



## MEMORANDUM

June 13, 2004

**TO: BRIAN PETERSON**  
**The Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing**

**FROM: PAUL GOODWIN**  
**Goodwin Simon Strategic Research**

**RE: Findings from Opinion Research on Smoke-Free Apartments**

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### **BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

At the request of the Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing at the American Lung Association, Goodwin Simon Strategic Research conducted a telephone survey of California apartment dwellers. The purpose of the survey was to assess views of apartment dwellers on various proposed ideas to limit smoking in apartment buildings.

The survey was conducted between May 29 and June 6, 2004. We completed a total of 602 interviews with people who live in apartment buildings. By design, people who live in condos, duplexes, triplexes, and single family homes were excluded from the sampling frame.

The sample was drawn from a list of California apartment dwellers maintained by Survey Sampling, a commercial vendor of samples. This means that only phone numbers found in commercially available listings (chiefly the phone books) associated with people who lived in multi-unit buildings were dialed. Interviewers were instructed to ask for an adult resident using a last-birthday randomizing technique, and that person was then asked if he or she was in fact residing in an apartment building.

It should be noted that this sampling methodology excludes renters who have unlisted telephone numbers and have not recently moved. However, unlisted renters could have been interviewed if they moved recently and assumed the phone number of a previous listed renter.

The margin of error for this study is plus or minus 4 percent at a 95 percent confidence level. That is, if this survey were to be repeated exactly as it was originally conducted, then 95 out of 100 times the responses from the sample (expressed as proportions) would be within 4 percent of the actual population proportions.

The study was conducted in both English and Spanish; 13 percent of the interviews were completed in Spanish.

This statewide study follows a survey of voters in Los Angeles and in Stockton. Where appropriate, we compare findings from the three studies (noting that the study population of apartment dwellers in this study is quite different from the study population of voters in the two cities).

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most fundamentally, the survey does find solid support among apartment dwellers for limiting smoking in outdoor common areas in apartment buildings, and for creating mandatory no-smoking sections in apartment buildings.

Two-thirds (67%) would favor limiting smoking in outdoor common areas, with just 29 percent opposed. Sixty-nine percent would favor requiring all apartment buildings to offer non-smoking sections, with 28 percent opposed.

We found somewhat less support for requiring landlords to inform new tenants if they are moving in next door to a smoker, with 61 percent in favor and 36 percent opposed. Few apartment dwellers (just 33%) would approve of a law to declare second-hand smoke a public nuisance so that non-smokers could sue their neighbors in small-claims court. Fully 64 percent would oppose this idea.

We found a consistent pattern of response to all proposals to limit smoking in apartments: non-smokers were far more enthusiastic than smokers, non-voters were more enthusiastic than voters, Latinos and especially Spanish-speaking Latinos (and sometimes Asians) were more enthusiastic than whites and Blacks, women were more enthusiastic than men, and those under age 35 more enthusiastic than older apartment dwellers. Another surprising pattern we see in the response to several questions is that apartment dwellers who call themselves political conservatives are often more supportive of limits on smoking than liberals.

As we saw in the Stockton and Los Angeles voter surveys, apartment dwellers are certainly aware of the dangers of second-hand smoke, and many of them (46%) say they have experienced it drifting into their apartments. Moreover, a large majority (72%) recognizes that it is possible for second-hand smoke to drift into one's apartment from the outside.

One interesting finding is that only 26 percent of smokers (compared to 52% of non-smokers) say they have actually experienced second-hand smoke drifting into their apartments. Clearly smokers are either more defensive about second-hand smoke or less sensitive to it.

Of those apartment dwellers who have experienced second-hand smoke in their apartments, 65 percent were bothered "a great deal" or "some" by it. Only 34 percent were bothered "a little" or "not at all." Moreover, about a third of all apartment dwellers have been bothered by second-hand smoke in outdoor or indoor common areas.

We then asked apartment dwellers to react to a series of possible policies that would restrict smoking in apartment buildings. Sixty-two percent felt there was at least some need for laws to limit smoking in apartment buildings to protect people from second-hand smoke, and this includes 40 percent of smokers.

Only 39 percent were aware of existing policies prohibiting smoking in indoor common areas, and only 32 percent said such laws were usually or always enforced. Those in public housing, those in buildings in which the landlord lived, and those in buildings with 50 or more units were all more likely to say that these laws are enforced.

We did find that 70 percent think that a tenant who signs a lease specifying that smoking is not permitted, and then smokes, should be evicted for repeat violations. Only 25 percent said that such tenants should not be evicted. Even among smokers 56 percent agree that violators should be evicted. A three-step process culminating in eviction (education about no-smoking policies, three warnings, and then eviction) was seen as fair by 71 percent.

As noted, of the three proposals presented to respondents, requiring apartments to offer a smoke-free area was by far the most popular. However, even this plan lost support when respondents were read a pro and con statement on the issue. Support fell from 69 percent to 54 percent when respondents heard that this law might “discriminate by reducing people’s right to smoke in their own apartments.”

We also found that 41 percent agreed that laws like these are “impossible to enforce,” with 50 percent who agree that most people will abide by these laws.

The bottom line is that the survey shows enough support for limits on smoking in outdoor common areas, and for mandatory no-smoking sections in apartments, that these numbers can be taken to lawmakers as evidence of popular approval. However, the survey also shows that a strong campaign against any proposed anti-smoking legislation might be capable of substantially eroding support. It seems clear that there is a lot of work to be done in shoring up support should these ideas enter into public debate. In particular, additional research would be valuable in identifying ways to counter the charge that such laws “discriminate” or violate privacy rights.

We also learned some useful information about apartment dwellers themselves relevant to these issues.

- First, we learned that 82 percent would prefer to live in an apartment building with at least some restrictions on smoking. That is, 39 percent

- would prefer to live in a building where no smoking was allowed, and 43 percent would prefer to live in a building with separate smoking and non-smoking sections. Just 14 percent want to live in a building where smoking is permitted everywhere. Even among smokers, only 34 percent want to live in a building in which smoking is permitted without limits.
- Second, we learned that 83 percent of apartment dwellers live in a building that has appropriate nearby places to smoke, if smoking was in fact limited in the building.
  - Third, we learned that about half the apartment dwellers (48%) live in the same building as their landlord. Those in buildings with 10 or fewer units were less likely to live in the same building as their landlord.
  - Fourth, we found that most apartment dwellers were very appreciative of their landlords – with 74 percent who described their landlord as someone who listens to their concerns “and is generally responsive” and 73 percent who say their landlord “usually enforces the rules and keeps order.” This latter proportion is lower among those with absentee landlords, and also among Latinos.
  - Fifth, only 12 percent say their landlord smokes, with 50 percent who are not sure. It seems likely that a lot of smokers are lighting up with their landlords, since smokers were much more likely than non-smokers to say that their landlord smokes.
  - Sixth, we found a very high proportion of apartment dwellers live in an apartment building with children (73%) and seniors (66%). A lower but still substantial proportion, 25 percent, say they live in a building with someone suffering from “chronic heart or lung disease, such as asthma or emphysema.” Twenty percent say that someone in their immediate family has such a disease, including 15 percent of current smokers, and 24 percent of former smokers.

We also looked closely at smoking patterns among apartment dwellers.

- Just over one in five apartment dwellers (22 percent), say they smoked in the past week. Men are more likely to have smoked than women; those in smaller buildings are more likely to have smoked than those in buildings with 50 or more units; whites and Blacks are more likely to have smoked than Latinos and Asians; those with lower education levels are more likely to have smoked than the well-educated; those under age 24 are more likely to have

smoked than those over age 55; and the less affluent are more likely to have smoked than the more affluent. Spanish speakers were far less likely to have smoked than any other identifiable group.

- While 22 percent say they personally have smoked in the past week, 27 percent say they live in the same household as a smoker. Again, this is more prevalent among those in smaller apartment buildings, among whites and Blacks, among the less educated and the very young, and among the less affluent.
- Only 20 percent say they allow smoking in their home, including only 50 percent of current smokers and 45 percent of those who say someone in their household smokes.
- Of those who are not current smokers, 29 percent said they were a regular tobacco smoker in the past. In total, 44 percent of California apartment dwellers are either current or former smokers. Previous smokers tend to be more bothered by second-hand smoke and more supportive of restrictions on smoking in apartments compared to current smokers, but less so compared to those who have never smoked.
- Those most likely to say they smoked in the past include whites (35%), those age 55 and older (45%), those in the Inland Empire (59%), and men (34%).

A final note on some interesting findings from the poll:

First, we observe an apparent contradiction when looking at the youngest adult apartment dwellers (age 18-24). They tend to be more likely to smoke (31% have smoked in the past week, compared to roughly 22% of older respondents), and yet to be more supportive of most of the smoking limits we have proposed.

Second, we note that voters tend to be less supportive of smoking limits compared to non-voters. Fortunately, this does not mean that voters are generally opposed to such limits, just slightly less enthusiastic. For example, 65 percent of voters would favor requiring no-smoking sections in apartments, with 32 percent opposed. Among non-smokers, that ratio is 76 percent in favor and just 19 percent opposed.

The reason that non-voters are more supportive of smoking limits is probably related to age and race. As for age, as we just noted, respondents under 35 are more supportive of smoking limits, but they are far less likely to be registered to vote compared to older voters (53% of apartment dwellers under 35 say they are registered to vote, compared to 70% of those age 35-54, and 84% of those age 55+).

As for race, only 28 percent of Latino apartment dwellers say they are registered to vote, compared to 79 percent of whites and 84 percent of Blacks.

These findings suggest that time is on your side – as more Latinos register to vote, and as the youngest among us register, support for apartment smoking limits should grow.

## **ATTITUDES ABOUT SECOND-HAND SMOKE AND APARTMENTS**

*The survey commenced with a series of questions about perceptions of second-hand smoke and whether or not it is a particular problem for apartment dwellers. We found that 90 percent of apartment dwellers feel that second-hand smoke is harmful to people who inhale it*

### Is Second-Hand Smoke Harmful?

Not only do 90 percent agree that second-hand smoke is harmful to people who inhale it, 63 percent say it is “very harmful.” These figures are virtually identical to what we found in our studies of voters in Los Angeles and Stockton.

Those most likely to feel that second-hand smoke is very harmful include:

- Non-smokers compared to smokers
- Conservatives compared to moderates and liberals
- Women compared to men
- Those not registered to vote compared to registered voters
- Latinos and especially Spanish-speaking Latinos, and Asians compared to whites
- Those under age 24 compared to older apartment dwellers.

### Have You Inhaled Second-Hand Smoke?

As was the case with the Los Angeles and Stockton surveys, almost everyone interviewed in this study has experienced second-hand smoke – fully 94 percent. The one group with a sizable proportion that has never experienced second-hand smoke would be Spanish-speaking Latinos, at 20 percent.

### Can Second-Hand Smoke Drift from One Apartment to Another?

Fifty-nine percent of apartment dwellers think that second-hand smoke can in fact drift from one apartment to another, with 34 percent who disagree.

Those most likely to believe the smoke can drift between apartments include:

- Women more than men
- Those not registered to vote compared to voters
- Non-smokers compared to smokers
- Latinos compared to others
- Those with the lowest levels of education compared to the more educated
- Those age 25 to 34 compared to others.

### Can Second-Hand Smoke Drift from the Outside Into an Apartment?

While 59 percent say that second-hand smoke can drift between apartments, an even higher proportion, 72 percent, think that second-hand smoke can drift from the outside into an apartment. Twenty-five percent disagree.

Those most likely to think that second-hand smoke can drift from the outside into an apartment include:

Smokers compared to non-smokers,  
Latinos compared to others, and  
Those under 35 compared to older apartment dwellers.

### Have You Ever Experienced Second-Hand Smoke in Your Apartment?

Just under half the apartment dwellers, 46 percent, have experienced second-hand smoke drifting into their apartment. Those more likely to have experienced it include:

- Women compared to men
- Non-smokers compared to smokers
- Latinos compared to others, and especially Spanish-speaking Latinos.

It is of interest to note that smokers appear to be far less sensitive to or aware of second-hand smoke compared to non-smokers. While it is not a surprise that they are less bothered by second-hand smoke, it is interesting that they are less likely to acknowledge that it occurs.

### Ever Been Bothered By Second-Hand Smoke...

We then asked renters if they had ever actually been bothered by second-hand smoke in a variety of apartment settings. We found that:

- Thirty-seven percent overall had been bothered “a great deal” or “some” by second-hand smoke drifting into an apartment in which they were living. But of those who have actually experienced second-hand smoke in their apartments, 65 percent said they were bothered by it.
- Thirty-four percent had been bothered a great deal or some by second-hand smoke in indoor common areas of an apartment in which they were living.

- Thirty-three percent had been bothered a great deal or some by second-hand smoke in outdoor common areas of an apartment in which they were living.

In general, we found the following to be more likely to say they had been bothered in these settings by second-hand smoke:

- Women compared to men
- Non-smokers compared to smokers
- Spanish-speaking Latinos compared to others.

### Personal Preferences for Apartment Smoking Policies

We found that apartment dwellers are about equally likely to prefer to live in apartment buildings in which no smoking is allowed (39%) or to prefer to live in an apartment with separate non-smoking areas (43%). Only 14 percent would prefer to live in an apartment where smoking is allowed everywhere.

Put another way, 82 percent of apartment dwellers would prefer to live in a building with at least some restrictions on smoking.

Among smokers, only 6 percent would prefer to live in building where smoking was prohibited. But 54 percent would prefer to live in a building with no-smoking sections, and just 34 percent would prefer to live in a building with no restrictions on smoking.

Interestingly, fully 52 percent of Republicans would prefer to live in an apartment building with no smoking allowed. Nearly half of those with a college degree agree, compared to under a third of less-educated apartment dwellers. We also see that the most affluent of apartment dwellers (those making more than \$70,000 per year) are most likely to prefer a smoke-free building.

The Los Angeles voter study found more residents, 50 percent, who would prefer to live in a building with no smoking. However, in that study population only 15 percent were current smokers, compared to 22 percent in this statewide survey of apartment dwellers.

### **REACTION TO PROPOSALS TO LIMIT SECOND-HAND SMOKE IN APARTMENTS**

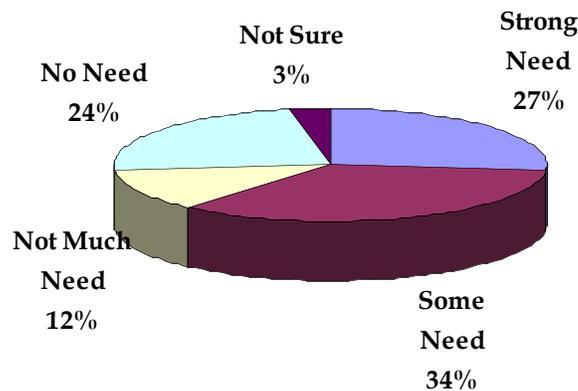
*More than 60 percent of the state's apartment dwellers think there is at least some need for laws to limit smoking in apartments to help protect renters from second-hand smoke. Two-thirds would favor a law to limit smoking in outdoor common areas in apartments. When it*

comes to indoor smoking limits, only 39 percent are aware of the existing prohibition on smoking in indoor common areas. Nearly 70 percent would favor a law requiring apartment buildings to offer no-smoking sections. While support drops substantially to 54 percent when renters are given a pro and con statement about this proposal, this is clearly the favorite among the proposals tested. About 60 percent would favor a law requiring landlords to inform prospective renters if they are moving in next door to a smoker, although again support for that idea weakens when renters are presented with an argument against it. Only 33 percent would favor a law declaring second-hand smoke to be a public nuisance. Seventy-percent feel that tenants who violate laws against smoking in apartment buildings should be evicted.

### Need for Laws to Limit Smoking In Apartment Buildings to Protect Non-Smokers from Second-Hand Smoke

As shown in Figure 1, 62 percent think there is “strong” or “some” need for laws to limit smoking in apartments to prevent second-hand smoke from harming non-smokers. About a third feel there is little or no need for such laws.

**Figure 1: Is There a Need for Laws to Limit Smoking in Apartment Buildings**



While there is a gap between smokers and non-smokers on this question, we still find that fully 40 percent of smokers feel there is at least some need for such laws (compared to 69 percent of non-smokers).

As expected, we also find that women are far more likely than men to recognize a need for such laws, as do Latinos compared to others. We also see that a recognition of the need for apartment smoking limits decline with age.

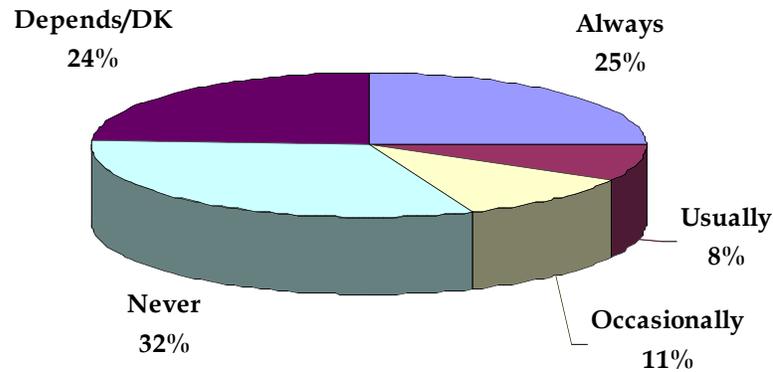
People who live in apartments with children, seniors, and those with chronic illnesses are also far more likely than others to feel there is a need for such laws.

### Limiting Smoking in Indoor Common Areas

Only 39 percent knew that there are currently laws limiting smoking in indoor common areas. Registered voters are slightly more aware than non-voters of these laws, and apartment dwellers in San Francisco and Sacramento are more aware than their peers elsewhere. Fifty-two percent of smokers are aware of these laws, compared to just 35 percent of non-smokers.

Only a third of apartment dwellers say that laws against smoking in indoor common areas are “always” or “usually” enforced (See Figure 2) in their apartment building. About the same proportion say they are never enforced.

**Figure 2: Are Laws Against Smoking in Indoor Common Areas Enforced In Your Apartment Building?**



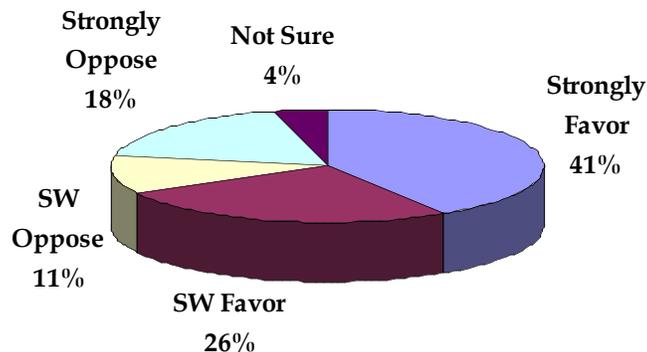
There is some interesting variation in who says such laws are always enforced:

- A third of those in public housing say the laws against smoking in indoor common areas are always enforced, compared to 24 percent in privately-owned apartments.
- Of those whose landlord lives in the building with them, 29 percent say the laws are always enforced, and 27 percent say they are never enforced. Among those who say their landlord lives somewhere else, only 21 percent say the laws are always enforced, and 39 percent say they are never enforced.
- Twenty-nine percent of those in buildings with 50 or more units say the laws are always enforced, compared to 20 percent of those in buildings with 10 or fewer units. Thirty-seven percent of those in buildings with ten or fewer units say such laws are never enforced, compared to 26 percent of those in buildings with 50 or more units.
- Thirty-seven percent of Blacks say the laws are always enforced, compared to 19 percent of Latinos.
- A third of those in the San Francisco area say the laws are always enforced, compared to 19 percent of those in the Los Angeles and San Diego areas.

### Limiting Smoking in Outdoor Common Areas

Two of three apartment dwellers would favor a law limiting smoking in outdoor common areas of apartment buildings, with only 29 percent opposed. (See Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Would You Favor or Oppose a Law Limiting Smoking in Outdoor Common Areas of Apartment Buildings?**



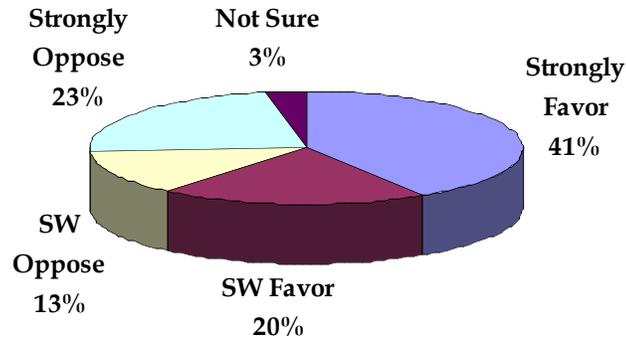
We see most of the usual patterns in response to this question, with smokers strongly opposed and smokers strongly in favor, and Latinos more supportive than others. We also find support for banning smoking in outdoor common areas higher among those under age 35 compared to older apartment dwellers.

Nearly one in four, 22 percent, said that their current apartment building has rules limiting smoking in outdoor common areas. This includes 29 percent who say they live in public housing, compared to 20 percent of those in privately owned apartment buildings. It also appears that larger apartment buildings (those with 50 or more units) are more likely to have such restrictions on smoking in outdoor common areas: 27 percent of those residing in these buildings say they have outdoor smoking restrictions, compared to 14 percent of those in units with ten or fewer units.

#### Requiring Landlords to Inform Prospective Tenants About Nearby Smokers

As shown in Figure 4, 61 percent would favor requiring landlords to inform new tenants if they are moving in next door to a smoker. More than a third, 36 percent, would oppose this plan. Women are more likely than men to support this plan, and non-voters more than voters. We find that conservatives are more likely than liberals to support this idea. Non-smokers support the idea by more than a two to one ratio, but smokers oppose it by nearly the same ratio. As usual, Latinos support this idea by a far wider margin than among other apartment dwellers.

**Figure 4: Should Landlords Inform New Tenants About Nearby Smokers?**



There is slightly less support for requiring landlords to inform new tenants if there is a smoker above or below them: 58 percent would favor this idea, with 38 percent opposed.

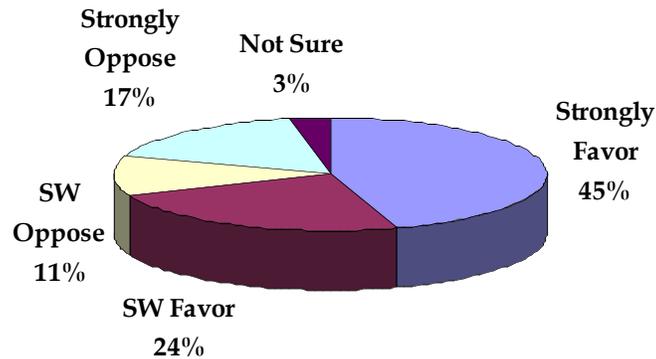
While these ideas initially enjoy a 20 to 25 point edge in support, that divide narrows when we read respondents a pro and con statement about them. Fifty-four percent agree that “these laws are a good idea because they would allow people to find out if they are renting an apartment that would expose them to dangerous second-hand smoke.” But 42 percent agree that “these laws are a bad idea because they would require landlords to find out who smokes in their building, and it violates people’s right to privacy.”

We still find a wide margin of support for notification among conservatives, non-smokers, Latinos and Asians, and those with lower incomes and education levels. But among most groups, the gap narrows when people consider that the laws might violate a “right to privacy.”

### Smoke Free Sections

As shown in Figure 5, fully 69 percent agree that all apartment buildings should offer non-smoking sections. Just 28 percent disagree.

**Figure 5: Should Apartment Buildings Offer Non-Smoking Sections?**



We see the usual patterns, with women, non-voters, non-smokers, younger apartment dwellers, and Latinos and Asians most supportive. We do see that current smokers are actually divided on the question of non-smoking sections, with 46 percent in favor of the idea and 51 percent opposed.

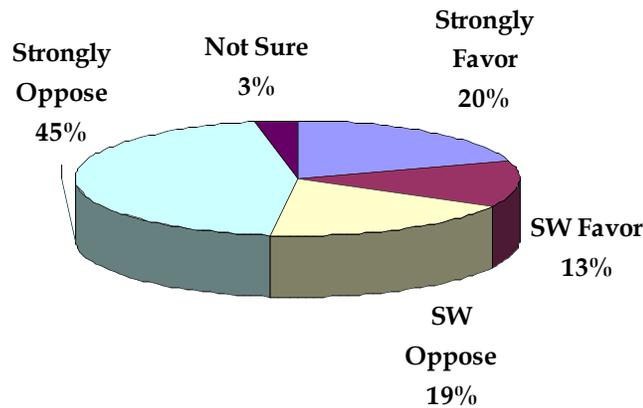
Support for this idea erodes dramatically when we present both sides. While 54 percent continue to agree that “we should pass laws protecting the right of non-smokers breathe smoke-free air to stay healthy,” we also see 41 percent who agree that we should not pass laws that discriminate by restricting people’s right to smoke in their own apartments.

Fully 72 percent of smokers agree that we should not restrict people’s right to smoke in their own apartments, compared to just 32 percent of non-smokers.

### Declaring Second-Hand Smoke to Be a Public Nuisance

There is little support for declaring second-hand smoke to be a public nuisance, allowing tenants to sue their neighbors to protect their right to smoke-free air. As shown in Figure 6, only 33 percent would favor this idea, with 64 percent opposed.

**Figure 6: Should Second-Hand Smoke Be Declared a Public Nuisance?**



This idea earns a net negative reaction from every identifiable group in the survey.

Which Idea Do You Prefer As a Way of Reducing the Impact of Second-Hand Smoke?

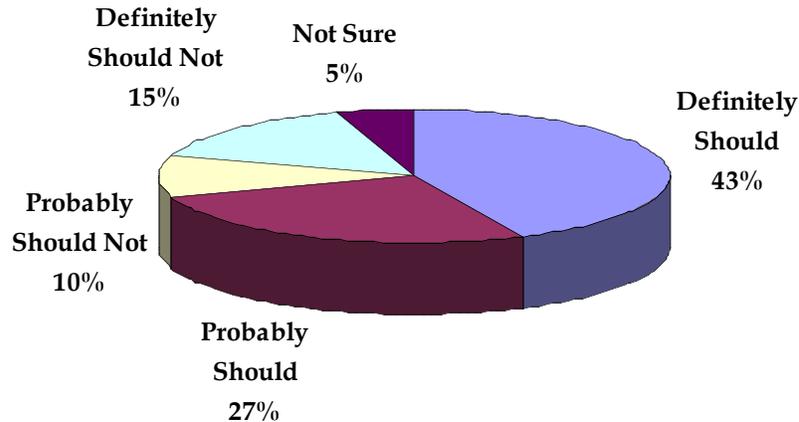
Designating smoke-free sections in apartment buildings was seen by far as the preferred way of reducing the impact of second-hand smoke by apartment dwellers, with 50 percent who chose that alternative. Thirty-one percent preferred requiring landlords to inform new tenants if they are moving in near smokers, and just 5 percent preferred allowing tenants to sue their smoking neighbors.

Similarly, the plan most opposed would be allowing people to sue neighbors who smoke: 57 percent said this was the plan they would be most likely to oppose. Nineteen percent said they would be most likely to oppose requiring landlords to inform new tenants if they are moving in near a smoker, and 15 percent would most oppose having smoke-free sections in apartment buildings.

Consequences for Failing to Follow Smoking Restriction Laws

Fully 70 percent think that a tenant should be evicted if he or she signs a lease that specifies that smoking is not permitted, and then violates those terms. As shown in Figure 7, this includes 43 percent who feel a tenant who violates these terms should “definitely” be evicted. Only 25 percent feel such tenants should not be evicted.

**Figure 7: Should Those Violating Smoking Limits be Evicted?**



Even among smokers, a majority of 56 percent agree (and 42% disagree) that smokers who ignore no-smoking laws should be evicted. Republicans are especially likely to agree that violators should be evicted. Blacks are slightly more likely than other apartment dwellers to think that violators should not be evicted (38%). But even among Blacks, 56 percent support eviction. Otherwise, there is very little variation in response to this idea.

About the same proportion believe that a three-step process for enforcing these laws (education of tenants, three warnings, and then eviction if violations continue) is "fair." In fact, 87 percent of those who support eviction for violators feel this process would be fair - as do 37 percent of those who oppose eviction.

#### Are These Laws Enforceable?

Views are somewhat divided on whether or not these laws could be enforced. Fifty percent agree that "most people will abide by these laws, and it won't be that hard for the landlord to enforce the law for the few who do not obey it." But 41 percent agree that "anti-smoking laws like these are impossible to enforce, and would require landlords and even police officers to patrol the halls of apartment buildings looking for illegal smoking."

There is no difference in response to these statements depending on whether or not the landlord lives in the building, or if the landlord smokes. Registered voters are somewhat more likely than non-voters to say these laws cannot be enforced. Smokers are of course far more likely than non-smokers to say the laws cannot be

enforced. Interestingly, liberals are more likely than conservatives to say the laws cannot be enforced.

## **QUESTIONS ABOUT RESPONDENT APARTMENT BUILDINGS**

### Nearby Places to Smoke

Eighty-three percent say that there are places near their apartment buildings where people can smoke, should the building itself change the rules so it was smoke free. Only 14 percent say there is nowhere nearby to smoke.

### About the Landlords

About half the respondents live in the same building as their landlord – 48 percent – with 47 percent who say their landlords live elsewhere. Those more likely to say their landlord lives elsewhere include:

- Those in privately-owned apartments compared to those in public housing
- Registered voters compared to non-voters, and especially
- Those in apartments with 10 or fewer units (71%).

Most apartment dwellers appear to appreciate their landlords. Fully 74 percent say their landlord listens to their concerns and is generally responsive, and just 21 percent say their landlord does not listen to concerns or does not respond to them.

Landlords in the Los Angeles and Central Valley areas are seen as slightly less responsive than landlords in San Francisco, San Diego, and Sacramento.

Those with a high school education are less appreciative of their landlords than those with more education. Those who have lived in their building for five years or more are less appreciative of their landlords than those who have lived there for one year or less.

A similar proportion, 73 percent, say that landlords typically enforce the rules and keep order, with 21 percent who say that landlords usually do not enforce the rules and let tenants get away with too much.

Twenty-six percent of those with absentee landlords say the rules are not enforced, compared to 15 percent of those with a landlord in the building. Twenty-four percent of Latinos say their landlord does not enforce the rules, compared to 16 percent of whites.

Only 12 percent say that their landlord smokes, with 50 percent who are not sure. Interestingly, 24 percent of smokers say their landlord smokes. Looking more closely, we see that among non-smokers fully 52 percent do not know if their landlord smokes or not, compared to just 43 percent of smokers. This would indicate a fair number of smokers are lighting up with their landlords.

### Children in the Building

Seventy-three percent say there are children in the building in which they live. Women, those in larger buildings, Latinos, those with lower education levels, and those under age 54 are all more likely to acknowledge the presence of children. Conservatives are also a bit more likely to have children present compared to liberals.

### Seniors in the Building

Two of three (66%) say there are seniors in their building. This is especially true among people who have been in their building 5 or more years, those in the largest buildings, non-smokers, and those who are older themselves.

### People with Chronic Heart or Lung Disease in the Building

Twenty-five percent say there is at least one person with chronic heart and lung disease in the building – but half are not sure.

Women are nearly twice as likely as men to say there is such a person in their building, and non-smokers are somewhat more likely than smokers to recognize people with heart or lung disease in their building. Fully 40 percent of those age 55 and older, and 41 percent of those in the Central Valley, say there is such a person in their building.

Interestingly, 20 percent of apartment dwellers say there is someone in their immediate family with a chronic illness made worse by exposure to second-hand smoke. This includes 15 percent of current smokers (22% of non-smokers) and 24 percent of previous smokers. Among whites, 23 percent say there is someone in their immediate family with such an illness, compared to 14 percent of Blacks and 16 percent of Latinos.

## **SMOKING BEHAVIOR**

Just over one in five apartment dwellers, 22 percent, say they have smoked in the past week. We look at significant differences in reported smoking behavior in Table 1.

**Table 1: Did You Smoke in the Past Week?**

	Percent
All	22
Men	26
Women	18
1-49 units in building	26
50+ units	16
Whites	24
Blacks	24
Latinos	15
Asians	12
Spanish speakers	9
High school education	28
College graduate	20
Post graduate	14
18-24	31
55+	19
\$20-\$74K	25
\$75+	10

Here we see that smoking is more prevalent among the very young, the less educated, the less affluent, whites and Blacks, men, and those in smaller apartment buildings.

While 22 percent say they personally have smoked in the past week, 27 percent say they live in the same household as a smoker. Again, this is more prevalent among those in smaller apartment buildings, among whites and Blacks, among the less educated and the very young, and the less affluent.

Only 20 percent say they allow smoking in their home, including only 50 percent of current smokers and 45 percent of those who say someone in their household smokes.

Of those who are not current smokers, 29 percent said they were a regular tobacco smoker in the past. In total, 44 percent of California apartment dwellers are either current or former smokers. Previous smokers tend to be more bothered by second-hand smoke and more supportive of restrictions on smoking in apartments compared to current smokers, but less so compared to those who have never smoked.

Those most likely to say they smoked in the past include whites (35%), those age 55 and older (45%), those in the Inland Empire (59%), and men (34%).

### **LANGUAGE AT HOME**

More than three of four, 78 percent, say that English is the language they speak most frequently at home. This includes only 30 percent of Latino apartment dwellers and 53 percent of Asian apartment dwellers. Smokers are more likely to speak English at home (89%) compared to non-smokers (73%).