

The opportunity for good health begins in our neighborhoods and homes. We know that a person's health is impacted by their lived environment—where they live, work, and go to school. Although roughly 80% of residents in multi-unit housing (MUH) have made the responsible decision to keep their homes smokefree, the actions of their neighbors can still affect their health. Smoke and vape-free spaces help protect the health of your community.

There are many families and individuals in MUH whose circumstances make them vulnerable to poor health. Survey data on the demographics of people living in MUH shows a high percentage of residents are from frontline communities:



California



of Latino/Hispanic people²



Over 30% of female-headed households with children²



1 in 5 people with physical or cognitive disabilities2

Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) and thirdhand smoke (THS) is common in MUH.



Nearly 2 out of 5 children in MUH are exposed to SHS.4



65% of air is shared among the units in MUH.3



Infants and toddlers absorb the highest levels of THS residue while exploring their environment through touching and putting things in their mouth.5

Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

Smoke, or vape aerosol, inhaled involuntarily while others are using tobacco.6



Thirdhand Smoke (THS)

Toxins left in the air and on surfaces after a person has stopped smoking or vaping.5



How can planning departments help?

- Collaborate with tobacco educators from your county's public health department or local health nonprofits when conducting stakeholder outreach.
- Address smokefree housing in your jurisdiction's next Housing Element update.
- Address community health and wellness in other elements of your General Plan.

Reach Out to LEAD for FREE:

- Custom model language for your General Plan Elements
- Technical assistance on integrating health and wellness into planning
- Assistance with stakeholder and community outreach



(530) 552-2033

25 Jan Ct, Suite 130 Chico, CA 95928

© 2021. California Department of Public Health. Funded under contract #20-10377.

Sources:

- 1. Andrea S. Licht, et al. Attitudes, Experiences, and Acceptance of Smoke-Free Policies Among US Multiunit Housing Residents. American Journal of Public Health. (2012), https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300717
- 2. California Health Interview Survey. CHIS 2019 Adult Public Use File. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, April 2021.
- 3. National Center for Healthy Housing, Reasons to Explore Smoke-Free Housing. 2009. https://nchh.org/resource-library/fact-sheet_g&hh_reasons-to-explore-smoke-free-housing.pdf [Accessed 4/2021].
- 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital signs: disparities in nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke United States, 2012.
- 5. Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center. Frequently asked questions. Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center. 2019. https://thirdhandsmoke.org/faq/ [Accessed 4/2021].
- 6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke. 2006.