

# 13 Exposure to Smoke: Work and School

Smoke-free policies have been implemented in various settings to protect employees and the public from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke.<sup>35-38</sup> Completely eliminating smoking indoors is the most effective way to protect nonsmokers from exposure to secondhand smoke; separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot fully eliminate secondhand smoke exposure.<sup>33</sup> These laws can also help promote smoking cessation and prevent initiation among young people.

More than 11 million adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the 6 GATS countries. Percentages ranged from 17% in Nigeria to 30% in Senegal.

Among students, exposure to secondhand smoke at school ranged from 13% in Togo to 67% in Algeria in the 11 GYTS countries presented here.



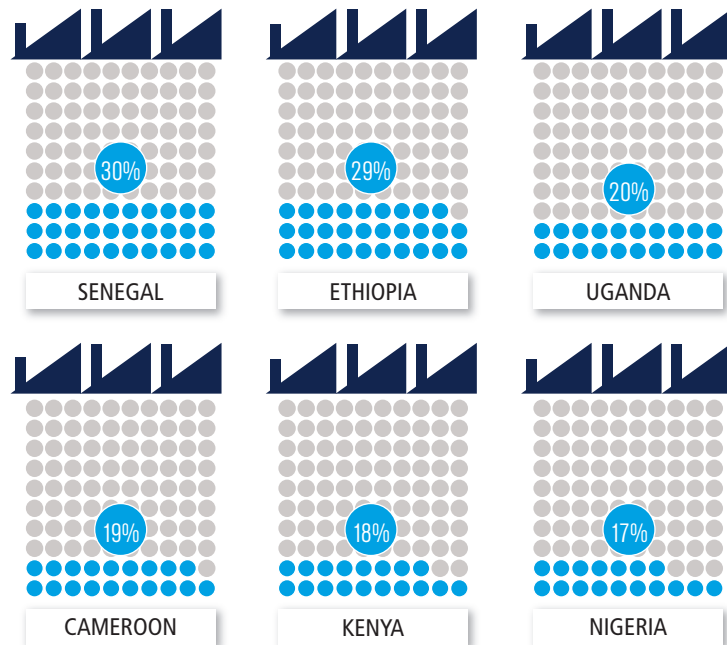
In Algeria, about 67% of students were exposed to secondhand smoke at school



More than 11 million adults in total were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the 6 GATS countries<sup>a</sup>

## ADULT EXPOSURE

Percentage of adults age 15 years or older who worked indoors and were exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace in the past 30 days 2012-17



## STUDENT EXPOSURE

Percentage of students age 13-15 who were exposed to secondhand smoke at school in the past 30 days<sup>f</sup> 2013-16

