

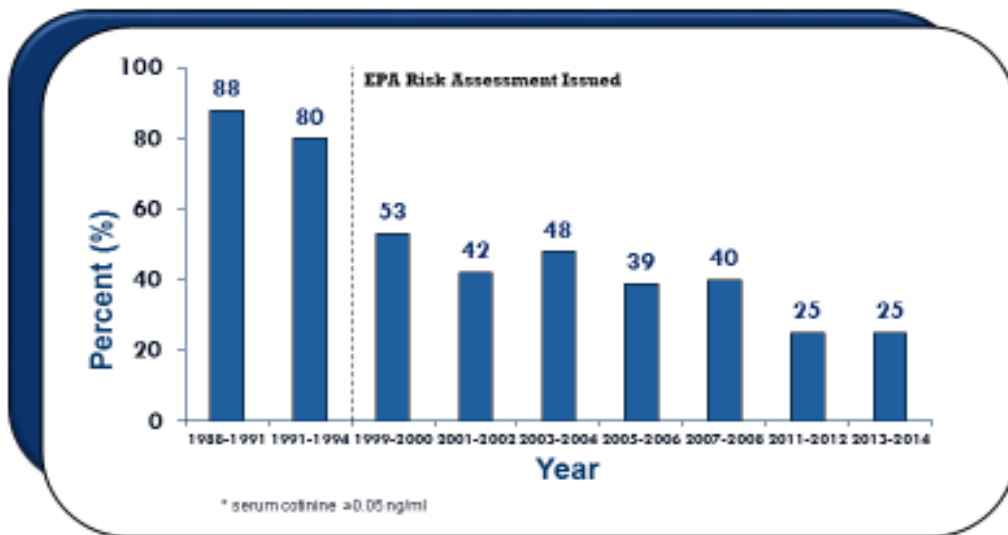
Reducing Exposure to Secondhand Smoke U.S. Progress Since EPA's 1993 Landmark Report

In January 1993, the U.S. EPA released a landmark report¹ on the risks from secondhand smoke exposure. The report was the catalyst for progress that's since been made. The report designated secondhand smoke as a group-A carcinogen, a known human cancer-causing agent. The report also detailed the effect on children's health from exposure to secondhand smoke. This fact sheet summarizes the national progress that's been made in reducing exposure to secondhand smoke in the intervening 25 years since the report.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- By 2013-2014, secondhand smoke exposure among the non-smoking U.S. population was 25%, a dramatic reduction from 80% in 1991-1994.

Percent of Non-Smoking U.S. Population Exposed*
to Secondhand Smoke—NHANES, 1988-2014

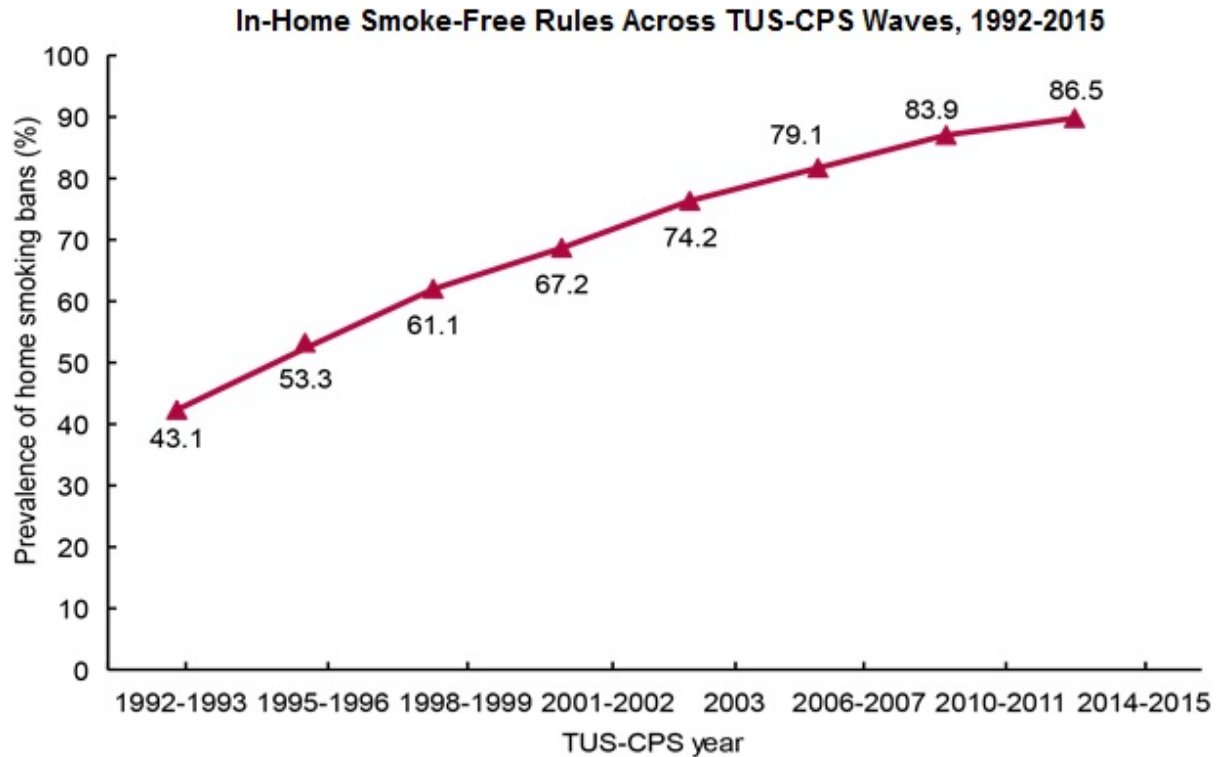


Office on Smoking and Health (OSH)/CDC; data rounded (personal communication, May 2016; revised).
NHANES: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
[U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)]

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In-home smoke-free rules

- By 2015, smoke-free rules in U.S. homes doubled to 86.5% from 43.1% in 1993.²



TUS-CPS: [Tobacco Use Supplement](#) to the Current Population Survey (November 2017, Figure 7; revised). [U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS); National Institutes of Health (NIH); National Cancer Institute (NCI)]

State and Local Laws*

- As of 2017, 25 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, had enacted statewide 100% smoke-free laws covering all indoor areas of workplaces, including all bars and restaurants.³
- Since 1993, 931 state and local 100% smoke-free laws have been passed that cover all indoor areas of workplaces, bars and restaurants.⁴

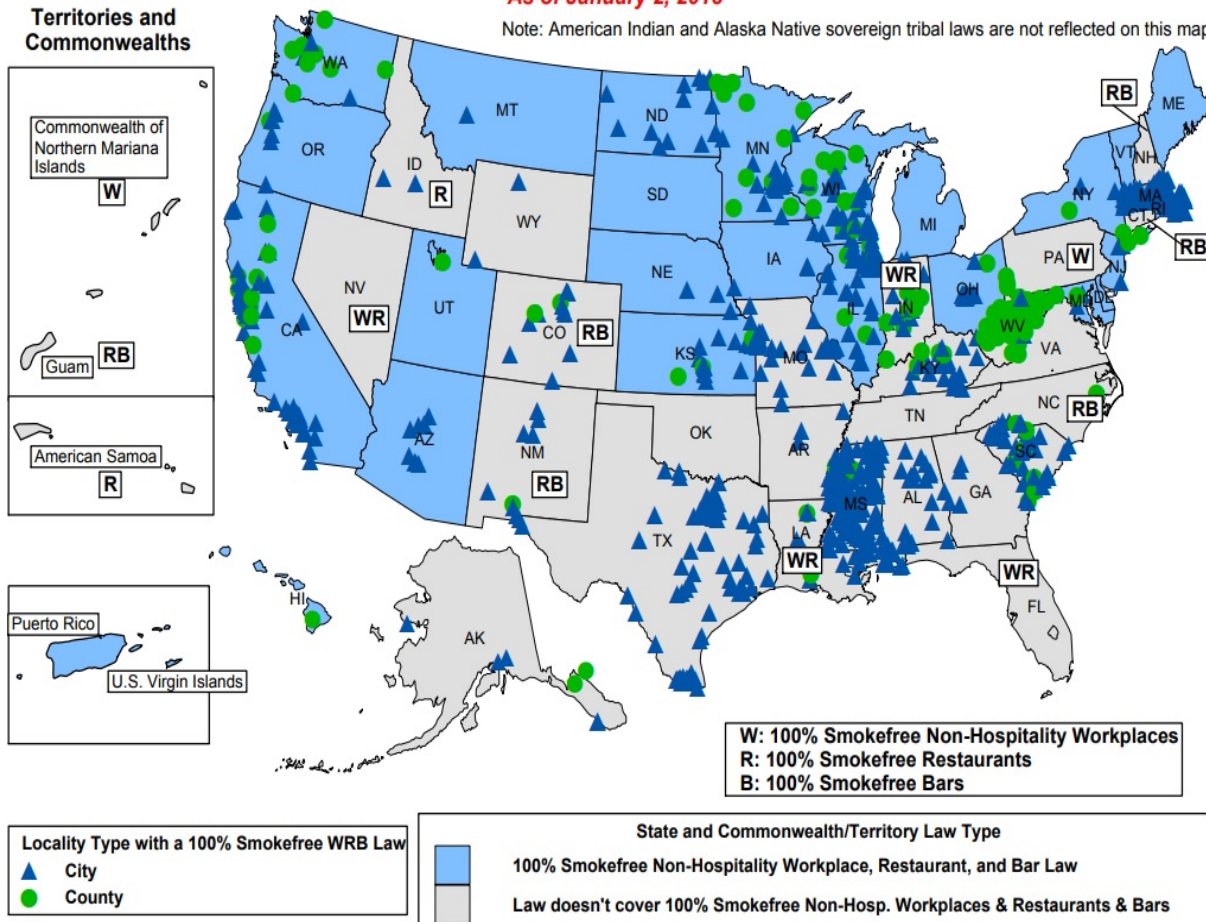
*Data on laws courtesy of the American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (ANRF).

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U.S. 100% Smokefree Laws in Non-Hospitality Workplaces AND Restaurants AND Bars American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation

As of January 2, 2018

Note: American Indian and Alaska Native sovereign tribal laws are not reflected on this map.



Federal Efforts

- As of 2017, a rule⁵ issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires all Public Housing to implement a smoke-free policy by July 31, 2018. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that prohibiting smoking in public housing nationally will save \$153 million annually, including \$94 million in secondhand smoke-related healthcare costs.
- In 1997, an executive order⁶ prohibited smoking in federal buildings, while allowing smoking in designated rooms or outdoor areas.

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- In 1994, the Pro-Children Act⁷ prohibited smoking in schools, daycare centers, and other childcare or educational facilities that receive federal funds and serve children under 18 years of age.

References

¹ [Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders](#), (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/6-90/006F, December 1992) (PDF)

² [The 2014-2015 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey](#), (National Cancer Institute, November 2017) (PDF)

³ [Overview List – How Many Smokefree Laws?](#), (American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, January 2, 2018) (PDF)

[If the link above does not open properly, copy and paste the following link into your browser:
<http://no-smoke.org/pdf/mediaordlist.pdf>]

⁴ [Local 100% Smokefree Laws in all Workplaces, * Restaurants, ** and Bars: Effective by Year](#), (American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, January 2, 2018) (PDF)

[If the link above does not open properly, copy and paste the following link into your browser:
http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/current_smokefree_ordinances_by_year.pdf]

⁵ [Smoke-Free Public Housing and Multifamily Properties](#), (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2017)

⁶ [Executive Order 13058 – Protecting Federal Employees and the Public From Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace](#), (President William J. Clinton, August 9, 1997) (PDF)

⁷ [Re-Authorization of Pro-Children Act of 1994 \(“PCA”\) Under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 \(“NCLB”\)](#), (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 10, 2002) (PDF)

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