

Tobacco Prevention and Control

Comprehensive Smoke Free Air Laws

The American Heart Association's Position

Smoking is still a leading cause of preventable death in the US and across the globe.¹ Smoking not only claims the lives of those who use tobacco, but also those who are exposed to second-hand smoke. People with a lower socioeconomic status are disproportionately exposed to second-hand smoke, with children especially at risk.^{3,4}

As a result, the American Heart Association supports comprehensive smoke free laws that prohibit smoking in all indoor areas of worksites and public places, including restaurants, bars and casinos. The American Heart Association advocates for a 100% indoor smoke free environment and supports the following:

Supports

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General](#). Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention; National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Office on Smoking and Health; 2014. (accessed 2018 Feb 20)
2. World Health Organization. [WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2011](#). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011. (accessed 2018 Feb 20)
3. Kaufmann RB, et al. Vital signs: non-smokers' exposure to second-hand smoke—United States, 1999–2008. *MMWR*. 2010;59:7–12.
4. Homa, DM., et al. Vital Signs: Disparities in Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-hand Smoke—United States, 1999–2012. *MMWR*. 2013;62:103–108.
5. US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2019. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph
6. Americans for Non-Smokers Rights Foundation. 2019. <https://no-smoke.org/#1518200878061-ft9e43de-f40b>
7. Holmes, CB. King BA. Babb, SD. Stuck in neutral: stalled progress in statewide comprehensive smoke-free laws and cigarette taxes, US 2000–2014. *PLoS ONE*. 2016; 13(6): e0180000.