



Property Managers' Views on Smokefree Housing

Why are smokefree policies important?

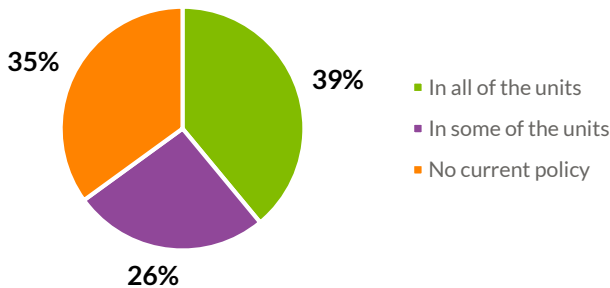
- ◆ Smokefree policies protect residents and employees from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke migrates from other units through doorways, cracks in the wall, and ventilation systems.
- ◆ Smokefree policies can prevent building fires. Smoking-related residential fires are the #1 cause of fire death in the U.S.
- ◆ Smokefree policies are legal. There is no Constitutional right to smoke. Legal judgments conclude that smokefree policies do not infringe on individual rights.

Why are we asking properties if they have a smokefree policy?

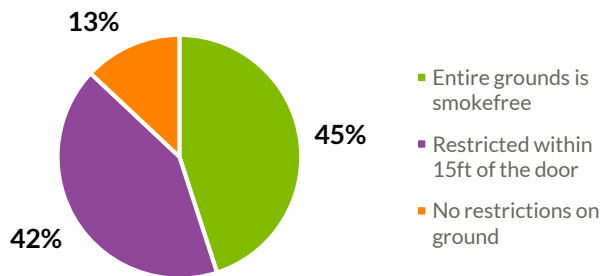
- ◆ Smokefree policies are generally self-enforcing. There is no federal, state, or local law that prohibits a property from going smokefree.
- ◆ Renters prefer smokefree housing. Research shows the overwhelming majority of renters support the implementation of a smokefree policy in their multi-housing unit.
- ◆ Smokefree housing is a growing market. Municipalities, public housing authorities, and properties across the U.S. are adopting smokefree policies.

2014 SURVEY RESULTS:

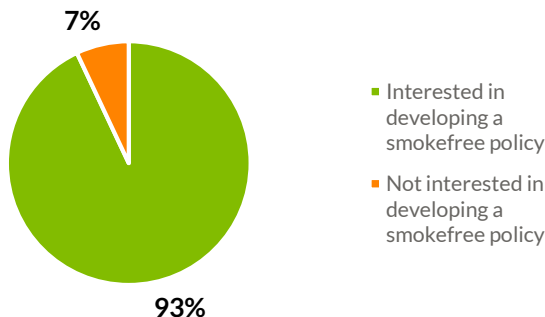
Property managers report current policies restricting smoking inside apartment units



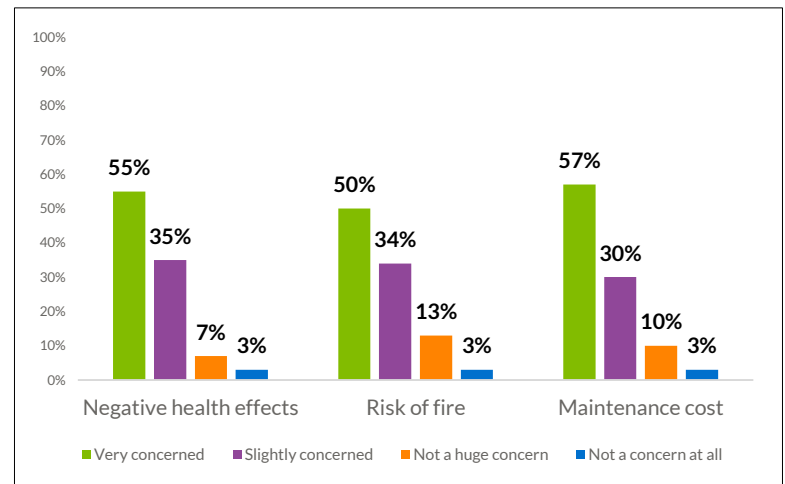
Property managers report current policies restricting smoking on the grounds of the property



Of those without a current smokefree policy: Property managers' interest in developing a smokefree policy for their property

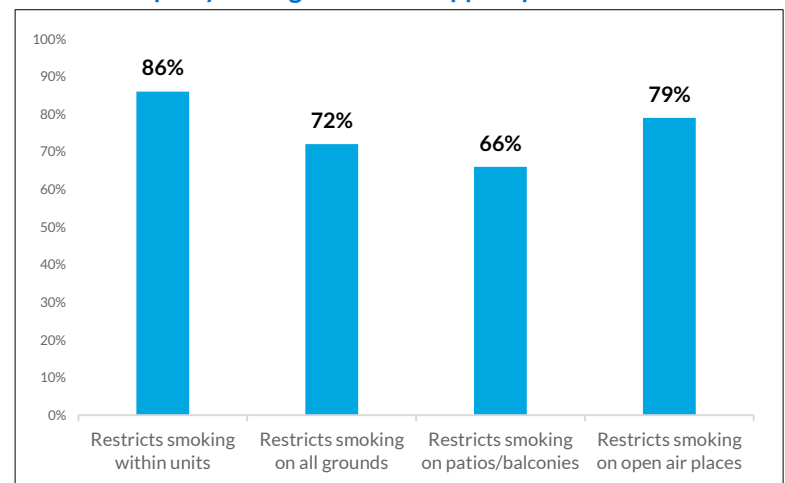


Property managers' level of concern with smoking within units



More than half of property owners are very concerned with the negative health effects of smoking, risk of fire in units, and the financial cost of maintenance.

Property managers would support policies that...



86% of property owners would support a smokefree policy within apartment units, which would protect residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

This survey was conducted by the American Lung Association and the Chicagoland Apartment Association. This project was made possible by funds received from the Chicago and Illinois Departments of Public Health. There were 31 responses from August 2014.