

*IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention*  
Evaluating the Effectiveness of Smoke-free Policies, Volume 13 (2009)

	<b>Concluding statements</b>	<b>Sufficient evidence</b>	<b>Strong evidence</b>	<b>Limited evidence</b>	<b>Evidence of no effect</b>	<b>Inadequate/no evidence</b>
1	Smoke-free policies do not decrease business activity of the restaurant and bar industry	<b>X</b>				
2	Implementation of smoke-free policies substantially decreases exposure to second-hand smoke	<b>X</b>				
3	Introduction of smoke-free legislation reduces social inequalities in exposure to second-hand smoke at work		<b>X</b>			
4	Introduction of smoke-free legislation decreases heart-disease morbidity		<b>X</b>			
5	Introduction of smoke-free policies decreases respiratory symptoms in workers	<b>X</b>				
6	Smoke-free workplaces decrease cigarette consumption in continuing smokers	<b>X</b>				
7	Smoke-free workplaces decrease the prevalence of smoking in adults		<b>X</b>			
8	Smoke-free policies decrease tobacco use in young people		<b>X</b>			
9	Voluntary smoke-free home policies decrease children's exposure to second-hand smoke	<b>X</b>				
10	Smoke-free home policies decrease smoking in adults	<b>X</b>				
11	Smoke-free home policies decrease smoking in young people		<b>X</b>			

On the basis of the evidence reviewed, the Working Group recommended that governments enact and implement smoke-free policies that conform to the guidelines for Article 8 of the WHO FCTC: WHO (2003) WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). Available at: <http://www.who.int/tobacco/framework/en> (accessed June 6, 2008).