



# SMOKE-FREE MULTI-UNIT HOUSING SURVEY REPORT

September 2012

**BRHPC**  
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE INNOVATIONS

**TOUCH**



**AMERICAN  
LUNG  
ASSOCIATION**  
Fighting for Air

**UHP**  
Urban Health Partnerships

### Acknowledgements

Transforming our Community's Health (TOUCH), is a collaboration of more than 30 community organizations and coalitions that support efforts to reduce health disparities and improve the health and well being of the residents, commuters, and workers of Broward County, FL ([www.TOUCHBroward.org](http://www.TOUCHBroward.org)). The TOUCH Initiative is funded under the Affordable Care Act by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Community Transformation Grants program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the amount of \$8.8 million over a five-year period. The goals of the Community Transformation Grant focus on supporting public health efforts to: reduce chronic disease; promote healthier lifestyles; reduce health disparities; and, monitor health care spending. Each of the community partners are working in one of four strategic directions: Tobacco Free Living, Active Living and Healthy Eating, High Quality Clinical and Preventive Services, and Healthy and Safe Physical Environment. This initiative is managed by the Broward Regional Health Planning Council (BRHPC).

The Tobacco Free Living strategy is designed to target prevention and raise awareness of the effects of secondhand smoke exposure by supporting local efforts to increase the number of smoke-free parks and public spaces, smoke-free campuses and smoke-free apartment, townhouses and condominium buildings. The American Lung Association in Florida, with the assistance of TOUCH, developed and widely disseminated the *Broward County Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Survey* to community members. Urban Health Partnerships, an additional TOUCH partner, assisted with the survey analysis and report preparation. This publication was supported by the Cooperative Agreement Award Number U58DP003661-01 from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.

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### *Executive Summary*

The State of Florida, and Broward County in particular, are progressive in tobacco prevention and cessation. Since 2003, the state of Florida has had a statewide smoking ban on all enclosed workplaces in Florida, including restaurants and bars with more than 10% of revenue received from food sales. Forty-eight percent of housing units in Broward County are in multi-unit structures. The overall approach of the *Broward County Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Survey* and project is a policy change initiative focusing on second-hand smoke reduction in multi-unit dwellings including individual units and indoor and outdoor common areas.

This survey was administered to answer three key research questions, including:

- (1) How many smokers would prefer to live in a comprehensive/partial smoke free building?
- (2) How would smokers respond to a change in their building's smoking policy? and
- (3) Considering smokers who do not allow smoking in their home, how many are bothered by smoke drifting into their home?.

The survey results were run on the entire sample (N=526) and on a subsample. The subsample, termed "target sample" (N = 390) excluded individuals who lived in free-standing houses that they owned. The target population was defined to understand views among individuals living in multi-unit housing.

Key Findings Include:

- The majority of respondents have never smoked.
- Individuals identified as low-income status were more likely to have smoked than those of non-low-income status.
- Approximately a third of all smokers indicated they would be willing to live in a building with a comprehensive smoke-free policy.
- The majority of smokers residing in multi-unit housing responded they would welcome a comprehensive smoke-free policy.
- Approximately a third (34%) of all respondents were "extremely bothered" by outside smoke entering their home.

The results of this survey and its key findings provide insight and understanding as to the views of smokers in Broward County as well as their views on smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing. The findings will help policy makers and project coordinators have a better understanding of Broward's needs and views towards their efforts. Furthermore, by working to educate multi-unit property management companies and owners of resident needs and include smoke-free policies into their lease agreements, a long-term, sustained change is ensured for multi-dwelling units. This will ultimately assist in altering the amount of smoke residents will be exposed to and will aid in improving health outcomes related to smoke-exposure in the community.

### **Background**

The State of Florida, and Broward County, in particular are progressive in tobacco prevention and cessation. Since 2003, the State of Florida has had a statewide smoking ban in all enclosed workplaces in Florida, including restaurants and bars with more than 10% of revenue received from food sales. The state also allocates at least \$60 million a year from the Tobacco Settlement for the Tobacco Free Florida initiative and provides counties with tobacco prevention and cessation funds. These efforts have resulted in a statewide smoking rate for adults of 17.1% in 2009, well below the national average of 20.6%; and a high school smoking rate of 14.5%, below the national average of 17.2%. According to *Florida's Tobacco Prevention and Control County Data Profile* for Broward, 8.7% of high school female students compared to 6.6% of male high school students had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, demonstrating gender-based disparities. Furthermore, 2008 data reveals higher rates of current smokers for Hispanics (23.5%) compared to Blacks (7%) demonstrating racial/ethnic disparities. Income disparities are also observed with more than 50% of current smokers living below the 200 federal poverty level.

As Broward County now focuses its efforts in reducing second-hand smoke, especially around people living in low-income areas, youth and Hispanic adults, the *TOUCH* initiative works with county and municipal governments to implement smoke-free parks as well as housing authorities, property owners and real estate management companies to increase the number of smoke-free multi-unit dwellings in Broward County. Forty-eight percent of housing units in Broward County are in multi-unit structures. The overall approach of this project is a policy change initiative focusing on second-hand smoke reduction in multi-unit dwellings including individual units and indoor and outdoor common areas. Although smoke-free park and smoke-free multi-dwelling units strategies have the potential for broad reach, implementation of intervention efforts in communities with a high percentage of Hispanic residents, given the observed higher smoking prevalence rates, may impact the greatest numbers of current smokers.

Tobacco-free policies targeted through *TOUCH* will be sustained through the ongoing work of the Tobacco Free Partnership and under the demonstrated advocacy leadership of community members, e.g. American Lung Association in Florida. Media advocacy, education and awareness, and coordinating efforts with existing groups (e.g. SWAT) will inform decision-makers of importance of this initiative and create momentum to sustain these changes. Free cessation programs offered by the **Nova Southeastern University Area Health Education Center** will be promoted among residents, housing authority personnel, property managers and multi-unit complex owners to provide those who currently smoke with support needed to quit. Additionally, by demonstrating current Florida housing authorities and property owners who have successfully institutionalized smoke-free policies into their leases, the partners will work

with Broward housing authorities management companies and owners of multi-unit properties to include smoke-free policies into their lease agreements, thus ensuring a long-term, sustained change for multi-dwelling units.

### ***Broward County Profile***

Broward County is the second most populous county in Florida and is located in the southeast region of the state (See Appendix A). Broward County includes 31 cities among the largest are Fort Lauderdale, Pembroke Pines, Hollywood, Coral Springs, Miramar and Pompano Beach. Its population places it eighteenth among the most populated counties in the United States. According to the 2011 Census, Broward's total area is 1,209.79 square miles with 1,444.9 persons per square mile equaling a total population of approximately 1,780,172 with 810,388 households in 2011. Of these numbers, 5.9% are under the age of 5, 22% are under 18, and 14.3% are over 65. Females compose 51.5% of the population.

Broward's population race is composed of 66.7% White persons, 27.4% Black persons, 3.5% Asians, .4% American Indians, and .1% Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders. Individuals identifying as two or more races was reported at 2%, and 25.8% reported a Hispanic or Latino origin. A significant proportion of the population in Broward County is foreign born (30.9%) and in 36.6% of homes a language other than English is spoken. The majority of the population has graduated from high school (87.1%) and also displays high home ownership (69.3%). Individuals living below the poverty level were reported to be 22.1%.

According to the Broward Regional Health Planning Council's 2011 *Broward County Health Profile*, the leading cause of death of Broward residents are Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke, Unintentional Injuries, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Several of these leading causes of death have been shown to be exacerbated or caused by smoking.

## Smoke-Free Housing Survey Results

The *Broward County Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Survey* was developed and administered online via *Survey Monkey* and on paper in person to 526 Broward County community members.

This survey was administered to answer three key research questions:

1. How many smokers would prefer to live in a comprehensive/partial smoke free building?
2. How would smokers respond to a change in their building's smoking policy?
3. Considering smokers who do not allow smoking in their home, how many are bothered by smoke drifting into their home?

The survey results were run on the entire sample (N=526) and on a subsample. The subsample, termed "target population" (N=390) excluded individuals who lived in free-standing houses that they owned. The target population was defined to understand views among individuals living in multi-unit housing.

### DEMOGRAPHICS

Individuals within the samples were considered low-income if they lived in affordable housing, in a low income Broward zip code (33020, 33023, 33309, 33311, 33060, 33068) or if they reported annual income less than \$30,000.

Table 1 provides a demographic summary and Figures 1, 2, and 3 depict characteristics of gender, income and county of residence for both samples. Genders were equally represented among all respondents (50.50% and 49.50%) and slightly more males than females in the target sample (53.76% versus 46.24%). Nearly half (47.53%) of the entire sample and slightly over half (56.67%) of the target sample are identified as low-income. Three-quarters (75.10% and 75.38%) of both samples live in Broward County.

Table 2 provides a demographic summary and Figures 4A and 4B depict characteristics of race/ethnicity for the two samples. Compared to Broward's race composition (available in the Broward County Profile section) there was a greater representation of African-Americans, slightly less Hispanics, and Whites were not comparable.

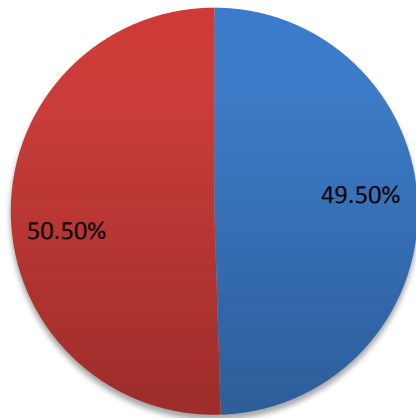
**Table 1. Survey Demographics: Sex, Income, County of Residence**

Survey Demographics		
	Entire Sample	Target Sample
Female	49.50%	46.24%
Low Income	47.53%	56.67%
Living in Broward County	75.10%	75.38%



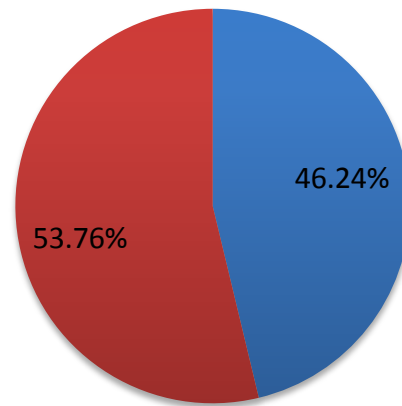
Figure 1. Demographics: Male/Female

1A: Demographics - Entire Sample  
Male/Female



■ % Female ■ % Male

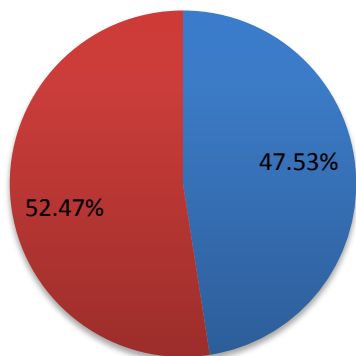
1B: Demographics - Target Sample  
Male/Female



■ % Female ■ % Male

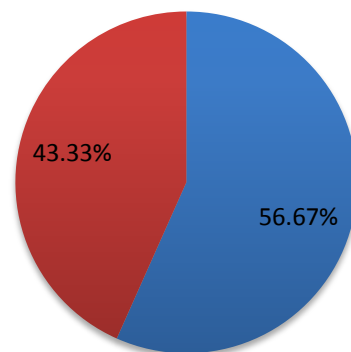
Figure 2. Demographics: Income

2A: Demographics - Entire Sample:  
Income



■ % Low Income ■ % Average Income or Above

2B: Demographics - Target Sample:  
Income

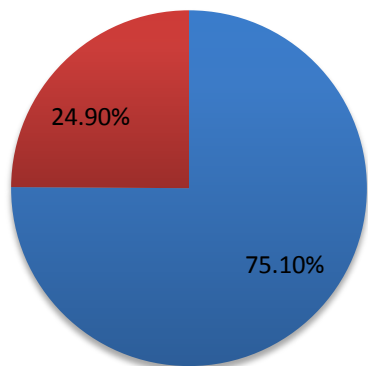


■ % Low Income ■ % Average Income or Above



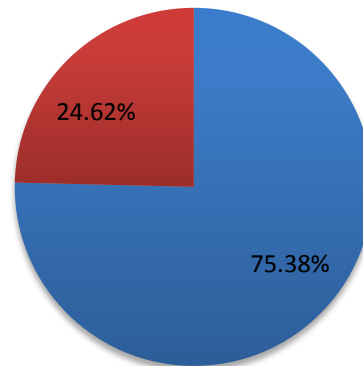
Figure 3. Demographics: Broward Residents

3A. Demographics: Entire Sample - Broward Residents



■ % in Broward County ■ % Not in Broward

3B. Demographics: Target Sample - Broward Residents

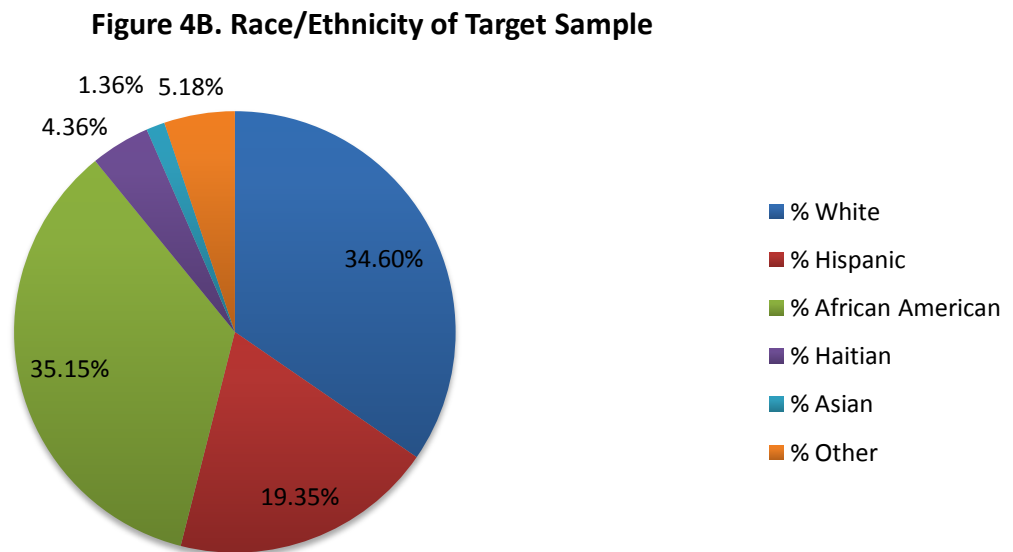
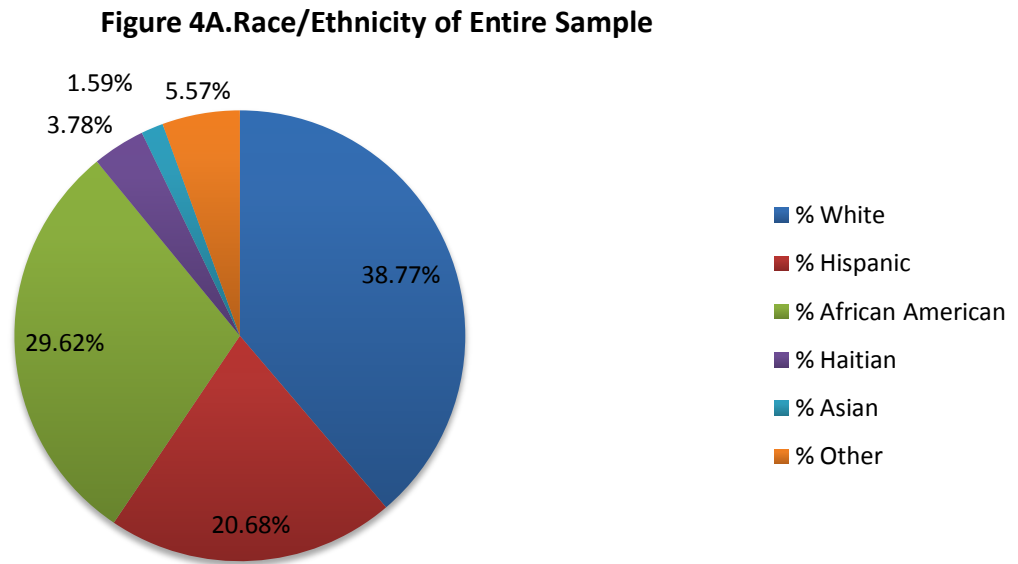


■ % in Broward County ■ % Not in Broward

Table 2. Demographics: Race/Ethnicity

Demographics		
	Entire Sample	Target Sample
% White	38.77%	34.60%
% Hispanic	20.68%	19.35%
% African American	29.62%	35.15%
% Haitian	3.78%	4.36%
% Asian	1.59%	1.36%
% Other	5.57%	5.18%

Figure 4.Race and Ethnicity



## KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The statistical analysis centered on three key research questions including (1) How many smokers would prefer to live in a comprehensive/partial smoke free building?, (2) How would smokers respond to a change in their building's smoking policy?, and (3) Considering smokers who do not allow smoking in their home, how many are bothered by smoke drifting into their home? In addition to tabulating responses for the two samples, statistical comparisons on all responses were made based on county of residency (Broward versus Other) and low-income status.

Preliminary analyses were done to characterize the smoking habits of these samples (Table 3 and Figure 6). The highest proportion of individuals in both samples identified themselves as “never” smokers (71.67% for the entire sample; 68.46% for the target sample). There was not a significant difference in the distribution of responses based on county of residence. There was, however, a significant difference between the response patterns of low-income individuals in both the entire sample ( $\chi^2_{(2)} = 15.65$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and the target population ( $\chi^2_{(2)} = 12.24$ ,  $p = .002$ ). In both samples, there is a significantly higher proportion of “never” smokers in the population that is not low-income with smaller proportions of individuals identifying as “never” smokers in the low-income groups (Table 4 and Figure 7).

**Table 3. Smoking Habits**

	Smoking Habits of Entire Sample		Smoking Habits of Target Sample	
	N	%	N	%
Never	377	71.67%	267	68.46%
Seldom	58	11.03%	49	12.05%
Often	91	17.30%	76	19.49%

Figure 6. Smoking Habits

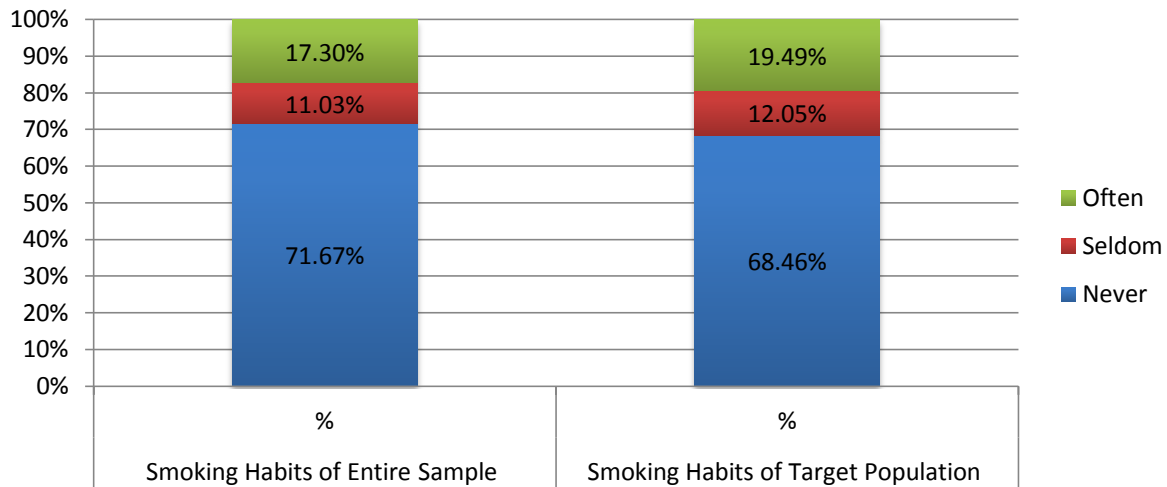
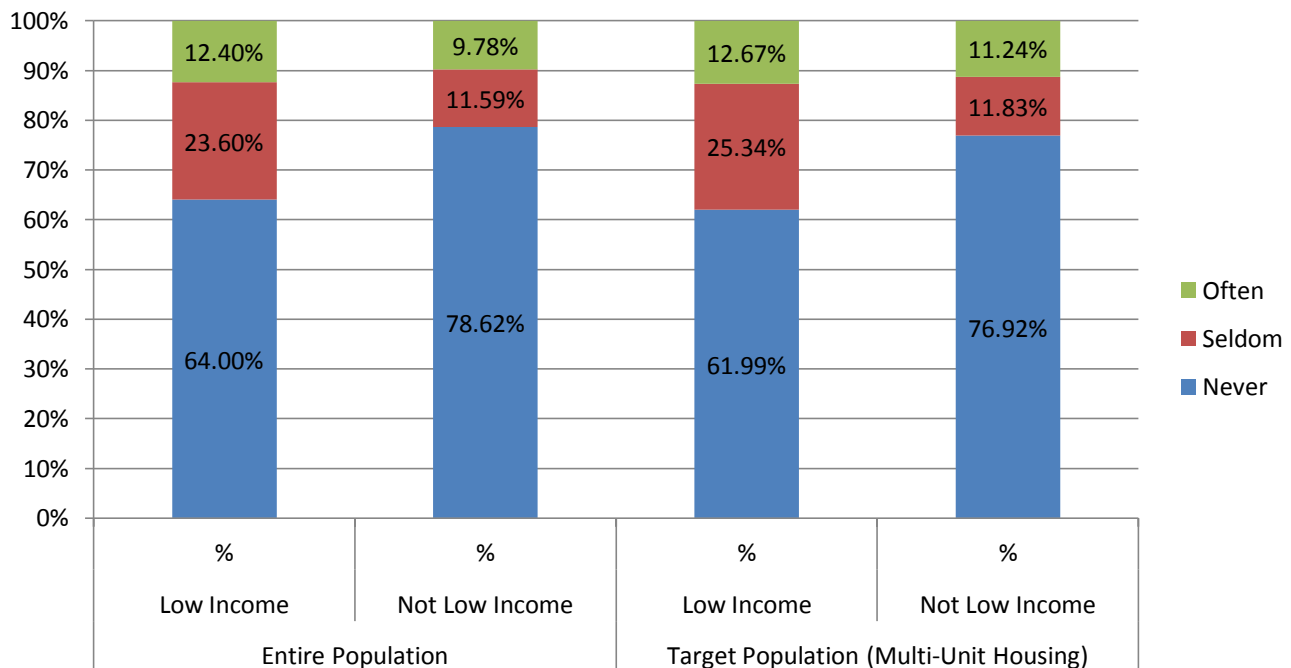


Table 4. Smoking Habits by Low-Income Status

	Smoking Habits of Entire Sample				Smoking Habits of Target Sample			
	Low Income		Not Low Income		Low Income		Not Low Income	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	160	64.00%	217	78.62%	137	61.99%	130	76.92%
Seldom	59	23.60%	32	11.59%	56	25.34%	20	11.83%
Often	31	12.40%	27	9.78%	28	12.67%	19	11.24%

Figure 7. Smoking Habits by Low-Income Status



**Research Question 1**

Research question 1, “How many smokers would prefer to live in a comprehensive/partial smoke free building?”, explored the response patterns of smokers about whether they would prefer to live in a complex that partially or entirely upheld smoke free policies and protocols (Table 5 and Figures 8 and 9). Approximately a third of all smokers in both the entire (30%) and target (33%) sample indicated a willingness to live in a building with a comprehensive smoke-free policy. There was not a significant difference in the response patterns based on low-income status. However, overall differences in the response patterns did emerge when comparing residents of Broward to other counties (Table 6 and Figures 10 and 11). In both samples, there are slightly lower percentages of individuals in Broward who support a comprehensive smoke-free policy and slightly higher percentages of individuals in Broward who support a partial smoke-free policy, though these differences are not statistically significant.

**Table 5. Smokers Responses on Preference of Living in a Smoke Free Building (Research Question 1)**

	Preferences of Smokers in Entire Sample			Preferences of Smokers in Target Sample		
	Seldom	Often	All Smokers	Seldom	Often	All Smokers
Comprehensive Smoke-Free Policy	22 (37.93%)	23 (25.27%)	45 (30.20%)	20 (42.55%)	21 (27.63%)	41 (33.33%)
Partially Smoke-Free Policy	16 (27.59%)	26 (28.57%)	42 (28.19%)	15 (31.91%)	21 (27.63%)	36 (29.27%)
No Smoke-Free Policy	10 (17.24%)	25 (27.47%)	35 (23.49%)	7 (14.89%)	19 (25.00%)	26 (21.14%)
No Preference	10 (17.24%)	17 (18.68%)	27 (18.12%)	5 (10.64%)	15 (19.74%)	20 (16.26%)

Figure 8. Policy Preferences of Smokers in Entire Sample

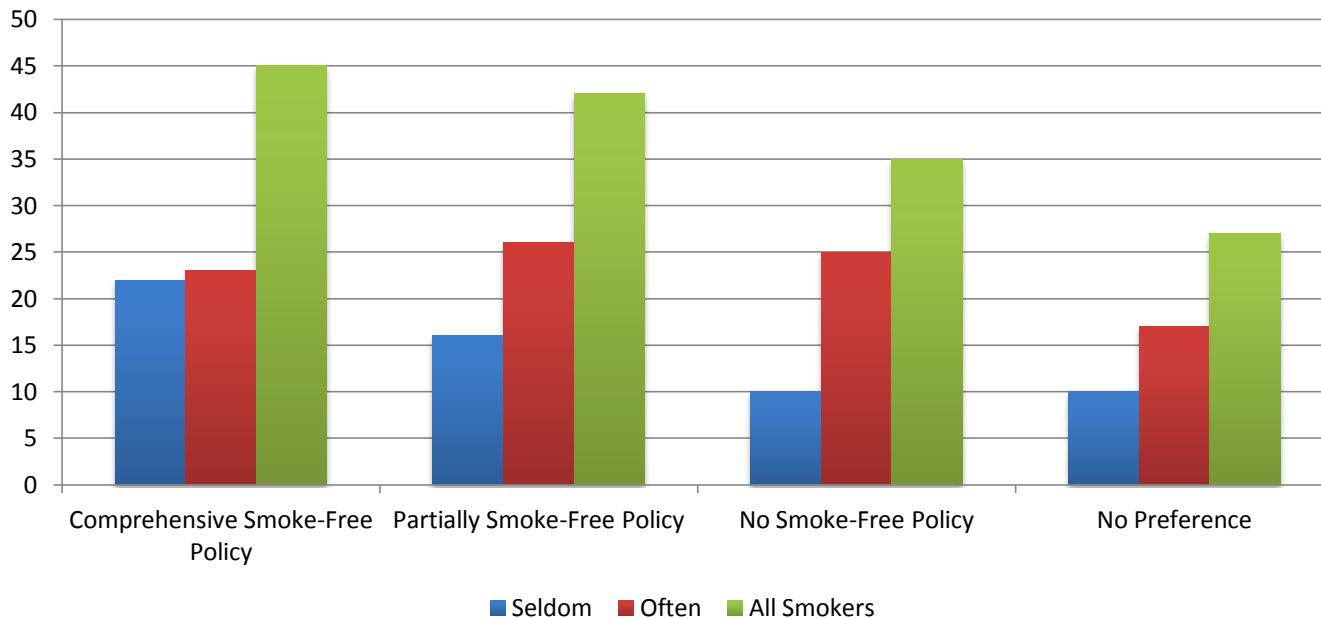


Figure 9. Policy Preferences of Smokers in Target Sample

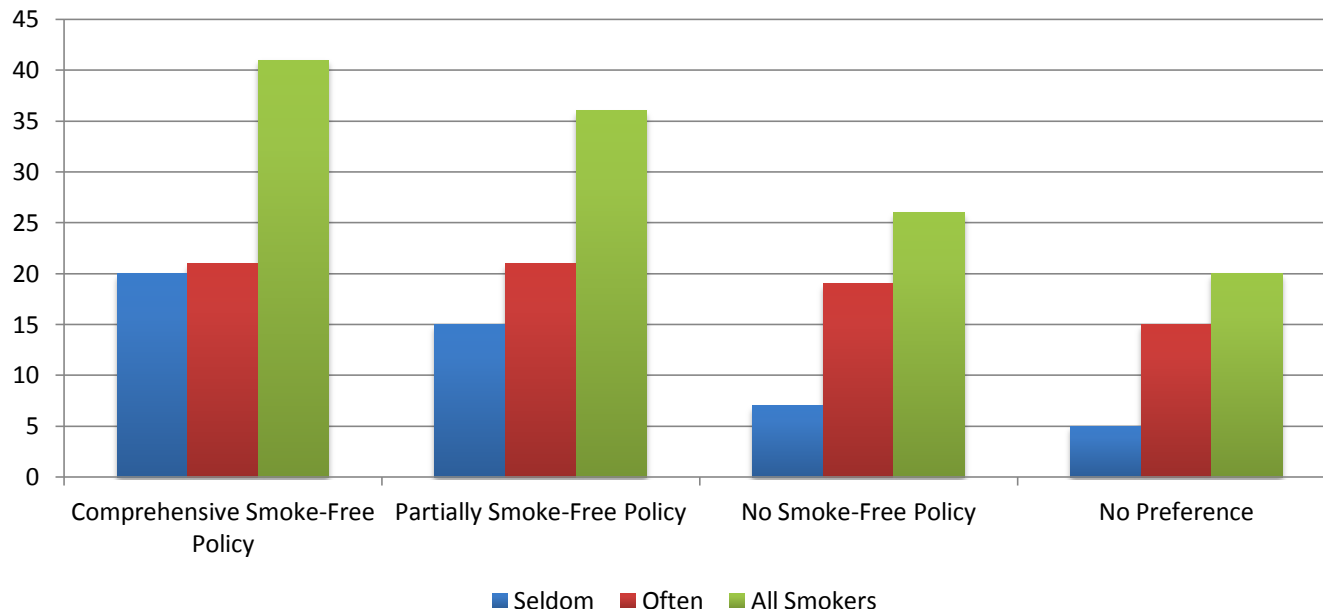
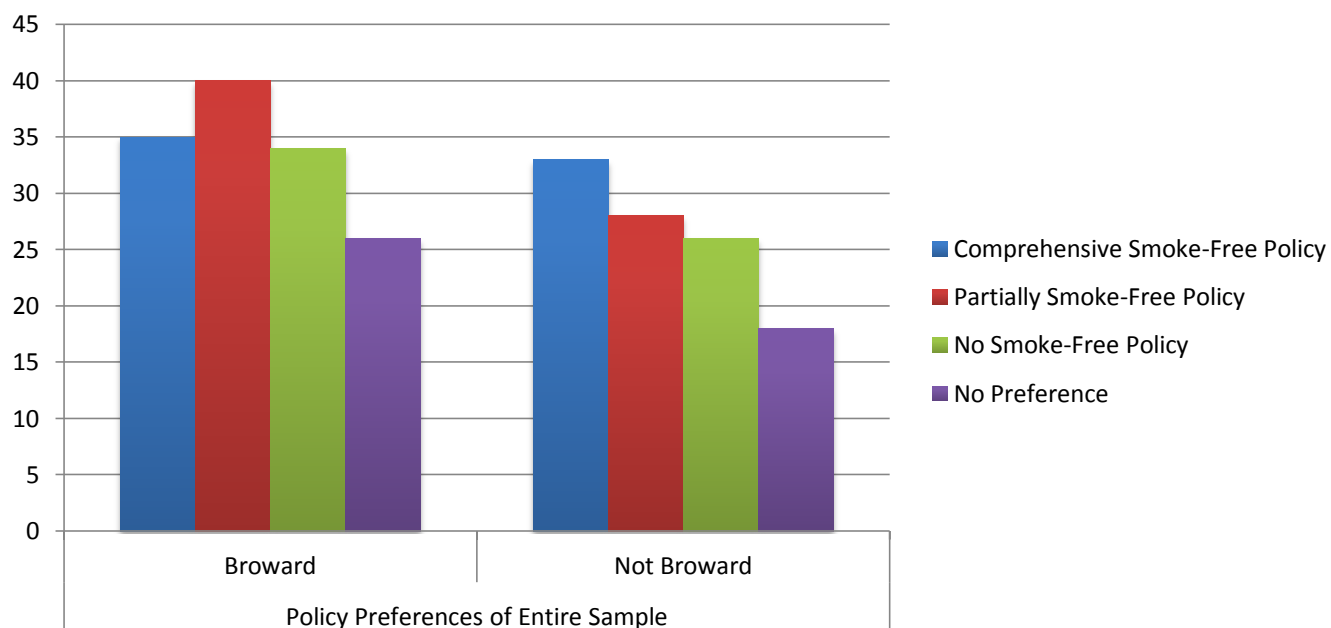


Table 6. Smokers Responses on Preference of Living in a Smoke Free Building Based on County of Residence

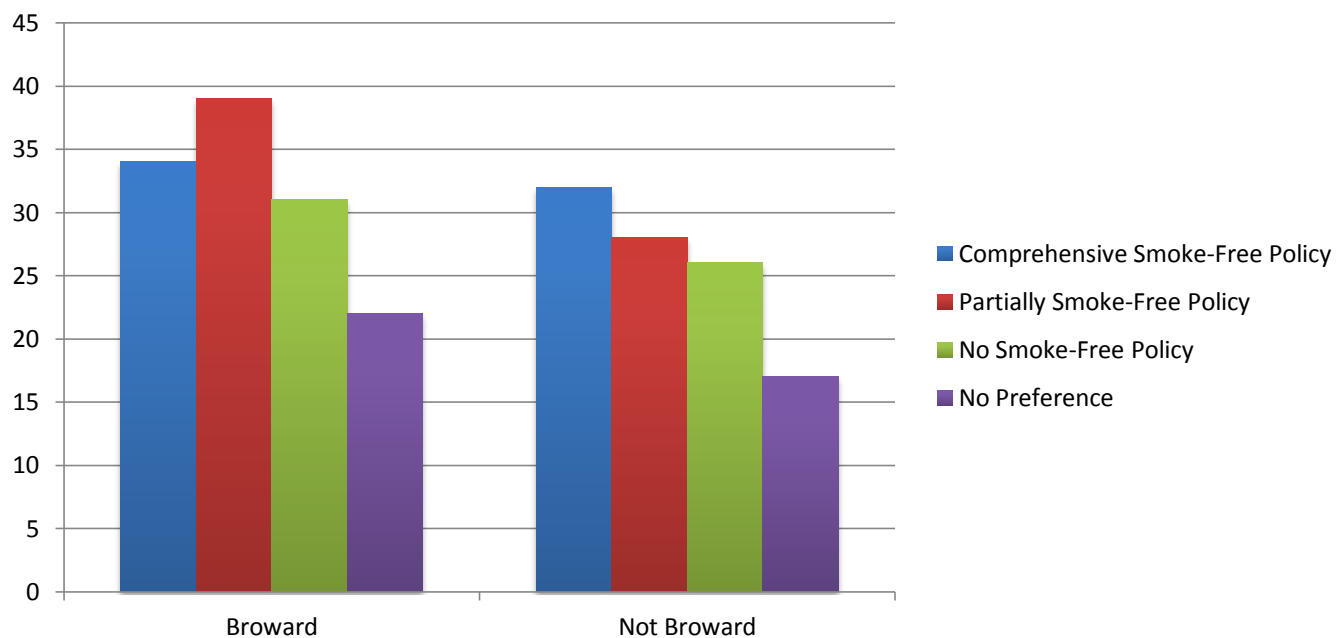
	Policy Preferences of Entire Sample				Policy Preferences of Target Sample			
	Broward		Not Broward		Broward		Not Broward	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Comprehensive Smoke-Free Policy	35	25.93%	33	31.43%	34	26.98%	32	31.07%
Partially Smoke-Free Policy	40	29.63%	28	26.67%	39	30.95%	28	27.18%
No Smoke-Free Policy	34	25.19%	26	24.76%	31	24.60%	26	25.24%
No Preference	26	19.26%	18	17.14%	22	17.46%	17	16.50%
	$\chi^2_{(3)} = 12.46, p = .006$				$\chi^2_{(3)} = 10.69, p = .014$			



**Figure 10. Smokers Responses on Preference of Living in a Smoke Free Building Based on County of Residence: Entire Sample**



**Figure 11. Smokers Responses on Preference of Living in a Smoke Free Building Based on County of Residence: Target Sample**



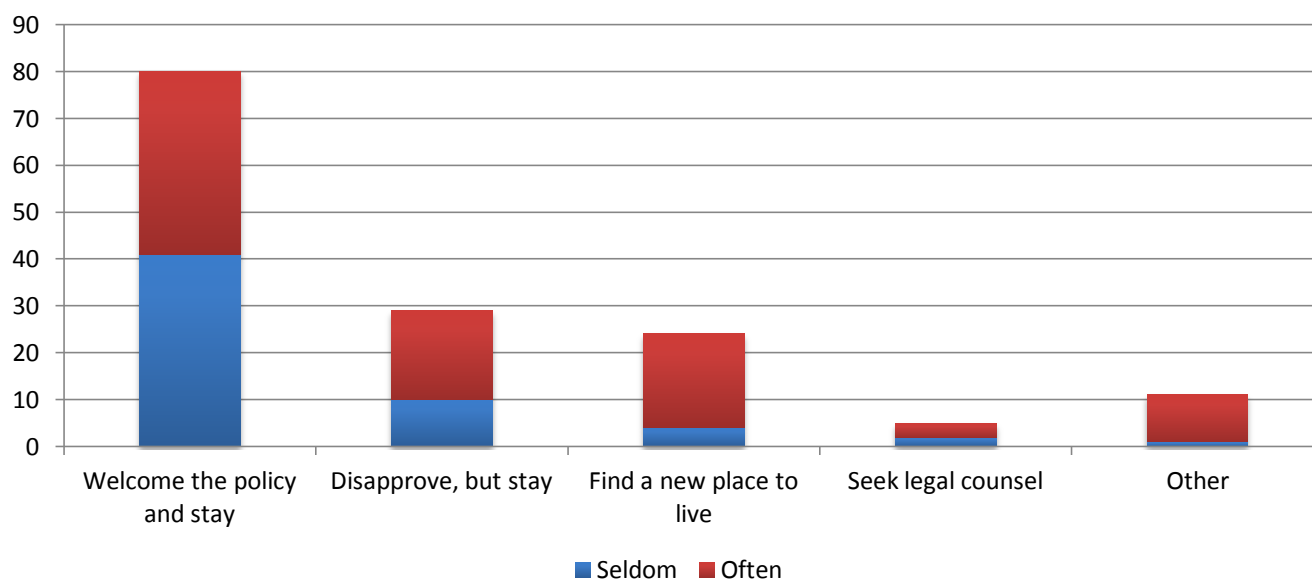
## Research Question 2

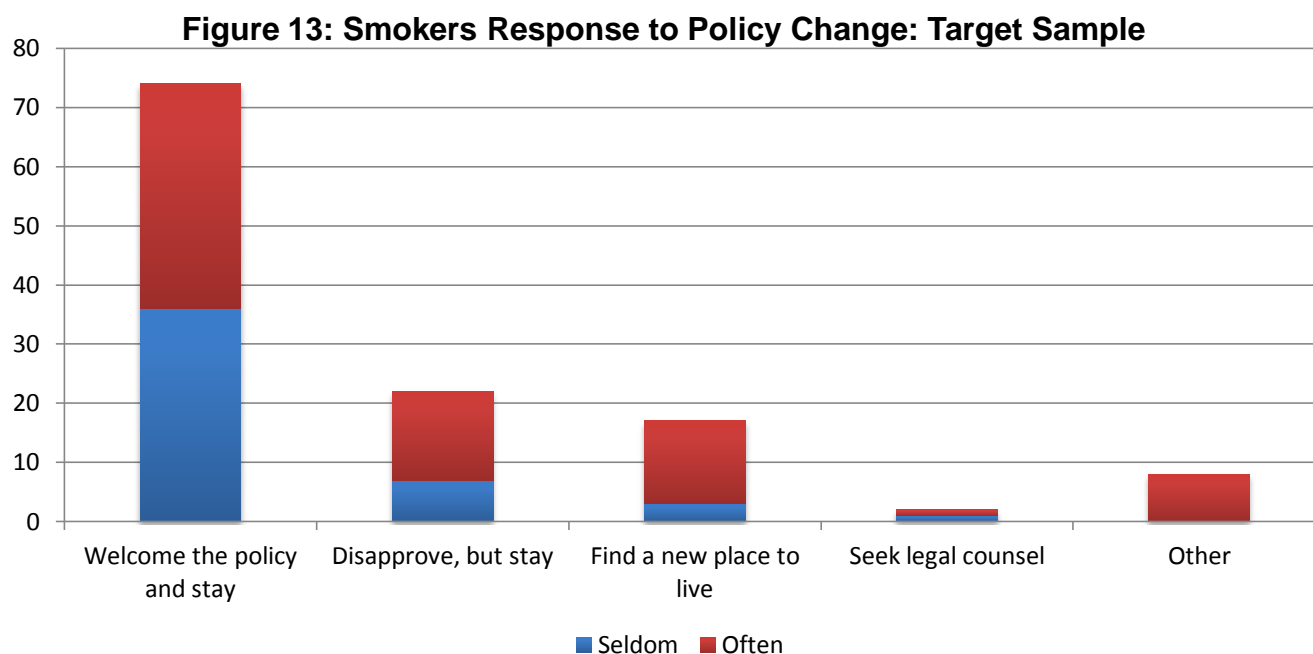
Research question 2, “How would smokers respond to a change in their building’s smoking policy?”, explored the response patterns of smokers with respect to how they would respond to a change in their multi-unit home smoking policy (Table 7 and Figures 12 and 13). In the entire sample, 53.69% of smokers indicated they would welcome the policy and stay, a higher percentage (60.16%) of smokers in the target sample indicated the same. There were no significant differences in the response patterns based on county of residence or low-income status.

**Table 6. Smokers Response to a Change in their Building’s Smoking Policy (Research Question 2)**

	Response to Policy among Smokers in Entire Sample			Response to Policy among Smokers in Target Sample		
	Seldom	Often	All Smokers	Seldom	Often	All Smokers
Welcome the policy and stay	41 (70.69%)	39 (42.86%)	80 (53.69%)	36 (76.60%)	38 (50.00%)	74 (60.16%)
Disapprove, but stay	10 (17.24%)	19 (20.88%)	29 (19.46%)	7 (14.89%)	15 (19.74%)	22 (17.89%)
Find a new place to live	4 (6.9%)	20 (21.98%)	24 (16.11%)	3 (6.38%)	14 (18.42%)	17 (13.82%)
Seek legal counsel	2 (3.45%)	3 (3.30%)	5 (3.36%)	1 (2.13%)	1 (1.32%)	2 (1.63%)
Other	1 (1.72%)	10 (10.99%)	11 (7.38%)	0 (0%)	8 (10.53%)	8 (6.5%)

**Figure 12. Smokers Response to Policy Change: Entire Sample**





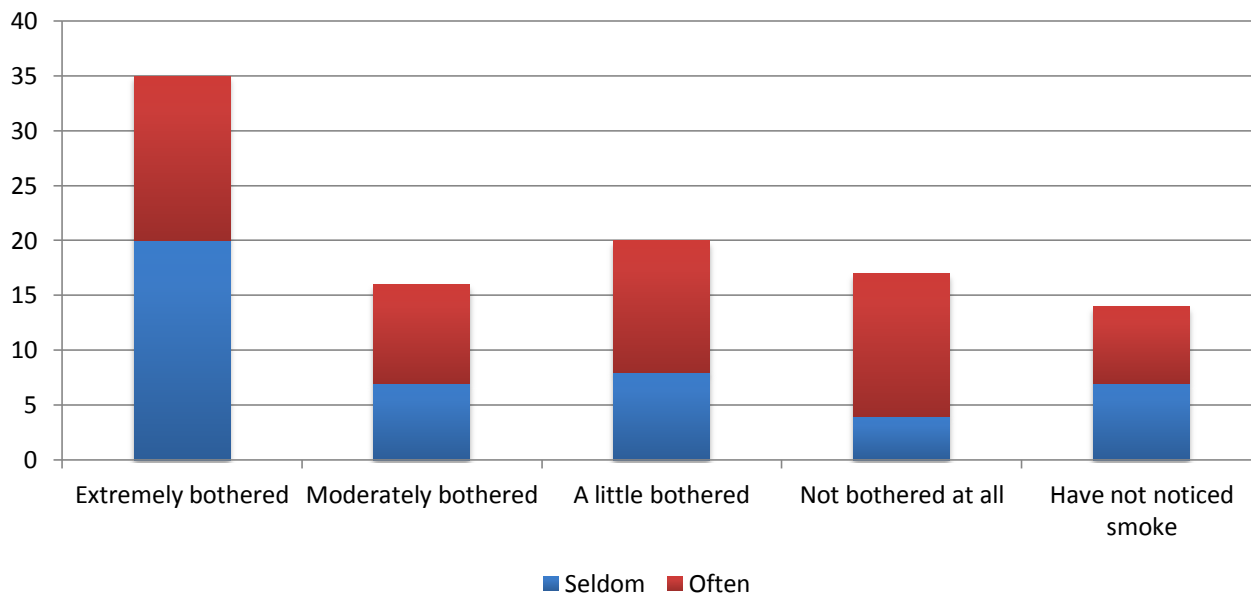
### Research Question 3

Research question 3, “Considering smokers who do not allow smoking in their home, how many are bothered by smoke drifting into their home?”, focused on smokers who do not allow smoking inside their home and asked how bothered these individuals were by outside smoke drifting into their home (Table 8 and Figures 14 and 15). Approximately a third (34.31%) of the entire and target (32.94%) samples were “extremely bothered” by outside smoke entering their home. There were no significant differences in the response patterns based on county of residence or low-income status.

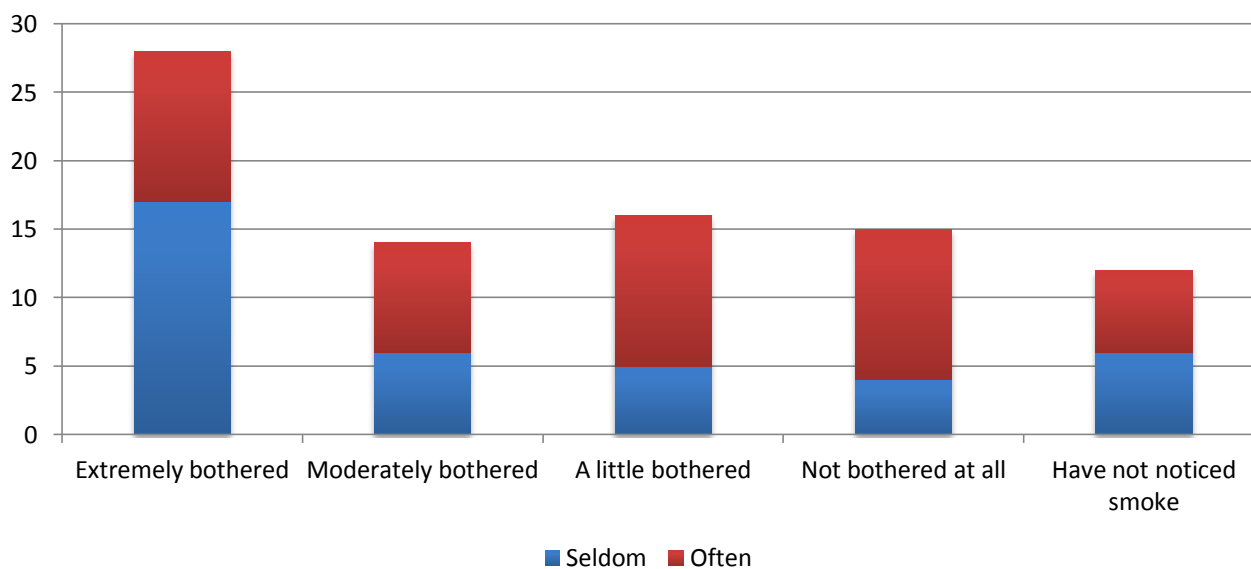
**Table 8: Number of Smokers Bothered by Smoke Drifting into Home (Research Question 3)**

	Smokers Bothered by Smoke Drifting into Home Entire Sample			Smokers Bothered by Smoke Drifting into Home Target Sample		
	Seldom	Often	All Smokers	Seldom	Often	All Smokers
Extremely bothered	20 (43.48%)	15 (26.79%)	35 (34.31%)	17 (44.74%)	11 (23.40%)	28 (32.94%)
Moderately bothered	7 (15.22%)	9 (16.07%)	16 (15.69%)	6 (15.79%)	8 (17.02%)	14 (16.47%)
A little bothered	8 (17.39%)	12 (21.43%)	20 (19.61%)	5 (13.16%)	11 (23.40%)	16 (18.82%)
Not bothered at all	4 (8.70%)	13 (23.21%)	17 (16.67%)	4 (10.53%)	11 (23.40%)	15 (17.65%)
Have not noticed smoke	7 (15.22%)	7 (12.50%)	14 (13.73%)	6 (15.79%)	6 (12.77%)	12 (14.12%)

**Figure 14. Number of Smokers Bothered by Smoke Drifting into Home**



**Figure 15. Number of Smokers Bothered by Smoke Drifting into Home**



### Key Findings

The survey results were run on the entire sample (N=526) and on a subsample, termed “target population” (N = 390) which excluded individuals who lived in free-standing houses that they owned, which assisted in identifying the “multi-unit housing” population. Statistical comparisons on all responses were also made based on county of residency (Broward versus Other) and low-income status.

The following Key Findings were determined:

- ***Most responded they had never smoked.***

The highest proportion of individuals in both samples identified themselves as “never” smokers (71.67% for the entire sample; 68.46% for the target sample). There was not a significant difference in the distribution of responses based on county of residence.

- ***Individuals identified as low-income status were more likely to have smoked than those of non-low-income status.***

In both samples, there is a significantly higher proportion of “never” smokers in the population that is not low-income with smaller proportions of individuals identifying as “never” smokers in the low-income.

- ***Approximately a third of all smokers indicated they would be willing to live in a building with a comprehensive smoke-free policy***

Approximately a third of smokers in the entire (30%) and target (33%) sample indicated they would be willing to live in a building with a comprehensive smoke-free policy. There was not a significant difference in the response patterns based on low-income status. However, overall differences in the response patterns did emerge when comparing residents of Broward to other counties.

- ***The majority of smokers residing in multi-unit housing said they would welcome a comprehensive smoke-free policy.***

In the entire sample, 53.69% of smokers indicated they would welcome the policy and stay, a higher percentage (60.16%) of smokers in the target sample indicated the same. There were no significant differences in the response patterns based on county of residence or low-income status.

- ***Approximately a third of all respondents were “extremely bothered” by outside smoke entering their home.***

Approximately a third of the entire (34.31%) and target (32.94%) sample were “extremely bothered” by outside smoke entering their home. There were no significant differences in the response patterns based on county of residence or low-income status.

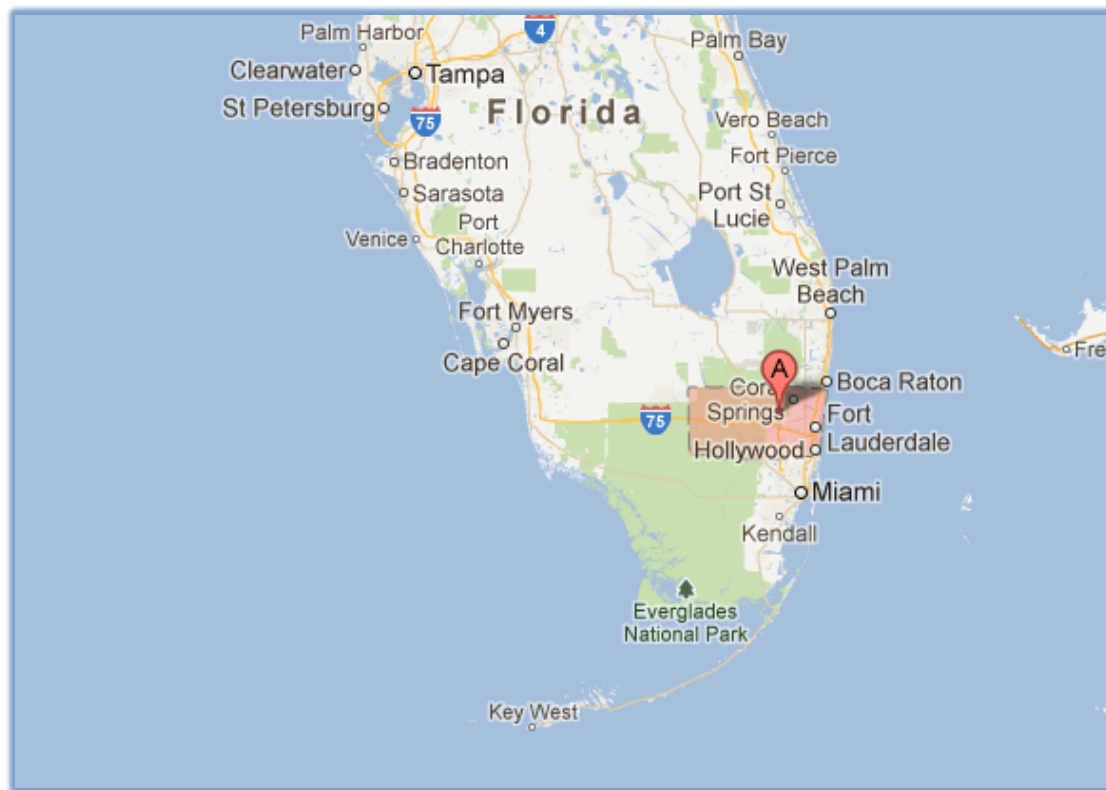
### **Conclusion**

The overall approach of *Broward County Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Survey* and project is a policy change initiative focusing on second-hand smoke reduction in multi-unit dwellings including individual units and indoor and outdoor common areas.

This survey was administered to answer three key research questions including: (1) How many smokers would prefer to live in a comprehensive/partial smoke free building?, (2) How would smokers respond to a change in their building's smoking policy?, (3) Considering smokers who do not allow smoking in their home, how many are bothered by smoke drifting into their home?. The results of this survey and its key findings provide insight and understanding as to the views of smokers in Broward County as well as their views on smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing.

The key findings will help decision makers and stakeholders have a better understanding of Broward County's needs and views towards smoke-free policies and practices in multi-unit housing developments. Furthermore, by working to educate management companies and owners of multi-unit properties to understand resident needs and include smoke-free policies into their lease agreements, a long-term, sustained change is ensured for multi-dwelling units. This will ultimately assist in altering the amount of smoke residents will be exposed to and will aid in improving health outcomes related to smoking in the community.

***Appendix A – Broward County Florida - Location***



Broward County, FL GoogleMaps



### Appendix B – Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Survey



#### Smoke-Free Housing Initiative Community Survey



**Instructions:** Thank you for taking part in our Community Survey! Please answer the questions below to the best of your ability. If you do not know the answer to a question or do not wish to give a response, you may leave it blank. You will not be asked for your name or any other information that could identify you.

For more information about the TOUCH Initiative, please go to [www.TOUCHBroward.org](http://www.TOUCHBroward.org).

1. What is your Zip Code?  
\_\_\_\_ \_
2. What type of home do you feel BEST describes the place where you live? **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a Affordable housing unit
  - ☐ b Apartment
  - ☐ c Condominium Unit
  - ☐ d Free Standing House
  - ☐ e Townhouse/Duplex
  - ☐ f Retirement Home/Assisted Living Facility
3. Do you rent or own the place where you live?
  - ☐ a Rent
  - ☐ b Own
4. How often do you smoke any type of tobacco product (cigarettes, cigars, and/or cigarillos)? **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a Often
  - ☐ b Seldom
  - ☐ c Never
5. Do you and your family allow the smoking of any tobacco products INSIDE of your home? **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a Never
  - ☐ b Sometimes
  - ☐ c Always
6. How much are you bothered by tobacco smoke drifting into your home?
  - ☐ a Extremely Bothered
  - ☐ b Moderately Bothered
  - ☐ c A Little Bothered
  - ☐ d Not Bothered at all
  - ☐ e I have not noticed smoke drifting into my home
7. If you lived in an apartment, condominium or townhouse, which rules would you prefer to have about smoking in your complex? **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a A Comprehensive Smoke-Free Policy (*smoking is not allowed inside any units or on balconies, hallways, patios, and common areas such as pools and parks*).
  - ☐ b A Partially Smoke-Free Policy (*smoking is permitted inside of a unit but is NOT permitted on balconies, hallways, patios or common elements such as pools and parks*).
  - ☐ c No Smoke-Free Policy (*smoking is permitted in all units and common areas*).
  - ☐ d No preference
8. Would you be willing to pay more to live in a place that was smoke-free? **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a Yes, I would pay up to \$50 more per month
  - ☐ b Yes, I would pay \$50-\$100 more per month
  - ☐ c Yes, I would pay more than \$100 per month
  - ☐ d No, I would not be willing to pay more
  - ☐ e I do not want to live in a place that is smoke-free
9. If the place where you lived adopted a smoke-free policy, would you: **(Choose one)**
  - ☐ a Welcome the policy and stay in my home
  - ☐ b Disapprove of the policy, but stay in my home
  - ☐ c Find a new place to live
  - ☐ d Seek legal counsel
  - ☐ e Other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Survey continues on the back →



### Smoke-Free Housing Initiative Community Survey



10. Which of the following statements do you think are TRUE? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Secondhand smoke can contribute to and cause illness.
- ☐ Secondhand smoke can seep through small cracks and electrical outlets into other units.
- ☐ Smoking is the leading cause of fire deaths.
- ☐ Smoking is a right
- ☐ Non-smokers have prevailed in court decisions with regards to limiting secondhand smoke.

#### ABOUT YOU

The following questions are optional. Your responses will help us to understand our survey audience.

11. What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

12. What is your age?

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-35
- ☐ 36-45
- ☐ 46-55
- ☐ 56 or older

13. How do you identify yourself?

- ☐ White (non-Hispanic)
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ African American/Black
- ☐ Haitian
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

14. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Some High School
- ☐ High School Diploma or GED
- ☐ Some College
- ☐ 2-Year College Degree (Associates)
- ☐ 4-Year College Degree (i.e. BA, BS)
- ☐ Master's Degree
- ☐ Professional Degree (i.e. MD, DDS, DVM, JD)
- ☐ Doctoral Degree (i.e. PhD, EdD)

15. What is your total household income?

- ☐ Under \$20,000 per year
- ☐ \$20,001 - \$30,000
- ☐ \$30,001 - \$40,000
- ☐ \$40,001 - \$50,000
- ☐ \$50,001 - \$60,000
- ☐ \$60,001 - \$70,000
- ☐ More than \$70,001

## Thank you!

*If you have any questions about the survey or this study, please contact  
Matthew Competiello at (954) 727-0908.*