

Part Three



PROTECT PEOPLE FROM TOBACCO SMOKE



FCTC

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Article 8: Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Parties recognize that scientific evidence has unequivocally established that exposure to tobacco smoke causes death, disease and disability.

Each Party shall adopt and implement ... measures, providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

12 Exposure to Smoke: Public Places

No level of secondhand smoke exposure is safe.^{24,27-29} Comprehensive smoke-free laws reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, prevent youth initiation and help smokers quit.³⁰⁻³⁴ These strategies also influence social norms regarding smoking in public places, and have been shown to reduce heart attack and asthma hospitalizations among nonsmokers.^{24,33,35}

About 33 million adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in public places in the 6 GATS countries. Percentages were highest in restaurants and lowest in health care facilities. For adults, data on secondhand smoke exposure are presented for four major locations: government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants, and public transportation.

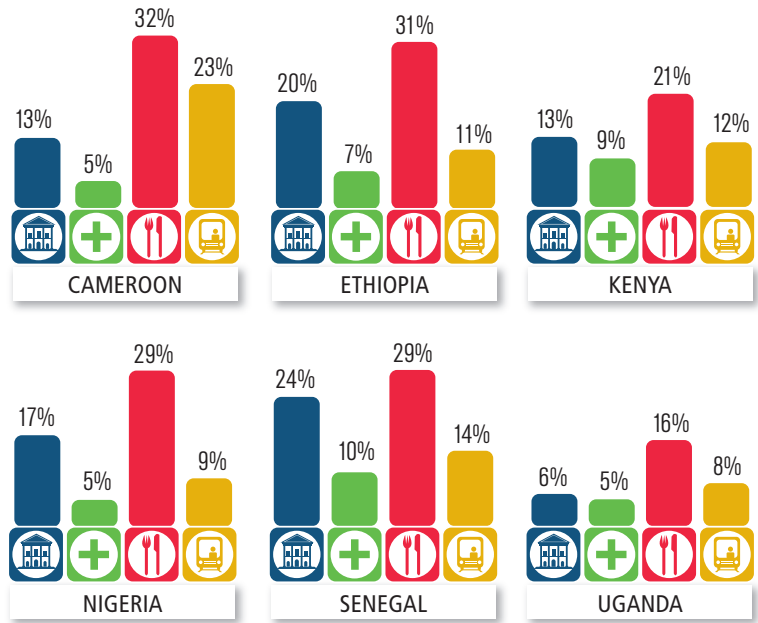
Forty percent or more of students were exposed to secondhand smoke in public places in 25 of the 33 GYTS countries presented here. Percentages ranged from 25% in Cape Verde to 81% in Mali.



ADULT EXPOSURE

Percentage of adults age 15 years or older who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke in public places in the past 30 days

- government buildings
- health care facilities
- restaurants
- public transportation

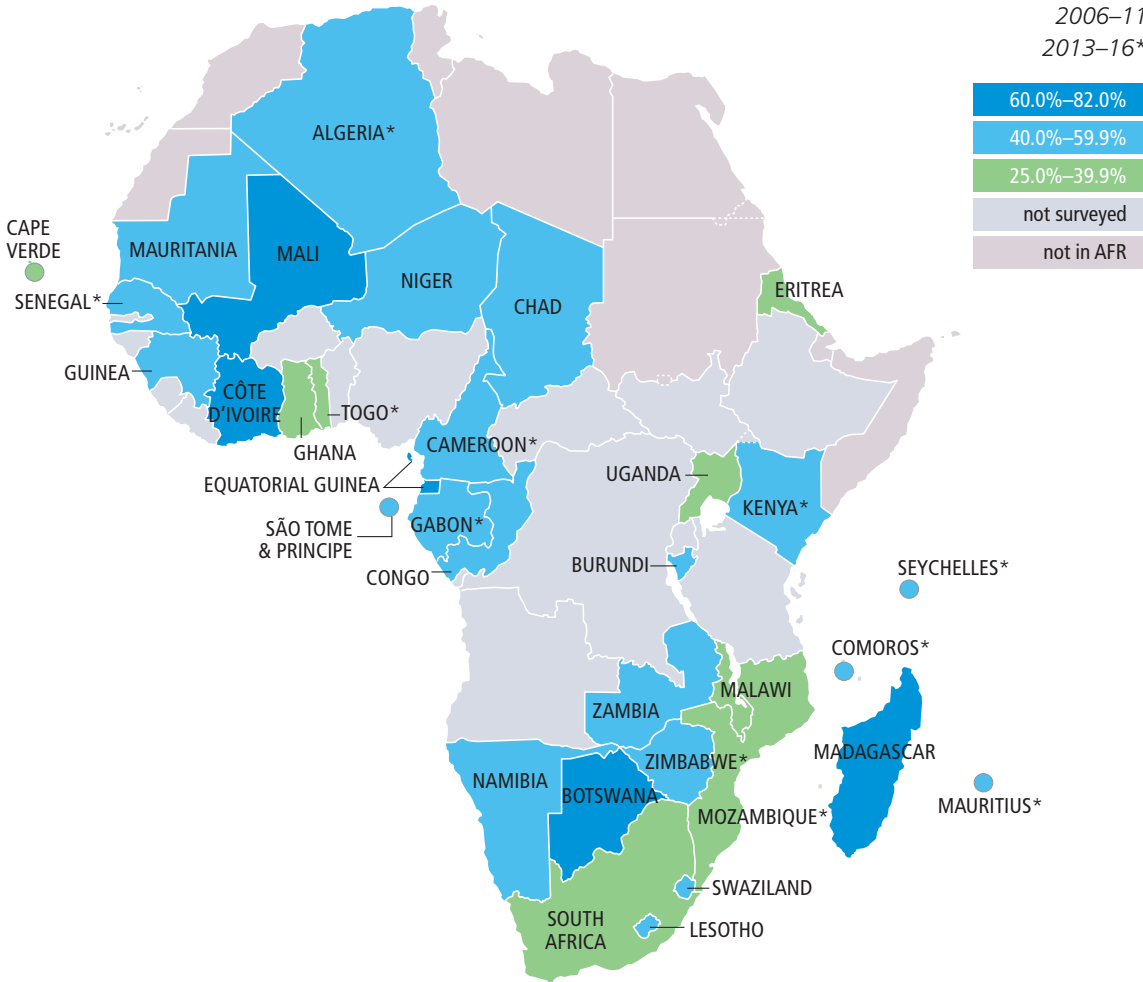


40% or more
of students were exposed to
secondhand smoke in public
places in 25 GYTS countries



STUDENT EXPOSURE

Percentage of students age 13–15 who were exposed to secondhand smoke in public places in the past 7 days^{b,d,e}
2006–11
2013–16*



PROTECT

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.³⁵⁻³⁸ 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.³³ 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.

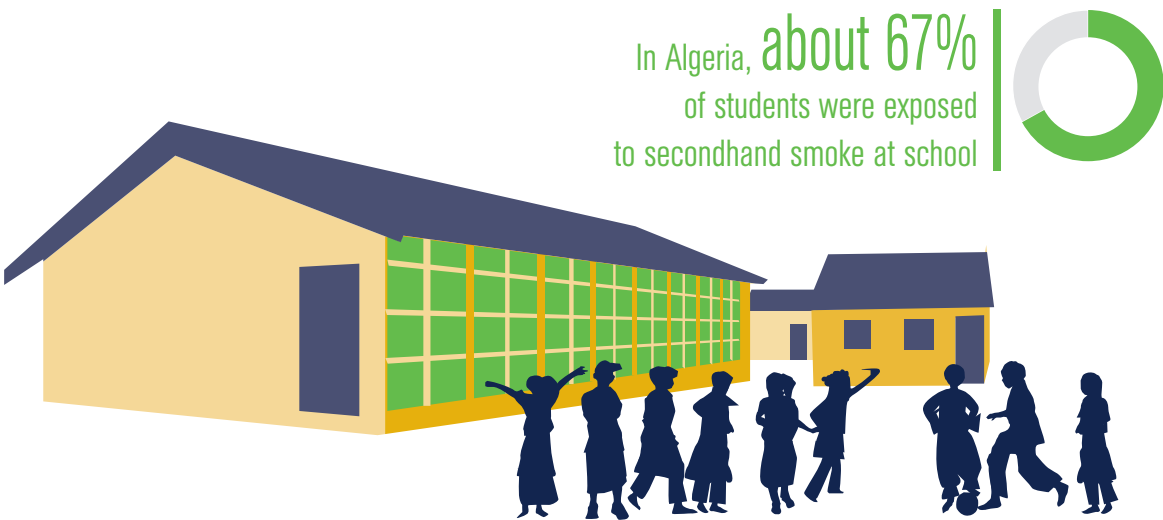
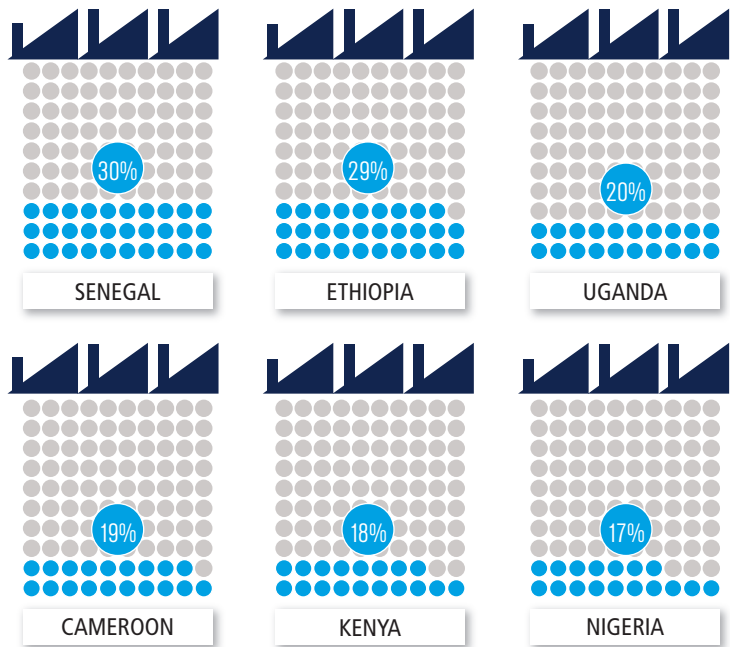
Among students, exposure to secondhand smoke at school ranged from 13% in Togo to 67% in Algeria in the 11 GYTS countries presented here.



More than 11 million adults in total were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the 6 GATS countries^a

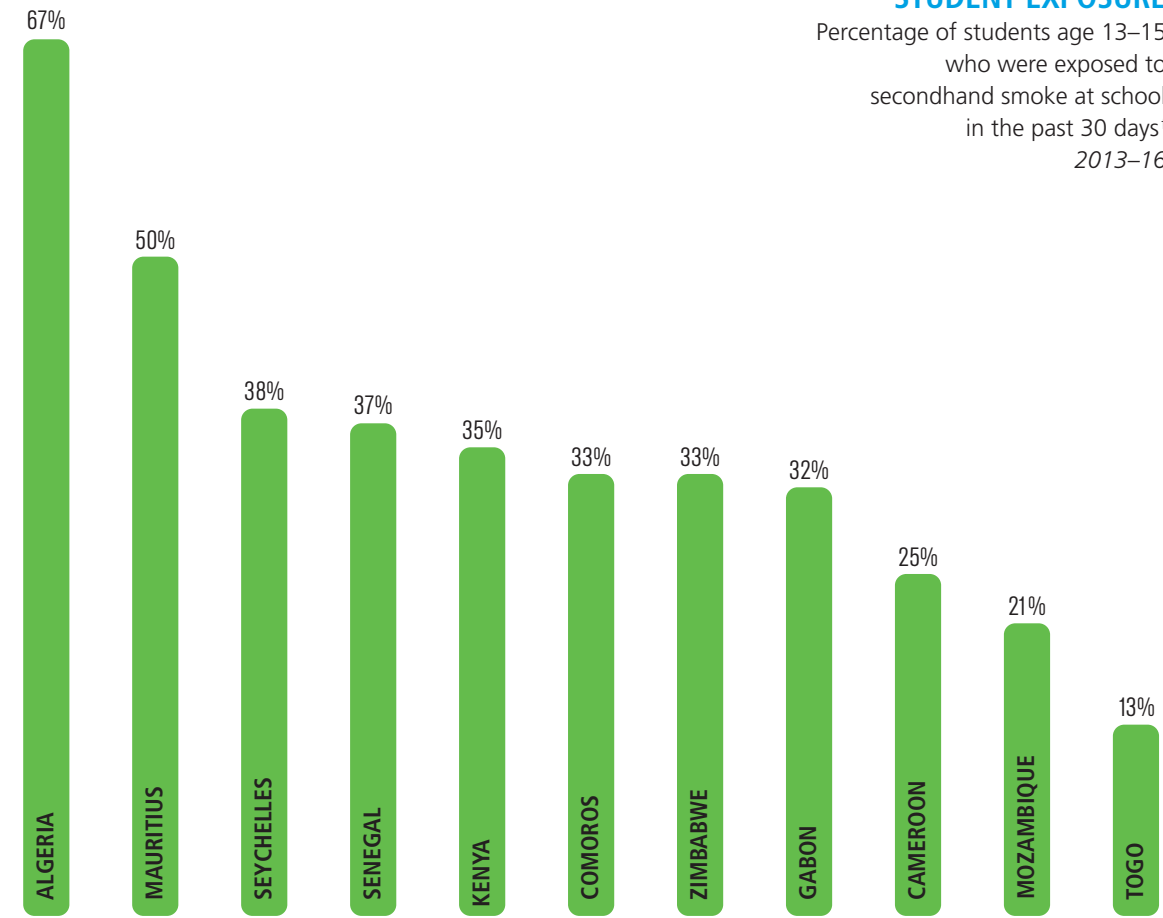
ADULT EXPOSURE

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^f 2013–16

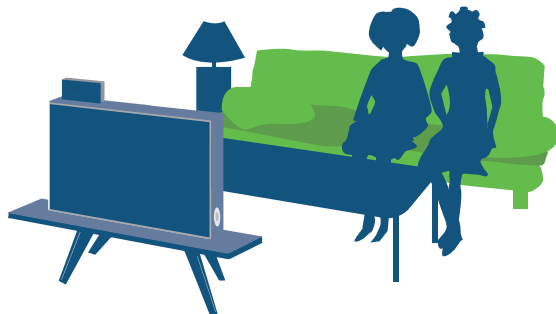


14 Exposure to Smoke: Home

In addition to helping smokers quit, smoke-free laws can also prompt people to make their homes smoke-free.^{36,39} Adoption of such voluntary home rules can reduce exposure to secondhand smoke and help smokers quit.^{36,39}

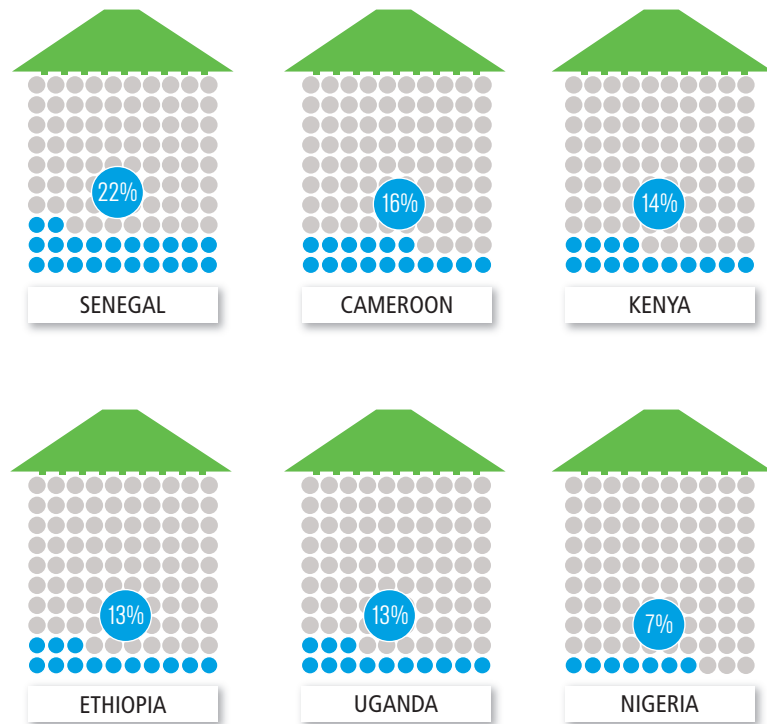
More than 22 million adults were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in the 6 GATS countries. Percentages ranged from 7% in Nigeria to 22% in Senegal.

Twenty percent or more of students were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in 27 of the 34 GYTS countries. Percentages ranged from 14% in Cape Verde to 50% in Madagascar.



ADULT EXPOSURE

Percentage of adults age 15 years or older who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in the past 30 days 2012–17



20% or more of students were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in 27 GYTS countries



STUDENT EXPOSURE

Percentage of students age 13–15 who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in the past 7 days 2006–11 2013–16*

