



MULTI-UNIT HOUSING

Each year, an estimated
28 million multi-unit housing residents
are exposed to secondhand smoke in their home or apartments
that came from somewhere else in their building, like a nearby apartment.



Secondhand smoke
can travel into an
apartment from other

apartments and common areas through
**doorways, cracks in walls, electrical lines,
ventilation systems and plumbing.**

An estimated **44–53%**
of multi-unit housing residents
that do not allow smoking in their home
have experienced secondhand smoke
infiltration in their home from elsewhere
in or around the building.

The home is the main place
many children and adults breathe
in secondhand smoke.

It is legal for a landlord,
apartment building
owner, or manager to

**restrict or eliminate
smoking in individual units**

and common areas of multi-unit
housing developments.



If all public housing in the United States
was made smoke-free, it would save
\$153 million each year.

Smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing can:

- Improve the overall health of the residents
 - Reduce the risks of fires and damages on the property
- Reduce turnover costs associated to maintenance and cleaning
- Reduce smoking in youth, young adults, and adults



More than 50 cities and counties have adopted local laws requiring
all multi-unit housing in the community to be smoke-free.