Post-Assessment Data

Demographics

Demographic characteristics of the sample at baseline and post-assessment are shown in Table 1. Compared to baseline, a significantly higher percentage of respondents at post-assessment reported their ethnicity as Hispanic (93.1% vs. 51.7%, respectively; $\chi^2(1) = 76.47$, $p<.001$); their race as White (86.2% vs. 46.5%, respectively; $t=7.13$, $p<.001$), and their primary language as Spanish (96.9% vs. 50.6%, respectively; $t=-12.50$, $p<.001$). There were no significant differences between baseline and post-assessment on educational attainment.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Baseline and Post-Assessment Samples

	Baseline		Post-Assessment	
Variable	**Number of Participants**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Participants**	**Percentage of Total**
Total Number of Participants	269	100%	130	100%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	139	51.7%	121	93.1%
Non-Hispanic	124	46.1%	3	2.3%
No Response	6	2.2%	6	4.6%
Race				
White	125	46.5%	112	86.2%
Black	131	48.7%	8	6.2%
Other	6	2.2%	3	2.3%
No Response	7	2.6%	7	5.4%
Primary Language				
English	127	47.2%	3	2.3%
Spanish	136	50.6%	126	96.9%
Creole	4	1.5%	0	0%
No Response	2	0.7%	1	0.8%
Educational Attainment				
Never Attended School	2	0.7%	4	3.1%
Elementary	25	9.3%	18	13.8%
Some High School	64	23.8%	21	16.2%
High School Graduate	89	33.1%	33	25.4%
Some College or Technical School	52	19.3%	26	20.0%
College Graduate	35	13.0%	25	19.2%
No Response	2	0.7%	3	2.3%

Tobacco Use and Preferences

Overall, respondents at both baseline and post-assessment largely endorsed anti-smoking practices and preferences. At both baseline and post-assessment, the majority of respondents reported not allowing smoking anywhere inside their home (79.6% and 79.2%, respectively). Similarly, 81.4% of the baseline sample and 89.2% of the post-assessment sample reported that they do not currently smoke or use other tobacco products. Finally, the majority of respondents at both time points (62.1% of baseline and 76.1% of post-assessment) reported feeling inconvenienced or bothered (either "a lot" or "a little") by indoor tobacco smoke (see Table 2 for response distributions for key survey items of interest).

Table 2. Resident Habits and Preferences for Smoking and Tobacco Use

	Baseline		Post-Assessment	
Survey Item	**Number of Participants**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Participants**	**Percentage of Total**
Total Number of Participants	269	100%	130	100%
Rules about Smoking Inside the Home				
Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home	214	79.6%	103	79.2%
Smoking is allowed in some places inside the home, or at some times	23	8.6%	6	4.6%
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	8	3.0%	0	0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	15	5.6%	15	11.5%
No Response	9	3.3%	6	4.6%
Frequency of Tobacco Consumption				
Everyday	21	7.8%	4	3.1%
Some Days (or Socially)	17	6.3%	2	1.5%
Not at All	219	81.4%	116	89.2%
Don't Know/Not Sure	5	1.9%	4	3.1%
No Response	7	2.6%	4	3.1%
Bothered by Indoor Tobacco Smoke				
A lot	142	52.8%	97	74.6%
A little	25	9.3%	2	1.5%
Not at all	74	27.5%	21	16.2%
Don't Know/Not Sure	10	3.7%	4	3.1%
No Response	18	6.7%	6	4.6%
Support of a No-Smoking Policy				
Support	157	58.3%	83	63.8%
Do not Support	72	26.8%	34	26.2%
Don't Know/Not Sure	32	11.9%	8	6.2%
No Response	8	3.0%	5	3.8%

How do you feel about the recent rule change that has made your building smoke-free?				
Yes, I like that our building, including the units, is smoke-free	-	-	94	72.3%
No, I would like our building to continue to allow smoking in the units	-	-	5	3.8%
I have no preference	-	-	11	8.5%
I didn't know there were rules in place	-	-	2	1.5%
No Response	-	-	18	13.8%

Note: The baseline survey did not contain the item "How do you feel about the recent rule change that has made your building smoke-free?"

The post-assessment survey contained additional questions that were not on the baseline survey, one of which asked about participants' feelings regarding the recent implementation of house rules that made their building smoke-free. A minority of residents expressed opposition to the new rules (3.8%), while 72.3% of the residents approved of the new smoke-free rules. However, it is noteworthy that at the same time point, a larger minority of respondents (26.2%) reported opposition to the idea of a smoke-free policy, while a smaller majority (63.8%) expressed support for the principle of a no-smoking policy (see Table 2).

Ethnic Differences at Each Time Point

At baseline, ethnic differences were observed on several variables. Compared to non-Hispanic respondents at baseline, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report: having rules that do not allow smoking inside the home ($t=-3.25$, $p<.01$), being less likely to permit smoking on balconies or patios ($\chi^2(1) = 4.34$, $p<.05$), lower frequency of actual tobacco use by anyone within their home ($t=-3.33$, $p<.01$), being more likely to support a no-smoking policy ($\chi^2(1) = 11.24$, $p<.01$), being more bothered by indoor tobacco smoke ($t=4.44$, $p<.001$), and being more bothered by outdoor tobacco smoke ($t=6.44$, $p<.001$). There were no ethnic differences on current personal use of tobacco, frequency of tobacco smoke entering the home, considerations of moving due to tobacco odor, or a preference to move to a non-smoking community.

At post-assessment, ethnic differences were observed on fewer variables than at baseline. In particular, compared to non-Hispanics at post-assessment, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report: higher frequency of tobacco smoke/odor entering their home ($t=6.43$, $p<.001$), being more bothered by indoor tobacco smoke ($t=3.88$, $p<.001$), and being more bothered by outdoor tobacco smoke ($t=20.79$, $p<.001$). There were no ethnic differences on rules for smoking inside the home, rules for smoking on balconies or patios, tobacco use within the home, current use of tobacco, support of a no-smoking policy, considerations of moving due to tobacco odor, or a preference to move to a non-smoking community. However, this lack of ethnic differences at post-assessment may be partly attributable to the relatively small number of respondents who identified as non-Hispanic, compared to the baseline sample (2.3% vs. 46.1% for each time point, respectively). See Table 3 for ethnic differences on key variables.

Table 3. Ethnic Differences on Key Variables

	t-value	
Survey Item	**Baseline**	**Post-Assessment**
Rules about Smoking Inside the Home	-3.25**	.43
Current Use of Tobacco	-1.94	-.89
Frequency of Tobacco Consumption within the Home	-3.33**	.22
Bothered by Indoor Tobacco Smoke	4.44***	3.88***
Bothered by Outdoor Tobacco Smoke	6.44***	20.79***
Frequency of Tobacco Smoke Entering the Home	-1.29	6.43***
Choosing Non-Smoking Community over Smoking Community	-.92	.84
	χ^2 value	
	Baseline	**Post-Assessment**
Rules for Smoking on Balcony/Patio	4.34*	.16
Support of a No-Smoking Policy	11.24**	.84
Considerations of Moving due to Tobacco Odor	2.93	.37

Note: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Comparisons Between Baseline and Post-Assessment Measurements

When examined across all apartment complexes that participated in the baseline or post-test assessment, independent samples t-tests revealed significant differences between baseline and post-assessment measurements on key variables. Specifically, between baseline and post-assessment, rules against smoking inside the house became stricter (t=2.89, p<.01), fewer respondents reported smoking inside the home (t=4.42, p<.001), fewer respondents reported using tobacco products (t=2.96, p<.01), respondents reported tobacco odor entering their home less frequently (t=2.25, p<.05), and respondents reported being more bothered by both indoor (t=-3.86, p<.001) and outdoor tobacco smoke (t=-4.03, p<.001). Additionally, chi-square tests revealed that compared to baseline, respondents at post-assessment were significantly more likely to prohibit smoking on their balconies ($\chi^2(1) = 7.46$, p<.01). While several of these changes are attributable to the implementation of the smoke-free policy between baseline and post-assessment, these findings also indicate that residents did, in fact, comply with the smoke-free policy, as they made their own rules for smoking within their units more strict. However, there were no differences between baseline and post-assessment measurements on residents' support of a no-smoking policy, considerations of moving due to tobacco odor, or a preference to move to a non-smoking community.

However, when examined across **only** the apartment complexes that participated in **both** the baseline and post-test assessment (namely, Jack Orr and Joe Moretti apartments), independent samples t-tests revealed no significant differences across continuous variables, including rules for smoking inside the home, use of tobacco products, frequency of tobacco odor entering the home, and being bothered by indoor or outdoor tobacco smoke. However, chi-square tests revealed that at post-assessment, residents

of these two complexes were significantly more likely to prohibit smoking on their balconies ($\chi^2(1) = 7.11$, $p<.01$). There were no other differences between baseline and post-assessment on any other variables. See Table 4 for a summary of differences on key variables between baseline and post assessment measurements.

Table 4. Differences Between Baseline and Post-Assessment Measurements on Key Variables

	t-value	
Survey Item	**All Complexes**	**Only Complexes Participating in Baseline and Post-Assessment**
Rules about Smoking Inside the Home	2.89**	1.34
Current Use of Tobacco	2.96**	1.28
Frequency of Tobacco Consumption within the Home	4.42**	.98
Bothered by Indoor Tobacco Smoke	3.86***	-.46
Bothered by Outdoor Tobacco Smoke	4.03***	-.71
Frequency of Tobacco Smoke Entering the Home	2.25*	.82
Choosing Non-Smoking Community over Smoking Community	-1.31	-.56
	χ^2 value	
	Baseline	**Post-Assessment**
Rules for Smoking on Balcony/Patio	7.46**	7.11**
Support of a No-Smoking Policy	.21	.67
Considerations of Moving due to Tobacco Odor	.05	.94

Note: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001