

2024 Nebraska Multi-Unit Housing Smoke-Free Policy Survey

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DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



2024 Nebraska Multi-Unit Housing Smoke-Free Policy Survey

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Methods

The Nebraska Multi-Unit Housing (MUH) Smoke-Free Policy Survey was conducted to assess the adoption, implementation, and challenges of smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing properties across the state. Administered between August and November 2024, the survey targeted property owners and managers to gather insights on policy trends and barriers to implementation. A total of 244 responses were received, with 135 qualified respondents included in the final analysis.

Key Findings

Increase in Smoke-Free Policies			
	2011	2021	2024
Require all or some of their properties to be smoke-free indoors	57%	80%	88%
Require all their properties to be smoke-free indoors	46%	68%	81%
Require some of their properties to be smoke-free indoors	11%	12%	7%
Lease Agreement Integration			
	2011	2021	2024
Those with smoke-free policies indicating that a policy is in their lease agreement	N/A	84%	93%
Challenges to Implementing a Smoke-Free Policy			
	2011*	2021	2024
Those citing “Enforcement” as the biggest obstacle	77%	59%	67%
Those citing “Tenant Complaint” as the biggest obstacle	35%	17%	11%
*This question was modified in 2021, so 2011 data is not comparable.			
Perceived Legality of Smoke-Free Policies			
	2011	2021	2024
Stated that implementing a smoke-free policy/lease in multi-unit housing is legal for owners	57%	77%	89%
Perceived difficulty of Smoke-Free Policies			
	2011	2021	2024
Strongly agreed or agreed that enforcement of smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing is difficult	76%	68%	69%
Benefits of Smoke-Free Policies in Multi-unit housing			
	2011	2021	2024
Identified “reduced risk of fire” as a benefit	90%	91%	99%
Identified “reduced rehabilitation cost compared to smoking apartments/units” as a benefit	75%	80%	94%
Identified “positive impact on tenant health” as a benefit	73%	70%	92%
Identified “lower maintenance cost” as a benefit of having smoke-free multi-unit housing	71%	71%	91%
Policy Adoption Outlook			
	2011	2021	2024
Desire to adopt a smoke-free policy among those with no smoke-free policies	N/A	36%	14%

Background and Introduction

Tobacco use remains a leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, contributing to approximately 480,000 deaths annually, including over 41,000 deaths from secondhand smoke exposure (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], 2020). Secondhand smoke contains over 7,000 chemicals, hundreds of which are toxic, and exposure increases the risk of serious health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and respiratory infections (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2023). Additionally, thirdhand smoke—residual nicotine and other chemicals that settle on surfaces—poses ongoing health risks, particularly for children who may ingest or inhale these toxic residues (Matt et al., 2011).

Recognizing these harms, Nebraska passed the Clean Indoor Air Act in 2008, requiring indoor workplaces to be smoke-free as of June 1, 2009. The law was later expanded to include electronic smoking devices, effective November 14, 2020 (Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services [NDHHS], n.d.). Given these well-documented harms, implementing smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing settings is critical for protecting the health of residents and reducing the burden of tobacco-related illness.

Despite progress in reducing smoking rates, secondhand smoke exposure remains a significant public health concern, particularly in multi-unit housing environments. Approximately 25% of U.S. residents live in multi-unit housing, where secondhand smoke can infiltrate units through shared ventilation systems, hallways, and adjacent balconies (King et al., 2010). Research shows that exposure to secondhand smoke is disproportionately higher among people of low socioeconomic status, as they are more likely to live in multi-unit housing and have limited access to smoke-free environments (Homa et al., 2015). This underscores the importance of policies that promote smoke-free housing, which protect residents from involuntary exposure to harmful tobacco smoke and reduce harmful health consequences.

This report summarizes survey data collected in 2024 while also comparing data collected in previous administrations of the survey in 2021 and 2011.



Methods

Sampling Design

In collaboration with TFN, Partners for Insightful Evaluation (PIE) obtained a list of potential property owners and/or managers of multi-unit housing properties in Nebraska based on self-reported Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. The list, purchased through Data Axle, contained 2,592 individual contacts with physical addresses, and of those, 918 also had an email address.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was designed by PIE and TFN in collaboration with The Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR), the organization PIE contracted with to administer the MUH survey. The team utilized a questionnaire from a MUH survey that TFN administered in 2021. The questionnaire was formatted for both paper and web-based surveys. The web survey was built in Qualtrics for distribution. The surveys were distributed in English only. A copy of the paper questionnaire for the MUH survey can be found in Appendix A.

Data Collection Process

Data for the MUH survey were collected between August 5, 2024, and November 15, 2024. First, those with an email address were sent an email with web link to the survey. A reminder email was sent to non-responders on August 13, 2024, and August 20, 2024. A postcard with a QR code was sent on September 3, 2024, which was the first contact for those without a working email address. On September 12, 2024, a survey packet containing a letter explaining the survey with web link, a paper survey, and a business reply envelope was sent to non-responders. An additional final reminder email was sent out on October 23, 2024, followed by a second postcard sent on October 29, 2024. As an incentive, qualified respondents were offered a chance to win one of seven \$50 gift cards to either Menards, Ace Hardware or Bomgaars, which was sent via email to randomly selected winners after the closing of the survey. All surveys were presented in English.

Response Rate and Exclusions

A total of 244 individuals returned a completed or partially completed survey (68 via mail, 176 via web), and 156 of those were considered a qualified respondent, meaning they indicated they were either a manager of MUH property or they were an owner of MUH property and managed their own property. The unadjusted response rate was 6.1%.

Of the 2,592 contacts in the sample, 1.8% (n=47) were refusals coming from mail responses, email conversations or blank surveys. One-tenth (9.7%; n=252) said that they were not an owner/manager of a MUH property by email, mail, or phone and were screened out of the survey. A few (0.5%; n=13) were determined to be ineligible (e.g., business address; no such address; vacant) and 14.7% (n=380) were undeliverable addresses with unknown eligibility. Thus, adjusting for known ineligibles (including those who were screened out), the adjusted response rate was 6.8%, which was calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's (AAPOR) standard definition for Response Rate 2.

Additionally, 21 respondents were excluded from the dataset due to their association with a Public Housing Authority, leaving a final number of 135 qualified respondents for the analysis.

Data Processing and Cleaning

Data entry was completed by professional data-entry staff at BOSR. Cases were de-duplicated across modes and the more complete response was taken. If both web and mail responses matched in amount complete, then the response that was received first was kept. The web and mail responses were merged into one dataset for each survey. Individual observations were screened for eligibility, and answers from participants who did not meet the survey criteria were recoded as missing, except for their responses to the screener questions, which were kept as indicated by the participant. No other validity checks were done.

Due to the nature of mail surveys, respondents do not always follow the instructions for skip patterns within the survey. Inconsistencies, which are common in mail surveys, were cleaned so that responses to questions that should have been left blank were recoded as missing.

Results

Profile of Respondents and Properties Managed

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of MUH property owner/manager status among the 243 surveys that were returned and included a complete response for the first question.

Among those who identified as an MUH property owner (27%), about 90% said that they also managed the property they owned. About two-fifth of the respondents were multi-unit housing property managers. For the purposes of analysis, respondents were considered as eligible for the survey if they were property managers (n=99) or owners who manage their own property (n=57), leaving 156 eligible respondents. Additionally, 21 respondents were excluded due to their association with a Public Housing Authority, **leaving a final number of 135 eligible respondents for analysis.**

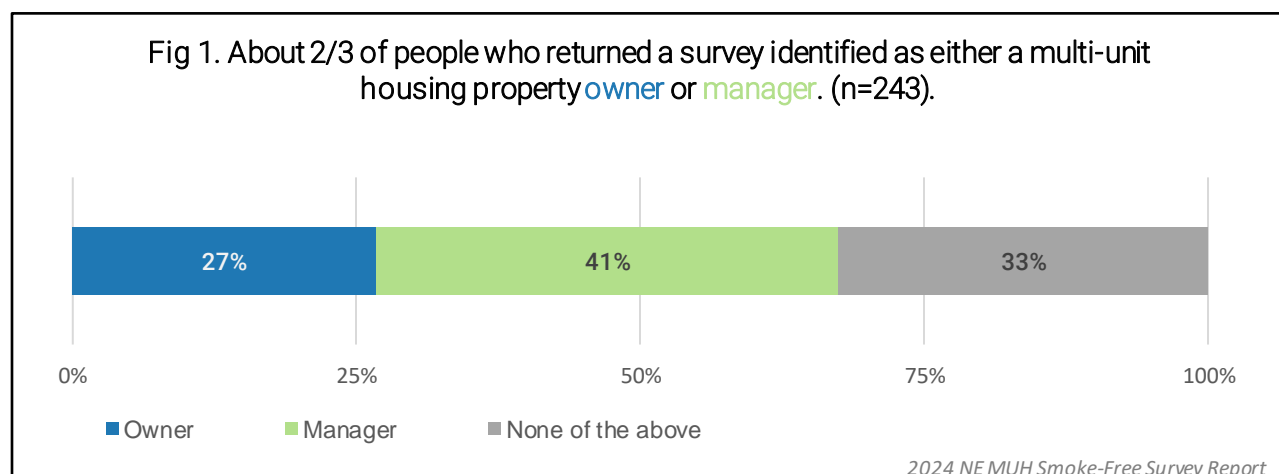


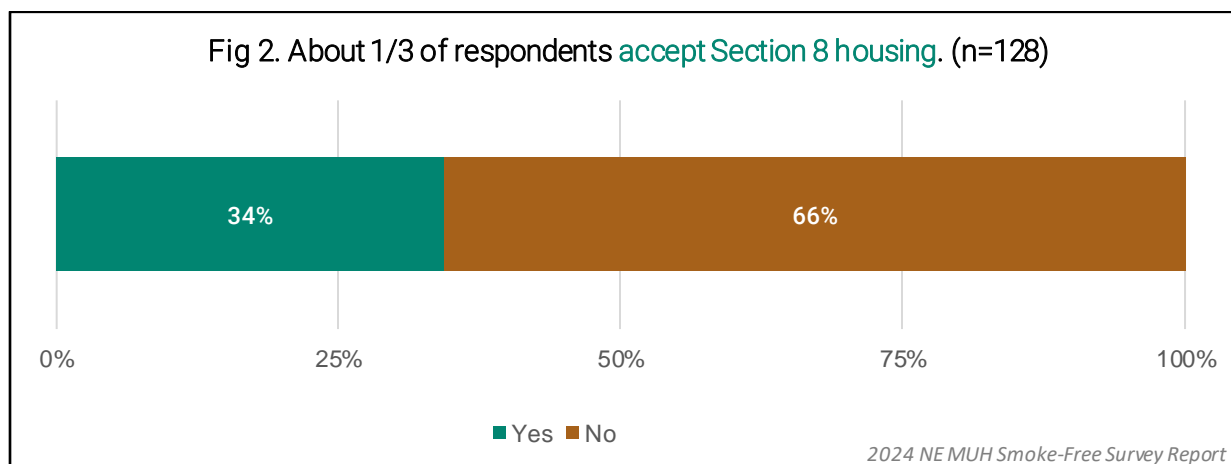
Table I shows some descriptive statistics on the number of multi-unit housing properties managed.

The mean number of MUH properties managed by the survey respondents or their companies was 19.5, with a range of 0 to 968. Almost half of respondents (44%) said they/their company only managed one property, and the median number of properties managed was 2. The mean number of buildings on all properties was 37.7, with a range of 0 to 2,000. Nearly half of the respondents (46%) said there were one to three buildings on the properties they/their company managed, and the median number of buildings on the properties was 4. The mean number of apartments/units on all properties was 236.3, with a range of 0 to 6,305. Half of the respondents said there were 1 to 25 apartments/units on all properties they/their company managed, and the median number of apartments/units on all properties was 25.

Table I: Number of multi-unit housing properties managed				
	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Number of multi-unit housing properties	19.5	2	0	968
Number of buildings on all properties	37.7	4	0	2,000
Number of apartments/units on all properties	236.3	25	0	6,305

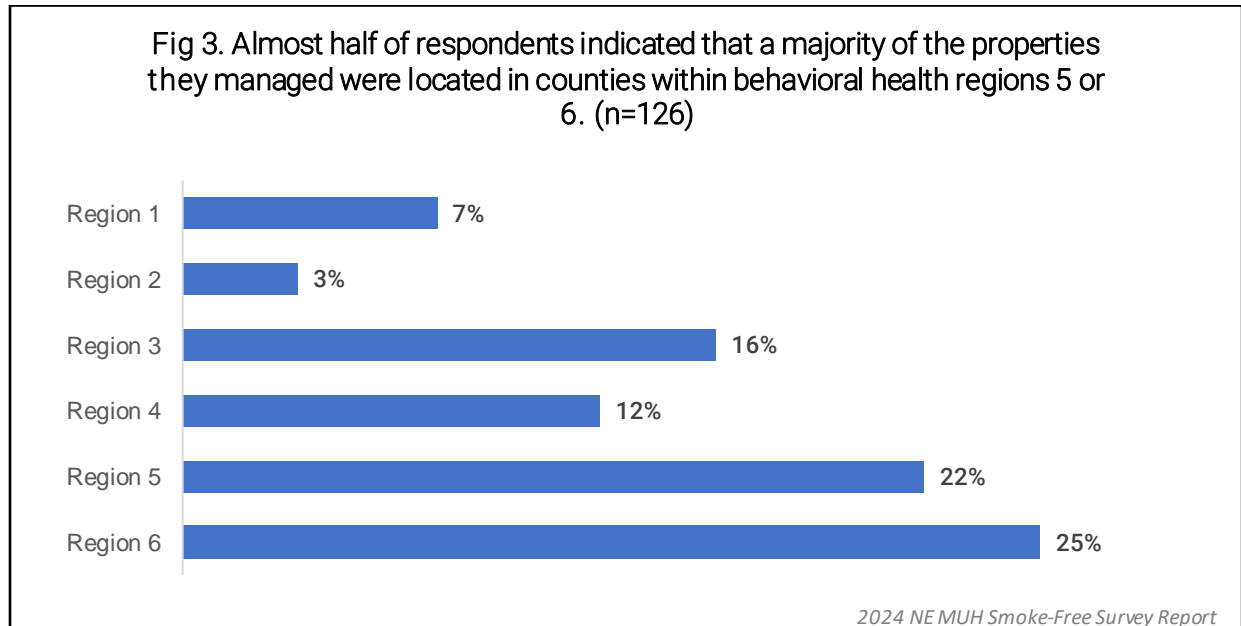
Section 8 Housing Vouchers

Figure 2 shows the percent of respondents who accept Section 8 housing vouchers (provided a “yes” response). Also known as “Housing Choice Vouchers,” this is a housing program through the federal government’s that assists very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. More information on Housing Choice Vouchers/Section 8 can be found on [this fact sheet](#) from the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) website.



Location of Properties

Respondents managed MUH properties in 47 different Nebraska counties and in all six behavioral health regions (Figure 3). Nearly 40% of properties managed by survey respondents were in either Douglas or Lancaster counties.



For context, the image below shows which counties are included in each of the six behavioral health regions.



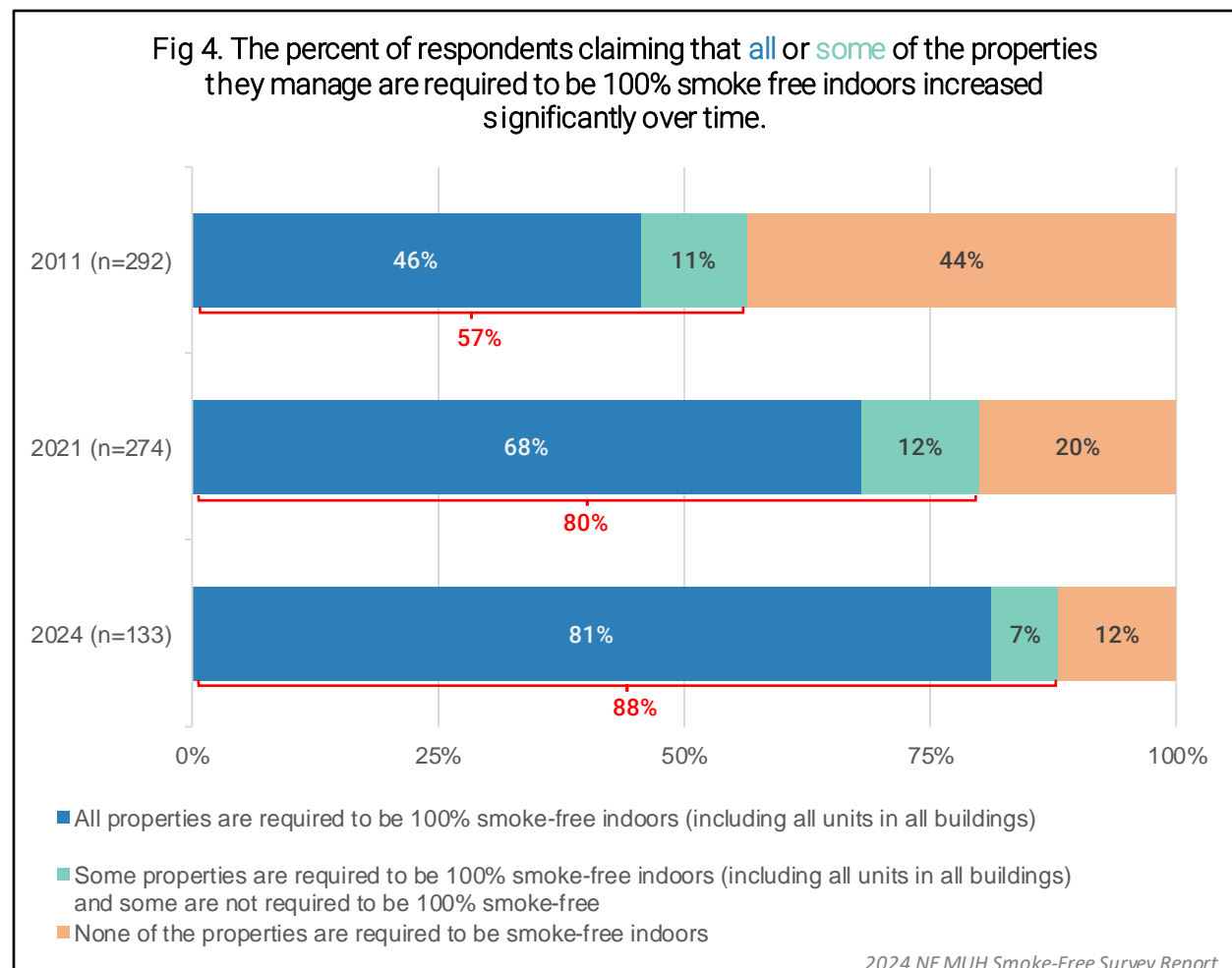
Image source: https://www.nebraskahospitals.org/quality_and_safety/nha-opioid-toolkit/nebraska-substance-abuse-continuum/ndhhs-division-of-behavioral-health.html

Landscape of Smoking Policy in MUH Properties – Over Time

Figure 4 shows the smoking policy status of the properties managed by survey respondents, comparing survey data over time.

The percent of respondents who indicated that all or some of the properties they manage are required to be smoke-free indoors increased over time (from 57% in 2011, to 80% in 2021, and then to 88% in 2024). This increase over time (from 2011 to 2021 and from 2021 to 2024) was statistically significant using a z-test of proportions. Additionally, the increase in the percent of respondents who indicated that all the properties they manage are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors increased over time in a statistically significant way (from 46% in 2011 to 68% in 2021 and then from 68% in 2021 to 81% in 2024).

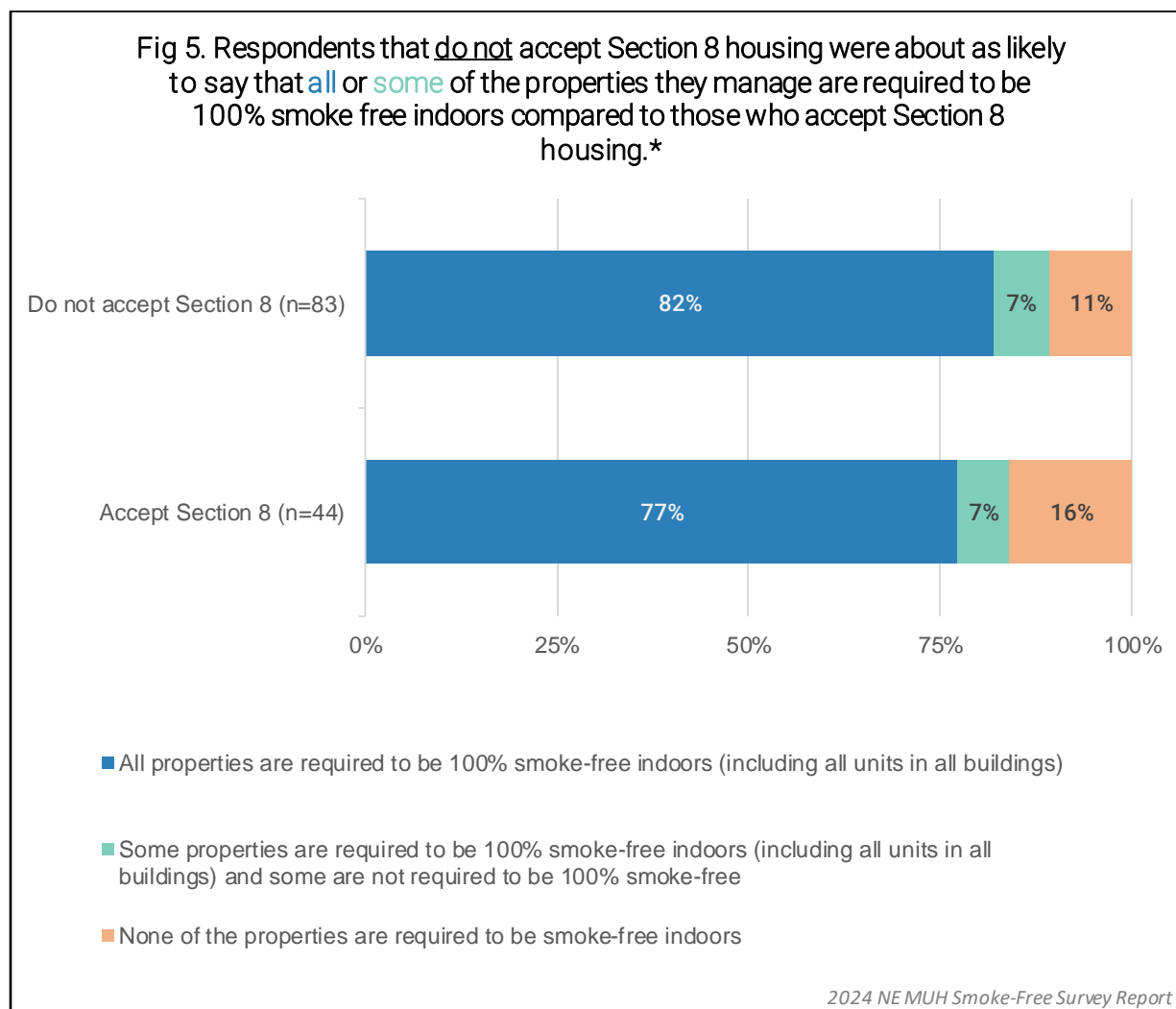
Respondents who indicated that some of their properties were required to be 100% smoke-free indoors (n=9) were asked to indicate approximately what percent of their properties were 100% smoke-free in the 2024 survey, and of those responses, the mean value was 63% of properties, with a range of 37% to 100%.



Landscape of Smoking Policy in MUH Properties – Among Those Accepting Section 8 Housing

Figure 5 shows the percent of respondents who indicated that all, some, or none of the properties they managed are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors, looking specifically at those who accept Section 8 housing vs. those who do not.

Although it appears that respondents who do not accept Section 8 housing were slightly more likely to say that all or some of their properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors, the difference between the groups was not statistically significant using chi-square test. Likewise, the difference between those accepting Section 8 housing vs not among those who require all properties to be 100% smoke-free indoors (77% vs 82%) was not statistically significant using chi-square test.

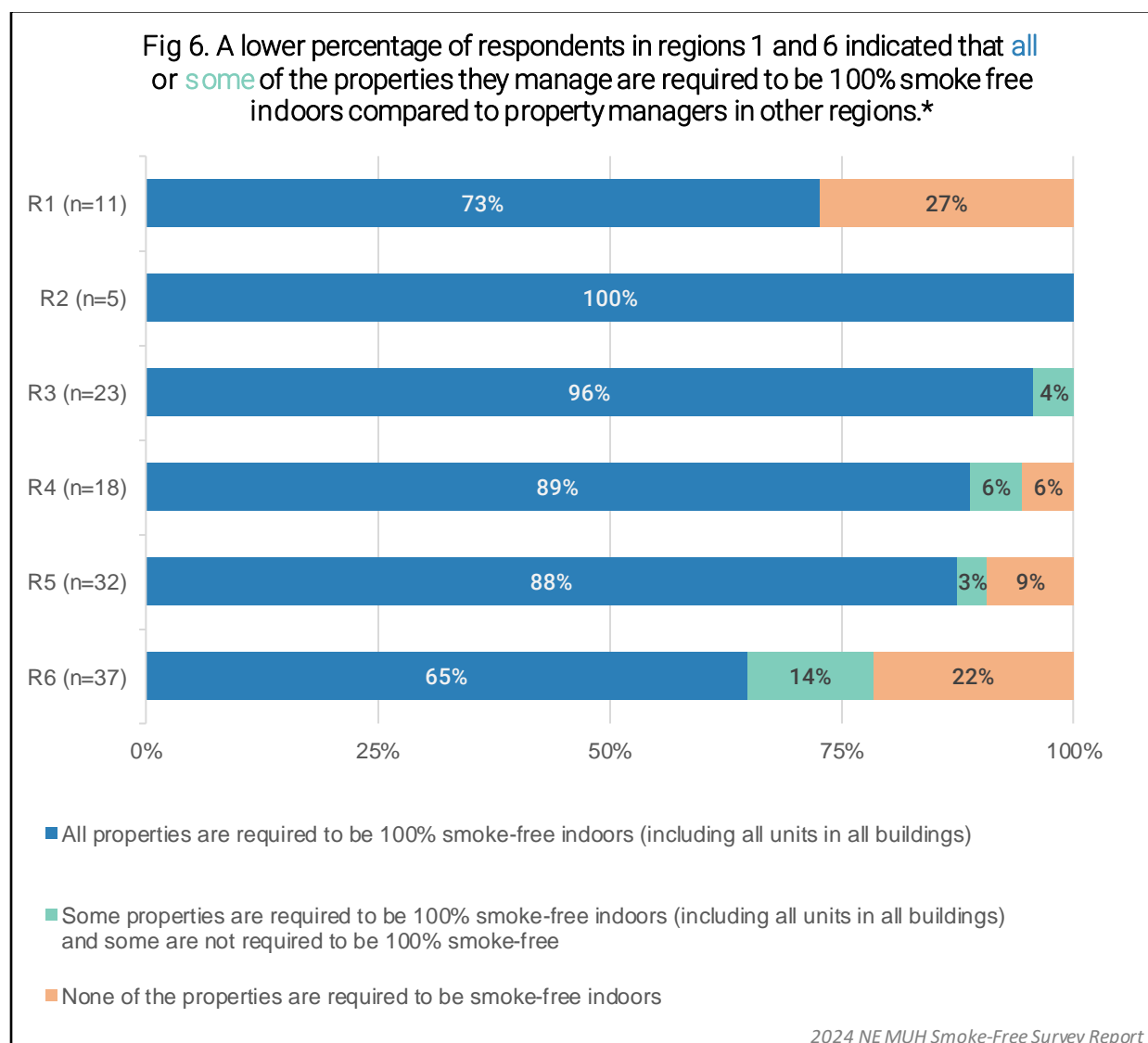


*Differences between those accepting Section 8 housing vs those who do not accept Section 8 housing were not statistically significant.

Landscape of Smoking Policy in MUH Properties – Among Behavioral Health Regions

Figure 6 shows the percent of respondents who indicated that all, some, or none of the properties they manage are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors, across the six behavioral health regions.

Although it appears that respondents in regions 1 and 6 were less likely to say that all or some of their properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors (73% and 79%, respectively) compared to the other regions, the difference between the groups was not statistically significant using chi-square test. However, using a z-test of proportions, regions 3, 4, and 5 all had a significantly higher percentage of respondents requiring all properties to be 100% smoke-free indoors (blue bars) compared to those in region 6.

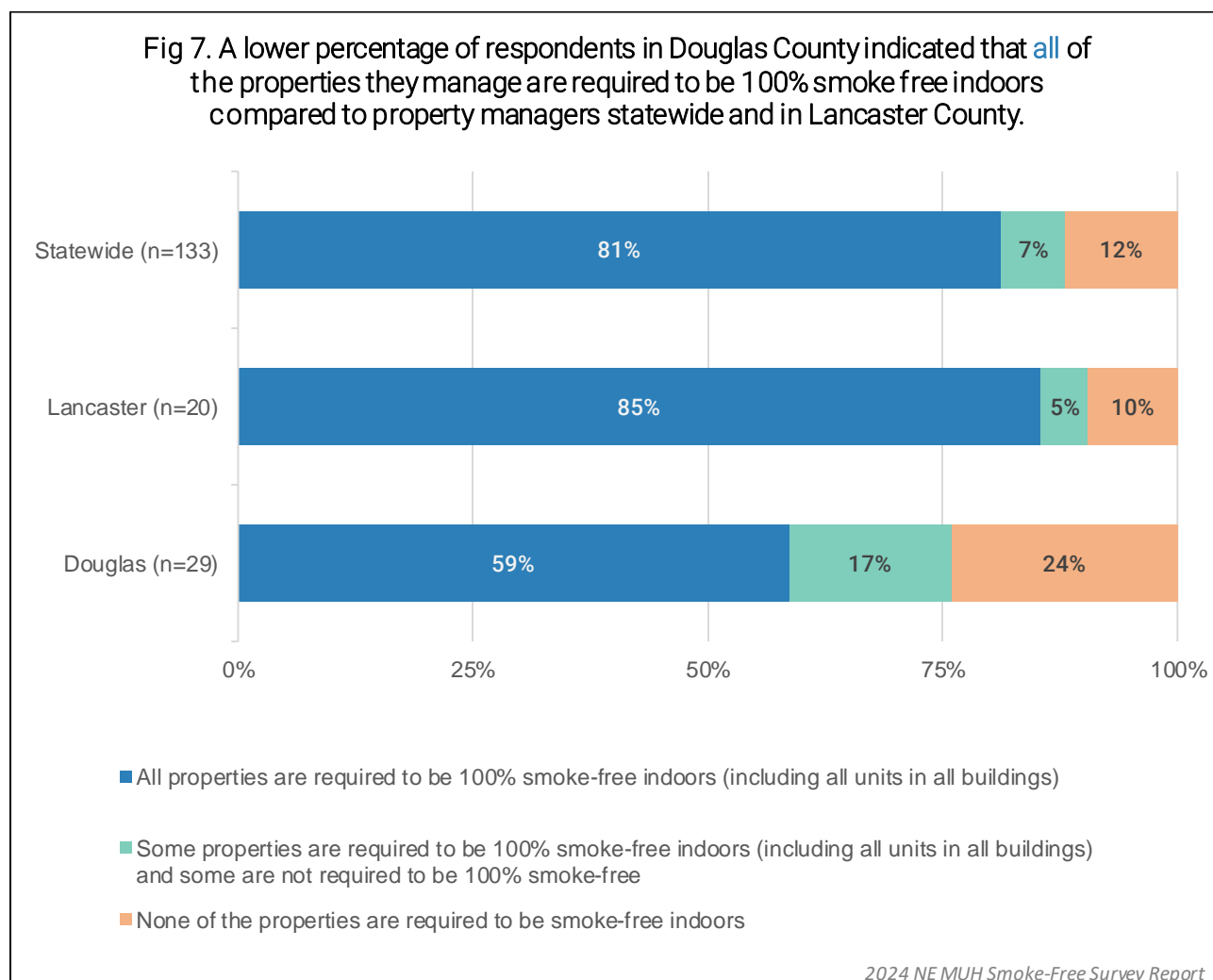


*Regional differences were not statistically significant using chi-square test.

Landscape of Smoking Policy in MUH Properties – Among Those in Douglas and Lancaster Counties

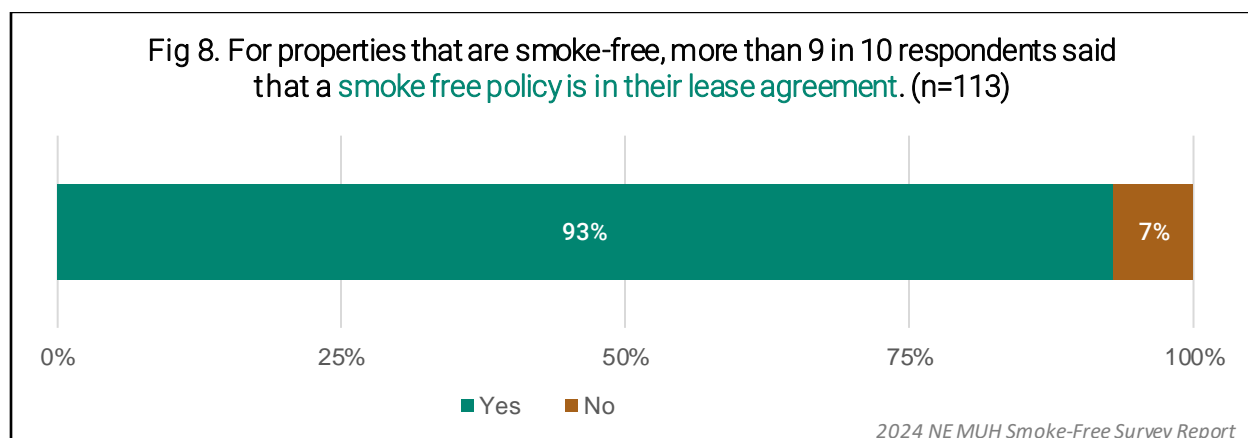
Figure 7 shows the percent of property managers who indicated that all, some, or none of the properties they manage are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors, looking specifically at survey respondents statewide vs. those with properties in Douglas County and in Lancaster County.

Although it appears that respondents in Douglas County were less likely to say that all or some of their properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors (76%) compared to those with properties in Lancaster County (90%) and those statewide (88%), the difference between the groups was not statistically significant using a z-test of proportions. However, when comparing the “all properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors” category (blue bars) across the three groups, there is a significant difference between statewide and Douglas County (81% vs. 59%) and between Lancaster and Douglas (85% vs 59%), using z-test of proportions.



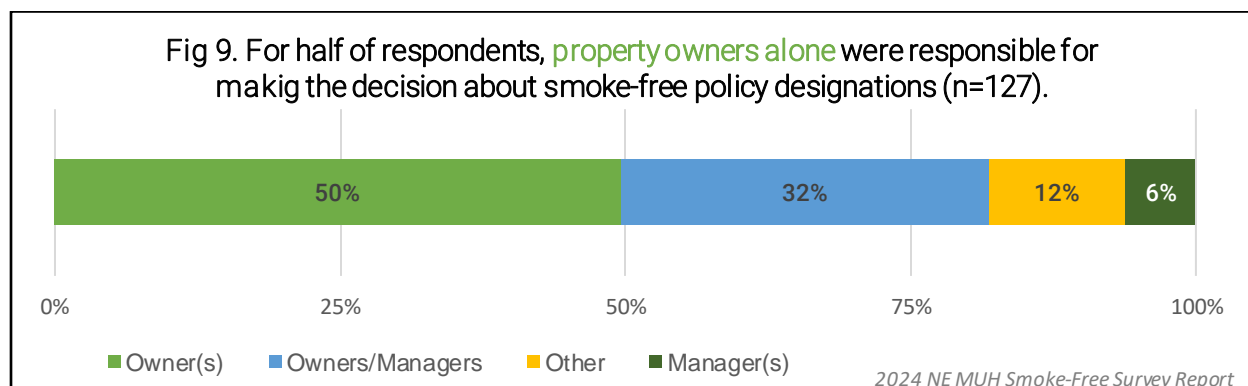
Inclusion of Smoke-Free Policy in Lease Agreement

Among respondents who said their properties were smoke-free (in some or all properties), the percent of those who indicated that a smoke-free policy is in their lease agreement (provided a “yes” response) is shown in Figure 8. The 93% of property managers with smoke-free policies in their lease agreement from the 2024 survey represents a statistically significant increase from 2021 when 84% of 224 respondents stated that they included a smoke-free policy in their lease for their properties with smoke-free policies.



Decision Maker about Smoke-Free Policy

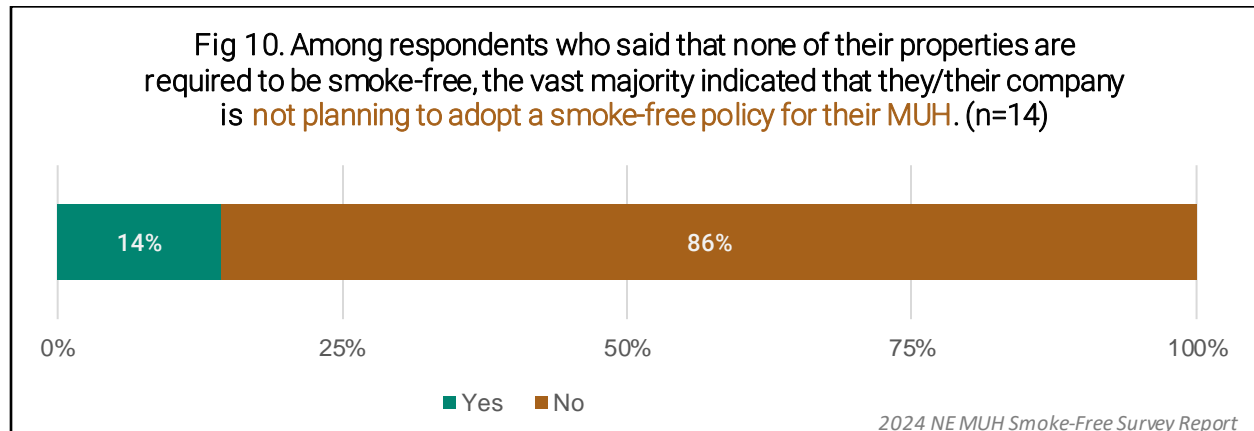
Among all eligible survey respondents, half said that property owners alone were responsible for making the decision about smoke-free policy designations, followed by owners/managers (32%), other (12%), and managers alone (6%) (Figure 9).



Among the 15 respondents who selected the “other” option, six said that a Board of Directors was responsible, four said a Board of Commissioners or board members were responsible, and three said Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was responsible. Additional responses to this question include manager, City Council, Council, lease, Management Company, and Program Manager. The 2024 survey results were nearly identical to the 2021 Smoke-Free MUH Survey results (51% owners alone, 32% owners/managers, and 7% managers alone made the decision in 2021); however, in 2011, a higher percentage of owners alone (71%) indicated that they made the smoke-free policy decisions for their properties.

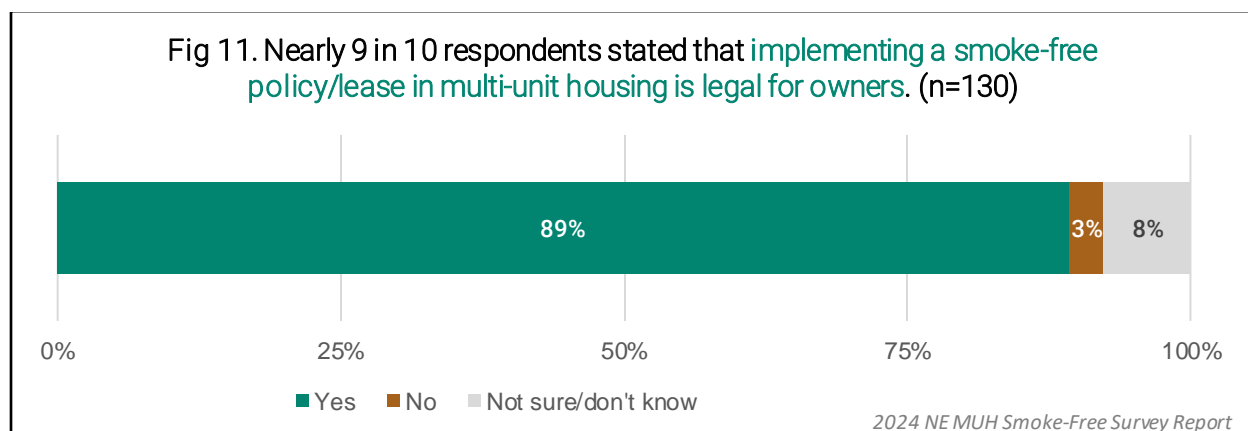
Desire to Adopt a Smoke-Free Policy

Respondents who said that none of their properties were required to be smoke-free were asked if they/their company were considering or planning to adopt a smoke-free policy for their MUH properties (Figure 10). Only 14% said yes, they were considering or planning to adopt a smoke-free policy. This is lower than the 36% of respondents in the 2021 survey who indicated that they/their company were considering or planning to adopt a smoke-free policy for MUH properties that did not have a policy in place; however, the differences between 2024 and 2021 survey results for this question were not statistically significant.



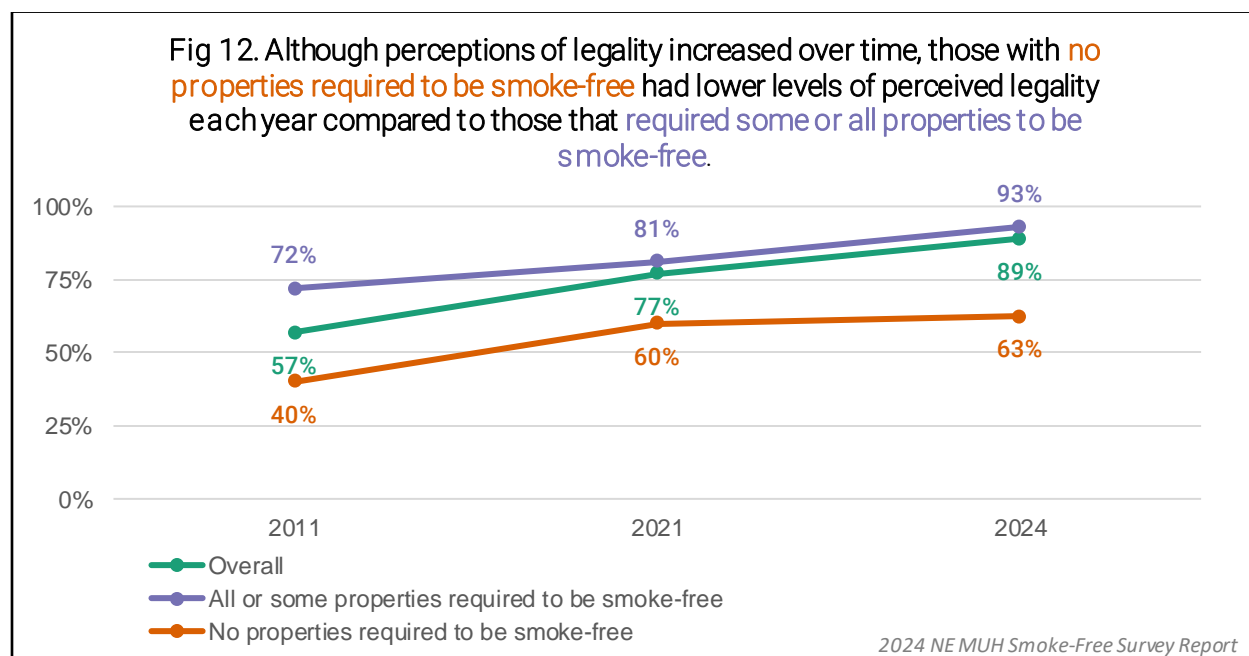
Perceptions of the Legality of Smoke-Free Policies in MUH

Figure 11 shows the percent of respondents who indicated whether they thought that implementing a smoke-free policy/lease in MUH properties is legal for owners.



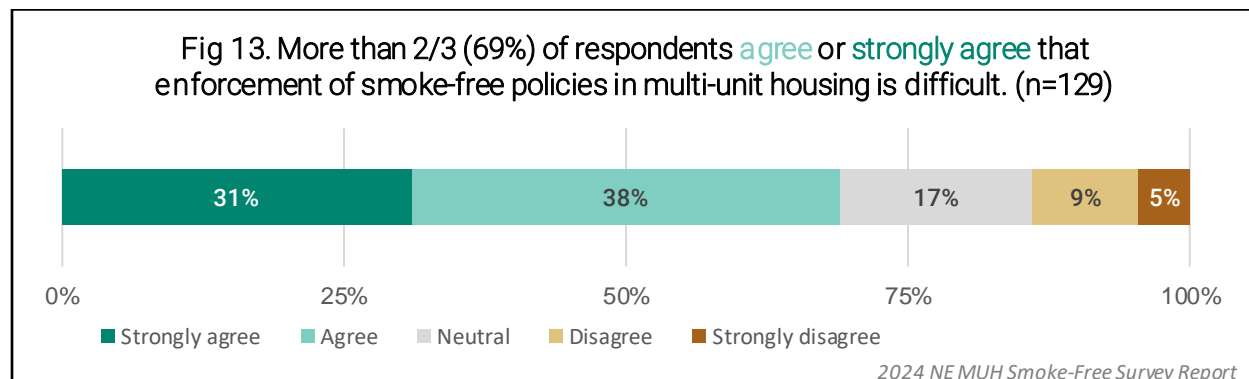
Compared to 2011 and 2021 results, perceptions of legality increased over time. In 2011, only 57% of property managers indicated that implementing a smoke-free policy/lease in MUH is legal for owners. In 2021, this increased to 77%, and in 2024, it was 89%.

Respondents with comprehensive or partial smoke-free policy were more likely to respond that implementing a smoke-free policy/lease in MUH is legal compared to those with no smoke-free policy requirement. This difference persisted over time despite the overall increase in perceived legality (Figure 12). The difference in perceived legality between those with some or all properties required to be smoke-free (93%) vs. those with no properties required to be smoke-free (63%) was statistically significant for 2024 data using chi-square test.



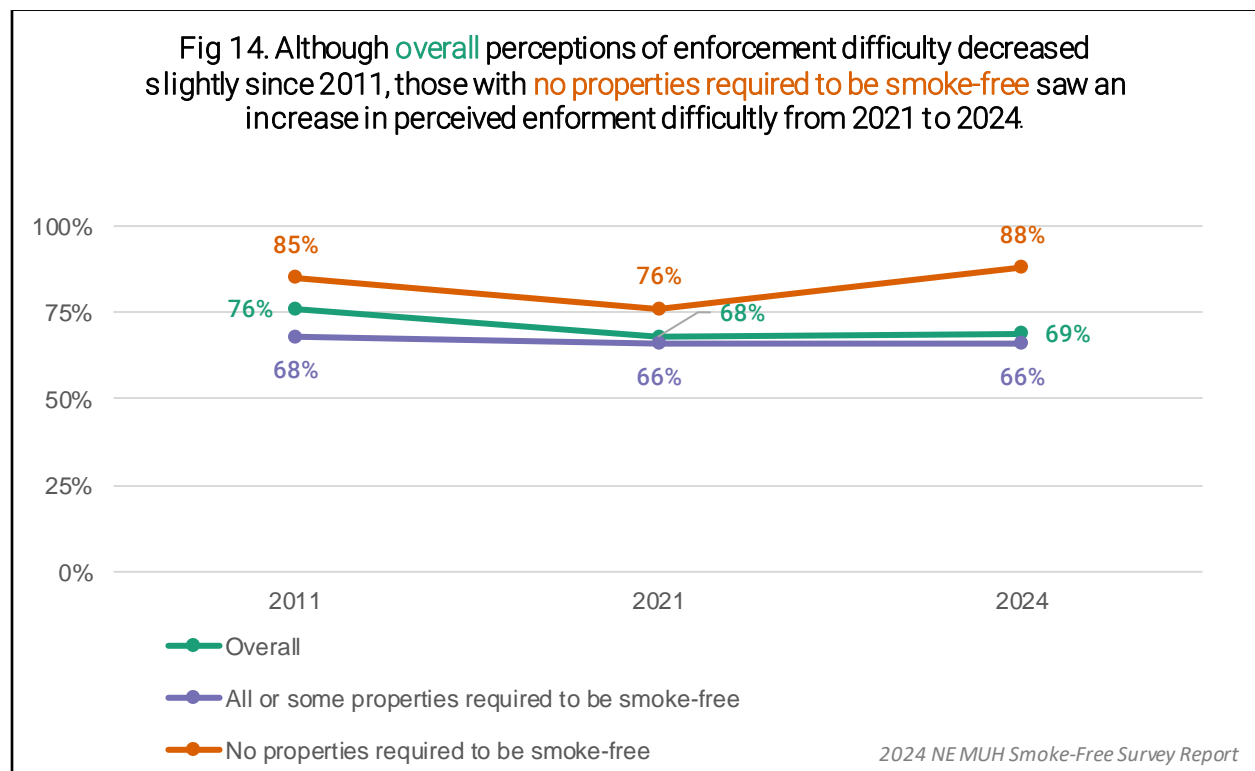
Perceived Difficulty of Smoke-Free Policy Enforcement

Perceptions of difficulty in enforcing smoke-free policies is shown in Figure 13. Nearly 7 in 10 respondents (69%) agreed or strongly agreed that enforcement of smoke-free policies in MUH is difficult.



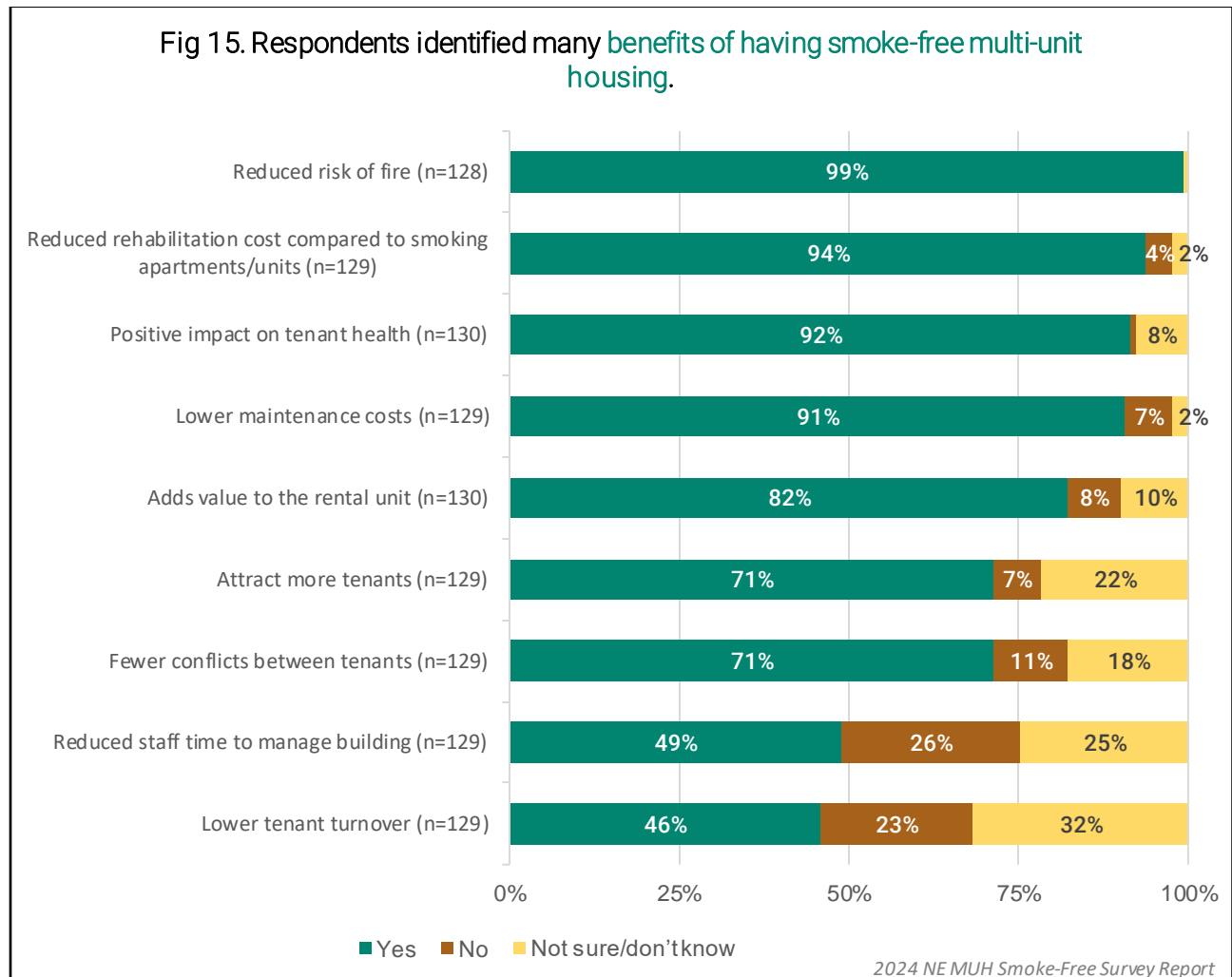
Results were similar in 2021, where 68% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with that statement, but lower than the 2011 results where 76% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with that statement.

Additionally, between those with comprehensive or partial smoke-free policy vs no policy, respondents with no smoke-free policy requirements were more likely to perceive smoke-free policy enforcement was difficult. This difference persisted over time despite the overall decrease in perceived enforcement difficulty since 2011 (Figure 14). The difference in perceived enforcement difficulty between those with some or all properties required to be smoke-free (66%) vs. those with no properties required to be smoke-free (88%) was not statistically significant for 2024 data using chi-square test.



Perceived Benefits to Implementing Smoke-Free Policies

As shown in Figure 15, more than 9 in 10 respondents identified the following as a benefit of having smoke-free MUH (provided a “yes” response): reduced fire risk (99%), reduced rehabilitation costs (94%), positive impact on tenant health (92%), and lower maintenance costs (91%). These same four benefits were identified as the top 4 benefits in the 2021 and 2011 survey results. Between 2021 and 2024, there were substantial and statistically significant increases in the percentage of survey respondents identifying positive impact on tenant health (from 70% to 92%) and lower maintenance costs (from 71% to 91%).



When asked to identify any benefits other than the ones listed above (Fig 15), responses were provided in open-ended text and were analyzed and categorized into seven different areas, with examples listed in each area:

1. Maintenance & Cost Savings (9 mentions)

- a. Less cleaning required (carpets, walls, curtains, etc.)
- b. Reduced repainting and renovation costs
- c. Longer-lasting fixtures and furnishings

2. Health Benefits (7 mentions)

- a. Reduced exposure to secondhand smoke
- b. Healthier living environment for tenants and staff

3. Property Value & Marketability (7 mentions)

- a. Improved appearance and smell of units
- b. Easier to show units and attract new tenants
- c. Marketing advantage/unique feature

4. Tenant Satisfaction & Retention (6 mentions)

- a. Fewer complaints from non-smoking tenants
- b. Increased tenant retention and reduced turnover

5. Environmental Cleanliness (5 mentions)

- a. Fewer cigarette butts and litter on the property
- b. Cleaner outdoor and common areas

6. Safety & Regulation Compliance (3 mentions)

- a. Reduced fire risk
- b. Easier management with uniform policies
- c. Compliance with other regulations

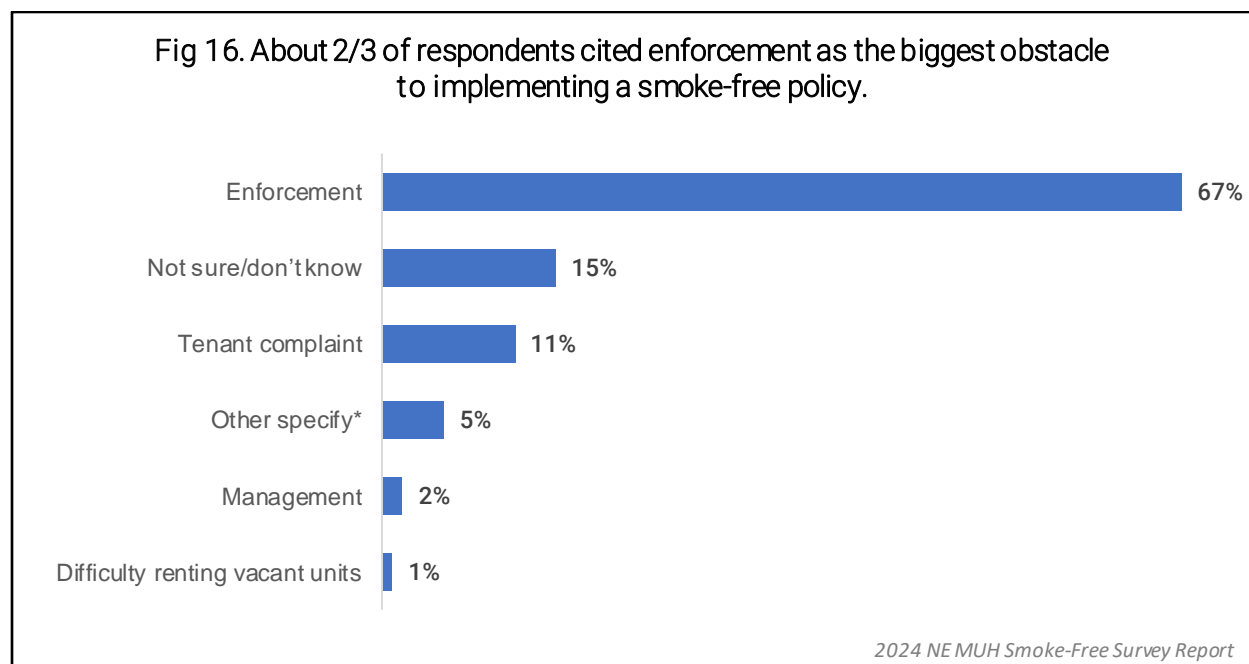
7. Staff Comfort (2 mentions)

- a. Maintenance staff not exposed to smoke
- b. Easier apartment preparation after move-outs

Perceived Barriers to Implementing Smoke-Free Policies

Figure 16 shows the biggest obstacle to implementing a smoke-free policy selected by respondents.

Roughly two-thirds of respondents cited “enforcement” as the biggest obstacle to implementing a smoke-free policy, making it the most frequently cited barrier to policy implementation by far. This is consistent with results from previous survey administrations, where 59% of respondents indicated enforcement was the biggest obstacle in 2021, and 77% in 2011. “Tenant complaints” was the second most cited obstacle in 2021 (17%) and 2011 (35%), but only 11% of respondents indicated this in 2024.



*Other obstacles that were specified by respondents in open-ended text field include “none” (n=5), “tenants who do not follow the smoke-free rules/policy” (n=3), and “pushback among owners” (n=1)

Conclusion and Recommendations

The following demonstrate key findings from the 2024 Nebraska Multi-Unit Housing Smoke-Free Survey, with comparison to previous survey iterations where appropriate.

Increase in Smoke-Free Policies: The percent of respondents requiring all or some of their properties to be smoke-free indoors has steadily increased from 57% in 2011 to 88% in 2024. The proportion of properties fully smoke-free also rose significantly, from 46% in 2011 to 81% in 2024.

Increase in Lease Agreement Integration: Among properties with smoke-free policies, 93% included these policies in lease agreements, up from 84% in 2021.

Challenges to Implementation: Enforcement remains the primary obstacle, with nearly 70% of respondents citing it as a significant challenge. However, concerns about tenant complaints have declined over time.

Increase in Perceived Legality of Smoke-Free Policies: Awareness of the legality of implementing smoke-free policies has increased, with 89% of respondents recognizing that such policies are legal, up from 57% in 2011.

Decrease in Perceived difficulty of Smoke-Free Policies: Perceived difficulty of enforcing smoke-free policies has decreased slightly since 2011, with 69% of respondents agreeing that these policies are difficult to implement, down from 76% in 2011.

Benefits of Smoke-Free Policies: Respondents cited reduced fire risk (99%), lower maintenance costs (91%), and positive impacts on tenant health (92%) as key benefits of smoke-free policies.

Policy Adoption Outlook: Interest in adopting new smoke-free policies has declined, with only 14% of those without such policies considering future implementation, compared to 36% in 2021.

The findings highlight substantial progress in the adoption of smoke-free policies among Nebraska's multi-unit housing property managers and owners who manage their own property, demonstrating increased awareness of their benefits. However, enforcement challenges persist, necessitating targeted support and education for property managers and owners who manage their own property. Strengthening policy integration into lease agreements, providing enforcement guidance, and increasing outreach to property owners and managers could further enhance the effectiveness of smoke-free policies across the state.

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Nebraska Multi-Unit Housing Smoke-Free Policy Survey

Multi-Unit Housing Property

1. Are you the owner or manager of the multi-unit housing property?

- ☐ Owner
- ☐ Manager → Go to #3
- ☐ None of the above → Thank you for your willingness to participate, however, we are looking for property managers or owners. Please return the survey in self-addressed envelope.

2. Do you manage your own property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → Thank you for your willingness to participate, however, we are looking for property owners who manage their own property. Please return the survey in self-addressed envelope.

3. How many multi-unit housing properties does your company manage in Nebraska?

a. Total Number of Multi-Unit Housing Properties

b. Total Number of Buildings on all Properties

c. Total Number of Apartments/Units on all Properties

4. Which of the following best describes the smoking policy for those properties?

- ☐ All properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors (including all units in all buildings) → Go to #5
- ☐ Some properties are required to be 100% smoke-free indoors (including all units in all buildings) and some are not required to be 100% smoke-free → Go to #4b
- ☐ None of the properties are required to be smoke-free indoors → Go to #6

4b. Approximately, what percent of your properties are 100% smoke-free

%

5. For all of your properties that are smoke free, is a smoke free policy in your lease agreement?

- ☐ Yes → Go to #7
- ☐ No → Go to #7

6. Is your company currently considering or planning to adopt a smoke-free policy for your multi-unit housing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

7. Who makes the decision about smoke-free policy designation? *(Check only one answer)*

- ☐ Owner(s)
- ☐ Manager(s)
- ☐ Owners/Managers
- ☐ Other, specify:

8. Do you accept Section 8 housing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

9. In what city, town, or village of Nebraska is the majority of your property located?

City/town/village:

Perceptions about Smoke-Free Policies in Multi-Unit Housing

10. Do you think implementing a smoke-free policy/lease in multi-unit housing is legal for owners?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure/don't know

11. How much do you agree or disagree that enforcement of smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing is difficult?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly Disagree

12. Are each of the following benefits of having smoke-free multi-unit housing?

	Yes	No	Not sure/don't know
a. Reduced risk of fire	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Attract more tenants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Fewer conflicts between tenants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Lower maintenance costs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Reduced rehabilitation cost compared to smoking apartments/units	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Positive impact on tenant health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Reduced staff time to manage building	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Lower tenant turnover	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Adds value to the rental unit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. Describe any other benefits of having smoke-free multi-unit housing.

14. What do you see as the biggest obstacle to implementing a smoke-free policy?

- ☐ Tenant complaint
- ☐ Enforcement
- ☐ Management
- ☐ Difficulty renting vacant units
- ☐ Concern over legality of policy
- ☐ Other, specify:

- ☐ Not sure/don't know

Additional Information

You are invited to request additional information on smoke-free housing policies. Also, for returning this completed survey by **October 16, 2024**, you may be entered in a drawing for one of seven **\$50.00** gift cards.

15. Please select which of the following you would like to be considered for *(Check all that apply)*:

- ☐ Send me information on implementing smoke-free housing policies.
- ☐ Enter me in the drawing for one of seven \$50 gift cards.

16. Please provide your contact information below:

Disclaimer: This information will be used only for the purposes of requested follow-up and drawing the gift cards.

First name:

Last name:

Company:

Property Name:

Property Address:

City: State: Zip:

Phone:

Email: @

17. If drawn as a winner of one of the gift cards, indicate which gift card you would prefer (Select only one).

- ☐ Menards
- ☐ Ace Hardware
- ☐ Bomgaars

Thank you!

We greatly appreciate the time you have taken to complete this survey. For your convenience, please use the postage-paid return envelope included in your survey packet to return your questionnaire.

Questions or requests from this survey can be directed to:

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