

## Compilation of Peer Reviewed Studies Related to Tobacco Smoke-Drift

- Snyder et al., *Smoke-Free Multiunit Housing: A Review of the Scientific Literature*, Tobacco Control (January 2015): this review summarizes the existing scientific literature relevant to smoke-free multiunit housing, discusses knowledge gaps and provides recommendations for future research to inform public health action. It notes that future research on smoke-free multiunit housing compliance and enforcement and the impact of these policies is needed. This is something I have found in my research as well. There is a lot on the health effects and the prevalence of these policies as well as the attitudes of residents and providers, but not too much else. I included this because it may be a good list of resources to use for the website.  
<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2015/01/07/tobaccocontrol-2014-051849.abstract> (only the abstract is available)

### Health Effects:

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*, Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006: This report updates the evidence of the harmful effects of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. It is cited by almost every organization and in almost every fact sheet, article, and guidance document that I have come across in my research.  
[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44324/pdf/Bookshelf\\_NBK44324.pdf](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44324/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK44324.pdf)
- Wilson, et al., *Tobacco-Smoke Exposure in Children Who Live in Multiunit Housing*, Pediatrics, Volume 127, Number 1 (January 2011): This study found that children who live in homes in which no one smokes inside had a 45% increase in cotinine levels if they live in apartments compared with detached homes. Multiunit housing may be a significant source of secondhand tobacco-smoke exposure for children, at level associated with morbidity.  
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/127/1/85.full.pdf+html>
- Flouris et. al., *Biological Evidence for the Acute Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke Exposure*, American Journal of Physiology: Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, Vol. 298, No. 1 (2010): This review evaluates the existing biological evidence regarding the acute health effects of SHS exposure. The study includes an analysis on the toxicants and carcinogenicity of the secondhand smoke and discusses the evidence for secondhand smoke-induced respiratory, cardiovascular, metabolic, endocrine and immune effects. It also addresses secondhand smoke-induced influences on oxygen delivery and exercise.  
<http://ajplung.physiology.org/content/298/1/L3>

### **Efficacy of Smoke-Free Housing Policies:**

- Russo et al., *Comparison of Indoor Air Quality in Smoke-Permitted and Smoke-Free Multiunit Housing: Findings from the Boston Housing Authority*, *Nicotine & Tobacco* (2014): This evaluation sought to determine whether buildings with smoke-free policies have less secondhand smoke than similar buildings without such policies. The study also assessed potential secondhand smoke transfer between apartments with and without resident smokers. The study found that building-wide smoke-free policies can limit secondhand smoke exposure for everyone living in multiunit housing.  
<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/17/3/316.short> (only the abstract is available)
- Pizacani et al., *Implementation of Smoke-Free Policy in Subsidized Multiunit Housing: Effects on Smoking Cessation and Secondhand Smoke Exposure*, *Nicotine & Tobacco* (2011): This study looked at the impact of implementing a comprehensive smoke-free policy in multiunit housing in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area. It evaluated cessation-related behaviors, policy knowledge and compliance, and secondhand smoke exposure among low-income tenants. The study found that the implementation of a smoke-free policy was associated with positive changes in cessation-related behaviors and reduced secondhand smoke exposure in this population.  
<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/14/9/1027.abstract> (only the abstract is available)

### **Economic Impact of Smoke-Free Policies:**

- Ong et al., *Estimates of Smoking-Related Property Costs in California Multiunit Housing*, *Am J Public Health*. 2012 March; 102(3): 490–493: This study evaluated smoking-related costs in multiunit housing by surveying California multiunit housing owners or managers on their past-year smoking-related costs and smoke-free policies. The study found that implementing statewide complete smoke-free policies may save multiunit housing property owners over \$18 million annually.  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3487653/>
- Burdette et al., *A Statewide Assessment of Smoke-Free Policy in Multiunit Housing Settings*, *Nicotine & Tobacco* (2014): This study examined the prevalence of smoke-free policies in multiunit housing in South Dakota. Owner beliefs about smoke-free policies were identified. The study found that perceptions of owners without smoke-free policies focused on economic concerns that were inconsistent with reports from those owners with smoke-free policies. **This could also provide information about the prevalence of smoke-free housing policies (see below). I included it here because of what was stated about the economic concerns and reports in the conclusion. It would be good to see if there is any valuable information about the economic impact of these policies in the full text.**  
<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/16/12/1593.abstract> (only the abstract is available)  
**\*\* State/Local Survey – South Dakota**
- King et al., *National and State Cost Savings Associated with Prohibiting Smoking in Subsidized and Public Housing in the United States*, *Preventing Chronic Disease*, Vol. 11, E171 (2014): This study calculated national and state costs that could have been averted in 2012 if smoking were prohibited in all US subsidized housing, including

public housing: 1) secondhand smoke-related direct health care, 2) renovation of smoking-permitted units, and 3) smoking-attributable fires. The study found that prohibiting smoking in all US subsidized housing would protect health and could generate substantial societal cost savings.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4184089/>

### **Prevalence of Smoke-Free Housing:**

- Stein, et al., *Predictors of Smoke-Free Policies in Affordable Multiunit Housing, North Carolina, 2013*, Preventing Chronic Disease, Volume 12, E73 (May 2015): The authors of this studied surveyed all affordable multiunit housing properties in North Carolina to determine the statewide prevalence of smoke-free policies and to identify predictors of smoke-free policies. This study found that more-smoke free policies in affordable multiunit housing are needed to protect vulnerable populations, particularly children, from secondhand smoke exposure.  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4438422/pdf/PCD-12-E73.pdf>  
\*\* State/Local Survey – North Carolina
- Licht et al., *Attitudes, Experiences, and Acceptance of Smoke-Free Policies Among US Multiunit Housing Residents*, American Journal of Public Health, October 2012, Volume 102, No. 10: data for this study was from 2 nationally representative samples of US adults living in multiunit housing. The study indicates that a majority of multiunit housing resident have implemented smoke-free home rules, but many remain involuntarily exposed to secondhand smoke in this environment. **This could also provide information about the efficacy of smoke-free housing policies (see above).**  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3490662/pdf/AJPH.2012.300717.pdf>  
\*\* National Survey
- King et al., *National and State Estimates of Secondhand Smoke Infiltration Among U.S. Multiunit Housing Residents*, Nicotine & Tobacco Research, 2013; 15(7):1316-1321: This study assessed the prevalence and characteristics of multiunit housing residency in the US, and the extent of secondhand smoke infiltration in this environment at the national and state levels. The study found that a considerable number of Americans living in multiunit housing experience secondhand smoke in their homes.  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23248030> (only the abstract is available)  
\*\* National Survey
- King et al., *Multiunit Housing Residents' Experiences and Attitudes Toward Smoke-Free Policies*, Nicotine & Tobacco Research, 2010: This study assessed the prevalence and predictors of secondhand smoke exposure and smoke-free policy support among multiunit housing residents in New York State.  
<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2010/04/15/ntr.ntq053.short> (only the abstract is available)  
\*\* State/Local Survey – New York