Northeastern IPM Center Impacts

StopPests in Housing Program (2007–Present)

Program Coordinator: Susannah Reese - Cornell University - New York

Author: David Lane - Cornell University







THE NEED

High levels of pest infestations and poor-quality pest control can have significant health consequences for residents of affordable housing communities. Cockroach, rodent, and bed bug infestations can result in frequent indoor pesticide applications, increased allergy and asthma triggers in homes, and the transmission of disease pathogens. There is a clear need for better pest management training and technical assistance for affordable housing staff and residents.



Cockroaches cause and trigger asthma and allergies and contaminate food. Pictured here are German cockroaches, the most troublesome species in housing. Photo: S. Reese



Rodents such as mice and rats carry diseases, bite, destroy property, may cause fires, and trigger asthma and allergies. Photo: S. Reese



Bed bugs have become increasingly problematic in elderly and disabled housing. Infestations cause serious financial and mental and physical health consequences. Photo: S. Reese



Pesticides are overused, which exposes residents and creates more pesticide resistance. Over-thecounter chemical sprays can make pests harder to treat. Photo: S. Reese

THE SOLUTION: FREE IPM TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

With funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, the Northeastern IPM Center established the StopPests in Housing Program to offer free integrated pest



management (IPM) training and technical assistance. The goal is to help affordable-housing providers implement evidence-based, IPM strategies to prevent and reduce pest infestations, their associated allergens, and the improper and over-use of pesticides.

In 4 years, StopPests delivered over 60 free IPM trainings and on-site consultations for federally subsidized, affordable housing sites. Over 1,470 housing professionals were trained, impacting 88,895 affordable housing units nationally.



StopPests creates resources to overcome IPM obstacles. This low-literacy, picture-based guide addresses the resident's role in IPM. This resource and others are available for download at www.stoppests.org in English and Spanish.

This work is supported by Crop Protection and Pest Management Program (CPPM) grant numbers 2018-70006-28882 and 2007-51120-18446 from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Northeastern IPM Center receives support from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control through USDA-NIFA agreement # 2016-4866825905

IMPACTS



StopPests partner Siavash Taravati (University of California IPM) demonstrates for housing staff how to inspect for bed bugs. Photo: A. Corbett

> The staff pictured here, at a Pa. housing site, purchased a heat chamber for hard-to-treat bed bug-infested items. They learned successful pest control requires teamwork and non-chemical tools. They went from a 20% infestation rate to 0%. Photo: M. Baranoski



- 45% of public housing residents are African American, 21% are Hispanic; this program promotes healthy housing for diverse communities.
- 79% of housing professionals who attended the training rated their overall evaluation of the course as excellent.
- Post-training housing sites report an increase in the use of insect monitors. Two housing sites reported they purchased over 6,500 bed bug monitors to aid in early identification and treatment of
- Training attendees report the most frequently adopted recommendations are:
 - An increase in staff and resident education efforts
 - A change in IPM policy
 - A change in pest control contract
 - An increase in pest inspections
- When we work with committed sites to implement an IPM approach—with multiple tools and proactive inspections—bed bug infestation rates can drop by 20%, reducing costs tenfold.



From 2016–2020, **279, 769 visitors** accessed the IPM in affordable housing resources at www.stoppests.org, and 10 webinars were held on IPM topics with 5,293 housing professional attendees.

POST-TRAINING SUCCESS STORIES

Tennessee: Pest proofing (exclusion) during renovations and monitoring, which was conducted by maintenance, allowed the pest management professionals to effectively stop cockroach infestations where they had once been widespread. Their next HUD inspection revealed zero cockroaches. Pest monitoring and exclusion work.

Illinois: Maintenance workers sealed each crack and crevice between apartments in a 107-unit high rise and were able to stop the spread of pests, which were freely walking between units along heating pipes. They reduced infestations from 19% of units to 2%. Pest exclusion works.

Wisconsin: In April of 2015, a housing authority hired an IPM coordinator who received training and resources from StopPests. After 2 years and dedicated work with residents, in a 159-unit building, infestations were reduced from 25% of units to 1%. **StopPests training works.**

WEBSITES

www.stoppests.org

This work is supported by Crop Protection and Pest Management Program (CPPM) grant numbers 2018-70006-28882 and 2007-51120-18446 from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Northeastern IPM Center receives support from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control through USDA-NIFA agreement # 2016-4866825905