and other private establishments to set their own policies to prohibit marijuana. Although this law is protective of marijuana secondhand smoke exposure in public space, it does not protect against MUH properties that are considered private property (Nevada, 2017). Similar to tobacco, marijuana has the potential of infiltrating ventilation systems of MUH residents. While research indicates that regular heavy use of marijuana has lower risks for pulmonary consequences than tobacco, it has been found that marijuana smoke contains carcinogenic combustion products, with about 50% more benzopyrene and 75% more benzanthracene (as well as other phenols, vinyl chlorides, nitrosamines, reactive oxygen species found in tobacco smoke) than tobacco products (Tashkin, 2013). As a newer law, marijuana legalization may confuse property representatives about the types of policies they can implement, exacerbating past research that found many managers of MUH communities are not confident in their knowledge of current regulations or the enforceability of policies (NICRP, 2017; Tobacco Control Legal Consortium, 2017). For these reasons, marijuana poses a major cause for concern for the health of Multi-Unit Housing residents, especially as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that from 2017 – 2018, 22.61% of adults in Nevada ages 18 and older used marijuana within the past year (SAMHSA, 2018). To help inform MUH property owners and managers about their rights in relation to these new regulations, direct outreach with these individuals would be very beneficial.

TOBACCO PREVENTION OUTREACH IN SOUTHERN NEVADA

Direct outreach and community education is an effective way to reach MUH property managers that may not be aware of their right to implement or enhance smoke-free policies. Previous studies have recommended direct outreach to property managers and owners to encourage the implementation of smoke-free policies, particularly in urban areas (Cramer et al., 2011; Farley et al., 2015). The 2017 Multi-unit Housing Property Survey conducted by NICRP found that property representatives were aware of a variety of benefits that accompany smoke-free policies. However, results of this survey also showed that representatives saw policy enforcement, potential discrimination against smoking residents, and the need for a property manager or owner to confirm a policy decision as major barriers to adopting smoke-free policies at their properties. To help Clark County properties overcome these challenges, the previous iteration of Clark County’s Smoke-Free Multi Unit Housing Toolkit was redesigned, updated, and distributed to provide MUH properties with educational, legal, and digital resources regarding effective strategies for implementing smoke-free policies. This Smoke-free Multi-unit Housing Toolkit included the research and factual data on the reasons for smoke-free housing, special considerations for vape products and marijuana, legal information, and the various resources available to enact and promote a smoke-free policy at their property. These activities are consistent with recommendations made by previous studies that have looked at the need to educate MUH property managers and owners about their misconceptions of smoke-free policies (Stein et al., 2016).

Online education is also an effective method for tobacco prevention, as it offers the potential to increase accessibility of information for both property managers and potential MUH residents. For this reason, promoting the Get Healthy Clark County Smoke-Free Housing Directory was a major component of tobacco prevention outreach. By making information on smoke-free housing options easily accessible, there is a unique opportunity to help prevent exposure to secondhand smoke among individuals seeking multi-unit housing, while simultaneously providing information to MUH property staff on the current state and practices of other MUH properties in the community.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

This survey was conducted as an activity associated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention “Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health” grant (REACH). This MUH property survey was designed to achieve the following REACH Year 1 Milestone: *Increase the number of smoke-free multi-unit housing in priority zip codes by 500 units*. The purpose of this study was to update the Get Healthy Clark County Smoke-free Housing Directory in order to provide the public with a resource for smoke-free housing options. Results of this survey will show the extent of the current numbers and percentages of smoke-free units and buildings available. This same survey will be administered at the end of the REACH project period (Spring/Summer 2023) which will help to determine the impact of future outreach and educational efforts conducted during this project.

METHODOLOGY

SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

Working closely with the Tobacco Prevention and Control Program at the Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD), staff at NICRP updated the 2017 MUH Property Survey conducted during the PICH project to ensure questions reflected current trends and regulations about tobacco and marijuana use in Nevada. By designing the survey to take five minutes or less to complete, it increased the likelihood that MUH property personnel would respond to the survey. Survey questions were developed based on their ability to help inform future outreach and programming efforts for tobacco control and prevention.

The final survey included a total of 12 questions on the following topics: basic property information (4), tobacco and e-cigarette smoke-free policies regarding individual units, residential buildings, and common spaces (4), awareness of the Get Healthy Clark County Smoke-free Housing Directory and interest in SNHD smoke-free resources (4). This survey took respondents approximately 5 minutes to complete.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

In 2017, NICRP staff compiled a comprehensive list of all MUH properties in Clark County, Nevada through online searches of apartment listing databases including: Apartments.com, YellowPages.com, ForRent.com, Yelp.com, ApartmentFinder.com, as well as Bing and Google general searches. For the 2019 MUH Property Survey, all properties located during the 2017 initial search were compared to the current list of properties on the Get Healthy Clark County Housing Directory, which is updated as needed by SNHD when properties contact them; additional internet searches were also conducted to determine new properties that have been built since 2017. The comprehensive list of properties used for this survey was then updated in cases that properties names have changed or moved locations since the last survey year. Once this list of properties was updated as much as possible through internet searches and reviewing the current list on the Get Healthy Clark County Housing Directory, staff at the American Lung Association (ALA) and the Nevada Institute for Children’s Research and Policy (NICRP) began contacting properties via telephone to administer the survey. NICRP began making the MUH property calls on August 26, 2019, and stopped making calls on February 19, 2020. ALA began making MUH property calls on July 18, 2019, and stopped making calls on October 9, 2019. This survey was primarily conducted during mid-month, as property representatives reported being too busy collecting rent or operating office tasks at the start and end of each month.

Due to the elevated risk for chronic disease and health disparities related to tobacco use and exposure among Non-Hispanic African Americans, Hispanics, and individuals living at or below the poverty level, this survey prioritized administration based on these factors. Specifically, outreach was conducted in Clark County, NV due to its racial and ethnic diversity, as 30.3% of the county population identifies as Hispanic or Latino and 11.6% identifies as Black or African American. This aligns with the priorities of the REACH project, that has selected 14 zip codes that meet this criteria, including 89110, 89030, 89046, 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, 89115, 89119, 89156, 89121, and 89169. When contacting properties located in non-REACH zip codes, priority was given to contacting U.S Postal Service zip codes that contain the largest populations of Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic residents, as well as zip-codes where more than 20% of the population lives at or below the federal poverty level before surveying all remaining zip codes. Ultimately, the

survey was taken by a total of 508 MUH properties, 254 of which are located in non-REACH zip codes and 254 located in REACH zip codes.

MULTI-UNIT HOUSING PROPERTIES CALLED	ALL ZIP CODES	REACH	NON-REACH
Properties that Completed Survey	508	254	254
Properties That Did Not Complete Survey	266	120	146
<i>Refused Survey</i>	64	27	37
<i>Unable to Contact</i>	158	73	85
<i>Duplicate/Doesn't Exist*</i>	44	20	24
TOTAL PROPERTIES	774	374	400

**These included properties that were identified to be the same property listed under two different names in the online search or those properties that were identified in the online search but were no longer currently serving as MUH at the time of the survey.*

SURVEY RESULTS

Property information was obtained from MUH communities in Clark County, Nevada, via telephone. The following section includes information about the properties that completed this year's survey (N=518) to help provide a comprehensive picture of survey respondents. The property information collected consists of the type of property, the total number of smoke-free units and residential buildings, and the percentage of existing properties that are 100% smoke-free.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

The following section contains general information from the properties surveyed, including their marketing category, the number of units or buildings designated as smoke-free, and details regarding the total number of units and buildings.

Property Market Category

All properties were asked to self-identify their community type. The majority of properties identified as market rate housing units (68.1%). Some properties indicated that they served multiple segments of the population and rental market. The table below shows a breakdown of the types of MUH properties available in Clark County (see Table 1).

Table 1. Overall Community Types (n=508)

COMMUNITY TYPE	N	%
Market Rate	346	68.1%
Affordable Housing	95	18.7%
Luxury	61	12.0%
Senior	43	8.5%
Low Income	30	5.9%
Other	29	5.7%

Note: Respondents could select multiple options, therefore percentages may total over 100%.

Other types of communities included:

- Weekly rentals
- UNLV-Students Only
- Transitional Housing
- Extended Stays
- Public Housing Developments for families

Number of Residential Units and Buildings

Respondents were asked to provide the total number of residential units and buildings located at each property. A majority of properties reported having between 150 and 399 individual units and between 1 and 29 buildings. The table below shows the breakdown of the range of units and buildings available in Clark County (see Table 2).

Table 2. Total Number of Individual Apartment Units & Residential Buildings (n=508)

UNITS	N	%	BUILDINGS	N	%
1-49	16	3.1%	1-9	149	29.3%
50-99	52	10.2%	10-19	145	28.5%
100-149	71	14.0%	20-29	100	19.7%
150-199	76	15.0%	30-39	46	9.1%
200-299	124	24.4%	40-49	27	5.3%
300-399	99	19.5%	50-99	24	4.7%
400-599	52	10.2%	100+	5	1.0%
600-999	14	2.8%	Prefer not to answer	12	2.4%
1000+	1	0.2%			
Prefer not to answer	3	0.6%			

Smoking Designation

All properties were asked how many individual residential units and buildings were designated as smoke-free to determine their percentage category. Buildings were determined to be smoke-free if all individual units within that building were designated as smoke-free (thereby eliminating the infiltration of secondhand smoke into individual units within that building). The following definitions were used to assign the category to each property:

- 100% Smoke-Free: all individual units or residential buildings are designated smoke-free.
- 75-99% Smoke-Free: the property is partially smoke-free. At least 75% of units or residential buildings are designated smoke-free.
- 50-74% Smoke-Free: the property is partially smoke-free. At least half (50%), but less than three quarters (75%) of individual units or residential buildings, are designated smoke-free.
- 25-49% Smoke-Free: the property is partially smoke-free. At least one quarter (25%), but less than half (50%) of individual units or residential buildings are designated smoke-free.
- 1-24% Smoke-Free: the property is partially smoke-free. At least one individual unit or building is designated smoke-free. The number of smoke-free units or buildings is less than a quarter (25%) of the total units or buildings.
- 0% Smoke-Free: there are no restrictions about smoking in individual units or residential buildings at this property.

Over half of the properties surveyed did not have any individual smoke-free units (58.5%) or buildings (59.1%). Of those properties that had at least one smoke-free unit (41.5%) or building (40.7%), almost 40% had designated 100% of their units (37.6%) and buildings (37.8%) as smoke-free. The table below shows a breakdown of these percentage categories (see Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of Properties Designated as Smoke-free (n=508)

% OF UNITS	PROPERTIES		% OF BUILDINGS	PROPERTIES	
	N	%		N	%
100% Smoke-Free	191	37.6%	100% Smoke-Free	192	37.8%
75-99% Smoke-Free	1	0.2%	75-99% Smoke-Free	0	0.0%
50-74% Smoke-Free	5	1.0%	50-74% Smoke-Free	1	0.2%
25-49% Smoke-Free	4	0.8%	25-49% Smoke-Free	5	1.0%
1-24% Smoke-Free	10	2.0%	1-24% Smoke-Free	9	1.8%
0% Smoke-Free	297	58.5%	0% Smoke-Free	300	59.1%
Data Unavailable	0	0.0%	Data Unavailable	1	0.2%

Prevalence of Smoke-Free Housing

Respondents were asked whether the property they represented designated any individual units or buildings as smoke-free. Just over 40% of properties have units designated as smoke-free (41.5%) and designated residential buildings as smoke-free (40.7%) (see Table 4).

Table 4. Number and percentage of units and buildings designated as smoke-free (n=508)

HAS SMOKE-FREE UNITS	N	%	HAS SMOKE-FREE BUILDINGS	N	%
Yes	211	41.5%	Yes	207	40.7%
No	297	58.5%	No	300	59.1%
Prefer not to answer	0	0.0%	Prefer not to answer	1	0.2%

Approximately half of properties have 199 individual units or less designated as smoke-free (52.7%) and 64.2% of properties report having 19 buildings or less that are designated as smoke-free (see Table 5).

Table 5. Range and percentage of units and buildings designated as smoke-free

# SMOKE-FREE UNITS	N (211)	%	# SMOKE-FREE BUILDINGS	N (211)	%
1-49	20	9.5%	0	3	1.4%
50-99	28	13.3%	1-9	88	41.7%
100-149	35	16.6%	10-19	45	21.3%
150-199	28	13.3%	20-29	38	18.0%
200-299	47	22.3%	30-39	11	5.2%
300-399	32	15.2%	40-49	12	5.7%
400-599	12	5.7%	50-99	6	2.8%
500+	8	3.8%	100+	1	0.5%
Prefer not to answer	1	0.5%	Prefer not to answer	7	3.3%

**Only of properties that had at least 1 unit designated as smoke-free.*

SMOKE-FREE POLICIES IN PUBLIC SPACES OF ALL PROPERTIES

Smoke-Free Policies in Shared Public Spaces

Respondents from all properties were asked about any smoke-free policies their property had regarding outdoor and indoor shared spaces. Over half of properties (51.6%) indicated that they prohibited smoking in public spaces with a smoke-free policy. Of these, the most common was no smoking in indoor common spaces.

Table 6. Existence of Smoke-free Policies in Public Spaces (n=508)

SMOKE-FREE POLICES	N	%
Minimum Distance from Buildings/Entrances	61	12.0%
No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - Including E-cigarettes	173	34.1%
No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - NOT Including E-cigarettes	58	11.4%
No Smoking in Outdoor Common Spaces	67	13.2%
Other	44	8.7%
We DO NOT Implement Any Smoke-free Policies	246	48.4%

Note: Respondents could select multiple options, therefore percentages may total over 100%.

Other types of smoke-free policies reported included:

- No marijuana and drug-free housing
- Encouraging residents to go smoke-free
- Extra charges for smokers
- University policies
- Smoking allowed in designated areas only
- Odor clauses
- Smoking only on patio or away from buildings
- Implementation of smoke-free lease addendums

GET HEALTHY CLARK COUNTY SMOKE-FREE HOUSING DIRECTORY

Finally, respondents with at least one unit designated as smoke-free were asked if they were aware of the Get Healthy Clark County Smoke-free Housing Directory. This directory was developed by the SNHD to highlight MUH communities in Clark County that offer smoke-free housing options for residents. It is a free, online searchable database that is regularly promoted through various media channels by SNHD. Almost 20% of respondents were familiar with the online directory at the time of the survey.

Table 7. SNHD Smoke-free Housing Directory Awareness (n=211)

FAMILIAR WITH DIRECTORY (n=518)	N	%
Yes	40	19.0%
No	108	51.2%
Not Sure	26	12.3%
Prefer not to answer	37	17.5%

**Only of properties that had at least 1 unit designated as smoke-free.*

These properties were also asked if they would like to receive free signage and promotional materials encouraging smoke-free living. Approximately 35% of properties requested these materials from SNHD for use at their properties. After informing properties about the benefits of a directory listing, approximately 30% of respondents with designated smoke-free units requested further follow-up from SNHD about participating in this database.

Table 8. Materials Requested & SNHD Smoke-free Housing Directory Interest (n=211)

REQUESTED MATERIALS	N	%	REQUESTED PROPERTY LISTING	N	%
Yes	74	35.1%	Yes	63	29.9%
No	97	46.0%	No	38	18.0%
Prefer not to answer	40	19.0%	Not now, follow up in future	73	34.6%
			Prefer not to answer	37	17.5%

**Only of properties that had at least 1 unit designated as smoke-free.*

DISCUSSION

While 432 municipalities throughout the United States have successfully enacted policies that prohibit smoking in 100% of MUH units as of July of 2017, Clark County, NV currently practices a voluntary approach, meaning that smoke-free policies are at the discretion of MUH property managers (America's Nonsmokers Rights Foundation, 2017). Results from this 2019 MUH Property Survey indicate approximately 38% of MUH properties in Clark County designate all individual units (37.6%) or buildings (37.8%) on their property as smoke-free. This translates into 19,306 units available to rent at 100% smoke-free properties and 23,432 units available at any property, which means there is still much work to be done in Southern Nevada.

Questions regarding e-cigarette policies were added to the 2019 MUH Property Survey in response to the growing popularity of vaping and e-cigarette products in the United States. Only 34.1% of properties reported having some type of smoke-free policy in indoor common spaces that expressly prohibit e-cigarettes.

With new research revealing the various health risks associated with e-cigarettes and vaping, many states have recently classified e-cigarettes as tobacco products, including Nevada's neighboring states of California, Colorado, and Utah (Public Health Law Center, 2020). As of January 2020, Nevada now classifies and regulates e-cigarettes the same as all other tobacco products. This policy change aims to reduce misconceptions that have contributed to e-cigarettes being excluded from MUH properties' smoke-free policy language (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 370.0318, 2019). Future efforts should be made to help support the implementation and enforcement of electronic cigarette and vaping prohibitions at MUH properties, with educational outreach conducted with property representatives and residents.

To help encourage MUH properties in Clark County to implement and expand smoke free policies, SNHD created a Smoke-free Multi-unit Housing Toolkit that included resources (e.g. sample policies, lease language and templates, signage) to assist properties with implementing policies. Recently, the toolkit was updated to include more recent information about electronic tobacco products and marijuana policies. The updated toolkit was distributed to 180 properties within REACH priority zip codes in 2019 and 2020. Future efforts will consist of following up with properties that received the toolkit from SNHD and solicit feedback from property representatives to help better understand how smoke-free policy initiatives can be successfully implemented.

LIMITATIONS

All self-reported surveys contain some limitations. In this particular project, individual properties could have been unintentionally left off the comprehensive list due to a lack of internet presence on the websites searched. Additionally, accuracy of the responses gathered in this survey were dependent on the knowledge of the respondent for that particular location. In order to encourage a maximum potential response rate, it was decided that any property representative (manager, office supervisor, leasing/sales agent) would be eligible to complete the survey. Some of these individuals may not have been apprised of the most up to date numbers of smoke-free units and buildings or smoking policies for that property. Some property representatives did not know the number of residential buildings onsite, while others refused to participate due to a misconception of privacy laws (i.e. FERPA) limiting their ability to share requested information that is public record.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from this survey are expected to be used in future project years in order to conduct more targeted outreach for multi-unit housing properties. Specifically, future plans to increase access to smoke-free housing include collecting feedback from multi-unit housing properties regarding the toolkit's content, design, and overall effectiveness. In addition, plans have been made to update toolkit materials to reflect new laws and guidelines on tobacco products in order to inform multi-unit housing managers of potential changes in context that may impact their property's policy on smoking. Lastly, a follow-up survey is recommended in order to continuously measure trends in the adoption of smoke and tobacco-free policies at multi-unit housing properties throughout Clark County, Nevada.

Replication of a similar survey in future years could shed light on the full impact of legal recreational marijuana on MUH residents' exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke and MUH properties' response to new or increasing complaints. Additionally, conducting a similar survey in the future could reveal more information on how MUH properties will respond

to the growing prevalence of e-cigarette and vaping use as well as the increase in research regarding the health risks associated with these tobacco products. Furthermore, including questions specifically about the Smoke-free MUH Toolkit may shed light on how outreach activities in general, and this toolkit specifically, influence the decision-making process among MUH managers and owners in regards to the implementation of smoke-free policies.

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APPENDIX A: AVAILABLE SMOKE-FREE HOUSING IN REACH ZIP CODES

Zip Code	Population			Existing Properties				Smoke-Free	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Black	In Poverty	Total Properties	Completed Survey	100% Smoke-Free		Units	Buildings
						Total	%		
REACH									
89030	73.02%	14.30%	26.29%	18	11	7	38.9%	820	71
89046	9.29%	1.78%	9.85%	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
89101	61.74%	14.02%	25.62%	43	24	14	32.6%	1,543	65
89102	55.60%	8.59%	24.60%	40	33	15	37.5%	4,750	268
89104	60.05%	6.60%	17.31%	29	16	8	27.6%	1,570	92
89106	41.98%	35.81%	26.70%	23	8	4	17.4%	866	70
89107	56.17%	6.87%	14.66%	14	6	3	21.4%	197	15
89108	47.73%	15.01%	14.93%	22	21	10	45.5%	2,688	244
89110	44.66%	7.73%	17.10%	23	19	10	43.5%	1,847	186
89115	59.98%	17.97%	23.81%	30	19	4	13.3%	1,420	121
89119	44.66%	12.59%	18.91%	49	36	14	28.6%	3,328	101
89121	44.46%	10.23%	14.17%	45	32	16	35.6%	3,137	290
89156	53.61%	11.59%	16.12%	8	5	4	50.0%	702	44
89169	46.40%	14.93%	22.68%	30	24	6	20.0%	1,905	203
TOTAL – ALL REACH ZIP CODES				374	254	115	30.7%	24,773	1,770

Source: Healthy Southern Nevada, 2020 Estimates.

APPENDIX B: MUH PROPERTY SURVEY RESULTS BY REACH/NON-REACH AREAS

ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES (n=508)	REACH		NON-REACH		ALL PROPERTIES	
	N=254	%	N=254	%	N=508	%
COMMUNITY TYPE*						
Market Rate	150	59.1%	196	77.2%	346	68.1%
Luxury	13	5.1%	48	18.9%	61	12.0%
Low Income	22	8.7%	8	3.1%	30	5.9%
Affordable Housing	68	26.8%	27	10.6%	95	18.7%
Senior	32	12.6%	11	4.3%	43	8.5%
Other	25	9.8%	4	1.6%	29	5.7%
TOTAL UNITS						
1-49	12	4.7%	4	1.6%	16	3.1%
50-99	33	13.0%	19	7.5%	52	10.2%
100-149	44	17.3%	27	10.6%	71	14.0%
150-199	43	16.9%	33	13.0%	76	15.0%
200-299	57	22.4%	67	26.4%	124	24.4%
300-399	43	16.9%	56	22.0%	99	19.5%
400-599	18	7.1%	34	13.4%	52	10.2%
600-999	4	1.6%	10	3.9%	14	2.8%
1000+	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%
Prefer not to answer	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	0.6%
% RANGE OF SMOKE-FREE UNITS						
0%	133	52.4%	164	64.6%	297	58.5%
1-24.9%	2	0.8%	8	3.1%	10	2.0%
25-49.9%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	4	0.8%
50-74.9%	3	1.2%	2	0.8%	5	1.0%
75-99.9%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
100%	115	45.3%	76	29.9%	191	37.6%
Prefer not to answer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
# SMOKE-FREE UNITS **						
	N=121		N=90		N=211	
1-49	11	9.1%	9	10.0%	20	9.5%
50-99	19	15.7%	9	10.0%	28	13.3%
100-149	23	19.0%	12	13.3%	35	16.7%
150-199	14	11.6%	14	15.6%	28	13.3%
200-299	24	19.8%	23	25.6%	47	22.4%
300-399	19	15.7%	13	14.4%	32	15.2%
400-599	7	5.8%	5	5.6%	12	5.7%
500+	4	3.3%	4	4.4%	8	3.8%
Prefer Not to Answer	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	0.5%
TOTAL BUILDINGS						
1-9	109	42.9%	40	15.7%	149	29.3%
10-19	70	27.6%	75	29.5%	145	28.5%
20-29	35	13.8%	65	25.6%	100	19.7%
30-39	16	6.3%	30	11.8%	46	9.1%
40-49	12	4.7%	15	5.9%	27	5.3%
50-99	6	2.4%	18	7.1%	24	4.7%
100+	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	5	1.0%
Prefer Not to Answer	4	1.6%	8	3.1%	12	2.4%

*Note: Respondents could select multiple options, therefore percentages may total over 100%.

**Only out of properties who reported at least one designated smoke-free unit.

ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES (n=508)	REACH		NON-REACH		ALL PROPERTIES	
	N=254	%	N=254	%	N=508	%
% RANGE OF SMOKE-FREE BUILDINGS						
0%	136	53.5%	164	64.6%	300	59.1%
1-24.9%	1	0.4%	8	3.1%	9	1.8%
25-49.9%	1	0.4%	4	1.6%	5	1.0%
50-74.9%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
75-99.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
100%	115	45.3%	77	30.3%	192	37.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%
# SMOKE-FREE BUILDINGS**						
	N=121		N=90		N=211	
0	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
1-9	57	47.1%	31	34.4%	88	41.7%
10-19	25	20.7%	20	22.2%	45	21.3%
20-29	19	15.7%	19	21.1%	38	18.0%
30-39	4	3.3%	7	7.8%	11	5.2%
40-49	6	5.0%	6	6.7%	12	5.7%
50-99	5	4.1%	1	1.1%	6	2.8%
100+	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	0.5%
Prefer Not to Answer	2	1.7%	5	5.6%	7	3.3%
SMOKE-FREE POLICIES*						
Minimum Distance	40	15.7%	21	8.3%	61	12.0%
No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces Including E-cigarettes	102	40.2%	71	28.0%	173	34.1%
No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces NOT Including E-cigarettes	38	15.0%	20	7.9%	58	11.4%
No Smoking in Outdoor Common Spaces	46	18.1%	21	8.3%	67	13.2%
Other	28	11.0%	16	6.3%	44	8.7%
We do NOT implement any smoke-free policies	92	36.2%	154	60.6%	246	48.4%
FAMILIAR WITH ONLINE DIRECTORY**						
	N=121		N=90		N=211	
Yes	37	30.6%	3	3.3%	40	19.0%
No	53	43.8%	55	61.1%	108	51.2%
Not sure	10	8.3%	16	17.8%	26	12.3%
Prefer not to answer	21	17.4%	16	17.8%	37	17.5%
REQUESTED MATERIALS FROM SNHD**						
	N=121		N=90		N=211	
Yes	48	39.7%	26	28.9%	74	35.1%
No	49	40.5%	48	53.3%	97	46.0%
Prefer not to answer	24	19.8%	16	17.8%	40	19.0%
REQUESTED ADDITION TO DIRECTORY**						
	N=121		N=90		N=211	
Yes	44	36.4%	19	21.1%	63	29.9%
No	22	18.2%	16	17.8%	38	18.0%
Not at this time, follow up in future	36	29.8%	37	41.1%	73	34.6%
Prefer not to answer	19	15.7%	18	20.0%	37	17.5%

*Note: Respondents could select multiple options, therefore percentages may total over 100%.

**Only out of properties who reported at least one designated smoke-free unit.

APPENDIX C: MULTI-UNIT HOUSING PROPERTY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

INTERVIEWER READ: Hello, my name is ___ from _____. We are researching the availability of smoke-free apartments in Clark County. Would you or someone in your office have time to answer a few quick questions about your property? It's all publicly available information and should take less than 5 minutes.

1. How many total apartment units do you have at this property?

2. How many of those units are designated as smoke-free?

[INTERVIEWER READ]: For this survey, a building refers to a free-standing structure that contains individual apartment units. Clubhouses, gyms, and leasing offices are excluded from this count.

3. How many total residential buildings do you have at this property?

4. How many of those buildings are designated as smoke-free?

5. Do you currently implement any of the following types of Smoke-free Policies? Minimum Distance (including e-cigarette, no smoking indoors, no smoking indoors including e-cigarettes, etc.)

- Minimum Distance (Enter number of feet away stated in policy) _____
- No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - Including E-cigarettes
- No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - NOT Including E-cigarettes
- No Smoking in Outdoor Common Spaces
- Other _____
- We DO NOT Implement Any Smoke-free Policies

6. Do you currently implement any of the following types of Smoke-free Policies? Minimum Distance (including e-cigarette, no smoking indoors, no smoking indoors including e-cigarettes, etc.)

- Minimum Distance (Enter number of feet away stated in policy) _____
- No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - Including E-cigarettes
- No Smoking in Indoor Common Spaces - NOT Including E-cigarettes
- No Smoking in Outdoor Common Spaces
- Other _____
- We DO NOT Implement Any Smoke-free Policies

7. What type of housing does this property offer?

- Low income
- Affordable housing
- Senior living
- Market rate
- Luxury
- Other

8. Thanks! We'd just like to verify the name, address, and contact information for your property.

Property Name:

Address:

Address 2:

City:

State:

ZIP Code:

Website:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

9. **If smoke free:** Would you be interested in obtaining free signage or promotional materials from the Southern Nevada Health District?
- Yes
 - No
10. Are you familiar with the Get Healthy Clark County's Smoke-free Housing Directory?
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure

If no or not sure, read: No problem, let me tell you a little about it!

Get Healthy Clark County's Smoke-free Housing Directory was developed to highlight multi-housing communities in Clark County that offer smoke-free housing options for residents. It's a FREE, online searchable database that is regularly promoted through various media channels by the Southern Nevada Health District. The Directory includes a legal disclaimer for listed properties and residents and all information posted can be changed or removed at any time upon request of the property.

IF PROPERTY HAS SMOKE- FREE UNITS/BUILDINGS:

11. Would you like your smoke-free apartments listed in the free, searchable Smoke-free Housing Directory on the Get Healthy Clark County website?
- Yes
 - No
 - Not Applicable - No smoke-free units/buildings
 - Not at this time, but please follow up with me in the future.
- (Contact Name, Phone, & E-mail)

INTERVIEWER - If yes, verify that the information given is what they want listed on the Directory and be sure to ask for the Primary Contact Name to be listed!]

12. **If yes above:** Great! Just to verify, is the property name, address, and contact information we just confirmed what you would like listed on the Directory? Also, what is the name of the main contact person for your property?

- Yes. Primary Contact Name and/or Requested Property Information to be listed:

- No

13. **If no above:** Please know that if your property ever decides that they would like to be advertised for free on the Smoke-free Housing Directory, you can find contact information on the Get Healthy Clark County website: www.gethealthyclarkcounty.org

14. **If not applicable above:** Please know that if your property ever decides to make certain units or buildings smoke free, they can be listed for free on the searchable Smoke-free Housing Directory on the Get Healthy Clark County website. You can find more information on making your property smoke-free and contact information to be advertised for free on the directory at www.gethealthyclarkcounty.org.

INTERVIEWER - That was our last question! Thank you so much for your time and answering our questions. Have a great day!